SWITHNES, s. Swiftness; velocity.


SWYTHIN, adj. One; used after the, "to avoid the concourse of two vowels."

Thugat, throw dowbill wnderstanding, That bargane come till sic ending, That the ta part dissawyt was.

Barbour, iv. 906. MS.

The Quene boar self fast by the altar standis, Haldand the meldor in hyr deute hands, Hyr to fute bare——

Doug. Virgil, 118, 15.

TA, adj. One; used after the, "to avoid the concourse of two vowels."

Thugat, throw dowbill wnderstanding, That bargane come till sic ending, That the ta part dissawyt was.

Barbour, iv. 906. MS.

The Quene boar self fast by the altar standis, Haldand the meldor in hyr deute hands, Hyr to fute bare——

Doug. Virgil, 118, 15.

TA and FRA, to and from, on this and on that side.
TAC


TABERN, s. A kind of drum. V. Talamore. S.

TABBET. To Tak Tabbet, to take an opportunity of having any advantage that may come in one's way. S.

TABBIT MUTCH. A cap with the corners folded up.*

TABERNER, s. One who keeps a tavern.*

TABETLESS, TAPETLESS, TEBBITLESS, s. A TABLE, TABLES. The designation given to the per,

TABOURS,fi. A beating; a drubbing.

TABLE-SEAT, s. A square seat in a church. *

TABLET, TABLIT, A FACE. Syn. 

TABURNE, TABRAGH, s. A term applied to animal food, that is

TABOUR, TABBITS, s. Bodily sensation; feeling. My fingers lost the tabbits, i.e. they became quite benumbed, so that I had no feeling, S.B. See Sup.

C.B. tyb-is, tyb-ygne, are expl. sento, to feel—Lhuyd; but seem properly to apply to the mind, existimare, putare, opinari; Davies.

2. In the Highlands, used in a peculiar sense, as denoting a tenant of a higher class.

To keep up the tabernacle.

TAEBK, TAEBK, TACE, S. 1. The lease of a house or farm.

TACK, TAKE, TACKIT, TAE, TAE'SPLENGTH, TAE'S, prep. 1. To take; to attach—Evidently a deriv. from E.

TACK, TAK, TACK, adj.  Having the tongue fastened by a small film, which must sometimes be cut in infants, to enable them to suck, S.

2. Tongue-tied, either as signifying silence, or an impediment in speech, S.

He was nee tongue-tackit with them, i.e. he spoke freely.

TACKLE, s. An arrow. V. TAKYLL.

TADE, SHEEP-TADE, s. The sheep-louse; the tick.

TAE, adj. One.

TAE, s. 1. The toe, S. A Bor. See Sup.

2. The prong of a fork, leister, &c.

TAE'S-Length, s. The shortest distance conceivable.

TAE'S-Leng, part, adj. Having three prongs.

TAE, s. Applied to the branch of a drain.

TAE, prep. To.


TACK, s. A slight hold or fastening. It hings by a tack, It has a very slight hold, S. from the E. v. tack.

TACK, TAKE, s. The act of catching fishes; a guide tack, success in catching, S.

"He [the King] suld haue of euery boate, that passis to the drane and slayis herring, an thousand herring of ilk tack that holds, viz. of the lambes tack, of the winter tuck and of the Lentron tack." Skene, Verb, Sign, vo. Assisa.

"This ilke hath alsa salt water loches, to wit, Ear, ane little small loche with guid tayke of herringes.—Then is Lochfyne, quherein ther is a guid tayke of herringes," Monroe's Iles, p. 18.

Isl. tak-in, captura, G. Andr.

TACK, TAK, TACKE, s. 1. The lease of a house or farm.

"Suppois the Lordis sell or annaly that land or landis, the takaris sill remaine with their takis, into the inche of their termis, quhais handis that euer thay landis cum to, for sielyke muill, as they tayk thame for." Acts, Ja. II. 1449. c. 17. Ed. 1566. Tacke, Skene.

2. Possession. A lang tuck of any thing; long possession of it, S. Hence.

TACKMAN, s. 1. One who holds a lease from another, S.

"An assignation by the tenant without the landlord's consent, though it infers no forfeiture of the right of tack itself against the tacksman, can transmit no right from him to the assignee." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. T. 6, s. 31. See S.

2. In the Highlands, used in a peculiar sense, as denoting a tenant of a higher class.

"In this country, when a man takes a lease of a whole farm, and pays L.50 sterling, or upwards, of yearly rent, he is called a tacksman; when two or more join about a farm, and each of them pays a sum less than L.50, they are called tenants." P. Lochgoil-head, Argyles. Statist. Acc. iii. 186, N.

"By tacksmen is understood such as lease one or more farms; and by tenants, such as rent only an half, a fourth, or an eighth of a farm." P. S. Knapdale, Argyles. Statist. Acc, xix, 323, N. See Sup.

TACKET, s. A small nail, S.

—Johnny cobbles up his shoe

With tackets large and lang.

V. CLAMP, s.

Morison's Poems, p. 47.

The idea of lang is not quite correspondent.

Evidently a deriv. from E. tack, id. which denotes a nail so small that it as it were only as it were a tack. To tacksman; when two or more join about a farm, and each of them pays a sum less than L.50, they are called tenants. The sheep-louse; the tick.

Whisky-tacket, s. A pimple, supposed to proceed from intemperance.

S.

TACKIT. Tongue-tackit, adj. 1. Having the tongue fastened by a small film, which must sometimes be cut in infants, to enable them to suck, S.

2. Tongue-tied, either as signifying silence, or an impediment in speech, S.

He was nee tongue-tackit with them, i.e. he spoke freely.
TAG

To TAEN, v. a. To lay hands on the head of one who is caught in a game. S.

TÆNING, s. The act above described. S.

TAEN about, part. pa. V. TANE. S.

TAFFDYKE, s. A fence made of turf. S.

TÄFERREL, adj. Thoughtless; giddy; ill-dressed. S.

TÄFFLE, s. Treacle mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquire consistency; a Hallowe'en sweetmeat. S.

TÄFFIL, TÄFFE, s. A table. Now it generally denotes one of a small size, S.B.

There was a four-nooked taffil in manner of an altar, standing within the kirk, having standing thereupon two books, at least resembling clapsed books, called blind books. &c. Spalding’s Troubles, i. 23.

"Then the Earl of Errol sat down in a chair,—at a four-nooked taffil set about the face of the parliament, and covered with green cloth." Ibid. p. 25.

Germ. tafel, Su.G. tafla, tabula cujusquaque generis; tafylla, tabula scribatoria. Hence, as would seem, A.S. tægflæ, a die, because tables were used in playing at dice; Su.G. tægflæ-bord, a dice-table, tabula aleatoria; tæflæ, to play at dice; saf-tæflæ, chess.

To TÄFFE, v. a. To tire; to wear out. S.

TÄFFLED, part. pa. Exhausted with fatigue. S.

TÄFT, TÄFTAN, TAFTEIS, TAGGIT, part. pa. TAG AND RAG. The whole of any thing; every bit of it.

TAG, s. The white hair on the point of the tail of a cow or horse. S.

TAG, s. A disease affecting the tail of sheep. *?

5. Any little object hanging loosely from a larger one. *?

4. Trumpery; trifling articles.

3. A long and thin slice of any thing; as, a slice of skate hung up to be dried in the sun, S.

2. Transferred to a person, as expressive of dislike, aversion, or disgust.

1. A term of fondness for a child. *?

TAGGIT, s. A sort of mushroom. S.

TAIGLE, TEIGLE, TYGIE, S. A designation given to a cow which has some white hairs in her tail. On this account she is also said to be taiglit, Fife.

An' where was Rob an' Peggy,
For a' the search they had,
But 't the byre 'side Teigle,
Like lovin' lass an' lad.

Allace how now! this is ane hasty fair,
And I cum thair, my taeil will be taggit,
For I am red that my count be ovr raggit.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 38.

"Pulled," Pink. But it seems to be the same term, which in E. is sometimes used as equivalent to tacked. The phrase certainly signifies, "I shall be confined," or "imprisoned." There may be an allusion to a custom which still prevails in fairs or markets. Young people sometimes amuse themselves by stitching together the clothes of those who are standing close to each other; so that when they wish to go away, they find themselves confined. This they call taging their tails, S.B. Hence the phrase may have come to denote the act of depriving one of liberty by imprisonment. V. OVER RAGGIT.

TAGGLIT, adj. Harassed with any thing; encumbered; drugged, S.B. most probably originally the same with Taigled. V. TAIGLE.

TAHARM, s. A mode of divination formerly used by the Highlanders, described in Notes to The Lady of the Lake.

TAIGHT, TAUNCH, part.adj. Stretched out; tightened.

TAY, TAE, s. A toe, S.

In fere
Followit Elymus, qaham to hold euer nere,
Diores, quhidderand at his bak fute hate,
His tayis choppand on his hele all the gate.


Tsy-tais, tip-toes, Ibid. 305, 2.

A.S. ta. Germ. zeche, Belg. teken.

To TAY, v. a. Perhaps to lead.

TAID, TED, s. 1. A toad. S. A.S. tad. 2. Transferred to a person, as expressive of dislike, aversion, or disgust.

3. A term of fondness for a child.

TAIDIE, TEDDIE, s. Dim. of Taid, as used in sense 3.

TAID-STULE, s. A sort of mushroom. Paddock-stool.

To TAID, v. a. To manure land by the droppings from cattle, either in pasturing or folding. V. TATH.

TAIMDEL, s. A puny feeble creature.

Let never this undoubted ill-doing irk,
But ay blyth to begin all barret and bail;
All of bless let it be as bair as the birk,
That tittest the taidrel may tell an ill tail.
Let no vice in this warld in this wantonst be wanted.

Polse. & Montgom. Watson’s Coll. iii. 19.

A dimin. from A.S. tædre, tyd, time, tense, fragil, imbecill, TAFFINGOWN, s. Perhaps a species of silk. V. TABIN.

TAIGLE, TEAGIE, TYGIE, s. A designation given to a cow which has some white hairs in her tail. On this account she is also said to be taiglit, Fife.
TAI

TAIKNING, s. A signal. V. TAKYNNYNG. S.
TAIL, TALE, s. Account; estimation.

Thal send to Perth for wyn ande ale,
And drank, and playid, and made na tale
Of thare fay's, that lay thame by.

Wyntown, viii. 26. 80.

Of me altyme thow gave but lytli tall;
Na of me walde have dant nor dail.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 43.
i. e. "Thou madest little account of me."

Su.G. tael-is, A.S. tel-um, to reckon; to esteem.
TAIL, s. The retinue of a Highland chieftain. S.
TAIL, Tail-Board, s. A bond or indenture.
TAIL-BOARD, s. The door or hint-end of a close cart. S.
To TAILE, v. a. To flatter one's self; with the relative pron. conjoined. It especially respects self-deception.

And a rycht gret ost gadrit he.
And gert his schipps be the se
Cune, with gret foysoun of wittail.
For at that tym he walde him tail
to distroy wp sa clen the loch;
That naue sulde lewe tharin lewand.

Barbour, xviii. 288. MS.

It may possibly be merely A.S. tal-ian, aestimare, used in a peculiar form. But it seems rather the same with Teal, q. v.
TAIL, s. A tax; Fr. taille.
—Giff ony dyses in this bataille,
His ayr, but ward, releff, or taille,
On the first day sail well. Barbour, xii. 592. MS.
TAIL, TAILIE, TAYLIE, TAILYIE, TAILLIE, TAYLYIE, To TAILYE, v. n. To entail; merely a secondary sense of the term, in a peculiar form. But it seems rather the same with Teal, q. v.
TAILYIE, TELYIE, s. A piece of meat. A tailie of beef, as much as is cut off for being roasted or boiled at one time. S. See Step.

His feris has this pray ressiat raith,
And to thare meat addressis it for to grazth;
Hyt of the hydis, made the boukis bare,
Bent futh the entrelis, sum into tailyies schare.

Doug. Virgil, 19, 34.

—On every dish that cuikmen can divyne,
Muttone and beif cut out in telyies grit,
Ane Erles fair thus can they counterfitt.

Henryene, Evergreen, i. 149. st. 16.

To TAILYEVE, v. n. "To reel; shake; jog from one side to another;" Rudd.

Quhen prince Enee persauit by his race,
How that the schip did rok and tailyeve,
For lak of ane gude sterisman on the see;
Himself has than sone hynt the ruder in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 157, 90.
TAIL-ILL, s. A disease of cows; an inflammation of the tail, cured by letting blood in the part affected, Loth. See Step.
TAILLES, s. pl. Left unexplained; perhaps, pendicles.
TAIL-MEAL, s. An inferior species of meal, made of the tails or points of the grains.
TAIL-RACE, s. V. RACE.
TAIL-SLIP, s. A disease affecting the tails of cows.
TAIL-TYNT. 1. To Ride Tail-tynt, to stake one horse against another in a race, the losing horse to be lost to the owner.
To Play Tail-tynt, to make a fair exchange. Syn. To Struck Tail.
TAILWIND, s. To shear wi a Tailwind, to reap grain not straight across the ridge, but diagonally.
TAIL-WORM, s. A disease affecting the tails of cattle.
TAINCHELL, s. Tainchess, pl.

"Sixteyn myle northward from the ile of Coll, yses ane ile callit Ronin ile, of sixteen myle laung and six in breidthe in the narrowest, ane forest of heigh mountains, and abundance of little deir in it, quhilk deir will never be slaine downwth, but the principal saits [snares] man be in the height of the hill, because the deir will be callit upwart ay be the Taincheill, or without tyneckel they will pass upwart perforce." Monroe's Iles, p. 23.

"All the deir of the west part of that forrest will be callit [driven] be taincheill to that narrow entrey, and the next day callit west againe, be taincheines throw the said narrow entres, and infinite deir slaine there." Ibid. p. 7.
Can this be from Fr. etinelle, etincelle, a twinkle, a flash? If so, it must refer to some mode of catelting over under night, by the use of lights.

TAIKNING, s. A signal. V. TAKYNNYNG. S.
TAIL, TALE, s. Account; estimation.

Thal send to Perth for wyn ande ale,
And drank, and playid, and made na tale
Of thare fay's, that lay thame by.

Wyntown, viii. 35. 199. V. v. 149.

2. To entail, S.
"Of King Fergus orison to his nobillis, and how the crown of Scotland was tailyet to hym and his successoris," Bellend. Cron. Fol. 8, b. Rubr.
"The lands that were not tailleid, fell in heritage to a sister of the said William, viz. the lands of Galloway." Pitscottie, p. 18.

L.B. talli-are, in re feudal, idem est quod ad quamdam certitudinem ponere, vel ad quoddam certum haeredinentum limitare; Du Cange.
To TAYNT, v. a. 1. To convict in course of law. That schepe, he sayd, that he stall noucht. And thare-till for to swere an athe, He sayd, that he wald noucht be lathe. But sone he worthyd rede for schame, The schepe thare bletyd in hyis wame. Swa was he taynyd schamfully, And at Swayt Serf asked mercy.

Wyntoun, v. 12. 1292.

"f. attainted," Gl. It properly signifies, convicted; corresponding to Fr. attaind, L.B. attainct-us, attainct-us, crimines convictus. Attainindo, attincta, convictio in actio criminali, aut manifestus curjudicet crimini reatus; Du Cange.

2. Legally to prove; applied to a thing. To tayntour, s. One who brings legal evidence against.

TAYRT, s. A term expressive of great contempt, tais, tas, tass, tassie; a gibes; a taunt; a sarcasm. To TAILGE, v. a. To rate severely. V. TARGE. S.

To TAINS, v. a. To poise; to adjust; pret. taisit. Ane busthous schacht with that he grippit has, 523.

And incontrare his aduersaris can tais. Doug. Virgil, 327, 36.

He taynyt the wy, and leit it fly.
And hit the fadyr in the ey. Barbour, v. 628. MS. Than Turnus smitin ful of felony, Ane busthous lance, with grundin he fed full keen, That lang quhile tasit he in propir tene.

Lete gird at Dallas. — Doug. Virgil, 394, 11.


This term occurs in a passage which contains a curious account of the minutiae of politeness in the reign of James V.

"At that tyme ther vas no ceremonial reuerens nor stait, qua he suld pas befor or behynd, furth or in at the dar, nor yit qua he suld hae the dignite to vasche ther hand first at the tabil. At that tyme the pepil var as reddy to drynk vattir in ther bonet, or in the palmis of ther handis, as in ane glas, or in ane tasse of siluyr." Compl. s. p. 226.

Concluding this, we toome a tace of wyne.


And fill him up a tasse of usquebace. Poems, ii. 122.

Fr. tasse; Arm. tas, tae; Bisuy. taza; Arab. tas, Pers. Turk. tasse; Aleu, tasse, Ital. tasse, Hisp. tasa, id. Hence, TASSIE, s. A cup or vessel, S.O. See Sup.

Go fetch to me a pint o' wine, An' fill it in a silver tassie. Burns, ii. 200.

TAISCH, s. The voice of a person about to die. S. TAISSELE, TEAZLE, s. 1. The effect of a boisterous wind, when the clothes are disordered, and one is scarcely able to keep one's road, S. 1—haist her roughly, and began to say, I'd got a lump of my ain death this day; Wi' weet and wind sae tyte into my teeth, That it was like to cut my very breath. Gin this be courting, well I wad 'tis clear, I gan na sic a teazle this seven year.

The word is pron. taisce. Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

2. A severe brush of any kind, S. This is called a sair taisce. Also written tassel, tassell, and tassell.

The idea might seem borrowed from A.S. tace, cardus, fullonum, or fuller's thistle, E. tassel, a kind of thistle used in raising the nap upon woollen cloth; from tacs-an, tacsan, to tease. It is a curious fact, that this thistle in Su.G. is called karborre, more properly kardborre, q. the carding bur. For, according to hiere, it is denominated from card-ard, to card also the Lat. cardo, carduus, cardus, which is generally traced to Gr. kardos, thorn. Teut. karda, kaerdan-kruyd, kaerdan-distel, id. A sanguine theorist might infer, that, among the Western nations at least, the use of cards had been suggested by
TAI

the burs of thistles; or, that these had been used, instead of cards, by men in a simple state of society.

Tassite might seem to be the same with tussel, used in the sense of struggle, N. and S. of E. (Grose, Prov. Gl.) adopted by P. Pindar. But tussel is synon. with S. Tonsle, q. v. which is still used as if quite a different word from tassite. Whether tussel be related to Germ. tussel-n, tundere, percetere, is doubtful.

To TAISSE, v. a. 1. Applied to the action of the wind when boisterous. I was sarie tassilit wi' the wind. 2. To examine with such strictness as to puzzle or perplex the respondent.

To TAIST, s. A small portion. V. TATE.

To TAIVER, v. n. 1. To wander. Tauren, i.e. tawervng. V. DAUER.

This might be viewed as akin to Isl. tamb, mora, genit. tafer; tefsuf, morari, moram facere; G. Andr. p. 234.

2. To talk idly and foolishly. Syn. Haver. To talk in an incoherent manner, like one delirious, S.

This may be merely a metaphor, signification of the same v., as applied to the mind. In the same sense one is said to maren, when incoherent in ideas and discourse.

Allied perhaps to Teut. tawerv-en, Alem. tawer-en, toswer-en, fascinare, incantare; which Lye deduces from Teut. douw-en, Alem. tob-en, doben-en, insinuare, delirare: as magical arts seem to derive their name, either from the vain ravings of those who use them, or from the stupor produced in the ignorant. O.E. tawe is also used in the sense of delirare. V. Jun. Etym. Isl. tofa-r, incantare, toftra-r, incantatus.

TAIVERSUM, adj. Tiresome; fatiguing, S.

Taivert, part. adj. 1. Much fatigued; in a state of lassitude, in consequence of hard work, or of a long journey, S. Fortaierten, synon. V. the r.

2. Stupid; confused; senseless. 3. Stupified with intoxicating liquor. 4. Overboiled. S.

TAIVERS, s. pl. Tatters; as, boiled tostivers, Fife. See S.

To TAK. To take, S. A. Bor. used in some senses in A.D. to take, S. To make prisoner. See Sup. Wallace, v. 43. MS.

To take on trust. S.

S. Perhaps an ellipsis for to take on trust.

To TAK, v. n. To buy on credit; to buy to accompt. S. Perhaps an ellipsis for to take on trust.

To Tak on, v. n. To enlist as a soldier, S. See Sup.

To tak on, v. n. To begin to get fuddled, S.

To Tak on hand, v. n. 1. To assume an air of importance; to affect state.

Sum part off them was in to Irland borne, That Makfadyan had exde furth before; King Eduardis man he was sovern of Ingland, Of rycht law lyrth, suppays he tak on hand. Wallace, iv. 184. MS.

2. To undertake; to engage in any enterprise. See S.

And quhen the King off Ingland

Saw the Scottis sa tak on hand,

Takand the hard feyd opynly,

And apon fute, he had ferly;

And said, "Quhat! will yone Scottis fycht?"

"Y'sekeyl!" said a kuycht,—

"It is the mast ferlykfull fyecht.

That euyre I saw, quhen for to fycht

The Scottis men has tane on hand,

Agayne the mychyt of Ingland,
TAK

In plain hard field, to giff batail.
Barbour, xii. 446. 455. MS.

To Tak the fute, v.n. To walk out; a term used of a child when beginning to walk, S.

To Tak the gait, v.n. To set off on a journey, S.

To Tak with, or wi’, v.n. To kindle; used with respect to fuel of any kind, when it catches fire, S. See Sup.

To Tak, v.a. To give; as, “I’d tak you a blow.” S.

To Tak back one’s word. To recall one’s promise; to break an engagement.

To Tak in, v.a. 1. Applied to a road; to cut the road, or get quickly over it. 2. To get up with; to overtake.

To Tak in, v.n. To be in a leaky state; to receive water.

To Tak up, v. a. To take up; to own; to acknowledge; to resign; to be on ceremony with; to make free with.

To Tak one in about, v.a. To bring one into a state of subjection, or under proper management.

To Tak in o’er, v.a. Metaph. to take to task.

To Tak o’r or of, v.n. To resemble; as, “He disna tak o’ his father, who was a gude worthy man.” *?

To Tak on, v.n. Applied to cattle when they are fattening well; as, “Thae stots are fast takin o’ clock,” the church meets at twelve.

To Tak in one’s ain hand. To use freedom with; not to be on ceremony with; to make free with.

To Tak one in about, v.a. To bring one into a state of subjection, or under proper management.

To Tak out. V. Ta’en out.

To Tak up, v.a. To comprehend; to understand.

To Tak up, v.a. To raise a tune; as, “He take up the psalm in the kirk,” he acted as precentor.

To Tak vpone hand, v.n. To presume; to dare.

To Tak up wi’, v.n. To associate with; to get into habits of intimacy with.

To Tak with, or wi’, v.a. 1. To allow; to admit; as, “I’ll no tak wi’ that.” 2. To own; to acknowledge; as, “Naebodys tak wi’ that book yet.” 3. To brook; to relish; to be pleased with.

To Tak wi’, v.a. 1. To begin to sprout; to take root.

To begin to thrive after a temporary decay. *?

To Tak one’s Word again. To recall what one has said.

Takynnyn, s. A pinch.

Talbart, Talbert, Tavart, s. A loose upper garment, without sleeves.

Takyn (of snuff), s. A pinch.

Talbrone, Talberone, s. A kind of drum.

Talbrone, Talberone, s. A kind of drum.

Takil, Chaucer, tale, Gower, id. Rudd. derives this from C.B. tacel, sagitta. Bullet mentions Celt. tacela, orner, tacelu, or mekell other pride.

Takil, Chaucer, tale, Gower, id. Rudd. derives this from C.B. tacel, sagitta. Bullet mentions Celt. tacela, orner, tacelu, or mekell other pride.

Takilis, Doug. the tackling of a ship.

Tal, s. Account; estimation. V. Tail.

Tale, s. Wi’ his tale! Wi’ your tale! &c. seems nearly synon. with E. Forsooth! and intimates deri­ tion, contempt, or some degree of disbelief; as, “He’s gaun to tak a big farm wi’ his tale!”

Talent, s. Desire; inclination; purpose.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly. Prol. v. 106.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly. Prol. v. 106.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly. Prol. v. 106.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly. Prol. v. 106.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly. Prol. v. 106.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly. Prol. v. 106.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly. Prol. v. 106.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Takin, s. A token; a mark; a sign, S. V. TAKIN.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly. Prol. v. 106.
The wynd wes wele to thair talent:
Thay rysyt sailie, and furth thai far.
Barbour, iii. 694. MS.

First prynce Massicus cummys wyth his rout—
Ane thousand stout men of hye talent
Under him deling, for the batal boun.
Dong. Virgil, 319, 54.

2. The Razor-bill. *?
TAM-TARY.

TAMMY HARPER. The crab called Cancer araneus,
TAMMACHLESS, *?
TAM-TAIGLE, *?
TAMMIE-CHEEKIE, *?
TALTIE, *?
TALLOW-LEAF, *?

The name seems to have been formed from the vulgar belief that it has been substituted by the fairies in place of the mother's birth. *?
V. FARE-FOLKIS.
The Romans had an idea somewhat similar, with respect to certain birds of night, particularly screech-owls; but, according to Ovid, it was doubtful whether they were really birds, or merely assumed this form from the power of witchcraft.

Out of their cradles babes they steal away,
And make defenceless innocents their prey.—
From some old ugly witches potent charm.—

They believed, however, that these birds sucked the blood of the infants whom they carried off.

TANE about. Weel tae'en about. Kindly received and hospitably entertained; made welcome; well cared for.
S. TANE down. 1. Enamated or enfeebled from disease.
2. Reduced in temporal circumstances. S. TANE out. Weel tane out, receiving much attention; particularly in the way of frequent invitations.
S. TANG, s. A name given to the larger fuci in general, particularly to the F. digitatus and saccharinus, Orkney.

—The sea-oak, (Tang vesiculosus, Linn.) which we denominate black tang, and which grows next to the former, nearly at the lowest ebb.
generally and successfully used as a manure for the lands,”


TANTERLICK, fi. A severe stroke, Fife.

TANNIES, TANNERIE, fi. A tan-work, S. Fr. id.

TANTONIE BELL. Perhaps, St. Anthony’s bell. *?.

TANGLE, s. A bag; a satchel. V. TOIGHAL. *?.

TANG-FISH, fi. A name of the Seal in Shetl. *?.

TANGIT, pa.

TANG, s. A TANGIS, TANNE, TANNY, s.

TANG-WHAUP, adj. Used metaph. to denote a person, who, although assailed; laths, chips, splinters; or Moes. G. quod eum tensum retinet et sustinet; Verel. tapouns. Isl.

This seems formed from thavgull, the pl. of Isl. thavg, alga.

2. Used metaph. to denote a person, who, although tall, is lank, S.B. See Sup.

—We'll behad a wee.

She's a tangle, th'os' out she be.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 21.

TANGLE, adj. 1. Tall and feeble; not well knit in the joints; as, “A lang tangle lad.” 2. Applied to one when much relaxed in consequence of fatigue. S.

TANGLENESS, s. Indecision; pliability of opinion. S.

TANGLE-WISE, adj. Long and slender. S.

TANGLE, s. An icicle, S. See Sup.

At first view this might seem to be merely the preceding term, used in a metaphor. sense, because of the resemblance of an icicle to the sea-weed thus denominated. But it is undoubtedly the same with Isl. dinguil, an icicle; whence dingil-a, to hang and move as a loose icicle; perhaps dinnir, to hang, to wear about the neck of a bird. Isl. dinnir, to hang on a branch; G. Andr. vo. Isse-chowi. E. to dangle.

TANGS, TAIONGS, s. pl. Tongs, S. See Sup.

The wyff, that he had in his inyis,
That with the tangle walde his schynnis,
I wald sco droutn war in a dam.
He is no dog; he is a lam.

Dunbar upon James Douglas, Midland Poems, p. 92.


TANG-WHAUP, s. The whimbrel, Orkn. Scopolax phoeopus, Linn.

TANMERACK, s. A bird. S.

TANNE, TANNY, adj. Tawny.

TANNER, s. 1. That part of a frame of wood, which is fitted for going into a mortice, S.

Su.G. tan, tanor, a tendon; q. that which binds or unites. Isl. thinor, lignum cui arcus incurvatus insertus est, et quod eum tensum retinet et sustinet; Verel.

2. Tanners, pl. The small roots of trees, Loth. synon. tapouns.

In this sense it seems more nearly allied to Isl. tanand, assulas; laths, chips, splinters; or tein, Sw. teun, surculus; Moss. G. tans, virga, virgula; Belg. teen-en, vimiento.

TANNERIE, s. A tan-work, S. Fr. id.

TANNIES, s. pl. Left unexplained. S.

TANTERLICK, s. A severe stroke. See Sup.

TANTONIE BELL. Perhaps, St. Anthony’s bell. S.

He had to sell the Tantonié bell.

And pardons therein was. Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 6. 527
TAP

TAPESSTRIAE, s. Tapestry. *?

TAPETESSUS, adj. Heedless; foolish. V. under TABETS.

TAPETIS, s. pl. Tapestry.

TAPERTAIL, adv. Among proud tapeitis and mighty ruff apparrall, Hir place sche tuke, as was the gise that tyde.


TAPSALTERIE, s. A lurking state.

The hart, the hind, the fallow deare, Are tapisst at their rest.

A. Hume, Chron. S.P. iii. 388.

TAPIST, part. pa.

TAPIST, part, pa.

TAPIST, part, pa.

TAPETLESS, ars. Heedless; foolish. V. under TABETS.

TAPPINGSTAFF, s. The stave, in a barrel, in which the bung-hole is.

“That no barrel be sooner made and blown, but the Coppers Birn be set thereon, on the tapping-staff thereof, in testimony of the sufficiency of the tree.” Acts, Char. II. 1061, c. 56.

It seems doubtful, whether it has received this name from the cork, or plug that is used for filling the bung-hole. This by coopers is called the tap. S. Perhaps originally the tapping-staff, i.e., the stave in which the orifice is made for drawing off liquor.

The term “blow” refers to the mode of trying whether a cask be tight. A little water is put into it. Then, the head being fixed on, a small hole is bored, by means of which the vessel is filled with as much air as it can contain. The effect is, that, if there be the least chink, the force of air makes the water bubble through it.

TAPPOIN, s. A ramification, or long fibre at the root of a plant or tree, S.B.

I have met with it in print, only as used metaphorically, with respect to Bishops.

“Here, praised be God, goes according to our prayers, if we would be quit of bishops; about them we are all in perplexity. We trust God will put them down; but if both hands were employed, in four.” Leg. Fris. ap. Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 268.

TAPPIT, TAPPINT, adv.

TAPPIT, TAPPINT, adv.

TAPPIT HEN. 1. A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head, S.

TAPPIT HEN. 1. A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head, S.

TAPPIT, TAPPINT, adv.

The Tappit Hen is a man, to the end he may haue the menteinance of ane great and potent man, randers himselfe to be his bond-man, in his court, be the hair of his forehead; and gif he there­after withdrawes himselfe, and flees away fra his maister, or denyes to him his nativity, his maister may pray him to be his bond-man, be amasse, before the Justice; challenge him, that he, sic ane day, sic ane yeare, compare in his court, and there yielded himselfe to him to be his slave and bond-man. And quhen any man is adjudged and decreed to be native or bond-man to any maister, the maister may take him be the nose, and reduce him to his former slaverie.” Quon. Attach. c. 56, s. 7.

This form, of rendering one's self by the hair of the head, seems to have had a monkish origin. The heathenish rite of consecrating the hair, or shaving the head, was early adopted among Christians, either as an act of pretended devotion, or when a person dedicated himself to some particular saint, or entered into any religious order. Hence it seems to have been adopted as a civil token of servitude. Thus, those who entered into the monastic life, were said capillos postare, and per capillos se tradere.

In the fifth century, Clovis committed himself to St. Germer by the hair of his head; Vit. S. Germer. ap. Carpenter, vo. Capilli. Those, who thus devoted themselves, were called the servants of God, or of any particular Saint.

This then being used as a symbol of servitude, we perceive the reason why it came to be viewed as so great an indignity to be laid hold of by the hand, or to be seized, or to drag one by the hair, comprehenderere, or trahere per capillos, was accounted an offence equal to that of charging another with falsehood, and even with striking him. The offender, according to the Frisic laws, was fined in two shillings; according to those of Burgundy, also in two; but if both hands were employed, in four. Leg. Fris. ap. Lindenbrog. Tit. 22, s. 64. Leg. Burgund. Tit. 5, s. 4.

According to the laws of Saxony, the fine amounted to an hundred and twenty shillings; Leg. Sax. cap. 1, s. 7, ibid. Some other statutes made it punishable by death; Du Cange, col. 243. V. HUSBAND.

TAPIPOORIE, s.

Any thing raised high on a slight or tottering foundation, S.

TAPPICKLE, s.

1. The uppermost grain in a stalk of oats. 2. Metaph. a thing of the greatest value. S.

TAPPITAL. s. A lurking state.

TAPPET, TAPPINT, adv.

TAPPET, TAPPINT, adv.

TAPPIT HEN. 1. A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head, S.

TAPPET, TAPPINT, adv.

TAPPIT, TAPPINT, adv.

TAPPIT HEN. 1. A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head, S.

2. The bunch of feathers on the head of a cock or hen.

3. The head. Probably a dimin. from tap, the top.

TAPPIT, TAPPINT, part. adj.

Crested.

S.

TAPPIT, TAPPINT, part. adj.

Crested.

S.

TAPPIT HEN. 1. A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head, S.

2. A cant phrase, denoting a tin measure containing a quart, so called from the knob on the lid, as being supposed to resemble a crested hen. V. Gl. Sibb.

3. A measure of a still larger size, containing a Scots pint.

4. A large bottle of claret, containing three Magnums.

S.

TAP-ROOTED, adj.

The root having one principal stem which penetrates the earth; deep-rooted.

S.

TAPSALTERIE, adn. Tapestry.

But give me a candy hour at e’en, My arms about your dearie, O; An’ warly cares, an’ warly men, May a’ gae tapsalterie, O!
TAP-SWARM, s. 1. The first swarm that a hive of bees casts off. 2. Applied metaph. to a body of people leaving their former connexion. 3. See Tap-tar, Targat.

TAPTEE, s. A state of eager desire.

TAPTHRAWN, adj. Perverse; obstinate, S. q. having the tap, i.e. top or head distorted; or in allusion to the hair of the head lying in an awkward and unnatural manner, S.

TAPTOO, s. pi. A tassel.

TARTH, s. pi. A tatter; a shred, S.

TART, s. A green with tassels.

TARTA, Tart, Tartar, s. A tatterdemalion. 2. A silly inactive girl. *?


TAR, s. adj. Perverse; sulky; sarcastical.

TARTA, s. pi. A tatter; a shred, S.

TARTAR, adj. Applied metaph. to a body of people leaving their former connexion. 3. See Tap-tar, Targat.

TART, s. A tatter; a shred, S. See Sup.

TARTA, Tart, Tartar, s. A tatterdemalion. 2. A silly inactive girl. *?

To TARROW, v. n. 1. To delay.
   This semple counsal, brudir, tak at me;
   And it to cun perqueir st night thou tarrow;
   Bettir but styfe to leif allovin in le.
   Than to be machit with a wicket marrow.

_Henryson, Bannatyne Poems_, p. 122.

The S. Prov. seems used in this sense; ‘Be still taking
and tarrowing; take what you can get, though not all
that is due;’ Kelly, p. 63. i.e. take what is offered, and
allow time for what remains. Also, that, ‘Lang tarrow-
ing takes all the thank away;’ Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

2. To haggle; to hesitate in a bargain.

He that coms wot to leir the barrows,
Betwixt the baik-hous and the brew-hous,
On twenty shilling now he tarrows,
To ryd the he gait by the plewis.

_Bannatyne Poems_, p. 144.

i. e. He hesitates as to the sufficiency of the sum.

_Tarrow_ is still sometimes used as signifying that one
murmurs at one's allowance of food, &c. S.

3. To feel reluctance.

But she's as weak as very water,
And tarrows at the broust that she had brown.

_Ross's Helenore_, p. 60.

—Nane of us cud find a marrow,
So sadly forfearn were we;
Fowk sud no at any thing tarrow,
Whose chance look'd naething to be.

_Song, Ibid._ p. 130.

‘To loath, to refuse;’ Gl. Ross. This is perhaps more
strongly expressed than the term admits. Children are
said to _tarrow at their meat_, when they delay taking it,
especially from some pettish humour, or do it so slowly that
it would seem they felt some degree of reluctance. It is
rendered ‘take pet;’ Gl. Ritson.

‘A _tarrow_ bairn was never fat;’ S. Prov. Kelly, p. 13.

‘He _tarrow_ early that _tarrors_ on his kail;’ S. Prov.

‘The Scots, for their first dish have broth (which they
call _kail_) and their flesh-meat, boil'd or roasted, after.
Spoken when men complain before they see the utmost
that they will get;’ Kelly, p. 135.

_Tarrie_ and _tarrow_ are used in this sense as synon.
But ye'll repent ye, if his love grow caus'd;—
Like dewant ween that _tarries_ at its meat,
That for some feckless whim will orp and greet.—
The _dawtred_ bairn thus takes the pet;
Nor eafe the hunger crave,
Whimpers and _tarrow_ at its meat._

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 76. 77.

‘To refuse what we love, from a cross humour;’ Gl. ibid.
The prep. of had formerly been used instead of at.

‘I am sure it is sin to _tarrow_ of Christ's good meat.’

4. To complain; ‘_Tarena tarrow_;’ I dare not com-
plain. 3. Applied to springing corn turned sickly. S.

_Tarloch_, adj. Slow at meat; loathing; squamish. S.
Perhaps from A.S. _tear-ian_, _ateor-ian_, _geteor-ian_, to fail,
to tarry, to desist or give over. Celt. _tario_, to tarry, Bullet.

_TARIE-VERSIE_, adv. Walking backwards. S.

_TARTAN_, _Tartane_, s. Woollen cloth, or silk, check-
ered, or cross-barred with threads of various colours, S.
_Syne schupe thame up, to lowp owre leiss,
Twa tabartis of the tartane;_
That comspit nocht qhat thair clowtis wes._

Quhan sewit thaim on, in certain.

_Symmye & his Bruder, Chron. Sc. Poetry_, i. 360.
_Tartan_ is worn both by men and women in the High-
lands, for that piece of dress called the Plaid. In Angus,
and some other Lowland counties, where it is not worn
by men, women of the lower, and some even of the middle
ranks, still wear a large veil of this stuff, rather of a thin
texture, as a covering for the head and shoulders. The
_Plaid_, also, or _Kilt_, worn by the Highlanders instead of
breeces, is generally of _Tartan_.

Notwithstanding the zeal of Ramsay, in ascribing the
highest antiquity to the _Plaid_ under this name, (V. his
poem entitled _Tartana_, or the _Plaid_); there is no evidence
that this word was anciently used in Scotland. It is not
Gaelic or Irish. It seems to have been imported, with
the manufacture itself, from France or Germany. Fr.
_tiretaine_ signifies lisssey-wooolse, or a kind of it worn by
the peasants in France. Teut. _tireteyn_, i. e. vests lino
et lana confecta, pannus linolaneus, vulgo linistima, linos-
tena, burellum; Kilian. Bullet mentions Arm. _tyrtena_
as of the same meaning with Fr. _tiretaine_, which he calls
a species of _drooguet_, our _drugget_. L.B. _tiretanes_ occurs
in the same sense in ancient MSS. This, according to
Du Cange, is pannus lana floquite textus. He quotes the
Chartulary of Corbilum, or Nantes, as containing the fol-
lowing article. _Item una fardeaulx de Tiretaine vers doit
11 sols ob_. These linssey-wooolse cloths were most prob-
able particoloured. But although this should not have
been the case, the word, originally signifying cloth of
different materials, when it passed into another language,
might, by a natural transition, be used to denote such
cloths as contained different colours. Or, although the
stuff first used in Scotland, under the name of _Tartan_,
might be merely that the _Tiretaine_ of the continent; when
the natives of this country imitated the foreign fabric,
they might reckon it an improvement to checker the cloth
with the most glaring colours. _Tiretaine_ is thus described
by Thierry, _Le Frere's edition_ 1573. _De la Tiretaine_,
The passage, I suppose, should have been printed thus.
_De la Tiretaine_, Picard _Du Talon_, Coenomanis; _Du
Beinge_, Northman; as intimating that this cloth was
called _Tiretaine_ in Picardy, _Telon_ in Maine, and _Beinge_
in Normandy.

_Gael. brorc_ is the term used to denote what is parti-
coloured. What we call a _tartan plaid_ is _Gael. breacan._
Perhaps _Gallia Braccata_ may have received its designa-
tion from the circumstance of a particoloured dress being
worn by its inhabitants, rather than from that of their
wearing breeches. See _Sup._

_TARTAN-PURRY_, s. ‘Of or belonging to _tartan_, S.

O! to see his _tartan_ browe.
Bonne blue, and laigh-heeld shoes!'

_Ritson's S. Songs_, ii. 107.

_TARTAN-PURRY_, s. ‘A sort of pudding made
of red cowleloth chopped small, and mixed with oat-

I would have gien my half year's fee,
Had Maggy then been jesting me,
And _tartan-purry_, meal and brea,
_Or buttie brouse_,
Been kiltin up her petticoats
_Aboon her hose._

_V. Purry_.

_Forbes's Dominie Depos'd_, p. 35.

The last part of the word is evidently Teut. _purrey_,
_purrey_, jus sive _cremor pisorum_; Fr. _purée_, _sap_, _juice,
La purée de pois_, _pease potage_ or the _liqueur of peas_.
Perhaps the term _tartan_ is prefixed, because the _cowleloths_
used are particoloured. It may, however, be softened
from Teut. _taerete-panne_, testum, q. soup made in an earthen
pot; or it may be from Fr. _tarte en purée_. See _Sup._

_TARTER_, s. Chequered cloth, or _tartan_.

_S. To TARTLE at one, v. n. 1. To view a person or thing
with hesitation as not recognising the object with cer-
tainty, Loth. Perths._

‘I _tartled_ at him,” I could not with certainty recognise him. See _Sup._
2. To boggle, as a horse does, Loth.
3. To hesitate as to a bargain.
“A toom purse makes a tartling merchant;” Ramsay's "Prov.," p. 17.
4. To hesitate from scrupulosity; denoting an act of the mind.
Some gentlemen, that's apt to startle, Some seem two sentences to tattle,—
contained in this ancient deed.

Cleland's Poems, p. 86.
Perhaps the second line was written, "Seem at two sentences, &c." as the repetition of some mar's the sense.

Thir Gentlemen have weasands narrow, That makes them tartle,finish, and tarrow.
A medicine I will preserve, And paun my thrapple it shall thrive.
Send them a while to other nations, Whence their veins may have dilatations.
When they return, 'tll you request To have the favour of the Test.

Ibid. p. 104.
Perhaps q. tartal, allied to Isl. tortalit, difficult to tell or reckon, Verel. from taw, a particle, denoting the difficulty one has in effecting any thing, and talo, to speak, to tell; as signifying that one finds it difficult to tell who the person is.

To Tartle, v. a. To recognise; to observe.

S. Tartle, s. The act of hesitation in the recognition of a person or thing.

Tartuffish, adj. Sour; sullen; stubborn, Renfrews. S.
To Tarveal, v. a.
1. To fatigue, B. See Sup.
The never a rag we'll be seeking o't;
Gin ye anes begin, ye'll tarveal's night and day,
Sae its rain oynair may be speaking o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 194.
2. To plague; to vex; Gl. Sibb.
This seems merely a corr. of Fr. travail-er, to labour; to vex, to trouble; Ital. traviagliere. This Verel. deduces from Isl. threla, Sw. traela, duro labore exerceri, p. 264. Isl. tarfalla, however, signifies illachymor, G. Andr. to lament, bewail.

Tarveal, adj. Ill-natured; fretful, S.

The vile tarveal sleeth o a coachman began to yark the peer beasts sae, that you wou'd hae heard the sough o' ilka thudd afore it came down." Journal from London, p. 5.

Tascal money. The money formerly given in the Highlands to those who should discover cattle that had been driven off, and make known the spoilers.
To Tash, v. a.
1. To soil; to tarnish, S. Fr. tach-er, id.
But now they're threadbare worn,—
They're tashed like, and sair torn,
And clouted sair on ilk knee.

Riton's "S. Songs," i. 214.
2. Often used to denote the injury done to character by evil-speaking, S. 3. To upbraid, B. 4. To fatigue; as, To tash dogs, to weary them out in hunting.
S.
Tash, Tache, s.
1. A stain; a blenish, S. Tache, Chaucer, a blot, Fr. id.
2. A stain in a metaph. sense; disgrace; an affront, S.

"Mr. Hog was one from whom the greatest opposition to Prelacy was expected, and therefore a tash must be put on him at this Synod." Wodrow, i. 41.

To Tash about, v. a.
To throw any thing carelessly about, so as to injure it.
S.
Task, s. The angel or spirit of any person, Ross-shire.

"The ghosts of the dying, called tashas, are said to be heard, their cry being a repetition of the moans of the sick.—The corps follow the tract led by the taskas to the place of interment; and the early or late completion of the prediction, is made to depend on the period of the night at which the task is heard." Statist. Acc. iii. 880.

Gael, taise, dead bodies, ghosts, Shaw.

Tasker, s.
A labourer who receives his wages in kind, according to the quantity of work he performs, who has a fee for a certain task, Loth. See Sup.

"The taskers are those who are employed in threshing out the corn; and they receive one boll of every 25, or the twenty-fifth part for their labour; and this has been their fixed and stated wages, as far back as can be remembered." P. Whittingham, E. Loth. Statist. Acc. ii. 352.

Taskit, part. adj. Much fatigued with hard work. Taskit-like, adj. Appearing greatly fatigued. S.
Tass, Tasse, Tassie, s. A cup or goblet. V. Tais.
Tassell, s. Sair tassell. V. Taislle.
Tasses, s. pl.
Mon in the mantell, that sittis at thi mete.
In pal pured to pay, prodly right.
The tasses were of tops, that were thereto right.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 2.

"Cups," Pink. V. Tais.
But it seems rather to signify bags or purses for the tasses are described as fixed or tied to the mantell or pail.
Su. G. Isl. taska, pera, bula, Alem. Isl. tassca, Fr. tasche, Belg. tasche, tesche. V. Tische.
Taster, s.
It is uncertain what bird is meant; not the Tyaste surely, because the author mentions this a few lines below.

Taste, adj. 1. Having an agreeable relish; palatable.
2. Displaying taste; as applied to dress.

S.
Tatch, s.
A fringe; a shoulder-knot.
To Tatch, v. a.
To drive a nail so far only as to give it but a slight hold.

To Tatch in, v. a. To fix slightly by a nail.
To Tatch thegither, v. a.
To join together slightly, with nails, as carpenters do to try their work.
S.
Tate, Tait, Teat, Tatte, s.
A small portion of any thing; as, a tate of wool, of lint; i.e. of wool, of flax, S. See Sup.

—Fleas skip to the tate of wool, Whilk slee Tod Lowrie heds without his moo.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 143.
An' tent them daily, e'en and morn,
W' teats o' hay, an' rips o' corn.
Burns, iii. 79.
It is applied to hair, as equivalent to lock.

Her hair in tais hangs down upon her brow.
Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

—Apoun his chin feill chanos haris gray,
Liart felterit tatis, with birmad ene rede.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 45.
It is used by Skene as denoting a portion, or part divided from another.

"Like as sue forke hes twa grainis, this precept hes ane alternative command of twa partes.—Itaque hoc proceptum est fluctum,—qubilk is divided in twa tais or partes." De Verb. Sign. vo. Purche.

Sibb. defines it "lock of hair or wool, commonly mat.

The corps follow the tract led by the corps to the place of interment; and the early or late completion of the prediction, is made to depend on the period of the night at which the task is heard." Statist. Acc. iii. 880.
were greatly confined to their flocks, and many of their terms borrowed from these. V. FE.

TATELOCK, s. A small lock of matted hair, wool, &c. S.

TATH, TATH, TATHING, s. 1. The dung of black cattle, S. taid, Ang.

"There is a tradition that a priest lived here, who had a right to every seventh acre of Ladiron, and to the tattaling (dung as left on the ground) every seventh night." P. Monimail, Fife, Statist. Acc. ii. 204.

Isl. tad, dung, manure; also taddf, id. q. the falling of the tath.

2. "The luxuriant grass which rises in tufts where the dung of cattle has been deposited," Gl. Sibb. A tuft of such grass is called a tath, S. See Sup.

Isl. tada expresses the very same idea as Toomain, laetaminis beneficio proveniens; G. Andr. p. 234.

The term tath had been anciently used in some parts of E. as Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. Dominicum hoc privilegium faldam liberum vocant foresenes: Tenentium servitutem, Sectam faldae: stercoreationem, Iceni Tath. Spelman, vo. Fulda.

To Tath, v. n. To dung; applied to black cattle chiefly, S. taid, Ang. See Sup.

Isl. ted-is, stercoreare; also, laetare.

To Tath, v. a. To manure a field by laying cattle on it, S. See Sup.

"The outfield was kept five years in natural grass; and, after being tattled by the farmers' cattle, who were folded or penned in it, during the summer, it bore five successive crops of oats." P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ii. 533.

TATHING, s. The act of manuring a field, by making the cattle lie on it, S.

"After a tathing, by allowing to lie upon the field at night, and after milking at noon, two or three crops of oats are taken." P. Kilchrenan, Argyles. Statist. Acc. vi. 268.

TATH-FAUD, s. A fold in which cattle are shut up during night, to manure the ground with their dung.

S. TATHIL, s. A table; apparent corr. of Taffil, q. v. S.

TATHIS, s. pl. Gawan and Gol. iii. 21.

Thai gird on tua grete horse, on grund quhil thaigrane; Their speris in the feild in gart ga; The trew helmys, and traisst, iu thai ta.

As it corresponds to the following line,

Their speris in the field in flendris gart ga; it may signify splinters, very small segments: Su. G. taat, a string, a wire; Teut. taece, tatte, a nail with a large head. See Sup.

TATHT, s. Same with Tath, the dung of black cattle. S.

TATY, adj. Matted. V. Tatty.

S. TATSHIE, adj. Dressed in a slovenly manner.

S. TATTER-WALLOPS, s. pl. Tatters; rags in a fluttering state.

TATTY, TATTIT, TAWTED, adj. 1. Matted; disordered by being twisted, or, as it were, baked together; a term often applied to the hair when it has been long uncombed, S. See Sup.

"The hair of thaym is lang and tattie, nothir like the wull of scheip nor gait." Bellend. Descri. Afo. c. 13.

Nae tattie tyle, the' e'er sae dudie, But he wad stant, as glad to see him. Burns, iii. 2.

— This ilk strang Aventyne, Walkis on fute, his body wymply in Ane felloun bustuous and gret eylon skyn, Terrisil and rouch with lokerkarand tatty hairis. Doug. Virgil, 292, 2.

2. Rough and shaggy, not matted; as, "a tatty dog." S. 532

TAW

Junius so far mistakes the sense of this word, as to render it terribilis, horridus. Lye, (Add. Jun. Elym.) who gives its proper signification, derives it from Ir. tathi, gluten, ferrumen. Perhaps rather allied to Isl. tautt-a, to tawse wool. V. Seren. vo. Teaxe.

TATTREL, s. A rag.

S.

TAUART, s. A short coat, made without sleeves. V. Talbert.

TAUCH (gutt.), s. The threads of large ropes.

S.

TAUCHEY, adj. Greasy; clammy, S.

This might seem allied to Belg. taati, clammy, Teut. taece, tenax; but rather from S. Tauch, q. v.

TAUCHEY-FACED, adj. Greasy-faced.

S.

TAUCHTS, s. Tallow that has been melted. V. Tauchis.

TAUCHT, pret. v. Gave; delivered; committed. He taucht him siluer to dispend, And syne gaid him gud day, And had him pass furth on his way. Barbour, ii. 130. MS.

Taid on this wise, with his wayne, The pele tuk, and the men has slayne, Syne taucht it till the King in ly, That him rewardt worthely. Ibid. x. 253. MS.

There is no ground for Mr. Pinkerton's conjecture as to the first of these passages, that it should be "perhaps taucht, reached to him, held out to him." N. i. 98. It is merely an abbrev. of Betaucht, q. v.

TAUDY, TOWDY, s. A term used to denote a child, Aberd. Tedie, Tedie, Ang.

Hence taudy fe, Forb, the fine paid for having a child in bastardy, and for avoiding a public profession of repentance; in some places called the cuttie-stool-mail.

But yet nor kirk nor conisterie, Quo' they, can ask the taudy fee.—

For tarry-breaks should ay go free, And he's the clerk. Forbes's Dominie Depòïd', p. 43.

Towdy, however, also signifies, pedox; as in Gl. Everg.

TAVERNRY, s. Expenses in a tavern.

S.

TAUIK, s. Conversation; talk.

S.

TAULCH, TAUGH, s. Tallow, S. tauch.

"It is ordainit that na tauch be had out of the realm, vnder the pane of escheit of it to the king." Acts, Ja. I. 1424. c. 35. Edit. 1566.

This is properly the name given to the article by tradesmen, before it is melted. After this operation it receives the name of tallow, S.

"Resolved, 1st, That anciently, when Taugh, or Rough Fat, was sold by Tron weight, it was then of very little value in proportion to its worth now.—2dly, That the standard weight for selling the carcases of Black Cattle and Sheep ly is Dutch; and Taugh was sold by Tron weight, merely to make allowance for the garbage or refuse, which was unavoidable mixed with it in slaughtering the cattle and sheep." Edin. Even. Courant, Oct. 5, 1805.

It is written tauch, in a foolish Enony of Dunb. Everg. ii. 60. st. 25.


TAUPIE, TAUPER, s. A foolish woman; generally as implying the idea of inaction and slovenliness, S. See S.

"Pottage," quoit Hlab, "ye senseless taupie!"— V. Smeerless.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 325.

Su. G. tapig, simple, silly, foolish. Ibre views Gr. ἄπιθυος, stupid, and ταὺχ-α-ως, stupidus, as cognates. Germ. tappen, to tumble, tappee, clumsy.

TAUPLET, part. adj. Foolish.

S.

TAWFY, adj. Foolish and slovenly.

S.
To TAW, v.a. “To pull; to lay hold of; to tumble about,” Gl. Sibb.
Su.G. taw-n-a, lanam praeparare, velicando ducerea; 
the, v. To. V. TAVIN.
To TAW, v.a. 1. To make tough by kneading, Ang.; as, 
Be sure you taw the leaven weel. 2. To work, like mortar, 
either with the hand or with an instrument, Ang.
3. To spoil by frequent handling.

Teut. tawen-d, depserre.

To TAW, v.n. To suck greedily without intermission, 
as a hungry child at the breast.

TAWAN, s. Reluctance; hesitation. To do any thing 
with a tawan, to do it reluctantly, Ang.

Hence the Prov. phrase; “He callit me sometimes
frowst, especially as including the idea, that one cannot be
handled; spoken of a horse or cow,” Taw.

TAWCHT, s. Tailow. “Sheip tawcht & nolt tawcht.” S.

TAWELL, s. Fatigue. S.

To TAWEN, v.a. To disfigure by handling.

S.

TAWIE, adj. Tame; tractable; “that allows itself
peaceably to be handled; spoken of a horse or cow,”
Gl. Burns. See S.

— Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie.

Burns, iii. 141.

Allied perhaps to Isl. taeg-ia, Su.G. taeg-a, trahi,
tog-a, trahere, ducere; q. allowing itself to be led; or
tog-ia, Isl. tog-a, aliicere, as being easily enticed or pre-
vented with.

TAWIS, TAWES, TAWS, s. 1. A whip; a lash.
As sun tyme scialis the round top of the tre,
Hit with the twynit quhip dois quirble we se,
Quham childer druils bissy at thare play
About the clois and vode hallis al day;
Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

The labour or tabret.

hit with the twynit quhip dois quhirle we se,
Quham childer driuis bissy at thare play
About the clois and vode hallis al day;
Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.

Sche myntin with the tawies dois rebound,
And rynnis about about in cirkil round.


Rudd, derives it from E. taw, A.S. taw, coria subi-
erg, Belg. tawen. But it is more allied to Isl. taw, tag,
vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pi. s. q.
Lang with him will thai nacht chide.
Sir Penny, Chron. S.P. i. 140. st. 5.
It also occurs in the Old Legend of King Estmere.
Nowe stay thy harpe, thou proud harper,
Nowe stay thy harpe, I say:
For an thou playest as thou beginnest,
Thou'll till my bryde away.—Percy's Reliquiae, i. 59.

Su.G. taeld-a, pellecire, decipere; Isl. tael-a, decipere, circumvenire, synon. with Sw. besok-a, Verel. Hence taeld-a, deceptus, circumventus. Mioch taeld oc swikinn, id.
Teule, to allure, used by Chaucer, is radically the same.
With empty hand, men may na hankes teule.
Reyes T. v. 4192.

It seems to be the same word which R. Brunne uses in a neut. sense, p. 128. It also occurs in the form of Tole. S.
In alle manere cause he sought the right in skille,
To gile no to fraude will be never teile.
Tealer, s. Or, a tealer on, one who entices, Ang. V. thee, thee.
Teal, Teil, s. A busy body; a mean fellow.
To Tear, v. n. To labour stoutly; to work forcibly.
Teasing, part. adj. Active; energetic.

Teasick, s. A consumption, Montgomerie. V. Feyk.
To teaze; to vex.

Teazle, s. A severe brush. V. TAISSLE.

Teems, s. A fine sieve for sifting flour for pastry.

Teeth, s. A colic in horses, S. perhaps corr. from T.EESE, s. A gust of passion, Fife.
To Teet, v. n. To peer; to peep out. V. Tete.

Teetle, s. Bo-peep, S. Gl. Shirr, synon. Keek-bo, V. under Tete.

To Teeth, v. a. To teeth with lime, to scatter; to spread.

To Teeth, upon, v. a. To make an impression upon.

Teethy, adj. Crabbed; ill-natured, S. A. Bor. A teethy answer, a tart reply.
The term conveys the same idea as when it is said that a man shows his teeth.

Teethive, adj. Palatable; Toothsome, E. S.

Teetick, s. The Tit-lark, Alauda Pratensis. *?.

Teeth, an angry teeth. The fragment of a prayer of the horizon: when seen in the North or East it is viewed as indicating bad weather.
To Teethe upon, v. a. To make an impression upon.

Teeth, s. A loud laugh. He got up with a tehee, S.
It is frequently used as an interj., expressive of loud laughter. See S.
To hee, quoth Jennie, teet, I see you.

Watson's Coll. iii. 47.
Tam got the wyte, and I gae the tehee.
Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

To Tehee, v.n. To laugh in a suppressed way. S.
Either from the sound; or allied to Su.G. hi-a, idere, Isl. ridere.

Teicher, s. At every poynt and corners crossis
The teichers stude, as lemand beriall droppis,
And on the halesum herbis, clene but wedis,
Like cristall knoppis or small siluer bedis,
TEY

"Drops of dew, f. a Fr. tacher, to spot; tachture, a spot, speckle, or mark." Rudd.

It seems rather to signify dots, small spots; in which sense S. ticher is still used, a dimin. from Tich, id. q. v.

TEICHEMENT, s. Instruction. V. TECHEMENT. S.

To TEICHER, TICHER, TICHER, TEIL, s. A very small drop.

TEIDSOME, adj. Tidious. V. TEDISUM.

TEIGHT, part. pa. Fatigued.

To TEIL, v. a. To cultivate the soil, S. to till, E.

"We be the tenor hereof grants and gevis license to thame and their successors to ryte out bounds and teil yeirle ane thousand acres of their common lands of our said burgh." Chart. J. V. to the Burgh of Selkirk, ap. Minstrelk, Border, i. 264.

As Mr. Tooke has derived the E. v. from A.S. til-ian, to raise, to lift up; observing, that "to till the ground is, to raise it, to turn it up," (Divers. Purley, ii. 69,) one might suppose that this derivation were greatly confirmed by the synon. expressions, ryfe out and breaks, here used.

But unfortunately, there is no evidence that the A.S. v. was ever used in this sense. It signifies to prepare, to procure; to labour, to cultivate; to till; to compute, to assign. V. Lye and Somuer. Isl. till-a, indeed, signifies to lift up; attollere, leviter figere. But I do not find that it is ever used to denote the cultivation of the soil. Nor does Teut. till-en, tillere, admit of this sense.

TEIL, s. A busibody; a mean fellow. S.

To TEYM, TENE, v. a. To empty, teem, S.B. See Sup.

Mony off hors to the ground doun thai cast, off horss, bot maistris thar.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 114.

This Rudd. derives from Dan. tommer, vacuo. But the v. in this form more closely resembles Isl. taim-æ, evacuare; Verel. Taim is also used as an E. v. V. TUME.

TEIND, TYNDE, TINE, s. Tithe.

TEINDIS, TENDIS, s. pl. Tithes, S. V. Skene Ind.

"That na man let thaim to sett thair landis, and na man let thaim to seck their landis, and teindis, vnder the pane that may follow be spiritual law or tem­poral." Acts, I. 1424, c. 1. Ed. 1566.

To the Kyrk the tendis then
He ref wyth mycht, and gawe his men.

Wytonton, vi. 4. 17.

Mois.G. tainhund. the tenth part, (whence tainhunddai, tithes), Su.G. tiende, anc. tiund, Belg. teind, id. Hence Isl. tínd-a, Sw. tind-a, tiend-a, Belg. tiend-en, decimare.

To TEIND, TEYND, v. a. To tithe, S. See Sup.

The hirdis teindit all the corn.

V. also Acts, Ja. VI. 1579, c. 73.

TEYNDFRIE, adj. Exempted from paying tithes. S.

TEIND-MASTER, s. One who has a right to lift tithes. S.

TEIND-SHEEP, s. A sheep payable as tithe. S.

TEIND-WHEAT, s. Wheat received as tithe. S.

TEYND, s.

For ony tretty may tyd I tell thè the teynd.
I will noght turn myn entent, for all this world bred.

Gasow and Gol. iv. 7.

Perhaps, "I tell thee for the tenth time;" or, "I tell thee the enquirer;" A.S. teond, a demandant; also, an accuser.

TEIND, TYND, TINE, s. 1. A spark of fire, S.B.

2. A spark at the side of the wick of a candle, synon. spander, waster. There's a teind at the candle; i. e. It is about to run down, S.B. V. the e. O.E. teind, id.

To TEYNE, TENE, TEEN, v. a. To vex; to fret; to irritate. See Sup.

"The Kingis Grace, James the Fift, being on ane certane time accompanyt with ane—great menye of Bischoppis, Abbottis, & Prelatis standing about, he quicklie and prettie incrutit ane prettie trnk to teyne them." H. Charteris' Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, A. ii. 6.

The holy headhand seems not to attyre
The head of him, who, in his furious yre, Prefereth the pain of those, that have him teond,
Before the health and safety of one freend.

Hudson's Judith, p. 34.

"Fair gentle cummer," the said scho,
"All is to tene that I do!"

Dunbar, Matthew Poems, p. 114.

A.S. teom-an, Belg. ten-en, teen-en, tan-en, irritare, Gr. τεινω, id.

TEYN, TENE, adj. Mad with rage; teem, angry, A. Bor. Toward the burd he bowed as he war teyne.

V. TENE. Wallace, ii. 333, MS.

Than wow I tene, that I tuke to sicane truffuris tent.

Dunbar, Virgil, Proph. 294, b. 29.

TEYN, TENE, s. 1. Anger, rage, S.

And quhen the King his folk has sene
Begyn to faile, for propyr teyne,
Hys assenyhe gan he cry,
And in the stour sa hardyly
He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk.

Barbour, ii. 377, MS.

Now sall thon de, and with that word in teyne,
The suld trymblyng toward the altare he drew,
That in the hate blude of his son sched new
Founderit——

Dunbar, Virgil, 57, 21.

2. Sorrow; vexation, S. See Sup.

"Cess, men,' he said, ' this is a butlass payne;
'We can nocht now chewyss hyr lyff agayne.'

Thus it is used by R. Brunne, p. 37.

That was all forworded, for his deede com teyne.
A.S. teon, teona, injuria, irritatio. Tene is used by Chaucer and Gower in the sense of grief.

TEYNFULL, adj. Wrathful.

Cum teynfull tyrannis trimling with your trayne.

Adhortation to all Estates, Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592.

TEIR, s. Fatigue; or perhaps as an adj. fatiguing; tiresome.
TEIRFULL, adj. Fatiguing.

TEIS, adj. Tellyevie, s. A violent or perverse humour.

TEILELAND, s. A husbandman; a farmer.

TELELAND, s. A kind of woollen cloth.

TEIST, s. A teel or teelie, tans-er, tans-er, to chide, scold, taunt; tanson, a chiding, scolding, brawling with; Rudd. Tanseresse, grumbling, Rom. de la Rose.

TELEMEN, s. A violent or perverse humour.

TENEMENT, *s. 1. A house. 2. It often denotes a

TENEMENT, s. A house. 2. It often denotes a

TELE, To tendis, to aim at; to intend.

TELLIN', v. a. To cultivate, E. to till.

TELLIN', v. a. To cultivate, E. to till.

TELLING, v. a. To make delicate.

TELMER, Talmor, Talmor, Talmor, a chiding, scolding, brawling with; Rudd. Tanseresse, grumbling, Rom. de la Rose.

TEME, v. a. To aim at; to intend.

TEMPER (a machine), tempering, tempering.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

TEMPER-PIN, s. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.
building which includes several separate dwellings; as a tenement of houses. S. L.B. tenement-um, Rudd.

**To TENENDAS.** The clause of a charter, which expresses part. Oppressed with affliction. S.

**TEN-HOURS, TEN-HOURS-BITE.** A slight feed to the horses in the forenoon, while in the yoke. S.

**TENNANDRIE, TENANTRY, TENAND.** The tenants on an estate, or those who pay rent, viewed collectively.

**To TENT, v. a.** To stretch out; to extend. The army at thy mycht se at ane sycht, Wyth tentis tentis strekand to the plane.

**TENT, s.** Care; notice; attention. 1. To tak tent, to take care; to be attentive, S.

—— The Lord off Douglas alsua, With their mengne, guud tent suld ta. Qhill off thaim had of help mystyr, And help with thaim that with hym wer. Barbour, xi. 451. MS.

Dawnsun son Turnus, in the nynyte tak tent, Segesis new Troye, Eneas the absent. Doug. Virgil; Contentes, 12, 45.

The pl. is sometimes used. The prince Eneas on this wyse allane The fatis of goddis, and rasis moy ane Rehersing schew, and sundry strange ventis, The Queene and all the Tyrianis takand tentis. Doug. Virgil; 92, 44.

The phrase corresponds to Fr. faire attention. "A story is told of an English lady, who consulted a physician from Scotland, and being desired by him to tak tent, understood that tent wine was prescribed her, which she took accordingly. It is not said what was the consequence of this mistaken prescription; but as that species of wine is far from being a specific for every disorder, this is a phrase, which, by the faculty at least, ought to be carefully avoided." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 19.

**2. To Tak Tent to, to take care of; to exercise concern about a person or thing.** S. See Sup.

To say the salmes fast sho bigan, And lynt, and herdis, and brynstane. Lyndsay's Warkis, ver. 890. E.M.R.

Remane I here, I am bot perisich, For thair is few to me that takis tent, That garris me ga sa raggit, reuin, and rent. Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 254.

R. Brunne uses a similar phrase, p. 220. I rede thou tent trieul to my teching. Gawan and Gol. ii. 8. It is sometimes used without the prep. These lurdanes came just in my sight, As I was tenting Chloe. Ramsay's Works, i. 119.

**Abbrev. from Fr. attend-re, or Lat. attend-ere.** Tent, how the Caledonians, lang supine, Vol. II. 537

---

**To TENT, v. n.** To attend; to observe attentively, generally with the prep. to. See Sup.

Spyngaros than spekis; said, Lordingsis in le, I rede you tent treul to my teching. Gawan and Gol. ii. 8.

It is sometimes used without the prep. These lurdanes came just in my sight, As I was tenting Chloe. Ramsay's Works, i. 119.

---

**To TERT, v. a.** 1. To observe; to remark, S.

To Tent, v. a. 1. To observe; to remark. The neighbours a' tent this as well as I. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

Think ye, are we less blest than they, Wha scarcely tent us in their way, As hardly worth their while? Burns, iii. 157.

2. To regard; to put a value on, S. And none her smiles will tent. Soon as her face looks auld. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

3. To watch over; to take particular care of; to tend. S. A. Bor. to tent, i. e. to tend, or look to; Ray.

**TENT, adj. 1. Watchful; attentive. 2. Intent; keen. S. Tentie, Tenty, adj. 1. Attentive, S. Fr. attentif.**

Be wyse, and tentie, in thy governing. Maitland Poems, p. 276.

2. Cautious; careful. Tentily, ado. Carefully, S.

Back with the halesome girss in haste she by'd, And tentily unto the sair apply'd. Rose's Heldenore, p. 15. 16.

**TENTLESS, adj. Inattentive; heedless, S.** I'll wander on, with tentless heed, How never-halting moments speed, Till fate shall snap the brittle thread. Burns, iii. 87.

**TENT, s. A square pulpit erected in the fields, and supported by four posts, rising about 3 feet from the ground; and open only in front, from which the preacher delivers his discourse. S.**

**TEPATE, s.** Some piece of dress anciently worn by men; obviously the same with E. Tippet. S. Teppit, s. Feeling; sensation. S. Teppitless, adj. Insensible; benumbed so that no impression can be made. Also applied to the mind. S.

**TÉR, s. Tar. See Sup.**

And pyk, and ter, als haif thee tain; And lynt, and herdis, and brynstane. Barbour, xvii. 611. MS.

**Teut. terre, Su.G. tinera, A.S. tare, id. The origin, according to Seren., is Sw. boere, lyre, taeda, lignum pingue, ex quo hoc liquamen cognitum.**

**TERE, s.** A literate competent by law to widows, who have not accepted of a special provision, of the third of the heritable subjects in which their husbands died infel." Erskine's Instit. B. 2. Tit. 9. s. 44. Lat. tert-ā, Fr. tiers. The widow is hence styled the tencer, ibid.

**Tercer, Tercer, s. A widow who receives her Tercer. S.**

**TERCIAN, s. A cask. V. Ter.**

**TER, s. Probably, expense. See Sup.**

Eschames of our sleuth and cowardise, Seand thir gentilis and thir paganis auld. Maitland Poems, p. 276.

**TERE, adj. Tender; delicate.**

In describing the dresses of the courtiers of Venus, the poet mentions Satine figures champit with flouris and bewis, 3 Y
TERSAIL, s. A blazon. V. TARGAT, s. TERSE, s. TERSEL

TESTANE, s. Apparently the same with TERNYTE', s. Corr. of Trinity.

TESTEF1E, s. TESTAMENT, s. Apparently the S. coin a Testament fi. 1. A latter will. 2. The thing bequeathed.

TEST, v.a. To TERNED, TERNED, To TERTLE, ARMOUR for covering the thighs.*?.

TERLISS, fi. A lattice or grate, V. TIRLESS. *?.

TERGAT, s. TETE,  TEET, TESTOR, fi. The cover of a bed. E.

TERNE, TERNED, To TERNET, MEMBRUM VIRILE.

TERNE, TERNED, To TERNET, PART, PA. Grated.

A fell lyoun the King has gert be broocht Within a barric, for gret harm that he wrocht, Terylst in yrn, na mar power him giff; Off woddness he exccydt all the laiff.

Perlylst, Edit. Perth. Wallace, xi. 197. MS.

The full mone wyth beamys brycht, In throw the tirlest wyndo schane be nycht. Doug. Virgil, 79, 37.

Fr. treille, a grated frame; treill-er, to grate or lattice, to compass or hold in with cross bars or latticed frames; Cotgr.

TERMAGANT, s. The Purmigan.

TERM, s. TERNET, ADJ. Fierce; wrathful; su. pron.

Thocht ye be kene, and inconstant, and cruel in mynd; Thocht ye as tygaris be toretab in luif.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 54.

The moderator, a most grave and wise man, yet naturally somewhat terned, took me up a little accurately, shewing I might draw the question so strait as I pleased, yet he had not stated it so." Baillie's Lett. i. 194.

Belg. tournig, wrathful, toorn, anger, Su.G. foetorn-a, to irritate.

TERNYTE, s. Corr. of Trinity.

Till the Fest of the Testane

Thy meiter mismade hath Iousily lucked.

For he views it as "corr. from Belg. tourn, arostrum belluinum; whence teet, teet, 'the idea that this is done clandestinely, S. pron. teet; synon. teiet.

See Sup.

It may perhaps signify brood, as a deriv. from A.S. teor, Teut. teors, membrum virile.

TERTIAM, s. A terce; the third part of a pipe. S.

To TERTLE, v.a. To take notice of. V. TATTLE, s.

TESLETTIS, s. PL. Armour for covering the thighs. S.

TESMENT, s. 1. A latter will. 2. The thing bequeathed. To Make on's Testment in a raip,(rope), to be hanged.S.

To TEST, v.a. To put to trial. S.

TESTAMENT, s. Apparently the S. coin a Testoon. S.

TESTAN, s. Apparently the same with Testoon, q.v. S.

TESTERIE, s. A testimony. S.

TESTIFICATE, s. 1. A certificate of character in writing, granting liberty to pass from place to place. 2. A Testimonial, or attestation by a Kirk-Session of the moral character of a church-member, when about to leave the district. S.

TESTIT, PART, ADJ. Testimentary; given by will. S.

TESTOON, TESTONE, s. A Scottish silver coin varying in value. See Sup.
A.S. toh, id. from Moes.G. thok-a, ducere, vel pertrahī; q. any thing that may be drawn out or extended.

2. Tedium; lengthened out; not soon coming to a close. It occurs in an old adage;
The spring e'enings are lang and teuch.

3. Not frank or easy; dry as to manner; stiff in conversation. S. See Sup.

About me freindis anew I gatt,
Rycht blythlie on me thay leuch;
But now thay mak it wondir teuch.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 185.

4. Pertinacious. A teuch debate, one in which the disputants, on both sides, adhere obstinately to their arguments, S.

Bailie uses tough in this sense.

" Here arose the toughest dispute we had in all the Assembly." Letters, i. 98.

A teuch battle, one keenly contested, S.

At Loncay they fought 'til teuch.


Isl. seig-er, synon. with A.S. toh, denotes a man who is tenacious of his purpose. Their voro seiger a sit mal; causam num tenacter defendebant; Ol. Tryggv. S. p. i. 140.

To make any thing teuch, it occurs in an old adage; Toh, id. from Moes.G.

A teuch battle,

Sa tha sam folk he send to the depfurd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd.

Wallace, x. 41. MS.

And were not his expert mait: Shylla.
Taucht him thay war bot vode guatis all tha,
But ony bodyis, as waunderand wrachis waist,
He had apoune thane ruschit in gretie haist.


Qbat hard miscalitition fli thy splesand face?
Or quhy se I thy-fell woundsis? allace!
Ibid. 48, 30.

In they dayis war ma illusions
Be Deuillis werkis and coniuratiouns.
Than now thare bene, sa can cleris determin,
For blissit be God, the faith is now mare ferme.

A.S. thaige, ili.

Ibid, 6, 54.

THACK, s. Thatch. V. THAK.

Thacker, s. A Thatcher; a person who covers houses with thatch.

The thacker said to his man,
Let us raise this ladder, if we can.

Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 68.

THACK-GATE, s. The sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thatch covers them; in contradistinction to the wind-shews that rise above the thatch. S.

THACKLESS, adj. 1. Unroofed; without thatch. 2. Metaphorically, uncovered; without a hat. S.


THAFTS, s. pl. The benches of a boat, on which the rowers sit, S.

Belg. dofein, id. Isl. thapte, trabs seu sedile in navi; G. Andr. p. 266. Thotts, transtræ; Verel.

THAI, THAY, pron. Pl. of he or she.

Thai stubit helmys in hy,
Breist plait, and birny,
They renkus maid reddy.
All geir that myght gane.

Gawan and Gol. ili. 7.

THAINS, adj. Not sufficiently roasted or boiled. V. THANE.

THAINS, s. pl. V. RAYEN.

THAIR, v. impers. Used as expressive of necessity; as, "Ye thair n'fash," you need not trouble yourself. S.

THAIR, used in composition, Like E. there.

Johns., in deriving thereabout, only says, " from there and about." But the E. adv. there does not seem properly to enter into the composition. There, in comp. (S. thair, thar,) seems to be originally the genit., dat. and abl. of the A.S. art. thaer, thae, corresponding to Gr. τη, της, την, V. Hicks. Gramm. A.S. p. 7. According to this idea, Lye expl. A.S. Thaer-to, ad eum, eam, id.; Praeter eum, eam,

539
id.; Thaer-aftir, post hoc, haco, ye, postea; Thaer-of, de ye ex eo, en, iis; Thaer-inne, in eo, en, iis. I am much inclined to think that A.S. thaeir, ihi, in that place, was originally the genit. or abl. of the article; as Lat. illie and tastic have been formed from ille, iste.

Thairanent, ade. Concerning that.

"Being cairfull that the sameyne be cleid to the leidges, and thy be put in ane certainitie thairanent — the saidis Lordis findis and declaris," &c. Acts, Sederunt, 29th January, 1650.

Thairattour, ade. Concerning that. See Sup.

Than spak the King, your conclusion is quait, and thairattour ye mak to us a plainit.

V. Thair.

Priests of Poibbs, S.P.R. i. 14.

Thairbefor, Thairbefor, ade. Before that time.

He had in France bene thair befor

With his modyr, dame Ysebell.

Barbour, xix. 260. MS.

Thairben, There-ben, ade. In an inner apartment of a house; as thairbut respects an outer apartment, S. S.

"For the removing of that impediment of proceeding in the Utter-house (that the procurator is thair ben) it is appointit be the saidis Lordis that thair sal be fiftein advocatis nominat; quha sail be appointit for the Inner-house." Acts, Sederunt, 11th January, 1654.

"Hoot I," quoth she, "ye may well ken,

"Tis ill brought that's no ye mak to us a plaint.

Ramsay's Poems, p. 525.

Sometimes the-ben. Bare the-ben, having little provision in the inner part of the house, or spence.

Sair we are nidd'erin, that is what ye ken,

And but for her, we had been bare the-ben.

Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

The butt is used in the same way.

In caice the judge will not permit,

That you come ben, bye still the butt.


Teut. daer-binnen, intro, intus. Belg. daer-buyten, without that place, Sewel.

Thairby, Thair-ey, ade. 1. Thaireabout; used with respect to place.

——. Ane, on the wall that lay,

Beside him till his fere gan say,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher,"

(And nemmyn aue husband than yer.)

Barbour, x. 387.

2. Thaireabout, as to time. S. See Sup.

A thousand and three hundry yere

Nynye and five or thare-by nere,

Robert the Keth, a mychty man

Be lynage, and apperand than

For to be a Lord of mycht,

In Fermartine at Fivy

Assegit his awnt, a gud lady.

Wyntown, ix. 16. 2.

3. Used also with respect to number or quality, S. See S.

4. As respecting size or quantity. S.

Belt, daerby, ad hoc, ad haec, penes, prope, Skinner, vo. There.

Thairdoun, Thair doun, ade. Downwards, in that place below, S.

And throw the wall he maid, with his botkin

A lytil hole richt prevelie maid he,

That all thyde thair-doun he mycht weil se.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 71.

Hie soverain Lord, let neir this sinful sot,

Do schame frae hame unto your nation;

Let neir again sic an be call'd a Scot.

340

Thair-east, There east, ade. In the east; also, towards the east, S.

"Clydesdale was somewhat suspected in their affection to the cause, especially the Marquisses of Hamilton and Douglasses appearing against us; wherefore the Tables there east thought they should not conjoin, but divided them in four." Bailie's Lett. i. 164.

Thairfra, Therefra, ade. From that place; therefrom.

Thairfurth, ade. In the open air, S.

"He punyst thieffis, reuers & othir crimainabill personis with sic seuerite and justice, that the bestiall & gudis lay thairfurth but ony trutill." Bellend. Cron. Fd. 17, b. Sub dio asservabantur; Boeth.

Thairin, Therein, ade. At home; within doors. S.

Thairintill, Thereintill, ade. Therein. See Sup.

"All bands and actis of caution to be taen and ressawed in suspensiounes hereafter, shall bear this clause insert thairintill." Act, Sederunt, 29th January, 1650. V. Intil.

Thairour, Thair ous, ade. On the other side, in relation to a river.

Bathe hors and men into the watter fell,

The hardy Scottis, that wald na langar duell,

Set on the laiff with strakis sad and sar:

Off thaim thair ous, as than sowerit thai war.

Thereover, Edit. 1648. Wallace, vii. 1187. MS.

Thairowt, Thair out, ade. Without, as denoting exclusion from a place, S.

The yett he wor, quhill cummin was all the rout,

Of Inglys and Scottis, he held na man thair out.

Wallace, iv. 488. MS.

Is this fair Lady Chestety?

I think it war a grit pitie

That ye sould be thairout.

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 51.

To lie thairout; to lie in the open air during night, S.

Teut. daer-ut, is used in a different sense, signifying ex eo, inde, thence.

Thairtill, Thertyll, ade. Thereto. Nor mysknaw not the condiciouns of us

Latyne pepyll and folkis of Saturnus,

Vnconstreynet, not be law bound thertyll.


Thair up, ade. Out of bed.

"I haue walkit laicter thair up then I wald haue done, gif it had not bene to draw sum thing out of him, quhilk this beirer will schaw yow, quhilk is the fairest commo- ditie, that can be offerit to excuse your affairis." Lett. Buchanan, Detect. Q. Mary, H. 3, b. Jay veill plus tard la hauit que je n'eusse fait, &c. Fr. copy.

THAIRM, THERM, THAIR, s. 1. The intestines or gut of man. 2. Intestines twisted; E. Tharm; catgut. S.

THAIRM-BAND, s. A string of catgut for a spinning-wheel.

THAK, s. 1. Thatch; the covering of a roof, when made of straw, bushes, heath, &c. Thack, S. Yorks.

Sum grathis first the thatk and rude of tre,

And sum about deluis the rufe of tre,

And rufe of tre,

And thack and rape secure the toil-worn crap.

Burns, iii. 51.

In Thack an' rape. In order. V. Smyth. See S. "Clothing, necessaries;" Gl. Burns. But this is only the idea suggested. The phrase itself has a more general sense.
THA


Out of aw thack and raip, a proverbial phrase, applied to one who acts quite in a disorderly way; q. resembling thatch so loosed by the wind, that the rope has no hold of it. S. thac, theac, Isl. thak, Su. G. tak, Abram. thek; Germ. dach, Lat. tactum, a roof or covering for a house. V. Their, v.

THAK-BURD, s. The thatch-board; the roof.

---Fyr all cler
Some thow the thak burd gan apper.

THAN, adv. Then; at that time, S. See Sup.
Than gaddryt he rycht hastily
Thaim that he mowcht of his menye.

Barbour, iv. 126. MS.

Betkan, by that time; Or than, before that time. V. Be Than.

THAN, OR than, conj. Else; otherwise. S.

THANE, Thayne, s. A title of honour, used among the ancient Scots, which seems gradually to have declined in its signification.

Qwen Makbeth-Fynryk thus was slane,
Of Fyfe Makdouf that tyne was Thane
For his travaille and his bownte
At Malcolm as Kyng askyd thire thre.

Wyntoun, vi. 19. 2.

And thain menes than thouhcht he
Tire werd systras mast lyk to be.

The fyrst he hard say ganynde by,
"Let, yhonder, the Thayne of thweinwachy."  Thesame
The tothir woman sayd agayne,
"Of Morave yhondeyre I se the Thayne."

Ibid. 18. 23.

Although it occurs in our history before the reign of Malcolm Canmore, it has been supposed that it was introduced by this prince, from his attachment to A. S. manners, as he had been educated in the English court; Notes to Sibb. Fife, p. 224. But it is more probable, that it was borrowed from the A. S. in an earlier reign, as in this it seems to have given place to the title of Earl; Lord Hailes' Annals, i. 27.

This, as taking place of Murmor, appears to have been the highest title of honour known in S., before the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Afterwards, the title Earl was probably reckoned more honourable, as having obtained a more determinate sense in England after the Norman conquest. For, according to Spelman, (vo. Eorla) Earle seems rather to have denoted a Duke than a Count.

It has been supposed, that there were Earls in S. even before the time of Malcolm II. Dalrymple's Dem. ofb. Thanes, p. 37. Torfæus says; Fuit quidam dir Adalstein konung, tributaries to Athelstan, King of England. V. Johnstone, Antiq. Cello-Scand, p. 38. comp. with pp. 41, 42. Mention is made, in Niala Saga, of an Earl Melkolf, i. c. Malcolm, who seems to have resided on the Border, in a place called Whitsburg, near Berwick.

V. Johnstone, p. 142.

In the same work, Makbeth Comes, 992, is also mentioned; and Finlæcus Comes Scotorum, 985. Ol. Tryggguason S. It is added, that, "if we might credit Torfaeus,—Malcolm Mackenneth was in use to create Earls;" and that "there is an earlier account of the creation of an Earl," for Skuli, the brother of Liut, having gone into Scotland, there was dignified with the name of Earl by the Scottish king. V. Ol. Tryggguason S. Johnstone, p. 116.

Mr. Dalrymple has justly observed, that "great latitude must be given to the imperfect accounts Torfaeus and the writers of the Sagae must obtain." When they use the term, it is highly probable, that it is meant to express the dignity of Thane; as the latter designation, although of Gothic origin, does not appear to have been used, among the Scandinavians, as so honourable a term, or in so definite a sense.

It is probable, that some were created, by our kings, earls in Caithness, before the term was more generally used. As this country had been long in the possession of the Norwegians, and governed by those who had been honoured with this title by the kings of Norway, their successors in power, who bore the title of the Scottish crown, might view it as more honourable than Thane.

It seems evident that this name, as used in the instances referred to, was not merely honorary, but descriptive of office. For no sooner was Skuli, above mentioned, made an Earl, than he raised forces in Caithness, and led them into the islands; Antiq. Cello-Scand, p. 116. The same thing was done by Moddan, after he had been made an Earl by a Scottish king, called Karl by the Norwegian writers; Orkneyinga, S. p. 31. Whether such a king ever existed or not, is not material. These passages shew, that they understood the title as conferring at least territorial authority.

It may also be supposed, that he had a partial command in the army, at least of the forces in his district. Spelman accordingly observes, that Thane, among the ancient Scots, is equivalent to Tosh; and Gael. Tisich signifies the General, or Leader of the van. This interpretation, as Dr. Macpherson observes, is confirmed by the name of a considerable family in the Highlands of Scotland,—the clan of M'Intosh, who say, that they derive their pedigree from the illustrious Macduff, once Thane, and afterwards Earl of Fife. Macduff, in consideration of his services to Malcolm Canmore, obtained a grant, which gave him and his heirs a right of leading the van of the royal army on every important occasion. The chiefman of the clan, that is descended from this great Earl, is styled Mac in Toshich, that is to say, "the Son of the General." Crit. Diss. 13.

The Thane, according to Bocce, collected the king's revenues; Fol. 20. a. Fordun, speaking of an Abhane, says that, "under the king, he was the superior of those who were bound to give an annual account of their farms and rents due to the king. For," he adds, "the Abhane had to reckon the royal revenues, as discharging the office of Steward or Chamberlain." Lib. iv. c. 48.

Thane, according to Mr. Pinkerton, is equivalent to Murmor; (Enquiry, ii. 193.) which seems to have been the highest title anciently given to a subject. To this, we

541
imagine, the A.S. term succeeded. It is worthy of observation, that *Thane* and *Mair*, in their primary sense, conveyed the idea both of signifying a servant. *Thane* succeeded to *Mair* in its composite form (*Mair*mor), it is hence probable, that there has been some foundation for the assertion of Buchanan and other writers, that the *Thane* not only administered justice, but collected the King's revenues in a county or district. For Gael, *maor* is also expl. steward.

It has been supposed, that the *Thane* *did not transmit his honours to his posterity;* Notes, Sibb. Fife, p. 223. This is not quite consistent with what is said, in the page immediately preceding, that the extract from the Book of Paisley represents Macduff as asking the privileges referred to, for himself and his successors, *Thanes of Fife.* This extract evidently supposes indeed, that, in this family at least, the honour was hereditary. Petit a rege Malcolmus, primum, quo ipse et successores, Thani de Dyf, regem tempore sui coronationis in sede regia locaret. Ap. Sibb. Fife, p. 212.

From some ancient charters, it appears that *thanages* were hereditary. In one granted by David II., it is said; "Although we have bestowed on [a person] the *Thanes* of Abhirkerdore, in the sheriffdom of Banff, and in the *Thanages* of Kyncardyne; nevertheless, because perchance the heirs of the *Thanes* who anceitly held the said *Thanages* in few farm, may be able to recover the said *Thanages*, to be held as their predecessors held them; we have granted, that if the said heirs, or any one of them, should recover the said *Thanages*, or any one of them, our said cousin and his heirs shall have the services of the said heirs or heir of the said *Thanes* or *Thanes*, and the few farms anciently due from the foresaid *Thanages.*" Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 87. No. 220. V. also p. 96. No. 315; p. 121, No. 72; p. 133, No. 37.

It may be added, that the title of *Earl of Fife*, which succeeded to that of *Thane of Fife*, and which seems to have included all the honours connected with the latter, was given by David Bruce to Sir Thomas Biset, and his heirs male by Isabella de Dyf; whom failing, the whole earldom was to return to the King and his heirs. Ibid. p. 74. No. 62.

Sometimes this honour was conferred only for life. Thus, the moiety of the *Thanage* of Fermartine, in the shire of Aberdeen, is given by David Bruce to the Earl of Sutherland, and his male heirs, "which had formerly been given to him only during the term of his life." Ibid. p. 81. No. 157.

The last *Thane* said to be mentioned is William *Thane* of Colburn; Cart. Morav. fol. 98. V. Hailes' Annals, i. 27. N. It perhaps deserves notice, that all the *thanedomes* specified, in the Index of Charters, are to the north of Forth, and seem to have been situated within the limits of the Pictish kingdom, in the counties of Cromarty, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Fife, and in the lower parts of Perthshire. Shall we view this as a proof, that the designation never extended to that part of the country which was inhabited by the Celts?

*Abthane* has been considered as a title expressive of still higher dignity, and explained as equivalent to that of High Steward of Scotland; Buchanan, Hist. vii. 19. This title, it has been conjectured, has found a place in our history, merely in consequence of a mistake of Fordun, who, perhaps unwilling to admit that an Abbot was married, or misled by the transactions common in MSS., has substituted *Abthane* of Dull, for *Abbot* of Dunkeldyn. V. Pink. Enquiry, ii. 193. Notes to Wynt. ii. 467. But Mr. Pinkerton seems to go too far, when he says; "Who ever heard of an *Abthane*?" The most striking remark made by Mr. Macpherson supplies an answer to this query, "The nature and antiquity of this office is unknown to me; but that there was such an office, and that it remained for ages after this time, is unquestionable. David II. granted to Donald Macnayre the lands of Easter Fossache with the *Abthane* of Dull in Perthshire. [Roll. D. 2. K. 22, in MS. Harl. 4609.] The Bailliere of *Abthane* of Dull, and the lands of the *Abthane* of Kinghorn, occur in other grants in the same MS. in Roll D. 2. F." V. Robertson's Index, p. 46. No. 45.

Mr. Pinkerton seems inclined to think, that *Abthane* is a *Abbot-Thane*, a title given to a *Thane* who was also an *Abbot*, and corresponding to *Abas Comes* expl. by Du Cange, as denoting a laic count to whom an abbey was given in commendam. But, whatever be the origin of the particle prefixed, it seems to have signified an inferior dignity. See S. The title of *Thane*, as has been formerly observed, seems gradually to have sunk in its meaning. It may not perhaps be viewed as a sufficient proof of this, that, according to our old laws, the *Cro* of an Earl's son was equal to that of a *Thane*; Reg. Maj. Lib. iv. c. 36. s. 2. In the Statutes of Alexander II., however, the *Thane* is ranked, not only as inferior to a Baron, but apparently as on a level with a Knight.

"A touching all others quha remains from the hoist, that is, of lands pertaining to Bishops, Abbats, Earles, Barones, Knights, *Thanes*, quha hails of the king: the king anallerie sall hauie the vnlaw:—But the king sall haue online the ane halfre thereof: and the *Thane*, or Knights, ane other half." Stat. Alex. ii. c. 15. s. 2.

It affords further evidence of this, that, whereas, in the more early periods of our history, a *Thanedom* seems to have been as extensive as a sheriffdom, in the reign of Robert Bruce, and of his son David, we find several *Thanedoms* within one county; as the *Thanedom* of Aberboth, of Cowie, of Aberlachwich, of Morphie, of Duris, of Newdokis, &c. in the sheriffdom of Kincardine. V. Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 17. No. 55. p. 18, No. 59. p. 21, No. 9, p. 32, No. 14, p. 33, No. 37.

It appears, indeed, that some of the more ancient *Thanedoms* were as extensive as what are now called counties, including all the extent of jurisdiction originally given to *Comites* or Earls. This is evident, not only from the *Thanedom* of Fife, but from that ascribed to Macbeth. He, as has been seen, is called by Wyntown, *Thynge de Crumbeanachy*, i. e. Cromarty. Now, this was a sheriffdom as early as at least as the reign of Robert Bruce. Robertson's Index, p. 2. No. 50. In this reign also, the *Thanedome* of Alith [Allyth] gave designation to a sheriffdom. Ibid. p. 4. No. 95.

In some instances, the term *Thanedom* is used as synonym with *Barony*. Thus, "the baronies of Kincardine, and Aberluthnak, and Fettercarden, vic. Kincardin (Ibid. p. 65. No. 53.) are called "the *thanedome* of Kincardine, Abercouthnot, [in both places, for Aberluthnak] Fetherkern;" Ibid. p. 65, No. 15. Chart. David II. At first view, it might seem that the *thanedome*, as mentioned in the singular, included these three baronies. But we find the phrase, *thangvimorum de Kyncardyn, Abercouthnot, et Fethirkern, in vic. de Kincardin*; Ibid. p. 89. No. 242.

According to the A.S. laws, as Cowel has remarked after Spelman, some, distinguished by this title, were called *Thani Majores* and *Thani Regis*; while those who served under them, as they did under the King, were denominated *Thani minores*, or the lesser *Thanes*. The term, as used in the Laws of Alex. II., seems nearly to correspond to the latter.

In its original use, indeed, in other languages, it was quite indefinite. A.S. *thegen*, *thegn*, in its primary sense, denotes a servant. Thus *thowine othhe frong* signifies a slave as distinguished from a freeman; Leg. inae. c. 11. Hence it was transferred to a military servant; and, from the dignity attached to an important trust in war, it seems
at length to have been used to signify a grandee, one who enjoyed the privilege of being near the person of the King, or of representing him in the exercise of authority. The person, who was thus distinguished, was designed cyninges thegen; Thanus regius, satrapa, optimus, dynasta, baro. One of an inferior rank was called medmera thegen, mediocris vel inferior Thanus; "a Thane or nobleman of a lower degree, as that at this day of a Baronet;" Sommer. Woruld-thegen signified a secular Thane; maceso-thegen, a spiritual Thane or priest.

Germ. degen has a similar variety of significations; servus; civis, et quilibet subditus; dominus, sed superiori domino (Principe vel Regi) obnoxius; miles, ab infima ad supremam conditionem; vir forts; sensus a militae ad omnes strenuos traductus. Franc. thegn signified not only a common soldier, but a general. V. Wachter.

Dan. degn, diagen, now written tagn, was used nearly with the same latitude as the Germ. word, Worm, Monum. Dan. p. 264.—267. Schiller seems to give the original sense. For he observes, that Alem. thegan properly signifies a man; hence theganliche, viritur, manfully. "By and by," he says, "it came to be used to denote the peculiar office of being subject to the power of others, as soldier, and servants." He derives it from diuh-en, progressi, proficere, crescere, presedere; vo. Diuken, p. 290.

In the celebrated Death-Song of Regner Lodbrog, v. 23. this phrase occurs; Hrokkes ek degn fyrir degn; Maug yields not to man; literally thane—to thane. Spelman, although he explains thegan vir forts, mentions lese them as used in the Laws of Canute, MS., in the sense of, mediocris homo. Ol. Wormius seems to think that the office of Decanus, (mentioned by Vegetius, Lib. 2. ch. 2.) who presided over ten soldiers, might originate from this Gothic term. It appears that Alem. thegan denoted a servant, prior to its use as signifying a grandee. For an epithet was prefixed to determine its signification. Hence edidethegan, literally, a noble servant. It is evident, indeed, that thegan was anciently synon. with zkalb, knab, and knecht; all signifying a servant. Hence Lindenburg, vo. Adeloclauc, expl. this term as equivalent to Germ. edelknab; adding, that they were formerly denominated nediddeg. Aedel-knab was used in a similar sense in Denmark. Monum. ubi sup. In Isl., thegn is equivalent to Lord. Thiaegn oc thræl, dominus et servus; Verel. To the same source Dannevan, a Su.G. title of honour, has been traced. V. Ihre in vo. But this is doubtful; as thegn in that language corresponds to A.S. thegn.

The word is most probably from A.S. thoug-yan, than-yan, Germ. dim-en, Dan. thin-er, Isl. thien-a, than-ova, to serve; although some invent the derivation. The common fountain seems to be Isl. thi-a, humiliarie, subigere, (whence Su.G. tuen-a, thiad-ur, servitute oppressus. See Sup.)

Lambard has justly observed, that the motto, Je Dieu, (reigned in the arms of the Prince of Wales,) is of Saxon origin, for Je thegn; or, according to the Belg. mode of writing, Jadien; i.e. I serve. Archaionom. Remt. et Verb. Expl.

Verstegan, on the same subject, observes, that d and th were "in our ancient language indifferently used;" Restitution, p. 259.

Comites, the term used by Tacitus to denote men of rank among the ancient Germans, had a similar origin, as conveying the idea of honourable service. For, as Dr. Robertson has remarked, "we learn from Tacitus, that the chief men among the Germans endeavoured to attach to their persons and interests certain adherents whom he calls Comites. These fought under their standards, and followed them in all their enterprises. The same custom continued among them in their new settlements, and those attached or devoted followers were called fideles, anfruntiones, hiones in trouv Domini, leade." Hist. Cha. V. i. 260. Tacitus evidently uses a Lat. term, well understood by his countrymen. He most probably substitutes Comes for the Germ. word Graf, in A.S. gerefa, expl. comes, socius.

Shaw views Gael. Tanaisce, "lord, dynast, governor," as equivalent to Thane. Dr. Macpherson indeed apprehends, that it is an ancient Gael, word, signifying, "the second person or second thing;" In proof of this he observes, that "before the conquest of Ireland by Henry the second, the title of Tanist became obsolete." Crit. Diss. 13. It appears, however, that it continued to be used so late as the year 1594. V. Ware's Antiq. p. 71. From the similarity of the terms, and from the sameness of signification, it is far more probable, that Tanist was formed from Thane, or was imported into Ireland by the Belgae. In confirmation of this, it may be observed, that there is no evidence of the existence of any Celtic root, from which Tanist can reasonably be deduced. I observe, that my ingenious friend, the Rev. Mr. Todd, has thrown out the same idea, in his Illustrations of Spenser, vol. viii. 208.

THANEDOM, THAYNDOM, THANAGE, s. The extent of the jurisdiction of a Thane.

Some etymology in his yowthwad.

Of thy Thayndoms he Thayne was made.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 28.

"—Hugonis de Ross, of the Thaneage of Glendouchy in Banfre;—"Hugonis Barclay, of the Thaniage of Balhelvie." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 2. No. 45. 48 V. Thane.

THANE, s.

—Apparently, a senee. See Sup.

—Feild turretis men micht find.

—and goldin thanis wairfand with the wind.

Police of Honour, iii. 16.

L.B. tha-a, or ten-a, denotes the extremity of the garland, or ribbons of different colours, which hang down from a crown or chaplet. V. Du Cange.

THANE, Thain, adj.

1. Not sufficiently roasted or boiled; rare; a term applied to meat. S.


A.S. than, moist, humid; as meat of this description retains more of the natural juices; than-on, to moisten.

2. Moist; applied to meal, &c. when in a damp state. *?

THANKFUL,* adj. 1. Thankworthy; praiseworthy.

2. What ought to be sustained as sufficient and legal.*

THARETHROW, adv. By that means.

S. To THARF, v. a.

Who wil lesinges layt,
Tharf him no fether go;
Falsly canstow fayt,
That ever worth the wo. Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

"To dare.—He will not dare (be able) to go far;" Gl. Trist. It seems rather to signify, to need, to have occasion, to find it necessary. A.S.tharf-an, carere, indigere, opus habere; Maes.G. tharf-an, tharb-an, necesse habere, Alem. thorh-an, thorh-ban, Isl. thurfa, Su.G. tarfw-a, id. See Sup. E. dare is from A.S. dear-an, dyr-an. The sense may be; "He who gives heed to lies, has no occasion to proceed any further. It must be admitted, however, that verbs, signifying to dare, seem to be occasionally used, in ancient writing, as denoting power. V. Thurch, Thurst.

THARTH, impers. v. Me tharth, it behoves me. S.

THAT,* pron. Often improperly used instead of This. S.

THAT, adv. or conj. 1. So; to such a degree; as," Is he that frail that he canna rase?" i.e. so frail. 2. Used
THE

nearly as E. very; as, "She's no that ill-looking."
3. At times used nearly like E. So or Such; as, Once a thief he'll aye be that.

THAUT, s. A sob. Perhaps rather a beat.

THE, THEY, s. Thigh. As he glaid by, awkwart he couth hym ta,

The and arson in sondyr gart he ga.

Weallace, tier. 176. MS.

He lappit me fast by baith the theyn.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 54.

A.S. theo, theoh, thegh, Belg. die, id. The original idea seems retained in Isl. thio, which denotes the thickest part of the flesh of any animal. Densissima et crassissima carnis pars in quovis corpore vel animali. Inde thio, foemur; Verel.

The-fess, s. Thigh-piece, or armour for the thigh. Through out the stour to Wallace sone he socht;

On the the fess a felloun strak hym gaiff,

Kerwit the plait with his scharp groundyn gaiff.

Weallace, viii. 265. MS.

Rendered pesant, Edit. 1648, 1673, &c.

To THE, s. n. To thrive; to prosper.

Seththen thou so hast sayd,

Amendes ther ought to ly;

Therefore prout swayn,

So schal Y the for thi,

Right than.

Sir Triestrem, p. 49.

The eldeth than began the grace, and said,

And bissait the breid with Benedicite,

With Dominus Amen, as mot I the.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 4.

It is sometimes written thes, but as would seem, in the first instance, from its being mistaken for the pronoun.

Let's drink, and rant, and merry make,

With blering of a proud milleres eye.

Reees Prof. ver. 3862.

He also uses theseme for thriving, success.

What? evil theseme on his monkes snoute.

Shipman T. 13335.

"Theal, or Theah; in latter English Thee, -To thrive, or to prosper; and so is also Bethed, and Bethed, for having prospered." Versteagan's Restitut. p. 259.

THE, used instead of To or This; as, the day, to-day; the night, to-night; the year, this year.

S. THEAIs, pl. Ropes or tracts. V. THEtis.

S. THEDE, s. I. A nation; a people.

—Ye are thre in this thede thrivand oft in thrang;

War al your strenthis in ane,

In his grippis and ye gane,

He wald ooncun you ilk ane.—Gawan and Gol, ii. 3.

i.e. "Ye are three persons, belonging to this nation, often prosperous in the heat of battle."

Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this word means business. But it is undoubtedly from A.S. thead, gens, populus. According to Versteagan, thead or thaid signifies a strange nation. But I do not perceive the ground of this assertion; especially as he renders pl. thiada simply nations.

It seems used in this sense by R. Brune.

Tulle Adelwolf gef Westsex, hede of alle the thede,

Lordschip ouer all the longes bituex Douer & Tuede, P. 18.

Ist. Su. G. thiad, thiad, thyad, thyad, tiad, tiad, popularus;

Moes. G. thiad, Alem. thiad, thiad, thiada, thiad, pl. thiad;

German, dent, lr. truth, id.

Hence Junius and Ibre derive the L.B. term diada, diet, used by the Germ. to denote a public convention; although this may perhaps be from dies, the day fixed for meeting. Hence also Theadis, gentiles; the name given by the Franks or Alemanz to all the people of their nation; A.S. geteode, vernacular language; Franc. bithiut-en.

Beg. bedeyd-en, to interpret, Isl. thyad-en, to explain.

2. A region; or a province;

Sen hail our doughty elderis has bene endurand,

Thrivand oft in thrang;

All the wyis in welth he weildis in weid

Sall halie be at your will, all that is his;

it ought to be, according to Edit. 1508,

wylis in theede—

i.e. "All the weathy wights which he rules in the nation or province."

The same idea is thus expressed in the following stanza.

Of all the wyis, and welth, I weild in this sted.

i.e. place; A.S. stede, locus, folscheste, populi statio.

Perhaps in welth, in the first passage, should be read, and welth, as here. Thus persons are distinguished from property.

With allle thing Y say,

That pende to marchandis,

In lede;

Thai ferden of this wise,

Sir Yrlond thede.

Inty Yrldone thede, Sir Triestrem, p. 85.

This, misquoted in Gl. as p. 95, is viewed as "apparently a contraction for they gede." But it certainly signifies Ireland country. They gede would be an obvious tautology, being anticipated by ferenes, fared.

A.S. thead signifies not only gens, but provincia. East-Seaxna thead, Orientalium Saxonum provincia; Myra thead, Merciorum provincia.

3. It seems to be used in the sense of species, kind.

Fittene yere he gan hem fede,

Sir Rohand the trewe;

He taught him ich alde,

Of ich maner of giele;

And everich playing thede,

Oid laves and neve;

On hunting oft he yede,

To swiche alawe he drewe. —Sir Triestrem, p. 22.

Playing thede appears to signify "kind," or "manner of play," i.e. game. V. Thnw.

To THEE, s. n. To thrive; to prosper. V. THE, s. S. THEDELE, s. A Porrich-stick, Theivel or Spurtle. S. To THEEK, e. To thatch. THEAK, Thack, s. Thatch.

THEEKER, s. A thatcher. THEEKEN, Thatch; thatching.

THEET, s. A rope or tract by which a horse draws. S. THE-FURTH, ade. Out of doors; abroad, S. as forth E. is used.

—But yesterday I saw,

Nae farrer gane, gang by here lasses twa,

That gane wyle, and been the-fourth all night.

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.
THE

THEGITHER, adv. Corr. of together, S. Says Lindy, We mawn marry now ere lang; Foonk will speak o’s, and faah us wi’ the kirk, Gin we be seen the gither in the mirk.

Rosse’s Helenore, p. 19.

A’ thegither, altogether.

—What this warld is a’ thegither, If beffet o’ honest fame.

Macneill’s Poetical Works, i. 33.

THEI, conj. Though.

Marke schuld yeld, unhold, Thei he were king with croun, The hundred pounde of gold, Ich yer out of toun. 

Sir Triistrem, p. 52, st. 86.

V. ALTHOCHT.

To THEIK, Thik, s. a. 1. To cover; to give a roof, of whatever kind; applied to a house, a stack of corn, &c. S. Of the Coskyrky the ilys twa, Wyth lede the south yle thekyd alsua.


2. To cover with straw, rushes, &c. to thatch, S. A. S. theek-an, Alem. thek-en, Isl. theack-a, Su. G. taecck-a, tecto munire, teg-ere. The latter has been viewed as a cognate term.

THEYRS, s. pl. Tiers (ties) or yard-arms of a vessel. S. THEYVIL, THIVEL, s. A stick for stirring a pot; as, in making porridge, broth, &c. S.B. Ye are a thivel, and a thikel; the fowk will speak o’s, and fash us wi’ the kirk.

Ayrs. S. A. Bor. thilth. See Sup.

But then I’ll never mind when the Goodman to labour cries;

The thikel on the pottage pan Shall strike my hour to rise.

Song, Rosse’s Helenore, p. 134.

A. Bor. thible, thivel, a stick to stir a pot; Ray, A.S. thefel, a shrub? q. a slender piece of wood.

THEVIL-ILL, THEVIL-SHOT, s. A pain in the side. S. THEMEE, THAME, s. 1. A serv; a bond-servant or slave born on and attached to the soil. The Kyng than of his cownsale Made this delieverans that were fynale; That Eirdwme to be delt in twa Paritis, and the tane of thae.

Wyth the Themys assynyed he;

Til Walter Stwart: the lave to be Made als gud in all profyt;

Made this delieverans thare fynale j

Thay did persaue, and by the coist alquhare

That Erldwme to be delt in twa

Made als gud in all profyt;

Rys. Thay are oure awn, and of gud

Wyttown, vii. 10. 292.

S. THEW, s. Custom; manner; quality.

Wilyhame Wyschard of Saynt Andrewys Byschape, wertus, and of gud thewys, Wys, honest, and awenand, Til God and men in all plesand

Deya.

Wynownt, vii. 10. 292.
A. S. thecow, mos, modus. Hence (says Lye) A. Bor. theow'd, doolcis; towardly, Grose. Seren. gives Sw. theowielce in the sense of quality, which seems to acknowledge the same origin. A. S. thecow, mos, and theow, servus, can scarcely be viewed as radically different; especially as the word, signifying a servant, is sometimes written theow. Both, I suspect, must be traced to Isl. thia, thiaa, humiliare, duriter tractare, subigere: as a servant is one brought into a state of subsjection. It may be viewed as a proof of this, that the word, signifying a servant, is sometimes written into a state of habits learned in consequence of instruction, restraint, and the same source, q. a body of men brought into a state of subjection. It may be viewed as a proof of this, that the

2. Inactive; remiss, S. pron.

The term seems to denote that self-command which a knight, or one regularly bred to arms, ought to have over himself. One of the senses of A. S. theaw is, institutum.

3. "Cold; forbidding," S. Gl. Sibb. justly gives thievless as synon. A thievless excuse, one that is not satisfactory, q. does not serve the purpose. He came on a thievless errand, S.; "He pretended to have business about which he was not in earnest."

3. 4. Hence transferred to a cold, bleak day. It's a thievless morning, is a phrase used in this sense by old people, Renfrews.—A thievless day is one that has no decided character; neither properly good nor bad. S.

5. Insipid, as applied to mind; destitute of taste, S. A sauil with sic a thievless flame, Is sure a silly sot ane.

6. Feeble.

For thievless age, wi' wrinklet brow,—
Mae need the aid I gae to you,
When strang an' young.

7. Shy; reserved.

It is used indeed to denote frigidity or insipidity of manner, but evidently as including the primary idea; being applied to one who appears unfit for action, S.

THEWILL, THEWITTEL, s. A large knife; or one that may serve as a dagger.

Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer, A Scottsthewill wundyri thi belt to ber.

Wallace, i. 218. MS.

E. and S. whittle, a knife; A. S. wintlit; Chauc. and A. Bor. wytte, cultello rescare, A. S. wyttean, thweotan, id.

THIBACK. s. Apparently, a stroke or blow. S.

THICK, adj. 1. Intimate; familiar. 2. Over thick, over thick, denotes a criminal intimacy between persons of different sexes. 3. Used in relation to con­sanguinity; as, "He liked his cousin best; for blood's thicker than water, ye ken." 4. To follow one through thick and thin, to adhere to one in all hazards. Cant E. Grose's Class. Dict. Great or grit, throng, synon. V. PACK.

To Mak Thwick wi'. To ingratiolate one's self with. S.

THIEF, s. Used often, without meaning to charge with dishonesty, but in the sense of E. Hussey; as, She's an ill-faur'd thief. S.

THIEF-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of a black-guard. Plain; hard-looking; ugly. Unbecoming; not handsome; applied to dress; as, "That's a thief-like much." S.

THIEVELESS, adj. V. THEWLES,

THIFTWARE, s. The crime of taking money or goods, booty, from a thief, to shelter him from justice. S.

THIDTHOME, THIETFOME, s. The commission of theft; an act of stealing. S.

THIEFISH, adj. Dishonest; thievish. S.

THIEFISHLY, adv. By theft. S.

To THIIG, THIGG, v. a. 1. To ask; to beg.

His fyrst noryss, of the Newtoun of Ayr,
Till him soho come, qhillik was full will of Reid,
And thuggyt leff away with him to fayr.

Wallace, ii. 250. MS.

Grete goddis mot the Grekis recompens,
Gif I may thi girl fewne, but offens.

Dough Virgil, 182, 37.

To tar and tig, syne grace to thyg,
That is a pitious preis.

V. Tar, v.

Evergreen, ii. 199.

"So we perceive that England never forgot their old quar­rels upon small or no regard, when they saw an apparent advantage to have been masters; and, by the contrary, they were fain to thig and cry for peace and good-will of Scottis-h men, when there was unity and concord amongst the nobles living under subjection and obedience of a manly Prince," Pitscotic, p. 56.
THIGGER, S. 1. One who draws on others for
2. To go about, receiving supply, not in the way of

It seems to signify gross, heavy, cumbersome, or perhaps
swollen; isl. thungen, gravis, portato molestas, from
thungi,onus, and ber-a, ferre, portare; q. what is difficult
to carry. Thamb-a, infrare; thambfer, urgescit, infratur.

THINE, THYNE, adv. Thence; often with fra, from;
 prefixed; as, Fra thyne thence. See Sup.

THINE-FURTH, adv. Thenceforward.

THING, s. 1. Affairs of state.
 And gyff it hapnyt Robert the King
To pass to God, quhill thai war ying,
Suld haft thaim into gouernyng,
To pass to God, quhill thai war ying,

THINGifying, s. 1. The act of collecting as described.
2. The quantity of grain, &c. collected in this way. S.
THIGGER, s. A sort of gentle beggar. Syn. Thiggar. S.
THIGHT, adj. Close, so as not to admit water.

THILSE, adv. Else; otherwise. Contr. for the else. S.
THIMBER, adj. Given as not understood by Ritson.

There I spy'd a wee wee man,
And he was the least that ere I saw.
His legs were scarce a shathmout's length,
And thick and thember was his thighs;
Between his brows there was a span,
And between his shoulders there was three.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 139.

It seems to signify gross, heavy, cumbersome, or perhaps
swollen; isl. thungen, gravis, portato molestas, from
thungi,onus, and ber-a, ferre, portare; q. what is difficult
to carry. Thamb-a, infrare; thamber upp, urgescit, infratur.

THINARE, s.
—Swete Ysonde thinare,
Thou preyed the king for me. Sir Tristrem, p. 119.

Probably, an intercessor, A.S. thigere, id. from thing-
ian, to intercede, to manage one's thing, cause or business;
or to do so in a thing, i.e. a court or convention. V. Thing.

THINE, THYNSE, adv. Thence; often with fra, from;
 prefixed; as, Fra thyne thence. See Sup.

For fra thyne wp wes grousuer
To clamp wp, ne be neth befor.

Barbour, x. 46. MS.
i. e. by far more troublesome or difficult.
A.S. thanon, inde, illic; or perhaps from Su.G. then,
this, with the prep. prefixed.

THINE-FURTH, adv. Thenceforward.

And til Cumynokys Kyrk brought he
This Schyr Dowgald to mak fentew
To the warde : and Gallway
Fra thanefurth held the Scottis say.

Wyntown, viii. 42. 174.

A.S. thanon furth, deinceps, deinde, de caetero.

THING, s. 1. Affairs of state.
 And gyff it hapnyt Robert the King
To pass to God, quhill thai war ying,
Suld haft thaim into gouernyng,
To pass to God, quhill thai war ying,

THINGifying, s. 1. The act of collecting as described.
2. The quantity of grain, &c. collected in this way. S.
THIGGER, s. A sort of gentle beggar. Syn. Thiggar. S.
THIGHT, adj. Close, so as not to admit water.

THILSE, adv. Else; otherwise. Contr. for the else. S.
THIMBER, adj. Given as not understood by Ritson.

There I spy'd a wee wee man,
And he was the least that ere I saw.
His legs were scarce a shathmout's length,
And thick and thember was his thighs;
Between his brows there was a span,
And between his shoulders there was three.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 139.

It seems to signify gross, heavy, cumbersome, or perhaps
swollen; isl. thungen, gravis, portato molestas, from
thungi,onus, and ber-a, ferre, portare; q. what is difficult
to carry. Thamb-a, infrare; thamber upp, urgescit, infratur.

THINARE, s.
—Swete Ysonde thinare,
Thou preyed the king for me. Sir Tristrem, p. 119.

Probably, an intercessor, A.S. thigere, id. from thing-
ian, to intercede, to manage one's thing, cause or business;
or to do so in a thing, i.e. a court or convention. V. Thing.

THINE, THYNSE, adv. Thence; often with fra, from;
 prefixed; as, Fra thyne thence. See Sup.

For fra thyne wp wes grousuer
To clamp wp, ne be neth befor.

Barbour, x. 46. MS.
i. e. by far more troublesome or difficult.
A.S. thanon, inde, illic; or perhaps from Su.G. then,
this, with the prep. prefixed.

THINE-FURTH, adv. Thenceforward.

And til Cumynokys Kyrk brought he
This Schyr Dowgald to mak fentew
To the warde : and Gallway
Fra thanefurth held the Scottis say.

Wyntown, viii. 42. 174.

A.S. thanon furth, deinceps, deinde, de caetero.

THING, s. 1. Affairs of state.
 And gyff it hapnyt Robert the King
To pass to God, quhill thai war ying,
Suld haft thaim into gouernyng,
To pass to God, quhill thai war ying,
THING,* s. 1. *Ain thing,* own exclusive property.
2. When preceded by the it expresses approbation; as, "That's quite the thing!" or, with the negative particle, disapprobation; as, "I doubt he's no the thing." 3. The thing is sometimes put before the relative instead of that or those; as, "Send me mair bukes; I have read the thing that I hae."  

THINGS, pl. "He's nae great things" is often said of a person to intimate that the speaker holds his character in slight estimation. Applied also to things, intimating that they are of little account.  

To THINK,* v. n. To wonder; as, Fat's that, I think. S. To THINK LANG. To become weary; to feel ennui. S. To THINK SHAME. To feel abashed; to have a sense of shame, S. This idiom seems pretty ancient.

Thirl*, adj. 1. Possessing great sensibility.
2. Apt to take offence on slight grounds; touchy. S. Thir, prom. pl. These; used only when objects are near, S. thir, Cumb.

Be thir quheyne, that sa worthily Wane sik a king, and sa mychty, Ye may weill be ensamplill se, That na man sal disparyt be. i. e. "These few."  

Barbour, iii. 249. MS.  

And all the Lordis thar war To thir twa wardunis athis swar,—Ibid. xx. 146. MS.  

THIRL, v. a. 1. To perforate; to bore; to drill, S. Besides your targe, in battle keen But little danger tholes, While mine wi' mony a thudd is crowl'd, An thirll'd sair wi' holes. Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

To THIRL, THYRIL, v. a. 1. To perforate; to bore; to drill.

2. When preceded by the it expresses approbation; as, "That's quite the thing!" or, with the negative particle, disapprobation; as, "I doubt he's no the thing." 3. The thing is sometimes put before the relative instead of that or those; as, "Send me mair bukes; I have read the thing that I hae."  

THINGS, pl. "He's nae great things" is often said of a person to intimate that the speaker holds his character in slight estimation. Applied also to things, intimating that they are of little account.  

To THINK,* v. n. To wonder; as, Fat's that, I think. S. To THINK LANG. To become weary; to feel ennui. S. To THINK SHAME. To feel abashed; to have a sense of shame, S. This idiom seems pretty ancient.

Thirl*, adj. 1. Possessing great sensibility.
2. Apt to take offence on slight grounds; touchy. S. Thir, prom. pl. These; used only when objects are near, S. thir, Cumb.

Be thir quheyne, that sa worthily Wane sik a king, and sa mychty, Ye may weill be ensamplill se, That na man sal disparyt be. i. e. "These few."  

Barbour, iii. 249. MS.  

And all the Lordis thar war To thir twa wardunis athis swar,—Ibid. xx. 146. MS.  

THIRL, v. a. 1. To perforate; to bore; to drill,

"Ye sal nocht alanerly be iniurit be euil vordis, bot als thay micht outhir thirll shillings (which I shay berl) be mair wis, S.  

Yen may weill be ensampill se, That nane sal cum about hir, Sir, bot I. The virgine is bot yong, and She perceived that I hertis in herdis coud hove, Thir shillings (which I hold concealed in my hand) are better than these upon the table." A Scotsman would say, "than thai." For thir and thai are generally opposed, like these and these; although they seem properly to have both the same meaning.

To THIRL, THYRIL, v. a. 1. To perforate; to bore; to drill.

Besides your targe, in battle keen But little danger tholes, While mine wi' mony a thudd is crowl'd, An thirll'd sair wi' holes. Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

2. To pierce; to penetrate. Bot yhit the ile Scottis men, That in that feld ware feychand then, To-gyddyr stwd sa firmyly Strikand before thame manlyky, Swa that nane thare thyrll thame mycht. Wyntown, viii. 15, 81. The bustuous strake throw al the armour thrang, That styntit na thing at the fyne hawbrek, Quhil thorow the cosit thirll the dedely prik. Doug. Virgil, 334, 23. Thrys the holkit craggis hord we yell, Q uhare as the swelth and the rokkins thirll.  

Ibid. 87, 28.

3. To pierce; to wound, metaphor. — My thirll heart dois bleed, My pains dois exceed.— Throw langour of my sweit, so thirll is my spriet. 

Lord Hailles expl. this, "bound, engaged," mingled by the common use of the word, S. as denoting the obligation of a tenant to bring his grain to a certain mill.  

V. Thirl, v. 4. A.S. thirll-tan, perforare; whence E. thrill and drill.  


To THIRL, v. a. To thrill; to cause to vibrate, S. There was an sae song, amang the rest, It thirll'd the heart-strings thro' the breast, A' to the life. Burns, iii. 236. 

To Thirl, Thylre, v.n. To pass with a tingling sensation, S. dirle, and dirle, synon. And then he speaks with sic a taking art, His words they thylre like music thro' my heart. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 79. Thro' ilka limb and lither the terror thirll, At every time the dowie monster shrikd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 24. 

THIRLING, part. adj. Piercingly cold. S. Thirl-hole, s. The hole into which the couler of a plough is inserted. S. 

To THIRL, v. a. To furl. " Tak in your top salis, and thirll them." Compl. S. 64. This at first view might seem a corr. of the E. word. But it is rather allied to Teut. drill-en, trill-en, gyrrae, rotare, volvere, conglomerare. 

To THIRL, THYRIL, v. a. 1. To enslave; to thrall, S. Ye sal nocht alanerly be iniurit be euil vordis, bot als thay micht outhir thirll shillings (which I shay berl) be mair wis, S.
THIRLAGE, S. The term used to denote those lands, the
used in regard to mortgaging of property or rents. S.
THIRLAGE, S. The duty to be paid by thirlage for
grinding.

THIRLDOME, S. Thirledom.

THO, adv. Then, at that time. See Sup.

THIRLEDOME, s. Saxifrage. S.

THOR, pron. pl. These.

THORILL, TOLL, *. One of the ancient privileges of
barons, usually mentioned in charters.
To bear with, not to oppose.

According to Skene, it is an immunity from payment of custom in buying.

"He quha is infeft with Toll, is custome free, and payis na custome." Quon. Attach, c. 100, s. 1. To** and life-renters, Free-halders, and al quha hes landes custome ; albeit they haue als great libertie as Barronnes." To-care.

Them be commoun merchandes, they suld paye custome within burgh; in bying meate and claith, and vther necessair things to their awin proper vse. Bot gif ony of them thair father and mother, suppose thai do thame ininris and actioun, be on hys assyse, that sail act the croune of lyfe, quhilk ic eow tholige ?

Preuit & knawin, he sail resaif the croune of lyfe, quhilk God hais promissit till thame that luffis him." Abp. Ha­ix. 19. Su.G.

This seems to be the sense in the following passage.

"We suld nocht prescriue to God any special tyme to heir our prayer; but patienctly commit all to God baith the pret of our helping and the tyme, according as the Pro­phet commandis in the Psalme, sayand: Expecta Dominum, be of gud comfort, and tholyt he, and his, oft tolth panys."

Thole is evidently used as synon. with suffer, v. 230, as denoting permission. V. also viii, 43.

Faint-hearted wights, wha dully stood afar, Tholling your reason great attempts to mar.—Ramsay's Poems, i. 325.

6. To exempt from military execution, on certain terms.

The King gret men of gret noblty
Ryd in till Ingland for to prey;
That broucht owt gret plente of fe:
And sum contres tholv he,
For wittail, that in gret foysoun
He gert bring smertly to the toon.

Barbour, xvii. 228. MS.

And with some countries treves tooke he.—Edit. 1620.

7. To permit; to allow, S.

Yeit glaid wes he that he had chappit swa,
But for his men gret murrayng can he ma;
Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe,
Quly he suffreyt he suld sic paynys pruff.
He wyt nocht weill gif it was Godsill will,
Rycht or wrang his fortoun to fulfil:
Hade he plesd God, he trovit it mycht nocht be,
He suld him tholl in sic perplexite.

Wallace, v. 234. MS.

THOILL is tholmuide, tholin, telonium.

To THOLE, THOILL, v. a. 1. To bear; to undergo ; to suffer, S. A. Bor. Chauc.

—The King, and his cumpany,
That war n. c. and na ma,
Frai thai had send that hors thaim fra,
Wadryt emang the hey monys:
Quhar he, and his, oft tolth panys.

Barbour, iii. 372. MS.

How that Helenus declaris till Enee
Quhat dangers he suld thole on land and se.

Doug. Virgil, 79, 32.


Thone thinks that the ancient Latins had used tol-o or tul-o in the same sense. This he infers from the use of tol-t, the pret of fer-o, which is employed to express the bearing of hardships; and also from toler-o, which he con­siders as derived from tol-o, in the same manner as gener-o, from the obsolete gen-o. He also refers to Gr. ταιλειμων, τολειμων, τουλειμων, suffero, perpetior, &c. τολοθος, miser.

To THOLE-PIN, aff.

1. To admit of any thing being put on.

THOLE, THOLE

2. To account one's self sufficiently warm, without some particular part of dress. *?.

THOLE

3. To bear patientley; to endure, S.

Son of the goddles, lat vs follow that way
Bakwart or fordward quhild to thair fatis drive:
Qubit euir betid, thi is na buite to strine:
Al chance of fortoun tolthou ourcummin is.

Doug. Virgil, 151, 34.

"Happy is the man that thole thorbl, for quhen he is preuit & knawin, he sal reaf the croune of lyfe, quhilk God hais promissit till thame that luffis him." Abp. Hamil­ton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 46, b.

5. To tolerate, in relation to one accounted a heretic.

"For if I tholl him, I will be accusst for all thame that he corruptis and infectis in Heresie." Memorand. Arch­bishop of St. Androis, Knox's Hist. p. 168.

Su.G. tol-a, to tolerate, Seren.

550
To be thorough, pron. demonstr. THON, THOMICUM THRAMUNUD. A gift to ecclesiastical persons, apparently at the celebration of funerals. S.


THORLE, s. The balance-fly of a spindle. Syn. Whorle. S.

THORLE-PIPPIN, #. A n apple in form like a thorny-back, S.

THORNY-BACK, s. An apple in form like a thorny-back, S.

THORMANT, s. The Thornback, a fish, *?

THORMANT, s. The Thornback, a fish. S.

THORTH, THORTER, THORTOUR, THUORTOUR, v. a. To thortour, S. Opposition; resistance, S.

THORTER-ILL, THWARTER-ILL, s. A kind of palsy of the legs. S.

THORTER-THROW, S. Opposition; resistance, S.

THORTYRLAND, s. Land lying across, in relation perhaps to the house, &c. attached to it. S.

THORTRON, adj. Having a transverse direction. S.

THOUGHT, s. 1. In a thought, in a moment, as respecting time, S. See Sup. 2. A little distance, in respect of place, S.B. Upon his bow he leaned his milk white hand, A bonny boy a thoughtly aff did stand.

Ross's Helenore, p. 68.

3. A small quantity of anything. 4. In some degree; somewhat. 5. A see thought, in a small degree. S.

THOUGHT-BANE, s. The merry-thought of a fowl. S. THOUm, s. The thumb; pron. thowm. S. Thoum-rap, s. A rope of straw twisted on the thumb. S. Thoum-syme, s. An instrument for twisting ropes. S. Thum-stoule, s. A covering for the thumb. S.

To THOUt, v. n. To sob, S.B. Gl. Shurr.

This seems radically the same with Thou, q. v. V. also Thou.

THOUT, s. A sob, S.B.

—Judge gin her heart was sair; Out at her mou' it just was like to bout Intill her lap, at ilk aither thout.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

To THOW, v. a. To address in the singular number, as a token of contempt.

This v. is used by Shakespear in the same sense. I take notice of it, therefore, merely to observe that it had been early used in S.

Wallace answer'd, said, " Thou art in the wrang."

"Quhan thouis thow, Scott? in faith thow servis a blaw."

Till him he ran, and out a suerd can draw.

Wallace, i. 398, MS.

Douis, Ed. Perth; evidently an error of the transcriber for thowis. The sense is preserved in Ed. 1648.

Whom thoust thou, Scott? I need scarcely add that it corresponds to Fr. tutoy-er.

To THOW, v. a. 1. To thaw, S. 2. Used actively; to remove the rigour produced by cold, S. See Sup. 1—beekt him brawly at my ingle, Dighted his face, his handies thow'd.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

THOW, s. Thaw, S. See Sup.

When thouis dissolve the snowye hoord, Then Water-kelpies haunt the foord, By your direction.

Burns, iii. 73.

SMORE THow. This term is applied to a heavy snow, accompanied with a strong wind, which, as it were, threatens to smore, smoother, or suffocate one, Ang.

THOW-hole, s. The South, as the wind generally blows out of this quarter in the time of a thaw. S.

THOWEL, s. The nitch or hollow in which the oar of a boat acts. Loth. perhaps allied to Thafts, q. v. See S.

THOWELLES, THOWLIESNES, s. Inactivity, or evil habits; literally, unfitness for service.

Thowelies, thoweliesnes, s. Inactivity, or evil habits; literally, unfitness for service.

THOWLESNES, THOWLYSNES, s. Inactivity, or evil habits; literally, unfitness for service.
THRA, THRO.

s.pl.

The worthy Scottis maid that no soirnongy.

—Send twa thourrowris to weste weyll the playne.

THRA, THRAW, THRALY.

2. Brave; courageous; like E.

4. Opposite; reluctant; averse.

2. Debate; contention.

THRAE, adj. 1. Eager; earnest.

Adj. Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

2. Brave; courageous; like E. keen.

Wallace, iii. 103, most probably, by mistake of some copyist, for shorrowris.

The mode of payment mentioned above.

THRAIP, v.n.

1. To enslave.

2. A multitude; a considerable number.

THRAE, THREAVE, THREAVES.

S. Twenty-four sheaves of corn, including two stooks or shocks.

Unworthy I, amang the laif,

Qubilk to consider is aane pane.

To entertain them she man leave

This may also be the sense of the term in the following passage.

Like as twa busteous bullis by and by,—

Quhen thay assembl in austerne batall thra, with front to front and horn for horn attains

Doug. Virgil, 143, 34.

Doug. Virgil, 371, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 457, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 457, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.
THRASH, s. A thrash. To thrash, Aberd. Moray, Gl. Sherr. S.

THRAM, v. n. To thrive, Aberd. Moray, Gl. Shirr. S.

THRANG, s. 1. A throng; a crowd, S.

THRANG, v. a. To throng, S. 2. Constant employment, S.

THRANG, s. 3. Pressure of business. 5. Intimacy. 6. Bustle; engrossment or work itself. S.

THRANG, s. 4. To oppose; to resist. V. THRAW.

THRANG, s. 5. To Thraw out, to extort; to obtain by violence.

THRANG, s. 6. To Thrav with. To contend; to be in bad humour with. 7. To Throw the mou'. Literally to distort the face; metaphor. to express dissatisfaction. S.

THRASH, s. A rush. V. THRASH. See Sup.

THRATCH, s. To gasp convulsively, as one in the last agonies, S.B.

THRATCH, s. Isl. thracide, certo, fatigio, laboro; thraste, labor ; Su.G. trot, fatigatus, trot-ta, fatigare. See Sup.

THRAV, s. The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the last agonies, S.B.

Dead-track occurs in this sense, evidently an errat. for dead-thrack.

“That same deceitful illusion—having, by slow degrees, mounted to so monstrous an height, is now, ay, agayne, neare the dead-track, to the Devil's great displeasure.” Forbes's Eubulus, p. 107.

THRAVE, s. Twenty-four sheaves. V. THRAIF. S.

To Thrawe, v. n. To have wages in proportion to the number of thrawes cut down in harvest. S.

THRAVER, s. A person who works on these terms. S.

To THRAW, v. a. To cast; to throw.

—With how grete thud in the mellé, Ane lane towardis his aduersaris thrawis he.


To THRAW, s. a. 1. To wreath; to twist, S.

“I've thrown my kute, I have sprained my ankle.

3. To distort; to wrest.

“Sum factius, and curius men techeis the scripture to be iuge, quia vnder the pretence of the auanceraent and libertie of the Evangell, heis euer socht the libertie of thare fleche, furthsetting of thare errouris, auancement of thare awwin glore, curiosite and opinioon, wrestand and thromping the scripture, contare the godlie menynge of the samyn, to be the schielid and buklare to thaire lustes, and heresiis.” Kennedy, Commentdar of Crosraguell, p. 6.

4. To oppose; to resist. V. THRAWIN. To carry any measure by a strong hand, S.

“The Lordis perceaving that, come vnto hir with dissimulat countenances, with reuerent and faire speaches, and said, that thair intentiouns were nawayes to thraw hir; and thairfoir imediatelye wald repone hir with free-dome to hir awwin palace of Halyrudhous, to doe as shoe woulde.” Historie James Sext, p. 21.

To THRAW, v. n. 1. To cast; to warp. 2. To twist from agony. S.

THRAVEN, s. A name for a petted child. S.

THRAVEN-DAYS, AULD THRAVEN-DAYS, s. A name for a petted child. S.

THRAVEN, part.adj. 1. Distorted; having the appearance of ill-humour; applied to the countenance, S.THRAVIN.

Alecto bir thrawin visage did away, All furius membirs laid apart and array.

Doug Virgil, 221, 32.


“A thrawin question should have a thrawart answer;” Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 16.

Isl. thra, Su.G. traegen, pericax, obstinatus.

THRAWNLYE, adv. In a manner expressive of ill-humour. S.
THRAW, prep. Athwart; across.

The schippis steuyn thrawart hir went can wryth,
And turnit hir braid syde to the wallis swyth.
V. preceding word.  

Doug. Virgil, 16, 28.

THRAWART-LIKE, s. Having the appearance of crossness, or of great reluctance.  

S.

THRAWARTNES, THRAWARDNESS, s. Perverseness. S.

To THRAW up, v. n. To grow up hastily; to increase rapidly in stature; applied to young persons.  

S.

THRAW-CRUK, s. An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, hair, &c.  

S.

—Ane thraw-cruck to twyne ane tether.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160. st. 9.

Denominated from its hooked form. Su.G. brok, quicqad quiduncum vel incurvum est; Belg. krook, Fr. croc, E. crook, C.B. curvature, curvus. Thraw, to twist. V. the v.

THRAWIN, THRAWYNLYE. V. THRAW, s. 2.

THRAW-MOUSE, s. The shrewmouse.  

S.

THRAW-MUGGENT, 2. Backward; reluctant. S.

adj.

THRAW-SPANG, s. Part of a plough, Orkn.  

S.

THREAD O’ BLUE. A phrase applied to any thing in writing or conversation that is smutty.  

S.

THREATING, and THREAVER. V. under THRAiF.f.  

S.

THREE-NAEKIT, adj. Reluctant; perverse, Loth.  

S.

THREEFAULD, adj.  

S.

THREELAND, and THREAVER. V. under THRAiF.f.  

S.

THREE-NEUKIT, adj.  

S.

THREAVING, and THREAVER. V. under THRAiF.f.  

S.

THREEFOOD.  

S.

THREE-SEED, adj. Having three prongs. V. TAE.S.

THREET, adj. Reluctant; perverse, Loth.  

See Sup.

From A.S. thrafian, incompere, to chide, to reprove. V. THRAFYLY.

THREISHIN, s. Courting. V. TREESHIN.  

S.

THRELF MULTURE. V. THRILL, adj.  

S.

THRENÉ, s. Syn. Rane, Tronie, Freit.  

S.

To THREPE, THREIP, s. n. 1. To aver with pertinacity. It properly denotes continued assertion, in reply to denial.  

S. A. Bor. threap. See Sup.

—Sum wald swere, that I the text haue waryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit,
Threw, pret. v. Struck.

Thryth, adj. A slave, E. thrall.

Thryth, Thriel, Threl, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryll, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryllsame, v. a. To enslave; to enthrall. V. Thralll. "Qhubath othir thyngh desyre thay, bot to sit dow in our landis, castellis, and townis, and othour to thryll ws to maint stamefull seruytude, or elles, to banis the maist nobyll and vailyeant men amang ws?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 24, b. — This is equivalent to thuri. For a little downward, it is said; "Belath the Galls your neibbouris, quhilkis (as son as thay war vencust be Romanis) war thryll to perpetual seruytude." V. Thirl, n.

Thryll, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thrynt, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryl, Thriel, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryl, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryllsame, v. a. To enslave; to enthrall. V. Thralll. "Qhubath othir thyngh desyre thay, bot to sit dow in our landis, castellis, and townis, and othour to thryll ws to maint stamefull seruytude, or elles, to banis the maist nobyll and vailyeant men amang ws?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 24, b. — This is equivalent to thuri. For a little downward, it is said; "Belath the Galls your neibbouris, quhilkis (as son as thay war vencust be Romanis) war thryll to perpetual seruytude." V. Thirl, n.

Thryl, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryl, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryllsame, v. a. To enslave; to enthrall. V. Thralll. "Qhubath othir thyngh desyre thay, bot to sit dow in our landis, castellis, and townis, and othour to thryll ws to maint stamefull seruytude, or elles, to banis the maist nobyll and vailyeant men amang ws?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 24, b. — This is equivalent to thuri. For a little downward, it is said; "Belath the Galls your neibbouris, quhilkis (as son as thay war vencust be Romanis) war thryll to perpetual seruytude." V. Thirl, n.

Thryl, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryl, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryllsame, v. a. To enslave; to enthrall. V. Thralll. "Qhubath othir thyngh desyre thay, bot to sit dow in our landis, castellis, and townis, and othour to thryll ws to maint stamefull seruytude, or elles, to banis the maist nobyll and vailyeant men amang ws?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 24, b. — This is equivalent to thuri. For a little downward, it is said; "Belath the Galls your neibbouris, quhilkis (as son as thay war vencust be Romanis) war thryll to perpetual seruytude." V. Thirl, n.

Thryl, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryl, Threlil, adj. Aedric. Thrill murrer, the fee for grading at a mill to which tenants are thirled. S.

Thryllsame, v. a. To enslave; to enthrall. V. Thralll. "Qhubath othir thyngh desyre thay, bot to sit dow in our landis, castellis, and townis, and othour to thryll ws to maint stamefull seruytude, or elles, to banis the maist nobyll and vailyeant men amang ws?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 24, b. — This is equivalent to thuri. For a little downward, it is said; "Belath the Galls your neibbouris, quhilkis (as son as thay war vencust be Romanis) war thryll to perpetual seruytude." V. Thirl, n.
To THRYNFALD, adj. To

To THRIMP, v. n. To press; to squeeze. Also, to handle. See Sup.

For quhen the feirs Achill persecut sare, Chasand afferit Troiani here and there, The gree routis to the wallis thrinland, To for his face half dede for free triland.—

To THRIMEL, THRIMMEL, THRUMBLE, v. a. To press into, or through, with difficulty and eagerness, S.


Peter, who was ever maist sudden, sayis: "Thou art thrang, and there, by the Scots and Picts, that they might have free issue and entry. Latine pactae et densae; from speeris quha lies twitched thee." Bruce's Serm. Sacr. J. 5, a.

This seems the meaning of thring-an, "To press on, or forward;" pret. thrang.

It might seem allied to A.S. thringan, "To squeeze. Also, to handle.

A.S. thrynen, Isl. thriven, trivus; from Moes.G. thrus, three.

A.S. thringen, Isl. thrwver, trivus; from Moes.G. threns, three.

To THRING, v. a. To press; to thrust, Chaucer, thring, parte. pa. thrang. See Sup.

The rumour is, don thring avnder this mon Enceladus body with thunder lys half bront.

I saw also, that quehré sum were slungin, Be quhirlyng of the quhele, vato the ground, Full sudaynly scho bath vp gethrungin, And set themhe ou agane full saft and sound. King's Quair, v. 14.

"Thrown up," N. Tytler. But it strictly signifies, thrust up.


THRISSLY, adj. Testy ; crabbed, S.B. See Sup.

This at first view might seem a metaph. term formed from thriaul, a thistle, to which our national motto, re-

This name, with the r, does not seem to occur in any other dialect. It may, however, be supposed that this was its ancient form among the Goths, as the linnet, which other dialect. It may, however, be supposed that this was
To THRIST, v. a. 1. To thrust.
Thare haris al war tokit vp on thare croun,
That byth with how and helme was thryste doun.

2. To oppress; to vex.
Bot I sail schaw thé, sen sic thochtis the thrystis,
And here declare of destanys the secrete.

It was also used in E.
Thel schoond, thei thrist, thei stode o strut.
R. Brunnes, App. to Pref. exciv.

THRIST, n. 1. Difficulty; pressure.
Withdrawe the from na perrellis, nor hard thryst.
Bot euir enforce mare stranglie to warst
Agane dangerous, than fortoun sufferis thé.

THRISTINESS, n. A thryst.

THRIST, adj.
THRITCH, THROCH, THBOUCHE, THRUCH (gutt.), THRO, THRYST, S. A thruch.

THRACK, THROLL, S. A hole; a gap.

THROCH-AND-THROUGH, throuch-and-through; throughed, a prep. 1. Completely through.

THROCK, v. a. To throng.

THROLL, s. A hole; a gap.

And eik forgane the broken brow of the mont
Ane horribill cawe with brade and large front,
There may be some one thrill, or ayingd stede,

Of terribill Pluto fader of hel and dede,
Ane rith or sweth so grisile for to se;
To Acheron reuin doun.—Doug. Virgil, 227, 41.

"Properly, a hole made by drilling or boring," Gl. Sibb.

THROOK, s. An instrument for twining ropes.

THROOSHER, pret. of the v. to Thrash.

THROPILL, s. The windpipe; the thrattle, S. thrapple.

THROUST, v. a. 1. To thrust.

THROUGH, s. Throuch,
THROUGH, s. Throuch, a prep. respecting place.

THROUGH (gutt.), throng, through, S. Through and through, S. thoroughly; fully.

THROUGH OTHER, THROW IHER, S. Throuch and through, to make good, S.

THROUGH is sometimes used as an adj.
"They were through and satisfied in their own judgments for the truth,—and rather confirmed farther through into, nor any ways moved to the contrary, for ought that had been spoken." Mr. James Melville's MS. Mem. p. 384. q. thoroughly satisfied.

THROUGH, THRUCH, adj. Active; expeditious; as, a through wife, an active woman, S.B. from the prep.

THROUGH other, THROW IHER, adv. Confusedly; promiscuously, S. thrower. See Sup.

The King, being some part dejected in so great a variance, gathered an army of all kind of people through other, without any order, and sent them forth to repress the pridefulness of the commons." Pitiscottie, p. 26.

For Nory's heart began to cool full fast,
THROUGHTHROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH

THROUGH
**THU**

**THUSCHIT, part. pa.** Thrust; forcibly pressed. *S.*

**THRUSS, THRUSS-BUSH, s.** The rush; Loth. *thresh.*

-Lately in the Borders
Where there was nought but theft and murders,
Rapine, cheating, and resetting,
Slight of hand fortunes getting,
Their designation as ye ken
Was all along, the taking men.
Now rebels prevails more with words
Then Drawgoons does with guns and swords,
So that their bare preaching now
Makes the *thrush-bush* keep the cow,
Better than Scots or English kings
Could do by killing them with strings.

*Cletid's Poems,* p. 30.

**THU, adj.** Two; Aberd. Reg. *S.*

**THUD, s.**
1. The forcible impression made by a tempestuous wind; as including the idea of the loud, but intermitting, noise caused by it, *S.*
Small birds flockand throw thik ronys thrang
In chyrmyyne, and with cheping changt thare sang,
Seakand hildis and hirns thame to hyde
Frac frethly bude thes of the tempestuous tyde.

*Dugg. Virgil,* 201, 22.

About the tre ruts thir twa ran;
Yit all in vaine, na thing thay wan,
Bot did thole mony thud;
For caudly thay wer discomfist clene,
The schbors wer sa seuer.

*Baure's Pilgr. Watson's Coll.* ii. 22.

Thus it is commonly said, *The wind comes in thuds,*
when it comes in gusts; and especially when it strikes on any body that conveys the sound, as a door, &c.

**Impetus,** resembling that of a tempestuous wind.
Belief me as expert, how stout and wicht
He is outhir in battall place or feild,
And how sternlie he raises vp his scheild,
Or with how gret thud in the mellè
Ane lance towarthis his adveraris thrawis he.


2. **Impetus,** resembling that of a tempestuous wind.
Belief me as expert, how stout and wicht
He is outhir in battall place or feild,
And how sternlie he raises vp his scheild,
Or with how gret thud in the mellè
Ane lance towarthis his adveraris thrawis he.


3. Transferred to any loud noise, as that of thunder, cannons, &c. The noise of a fall.
Near sa swittle quhiderder and the stane faw,
Swakkit from the ingyne vnto the wall,
Nor fulderis dynt that causis touris fall,
With sic a rumyll come bratland on sa fast,
Lyk the blak thud of awfull thunderis blast.

*Dugg. Virgil,* 446, 50.

Renew your roaring rage and eager ire,
Inflam'd with fearful thundring thuds of fire.

*Polwart, Watson's Coll.* iii. 23.

Hir voice sa rank, with reuthful reir againe,
Most lyk the thundring thuds of canoun din,
Affryit me.—

[Maitland Poems,* p. 246.

4. A stroke, causing a blunt and hollow sound; as resembling that made by the wind, *S.*
See *Sup.*
From Jupiter the wyde fyre down sche flang
Furth of the cloudis, distrois thare schyppis all,
Ouerquehlmit the sey with mony wyndy wall,
Adze and gauppe, and furth flammas smoke
Sche with ane thud stikkit on ane scharpe rok.

*V. Ruther.*

*Dugg. Virgil,* 14, 29.

Sometimes it merely signifies a blow with the fist, *S.B.* 559

---

**THU**

Nor can she please him in his barlic mood;
He cocks his hand, and gi's his wife a *thud.*

*Morison's Poems,* p. 151.

5. In a moral sense, the violent assaults of temptation. *S.*
It is surprising that Rudd, should view this word as formed from the sound. We have seen that Doug, uses it as giving the sense of Lat. *turbo.* Now, *A.S. thoden* conveys this very idea: "Turbo, noise, din, a whirlwind;" *Somer.* This must certainly be traced to *Isi. thyt, thaut, ad thiot-a,* cum sonitu transvolo; *thyt-r,* sonitus; *G. Andr,* p. 266. *Germ. dud-en,* sonare, seems radically the same. *Ir. dud,* a noise in the ear.

To **THUD,** v. n.
1. To rush with a hollow sound, *S.*
-The blastis wyth thare bustuous soune,
Fram mont Edone in Trace cunnys thuddand down
On the depe sey Egeane fast at hand,
Chaissand the fludes and wallis to athir land.

*V. Ruddy.*


Qubahs thundering, with wondering,
I hard up throw the air,
Throw cluds so he thuds so,
And flew I wist not quhaur.

*Cherrie and Slay,* st. 17.

2. To move with velocity; a metaphor borrowed from the wind, *S.*
"Scot, we also use it as a verb; as, *He thudded away,* i. e. went away very swiftly;" Rudd. *V. the s.*

To **THUD,** v. a.
1. To beat; to strike, *S.*
"I'll thud you, i. e. I'll beat you;" Rudd.

To **THUD,** v. a. 2. To drive with impetuosity, *S.*
-Boreas nae mair thuds
Hail, snaw, and sleet, fre blacken'd clouds.

*Ramsay's Poems,* i. 418.

To **THUD,** v. a. 2. To wheelde; to flutter, *S.*

To **THUD,** v. a. 3. The act of wheeling or flattering, *S.*

**THULDARD, THUMARTS,** A polecat. *V. Fowmarts.*

Thum**

To **THUMB,** s. *pi.*
From the number of proverbial phrases in which the *thumb* is introduced, it appears to have been esteemed by our ancestors as the chief instrument of operation; as, *Ye needna Fash your Thoum,* that will be a vain attempt. *That's aboon your Thoum,* you will not be able to attain that.

**To Put or Clap the THOUM on any thing.**
To conceal it carefully; as, *Clap your Thoum on that.* *S.*

**Rule of Thoum.** To do a thing by *Rule of Thoum,* to do it nearly in the way of guess-work, or at hap-hazard. *S.*

**To LEAVE one to WHISTLE on one's Thoum.** To leave one in a state of complete disappointment. *S.*

**THUMBKINS,** s. p. An instrument of torture, applied as a screw to the thumbs, *S.*

"A respectable gentleman in the town, a relation of the celebrated Principal Carstairs, has in his possession the identical *thumbkines,* with which the Principal was severely tortured.—The story of the *thumbkines* is, that Carstairs asked, and obtained them in a present from his tormentors. 'I have heard, Principal,' said King William to him the first time he waited on his Majesty, 'that you were tortured with something they call *thumbkines;* Pray what sort of instrument of torture is it?' 'I will shew it you,' replied Carstairs, 'the next time I have the honour to
THUMB-LICKING, s. An ancient mode of confirming a bargain, S.

Another symbol was anciently used in proof that a sale was perfected, which continues to this day in bargains of lesser importance among the lower rank of people, the parties licking and joining of thumbs: and decrees are yet extant in our records, prior to the institution of the college of justice, sustaining sales upon summonses of thumb-licking, upon this medium. That the parties had licked thumbs at finishing the bargain." Erskine's Inst. B. iii. T. 3. 8. 5.

The same form is retained among the vulgar in the Highlands; an impression against the defaulter being generally added to the symbol. See Sup.

There is evidently an allusion to this mode of entering into engagements, in the S. song,

There's my thumb, I'll ne'er beguile thee.

Ramsey's Works, ii. 263.

This custom, although it now appears ridiculous and childish, bears incontestable marks of great antiquity. We learn from Tacitus, that it existed among the Iberians, a people who inhabited the country now called Georgia. His language seems also to apply to their neighbours the Armenians. "It was customary," he says, "with these kings, in concluding a peace, or striking an alliance, to join their right hands, and bind their thumbs together, and draw them hard with a running knot. Immediately when the blood had diffused itself to the extremities, it was let out by a slight prick, and mutually licked by the contracting parties. Their covenant was henceforth deemed sacred, as being ratified by each other's blood." V. Tacit. Ann. Lib. xiii. Anc. Univ. Hist. ix. 516.

Hence it has been supposed by some interpreters, that Adonibezek might excuse his cruelty, in cutting off the thumbs of three score kings, by pretending that he thus punished their treachery in breaking the covenant that had been confirmed by this symbol. V. Pol. Synops, in Jud. i. 7.

This custom might be introduced into our country by the Goths, as the Iberians appear to have been a Scythian nation. Anc. Univ. Hist. vi. 57. x. 189.

That the Goths were not strangers to it, appears by the definition which Hire gives of Su.G. Topp. Formula digitico micantium, et veteri more pollice politici opposito, consensum indicantium. Hence, it would seem Germ. doppe is used as an invitation to strike a bargain. Wachter thinks that it may be viewed as the imperfect, of doppen, percuterie. Hire also mentions Fr. topp-er, convenire, oblatas conditiones acceptare. See Sup.

This custom is well known on the continent of India. I have not heard that it is used among the Hindoos; but am assured by a gentleman, who has long resided in that country, that he has often observed the Moors, when concluding a bargain, do it in the very same manner as the vulgar in Scotland, by licking their thumbs.

A thunnerin drouth, S. A thumper. 2. Any thing large. Of a gross falsehood, it is often said, "That is a thumper." V. THUNDERBOLT, s. The vulgar name for a stone hatchet found in the islands of Scotland. V. CELT. s. THUNDER, s. The vulgar pronunciation of thunder. S. THUNDER, s. The vulgar pronunciation of thunder. S. THUNDER, s. A thin board to which a string is tied; when whirled round in the air it booms like thunder.

THUNDERIN, adj. An epithet applied to drought. A thunnerin drought, a strong drought, S.B. apparently expressing that which is viewed as the effect of fire in the air, or lightning.

THURCH. Bot, his hart, that was stout and hey, Consaillhyt hym alane to bid, And kepe thaim at the ford syd; And defend weill the wpoommyng; Sen he wes warnyst off armyng, Something of a similar kind prevailed among the Romans. According to Pierius, the hand being stretched out, the thumb, bent downward, was held by them a symbol of the confirmation of peace. He quotes Quintilian as his authority. Alt. Qui gestus in statu pacificorum esse solet, qui inclinato in humerum dextrum capite, brachio ab auro praetensio, manum inexteo pollice extendit. Hieroglyphic. Lib. xxxvi. Plt. Factaeuctio ; Fol. 260. V. THORTOUR. V. THORTOUR. V. THORTOUR. V. THORTOUR. V. THORTOUR.
THURST, s. adj. THUS-GATE, v. impers. part. adj. A

TYAL, To v. n. THWRICKEN, TIBBE, TIBBI, TIB, fi. Corruptions of the name Isabel.*?

TYBER, s. TIBBET, s. One length of twisted hair in a fishing

TYAUVE, TICHER, s. A

TICHEL, TICHIL (gutt.), s. 1. A number. 2. It also

TICHEL, TICHIL, (gutt.), s. 1. A number. 2. It also

TID, TYD, v. impers. Needed. Thurst'n, needed not. S.

TID, TYD, V. n. To move slowly and cautiously. S.

TICHEL, TICHIL (gutt.), s. 1. A number. 2. It also

TICHEL, TICHIL (gutt.), s. 1. A number. 2. It also

TID, TYD, v. impers. Needed. Thurst'n, needed not. S.

TID, TYD, V. n. To move slowly and cautiously. S.

TID, TYD, v. impers. Needed. Thurst'n, needed not. S.

TID, TYD, V. n. To move slowly and cautiously. S.

TID, TYD, v. impers. Needed. Thurst'n, needed not. S.

TID, TYD, V. n. To move slowly and cautiously. S.
T I F

Whenever ye barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass.

2. Plump; fat, S.

Fyve twinteris britnyt he, as was the gys,
And als swine swowe, and tydy qwys
Wyth hydis blak—Doe, Virgil, 130, 35.
Tydy by louis, velis by thaym rynnis.

Lo, we se
Flokis and herdis of oxin and of fee,
Fat and tydy, rakand over all quhare.
Ibid. 75, 5.

3. Lucky; favourable.

King Aeol, grant a tydie tirl,
But boast the blasts that rudely whirl.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 201.

4. Pregnant; as applied to a cow.

Also to a woman as, "a tidy bride," one who goes home to the bridegroom's house in a state of pregnancy.

S.

The term, in sense 1, seems most analogous to Isl. týd-r, clueless, applicable. The phrase en tyd kona is expl. by the Sw. synon. liufilg husfru, i.e. a pleasant housewife.

Su.G. tidig, decorus, decent, convenient.

The second sense is perhaps immediately borrowed from Teut. tydigh, in season, mature, ripe. Thus a young cow is denominated eene tydighke koe; Kilian. To this corresponds Su.G. týd-fæld hiod, grex mature editis; and tidig fruksi, fructus et maturessens, whichibre derives from tid, tempus. Teut. tydigh also signifies, tempestivus, which corresponds to the third sense.

TIDILY, adv. Neatly; trimly.——TIDINESS, s. Neatness; especially in the mode of dressing.

S.

TYDWOOL, s. Wool of a certain kind.

S.

TIE, s. A trick; a deception.—To Tie one's hair without a whang. To deceive one; a cant phrase.

S.

TIE, v. a. To reject any thing from the lips; perhaps from E. Tiff, v. to be in a pet.

S.

TIGHT, s. Condition; plight; humour. S. tiid, synon. In tight, in proper capacity for doing any thing. See Sup.

"The soldiers owned that the country men behaved themselves with the utmost bravery, and very few of them who engaged, escaped, being overpowered by numbers, and the King's horse being in good tiid." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 140.

To sing or dance, I'm now in proper tiid:
My brain, O Bess, has got an unco tilt.

Shirreffs' Poems, p. 84.

Isl. tif-a, tif-a, praeceps ire; G. Andr. p. 237, 238.

Hence it might be used to denote eagerness to engage in any business.

To Tiff, v. a. To put in order, S.B.

The edler tifid ilka string. Morison's Poems, p. 25.

TIFT, s. Used as expressive of tediousness; at least of considerable duration. A lang tiff, a long discourse. S. tef-a, Su.G. tof-a, to delay, morari, moram facere. Hence tof, mora; long tof, long delay.

TIFT, s. 1. The act of quarrelling. Loth. tiff, E.

It sometimes signifies the act of struggling in a wan­ton or dallying way, Loth. synon. with torseling.

3. Used to denote the action of the wind. See Sup.

Four and twenty siller bells
Were a' tyed till his mané,
And at ae tiff of the norland wind,
They tinkled ane by ane.

Réitson's S. Songs, ii. 190.

Isl. tiff-a, to chastise; tef-a, to run headlong.

TIFFY, adj. Quarrselsome; ill-natured.

562

T I G

To TIFT, v. a. To quaff.

Well fed were they; nor wanted to propine
Among their friends; but tifted canty wine.


Apparently allied to E. tiff, drink, or a draught.

TIFTER, s. A quandary; a difficulty.

S.

To TIG, v. n. 1. To touch lightly; to dally. Young people are said to be tiggings, when sporting with gentle touches, or patting each other. It properly applies to those of different sexes, S.

Sanctified with chestetle,
Frae wenchis fall a chucking,
Thair follow things thare.

To gar them gae a gucking;
Inmaraging, tiggings, plucking.

V. TAR.

Scott, Evergreen, i. 125, 126.

2. To give a slight stroke to another and then run away; a term used in a game of children.

S.

3. To trifle with; to treat in a scornful and contemptuous manner. See Sup.

"Complain, and tell him how the world handlet us,
And how our King's business goeth, that he may get up,
And lend them a blow, who are tiggings and playing with Christ and his spouse." Rutherford's Lett. P. iii. ep. 85.

This may either be allied to Moes.G. Tea-an, to touch. Belg. tiik-k'n, to pat; or Isl. tef-a, tef-a, tef-a, lactare, allicere, as denoting the allurements employed in this way.

Taying, allecito, illecabra. V. Tyte, s. Hence.

TIG-TOW, z. The name given to the game of Tig in Ang. 2. To play at tig-tow, to pat backwards and forwards; to dally, S. It is sometimes used as a v.

Formed perhaps from tig and Su.G. toof-a, morari; as denoting procrastination in the way of dallying.

TIG, s. 1. A twitch; a tap; a slight stroke. 2. Sometimes a rougher touch; a stroke causing a wound.

S.

TIG. A game among children, in which one touches another, and runs off. He who is touched becomes pursuer in his turn, till he can touch (tig) another, on whom his office devolves. The slight stroke given is called a tig; and the person who receives it and becomes pursuer is also called Tig.

S.

TIG-ME IF YOU CAN. Another name for the game of Tig.

S.

To TIG, v. n. To take the bizz, applied to cattle. V. Bizz.

TEYG, s. A pet; a fit of sullen humour. To tak the tig, to be petish, S. dorts, synon.

What tig then takes the fates that they can thole
Thawrat to fix me i' this dreary hole?

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 73.

Perhaps from Su.G. tíf-a, to be silent; as it is a usual mark of the pettishness expressed by this term, that the person preserves a sullen taciturnity. Or, it may be allied to C.B. dig, ird, iracundia; Davies. Gael. taigh, a fit of passion.

TIGOY, adj. Petty, prone to pettishness. S. Darto more properly expresses that ill humour which is manifested by giving a saucy answer.

To TIG-TAG, v. n. 1. To trifle; to be busy while doing nothing of importance.

"The King came on Sunday last to Basing-house, with purpose to break up Waller's quarters, and then to enter Kent; but, as we hear, Waller is recruited, from Kent, with horse and foot, and minds to stand to it. They may tay tag on this way thistwelve-month." Baillie's Lett. i. 404.

2. To be tedious in making a bargain; to haggle.

S.

Probably from E. tick-tack, a game at tables; q. moving backwards and forwards to little purpose.

S.

TIG-TAGGIN, s. The act of haggling.
To TIGLE-TAGGLE, v. n. To haggle in making a bargain. S.
TIGER-TARRAN, s. A waspish child. V. THIRAN. S.
To TIGHER, v. n. To titter, &c. Syn. Kigher, q. v. S.
To TIGHER, v. n. To ooze out; applied to blood and other liquids. V. TISHER. S.
TIGHT, TICHT, part. pa. and pret. 1. Tied.
The tasses of were tops, that were thereto tight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 2.
Nou will I rekkin the renkis of the round tabill,
That has traistly thame
To "Thocht he dow not to leid a"
Gawan and Gol. ii. 2.
2. With, in addition to.
The Empryce than, owre story says,
Come in lield in tha days,
In that land to ger be dwne.

To TIQUE, TIL, prep. 1. To, S. A. Bor.

To TIL TIL
TIL TIL
adj.
TYKEN,
TYKE AND TRYKE
adv.

To TIGHER,
TYK, TYKE, TYKE-HUNGRY,
v. n.
TYKER, TYLER,
S. A. Bor. door-keeper of a Mason-lodge.

To TIG-TOW, v. n.

To touch and go; to be off and on.
S.

To TIG-TOW we a Lass. To seem inclined to marry her, yet to hang off.
S.

To TIQUE, TYKE, 1. A dog; a cur; properly, one of a larger and common breed, as a mastiff, a shepherd's dog, &c. S. A. Bor.
See Sup.

—Thocht he dow not to leid a tyk.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62.

2. A selfish, snarling fellow.

He's a dour tyke. S.

He's a dour tyke. S.

Mr. Macpherson has observed that it is used by Ulphilas, as a prefix to the infinitive, Luk. vi. 7, "where Junius is quite at a loss for a meaning to it," Gl. Wynt. Ei biquetens du til vorohian ina: Ut invenriet unde accusarent eum. Du til is a redundant phraseology, resembling for till; du, as well as til, signifying to.

To TYLD, v. a. To cover, S.B.

The bodie of the cairt of evir bone,
With crisolitis and mony precious stone
The bodie of the cairt of evir bone,
With crisolitis and mony precious stone
That I say nought bot suthfast thing.
Barbour, i. 35. MS.

Tille is often used by R. Brunne for to.
Ther were chanons of clergie,
That knewe wele of Astronomie,
To knowe the sternes ther wittyes leid, & tille Arthure oft tymses seid,
That what thing that he was aboute,
He said spede withouten donte.
V. Tille, Gloss. R. Glouc.


2. With, in addition to.
The Empryce than, owre story says,
Come in lield in tha days,
In that land to ger be dwne.
And to be mad Kyng hyr swne
Henry, the whikil owre Kyng Dawy,
And til hyn Lordis rycht mony,
Kend hymne narrast ayre to be
Than of all that reawte.

3. From, improperly.
Swa til Saynt Margret etyre syne,
As til Malcolme in ewyn lyne,
All oure kyngis of Scotland
Ware in-til successyowne descendand.
Wyntoun, vi. 19, 189.

TILL, TILL, as a mark of the infinitive, instead of to. It is more generally used by our old writers, before a vowel or the aspirate; although this rule is by no means strictly observed.

For io'y theyngil than for till renew
Thare bankettis with al observaunce dew.

Dong. Virgil, 210, 3.

Mr. Macpherson has observed that it is used by Ulphilas, as a prefix to the infinitive, Luk. vi. 7, "where Junius is quite at a loss for a meaning to it," Gl. Wynt. Ei biquetens du til vorohian ina: Ut invenriet unde accusarent eum. Du til is a redundant phraseology, resembling for till; du, as well as til, signifying to.

To TYLD, v. a. To cover, S.B.

The bodie of the cairt of evir bone,
With crisolitis and mony precious stone

Palice of Honour, i. 34.

A window is said to be tyldit, when it is covered in the inside with a cloth or curtain, Ang.
Isl. tiuld-a, tentorium fígere, aulaeum extender; G. Andr. v. the s.

TYLD, s. Cover.
Undre tyld, under covert.

Thus with tret ye cast, you trew undre tyld,
And faynd his frendschip to fang, with fyne favour.

Gawen and Gol. ii. 4.

A.S. tyld, geteld, Su.G. tiald, Isl. tiuld, Belg. teldo, Germ. zelt, C.B. tyle, a tent, an awning. Hence E. till, the covering of a boat, any covering over head.

TYLD, s. Tyle.

"He—send thame in Britane and othir realmes, to wy' mettellis, querrellis, and to mak tyld" Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 2. Formandisque lateribus, Boeth.

To TYLE, v. n.
To tyle a Lodge, to shut the door of a Mason-lodge; whence "Is the lodge tylded?" Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 2. Formandisque lateribus, Boeth.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.

S.
T I L

This line is omitted in Edit. Pink.

As quhill S. is used for tilt E., till, vice versa, occurs in the sense of while.

The A.S. till signifies rest, as it were synon. with hunle, id. whence E. while, which is evidently from Isl. Sul. huska, quiescere. Thus, it would appear that the change of tilt for quhill is not accidental, or merely arbitrary.

To TILL, v. a. To entice. V. TEAL.

TILL, s. A cold unproductive clay, S. See Sup.

“the soil of the upper grounds, in general, is a very strong heavy clay, lying upon a stratum of a dense argilaceous substance, generally of a great depth; which, under all its different appearances, is called till in this country.”


“This might seem the Sea-pie, Haematopus ostralegus, this is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

They are mentioned before, it is probably an erratum for

This is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

The A.S. toll signifies rest, as it were synon. with hunle, id. whence E. while, which is evidently from Isl. Sul. huska, quiescere. Thus, it would appear that the change of till for quhill is not accidental, or merely arbitrary.

To TILL, v. a. To entice. V. TEAL.

TILL, s. A cold unproductive clay, S. See Sup.

“the soil of the upper grounds, in general, is a very strong heavy clay, lying upon a stratum of a dense argilaceous substance, generally of a great depth; which, under all its different appearances, is called till in this country.”


“This might seem the Sea-pie, Haematopus ostralegus, this is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

They are mentioned before, it is probably an erratum for

This is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

The A.S. toll signifies rest, as it were synon. with hunle, id. whence E. while, which is evidently from Isl. Sul. huska, quiescere. Thus, it would appear that the change of till for quhill is not accidental, or merely arbitrary.

To TILL, v. a. To entice. V. TEAL.

TILL, s. A cold unproductive clay, S. See Sup.

“the soil of the upper grounds, in general, is a very strong heavy clay, lying upon a stratum of a dense argilaceous substance, generally of a great depth; which, under all its different appearances, is called till in this country.”


“This might seem the Sea-pie, Haematopus ostralegus, this is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

They are mentioned before, it is probably an erratum for

This is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

The A.S. toll signifies rest, as it were synon. with hunle, id. whence E. while, which is evidently from Isl. Sul. huska, quiescere. Thus, it would appear that the change of till for quhill is not accidental, or merely arbitrary.

To TILL, v. a. To entice. V. TEAL.

TILL, s. A cold unproductive clay, S. See Sup.

“the soil of the upper grounds, in general, is a very strong heavy clay, lying upon a stratum of a dense argilaceous substance, generally of a great depth; which, under all its different appearances, is called till in this country.”


“This might seem the Sea-pie, Haematopus ostralegus, this is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

They are mentioned before, it is probably an erratum for

This is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

The A.S. toll signifies rest, as it were synon. with hunle, id. whence E. while, which is evidently from Isl. Sul. huska, quiescere. Thus, it would appear that the change of till for quhill is not accidental, or merely arbitrary.

To TILL, v. a. To entice. V. TEAL.

TILL, s. A cold unproductive clay, S. See Sup.

“the soil of the upper grounds, in general, is a very strong heavy clay, lying upon a stratum of a dense argilaceous substance, generally of a great depth; which, under all its different appearances, is called till in this country.”


“This might seem the Sea-pie, Haematopus ostralegus, this is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

They are mentioned before, it is probably an erratum for

This is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an

The A.S. toll signifies rest, as it were synon. with hunle, id. whence E. while, which is evidently from Isl. Sul. huska, quiescere. Thus, it would appear that the change of till for quhill is not accidental, or merely arbitrary.

To TILL, v. a. To entice. V. TEAL.
To TIMMER up, v. a. To do, strenuously and success­fully, any work that requires continued exertion. S. TIMMER-BREEKS, s. pl. A cant term for a coffin. S. TIMMER-MAN, s. A carpenter; a dealer in wood. S. TIMMER WECHT. A sort of tambourine. S.
TIMMING, TEMMING, TIMMER WECHT. A sort of tambourine. S.
To up, v. a. TIMOURSUM, TIMERSOME, TINPANY-­WINDOW, S. A window in the TIMPAN, TYPANY, TYPANY-GAVEL, S. The middle part of the front of a house, raised above the level of the rest of the wall, resembling a gable, for carrying up a vent, and giving an attic apartment in the roof. S. TIMPANY-WINDOW, s. A window in the Tympan. S. TIMPANE, s. The instrument called a sistrum by Virg.; from Lat. tympan-un.
TIN, s. Loss. TIMTY. s. A mode of labouring the ground in the island of Lewis, in which the soil is turned upside down and covered with sea-ware. In S. this is called trenching. S. TIN, s. Loss. Tirim and Ganhardin, Treuth the plighten thay, In wining, and in tin, Trewe to ben ay. Sir Tristrem, p. 173. I. e. Gaining or losing. V. TINE, v. TINNE, s. A jug made of tinned iron. S. TINNIE, s. A small jug of this kind for children. S.
TINCHILL, TINCHEL, s. 1. A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually contracting the circle, brought immense quantities of deer together. 2. A snare; a gin or trap. S.
“After this, there followed nothing but slaughter in this realm, every party lilk one lying in wait for another, as they had been setting tinchids for the slaughter of wild beasts.” Pitscottie, p. 22.
Perhaps originally an improper use of Fr. citronelle, a spark, as applied to the blazes, made in the night season, in the black fishing, and transferred to hunting. To TYND, v. n. To kindle. TYND, s. A spark. V. TEIND.
TYND, s. 1. The tooth of a harrow, S. tine, E. See S. From Isl. tindr, So. G. tinne, id.; harftninner, the teeth of a harrow.
2. Used to denote the act of harrowing. A double tynd, or teind, is harrowing the same piece of ground twice at the same yoking, S. B. q. bringing it twice under the teeth of the harrow.
This hart of body was bayth grete and square, With large hede and tyndis birniste fare. Doug. Virgil, 224, 22.
This is from the same origin. For Su. G. tynne signifies any thing sharp like a tooth; hence used to denote the nicked battlements of walls, pinnae murorum.
TINDE, s. On tinde, in a collected state.
TINEL, s. Watermark; sea-mark. *?

TINEL, s. Watermark; sea-mark. *?

TION, s. A loser in a general sense. 2. One who loses his cause, or is cast, in a court of law. *?

TION, v. n. To be lost; to perish in whatever way. *?

TION, v. a. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.

TION, v. n. To injure; synon. with skath; formed from the s.

TION, v. a. To ring.
To TIPPER, v. n. To walk on tiptoe, or in an unsteady way; to totter; as, to tipper up a hill. S.

To TIPPER-TAIPER, v. n. To totter. S.

TIPPERTY, adj. 1. Unstable. An object is said to be tippery, or to stand tippery-like, when it is ready to fall, S.B.

2. To gang tipperty-like, to walk in a flighty ridiculous sort of way, S.B. 3. Applied to a young woman who walks very stiffly, precisely, or with a mincing gait. *?

TIPPER-TAIPER, v. n. To totter. S.

TIPPERTIN, S. A bit of card with a small piece of stick.

TIPPET, S. A handful of straw bound together at one end; used in thatching. *?

TIPPY, s.

TYRANE, v. n. To scurge pepill, and to kill mony ane man, S.B.

TYRANDRY, S. Topluck off lightly and expeditiously; applied to dress.

TYRE, s, A one length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line; a link.

2. A handful of straw bound together at one end; used in thatching. *?

TYPPEMENT, s. Interment.

TYR, adj. Tyrannical.

Behald how God, ay sen the world began,

Hes maid of tyrane kingis instruments,

To seurce pepill, and to kill mony ane man,

Qub likis to his law wer inobedients.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 119.

TYRANFULL, adj. Tyrannically.

TYRANNIS, v. a. To signify that he was defendar of the faith. Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 8. Galerum purpureum; Boeth.

Either a sash about the cap or turban worn by eastern monarchs, or the cap itself. This seems formed from the Lat. designation.

This term may, however, be allied to A.S. Tîr, tyre, originally one of the names of Odin, or of one of the sons of Odin; and in a secondary sense, any lord, prince, or general. It is also transferred from persons to things; so as to signify glory, power, dominion. Torhctire, illustrious in dominion.

TYREMENT, s. Interment.

Now Pallas corpis is tyll Euander sent,

Wytth al honoun accordyng bys tyrement.

Doug. Virgil, 361, 45.

The marginal note, p. 360, determines the sense. "A long narration containing the honour of Pallas funeral enterment." It is merely an abbrev. of this term.

TYRE, s. A substitute for the trundle of a mill, Shetl.

"A round piece of wood, about 4 feet in length, and fitted with 12 small boards, in the same manner as the extremity of the exterior wheel of an ordinary mill, with a strong iron spindle fixed to its upper end, supplies the place of a wheel in these mills. The iron spindle, passing through the under millstone, is fixed in the upper. A pivot in the under end of the tirl (the piece of wood above mentioned) runs in a hollowed iron plate.—The tirl occupies the same situation under this mill, as the trundies in the inner part of an ordinary mill; and it performs the same office. The diameter of the tirl is always equal to that of the millstone." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 195.

This is undoubtedly allied to Su.G. trill-â, rotary, to trundle, Dan. trilled-er.

TIRL, TIRLE, s. 1. A smart tap or stroke, S. either of the wind.

"Succedit his son Lugtak ane odius and mischeuus tyr." Laurens. Cond. B. v. c. iii. 1. Fr. tyrannically. V. UNREST.

2. Topluck off lightly and expeditiously; applied to dress.

TIRL, TIRLE, v. n. To tirl a cloth; to tirl, to touch the chords of an instrument, so as to produce tremulous vibrations of sound.

Tyre, v. n. To walk on tiptoe, or in an unsteady way; to totter; as, to tipper up a hill. S.

Tyre, v. a. To signify glory, power, dominion. Torhctire, illustrious in dominion.

Courage to give, was mightily then blown


**TIRLE, s. pl.** Some kind of disease.

The Teasick, the Tooth-aik, the Titts & the Tirles.

V. Fyky.

Fr. *tarte* signifies a wood worm; but there seems no affinity.

**TIRLESS, TIRLASS, TIRLIES, part. adj.**

Evidently the same as E. *trill*, which Johns. derives from Ital. *trillo*, a quaver. But this, I apprehend, is itself derived from Su.G. *dribb-a*, vocem inter canendum crispare; *trall-a*, cantillare.

It seems used in a similar sense in the S. poem, Sweet William's Ghost, Ramsay's Tea Table Miscellany.

There came a ghost to Margaret's door,
With many a grievous groan,
And ay he tirstled at the pin.

i. e. caused a tremulous motion.

**TIRLYWIRLY, TIRLIEWIRLIE, TIRMA, s. adj.**

It is used to denote clocks in stockings, green, ii. 20. seems originally the same.

**TIRR, TIRUE, To 2. A wicket; a small gate, S.B.**

2. A figure or ornament of any kind on stone, wood, etc.

From Ital. *crispare*; the Lords sat all covered." Baillie's Lett. i. 259.

William's Ghost, Ramsay's Tea Table Miscellany.

other opening on any part of said planted inclosures at which a single person may enter; and he recollects no

The sea-pie, a bird; hoematopus ostra-

Drill-a, drill-cm, to tear. As the origin

Some kind of disease.

The term is used in a very emphatic S. Prov. applied to a selfish greedy person: "He caresna quha be tir'd, gin he be theikit,

Sae Fortune, tirr me sleek, &c. of a house;" Rudd.

Ane habirgeoun of birnist maillyeis bricht,—

Quhilk he sum time, with his strang handis two, *Tirrit* and rent of bald Demoleo.

Doug. Virgil, 136, 22.

Thir venerable virgins, whom the world call witches,

In the time of their triumph, tir'd me the tade.

"Scot, to tir one to the skin, i.e. strip him naked," Rudd.

Both these examples evidently suggest the idea of force.

Hence, a house is often said to be *tirred* by a strong wind.

"They tirred skipper Walker out of his cloaths, and clad him in rags." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 170.

3. To unroof, S. See Sup.

"He tirred the hall toofalls of the office-houses,—and carried roof and slates away, wherewith he roofed a long school." Spalding, ut. sup. p. 20.

"To tir a house, to take of the slates, tiles, &c. of a house;" Rudd.

4. Metaph. to strip one of his property, S.

The term is used in a very emphatic S. Prov. applied to a selfish greedy person: "He caresna quha be tir'd, gin he be theikit,

And hair by hair. Morison's Poems, p. 99.

5. To pare off the sword by means of a spade. Persons are said to *tirr the ground*, before casting peats; as they first clear off the surface that covers the mossa.

To tirr and burn, to cast turfs on bald ground and burn them that their ashes may serve for manure, S.

"Termain.—The name is evidently a corruption of *Terra navis*; but whether given it by the Romans, or since they left the country, is uncertain. To this place a superstitious regard is attached by the vulgar. Tradition asserts, that some time ago a man attempting to cast divots (turfs) on the side of it, no sooner opened the ground with the spade, than the form of an old man, supposed to have been the spirit of the mountain, made its appearance from the opening, and with an angry countenance and tone of voice, asked the countryman why he was *tirring* (uncovering) his house over his head? On saying this, the apparition instantly disappeared.—None has since ventured to disturb the repose of the imaginary spirit." P. Dunning, Perths. Statist. Acc. xix. 442.

The term is also used with respect to quarries.

"These quarries require very little *tirring*. In some places the rock has no covering of earth." P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc. xiii. 201. Iblid. xi. 483.

It is probable indeed, that this is the true origin of *turf*, a term that has puzzled etymologists. A *turf* is used in the same sense in A.S. it would appear to be derived from *tyrw-an*, to tear; the surface being thus rent from the soil. This etymon is not materially different from that of Seren., who derives *lal. torf*, id. from what he designs *antognius*. Goth. *torfa*, efflocre; according to Wachter, (vo. *Torf*), the most ancient language of Iceland.

---

**TIR—Aut qua quae nunc artus avolhsaque membrar, Et funus lacereum tellus habet? —Abn. ix. 491.**

There is a possibility, however, that Doug. alludes to the preceding complaint of the mother of Euryalus, that she was not at hand to dress his dead body.

Veste tegens.—Rudd, and Sibb. derive it from Fr. *tir-er*, to draw.

But if the sense given above be just, (and it receives confirmation from another passage to be quoted just now,) it directs us to A.S. *tyr-an*, *tyrw-an*, to tear, as the origin of our *tirr*.

2. To uncover in a forcible way, S. q. to tear off.

Vinto him syne Eneas gein has,

That by his vertw wan the second place,

Ane habirgeoun of birnist maillyeis bricht,—

Qubhik he sum time, with his strang handis two, *Tirrit* and rent of bald Demoleo.
6. To undress; to pull off one’s clothes. S.
To TIRR the KIRK to THEEK the CUIRE. To act preposterously; to pull down with the one hand in order to rebuild with the other. S.
To TIRR, v. n. To snarl; to speak ill-naturedly. S.
Teut. tærgh-en, irritare, lacessere, exacerbare; Mod. Sax. tærr-en, id. See Sup.
TIRR, adj. Crabbed; quarrelsome; in bad humour, S.B. V. the v. See Sup.
TIRRACKE, s. The Tarrock, a waterfowl. S.
TIRRANG, s. A fit of passion; or the extravagant mode of displaying it, as by prancing, stamping, &c. &c.
This has much appearance of being of Fr. origin; perhaps from tir-er, to draw; also, to dart forth; and vif, lively, as denoting the lively action of one animated by rage.
TIRRAVEE, s. A fit of passion; or the extravagant mode of displaying it, as by prancing, stamping, &c. &c.
TIRWIRR, TIRWIRRING, s. Growling; a term applied to one who is habitually chiding or quarrelling. As tirwirr as a cat, to bark.
TISCHE, TYSCHE, TUSCHE, s. A girdle; a belt.
TYSDAY, TYISDAY, S. Tuesday, the name given to the third day of the week, S.B. V. the name given to the third day of the week, S.
As denoting the lively action of one animated by rage.

This learned writer having mentioned Tusico, Lat. Tusius or Teutates, who was worshipped as a male divinity, observes that Tis did not correspond to the Teutates, but to the Jesus, of Latin writers. He adds, that, according to Vossius, de Idolol. Lib. 2. c. 38. T was often prefixed to H. Monument. Dan. Lib. 1. c. 4. Past. Dan. Lib. 1. c. 15.

To TYSE, TYIST, TYSST, v. a. To entice; to allure; to stir up, S.B.
At basard wald he derflie play at dyse; And to the taverne eith he was to tyse, Priests of Pobla, S.P.R. i. 11.
Quhilk Fury quent, of kynd sa perrellus, Juno tyystis to myself, saightand thus.

Rudd. derives tyist, as Skinner entice, from Fr. attis-er, Ital. tizze-are, accendere, or A.S. tihit-an, allucere. But perhaps our term is rather allied to Arni. tis, a train; bon train, bon allure, Bullet; or even to Su.G. tisua-a, initiare, a term used to denote the setting on of dogs.

TISSEL, s. A struggle. Syn. Diisse, Taissle, q. v. S.
TYST, (Orkn.) TYSTIE, (Sheltl.) s. The Sea-turtle; Colymbus Grylle, Linn.

To TYSTE, v. a. To tease; to scold, Dumf.
Isl. tist-a, fervide agere?

TYSTE, TAISTE, s. The black Guillelomote, a bird, Orkn.
Avis parva praepinguis in Orcadibus Tyst dicta, Sibb., Scot. p. 22.

The Black Guillelomote, (Colymbus Grylle, Linn.) or, as we call it, the tyste, remains with us all the year, and may be seen fishing in our sounds and friths, in the very worst weather in winter.” Barry’s Orkney, p. 305.


Isl. teista, Norw. teiste, id. Penn. Zool., p. 521. V. SCRABER.

To TYSTE, v. a. To stir up; to entice. V. TYSE, v. S.

TYSTYRE, s. A case; a cover.
He made a gystere in that qyble, Quhane-in was clesyd the Wangylie, Platyd oure wyth silvyre brycht, On the hey awter standand rycht.

Wynntown, vi. 10. 69.

Mr. Macpherson refers to Lat. testa, a shell. L.B. tester-eum, denotes the covering or roof of a bed.

TIT, s. A snatch. V. TYTE, s.

TIT. A tit, agog.
“All men, I know, ar not alike disposed, and yit all men wer never mair a tit.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm. P. 2, a.

Perhaps allied to Tid, q. v. q. in the humour of any thing.

TIT-AN’-TAUM, s. Apparently, a fit of ill humour. S.
TITBORE TATBORE. The play of Bo-peed. S.

TIT FOR TAT. Exact retaliation; a fair equivalent. S.
To TYTE, v. a. 1. To pull; to snatch; to draw suddenly, S. titt. Pret. tyt, tyte.

Of hys throtte that tyt owt qywe
Hys twug.—Wynntown, vi. 3. 9.

Fra that kest thai na ma wordis:
Bot swyne was tyt owt moyn swordys,
In-to the market of Lanark,
Qubare Ingles men, bath stwr and stark,
Fawcht in-ti gret multytynd

Be he entrit, hys hed was in the swar,
Tytt to the bawk hangyt to ded rycht thar.

Wallace, vii. 212. MS.
TYT

2. To make a thing move by sudden jerks, S.

TYTE, TYT, s. 1. A snatch; a quick pull, S. Tīd.
Ane a tīt made at līys sword.
W. ‘ Hald styyle thi hand, and spek thi word.’
Wyntown, viii. 13. 27.

This is nearly the same with the account given of the same encounter by Blind Harry.
Ane maid a scrip, and tīt at his lang suorde.
‘ Hald still thi hand,’ quoth he, ‘ and spek thi word.’
Wallace, vi. 141. MS.
The sakeless man den’dy, syne yeed to look,
And lifting of the table-claith the nook,
I gaae a tīt, and tumbl’d o’er the breet;
Tam got the wyte, and I gae the tehce.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 64.

2. A slight stroke; a tap, S. V. to.
Tīd seems used in the same sense.
“ Mony masters, quoth the paddock, when ilka tine of the barrow took him a tīd;” S. Prov. Ramsay, p. 55.
Kelly writes tīg.

TYTE, adj. Direct; straight, S.B.
I.—bailst her roughly, and began to say,
I’d got a lump of my ain death this day;
Wit weet and wind sae gete into my teeth,
That it was like to cut my very breath.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 38.

Sw. taett, close, thick.

TYTE, TYT, adv. Soon; quickly.
He callit his marshall till him tīt.
Barbour, ii. 4. MS.
All samyn soundit the dedely bowis string,
Ilkane for luff off thair husband.
Quhirrand smertly furth flaw the takyll
That man in trowis leawte.
Houlate, i. 11.

Als tīte, as soon as; as tīte, id.
At this ilk coist ar we arriuit als tīte,
And in the port enterit, lo, we se
Flokisk and herdis of oxin and of fee.
Huc ubi delati. Virg.

Tīte, full tīte, and als tīte, are used by R. Brunne.
Me thout Kyng Philip inouh was disconfortit,
Whan he—aile his trip for nouht fled so tīte.—P. 203.
The bishop to him said, & told to him full tīte,
That the Norreis purueied, to do him a despite.—P. 74.
The monkes alle were schent, suspended tham als tīte.
Houlate, i. 54.

Hearne improperly views this as the same with tīte, close, tight. He indeed renders als tīte, also (vel as) tightly, V. GI.

As tīte, anon, shortly, as soon, id. Lancash.; tīde, soon, A. Bor.

Rudd, derives it from A.S. tīd, tempus. Macpherson, more properly, from Isl. tītt, ready. This seems formed from tīd-r, tīt, Su.G. tīd, frequent, diurnans; the origin of which is evidently tīd, tempus. Su.G. tīd, although primarily signifying time, is used in the sense of, quickly. Komma i tīd, not to delay. Isl. Foro their i bart son tīdag; They departed as quickly as possible; Heims Kringl. l. p. 261.

Tītily, adv. Quickly; speedily.
Artow comen tītily
From Mark thi kinsman.
V. TYTE, adv.
Sir Tristrem, p. 48.

TYTTAR, TITTAR, adv. Rather; sooner. See S.
— Nele the Bruys come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladis fayr, and farand.
Ilkane for luff off their husband.———

570

TIT

Thai chesty tyyttrar with thaim to ta
Angyr, and payn; na be thaim fra.

Barbour, ii. 518. MS.

And nane may betreyss tyyttrar than he
That man in tryowis leawtē;
Ibid. v. 525. MS.

Wae worth the wicht sould set his appityte,
To reid sic rolls of reprobatīon;
But tīttar mak plain proclamation,
To gather all sic lyblls bisellē,
And in the fyre mak their location.

Stewart, Evergreen, i. 237.

Isl. tisher, compar. from tisher; frequentior. Tyer, titter, sooner, A. Bor.
To TYTE, v.n. To toter; the same with Toyte, q.v. v.S.
To TYTE o’er, v.n. To fall over.
S.
TITGANDIS. V. TITHEING.

TITHER, adj. The other, used after the. V. TOTHER.
TITHY, adj. Plump; thriving. V. TYDY.
S.
TITHING, TITHAND, s. Tidings.

How now, Panthus, quhat tyything do ye bring?
Dong. Virgil, 49, 53.

The trew Turture has tane with the tithandis.
Houlate, i. 11.

This is the reading of the MS. where tyything occurs in printed copy; the transcriber having mistaken h of the old form for g.

Belg. tidingen, Isl. tydende, id.

S.

TITLINGS, s. The Tit-lark; Alauda Pratensis.

S.

To TITLE, v.n. To prate idly, S. tittle, the same with the E. v. tittle-tattle.

“ Otherwise I should have at the earnest desire of the House of Guise, my old and great acquaintances, while I was residing at the court of France, titled in the Queen’s ear, that her rebellious subjects, who had at their own hands, without her authority, changed their religion, should have been exemplarily punished as rebels and traitors.” Melvill’s Mem. Author’s Address to his Son.

Under E. tattle, Seren. refers to Sw. taddi, reprehendere; Isl. thavatt-a, nugari. Perhaps Su.G. tvoaladam, double-tongued, from twee, twua, two, and tala, to tell, may be a cognate term; as tattlers are generally false to both parties.

TITLAR, TITTILLAR, s.

A rattler.

The tittilaris so in his eir cawroun,
The innocent may get no audience.
V. the v.

Henryvone, Bonnaynotes Poems, p. 136.

TITLENE, TITLING, s. The heige-sparrow, a small bird which commonly attends the cuckoo, S. Curruca Eliotae, Gesn. See Sup.


“ The titlène followit the goillk, andy gart hyr sing guk guk.” Compl. S. p. 60.

When two persons are so intimate that the one obsequiously follows the other, it is said, “ They are as grit as the gowk and the tytlen;” or the names of these birds are ludicrously imposed on them.

Isl. tyting-r, id. passerculus, G. Andr. Isl. tyta, gocktyta, curruca, avis, in cujus nido cuculus ova sua deponere creditur, queaque illius pullos dein alit et educat; Ihre. This learned etymologist deduces the name from Gr. τιτλην (tytla), nutrix. Teut..gridy, however, not only signifies a chicken, but any very small bird; avis quaelibet minitor; Kilian.

TITY, s. The diminutive of sister, S.
He had a wee titty that loo’d na me,
Because I was twice as bonny as she.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 129.

TITTIE-BILLIE, s. An equal; a match. S.

TITTY, adj. 1. The wind is said to be titty, when forcible, or coming in gusts, S.B. from tit, a stroke. 2. Captious; testy. S. V. Tyre, v. and s.

TITTISH, adj. Captious; testy; ill-humoured, S.B.; apparently from the same origin.

TITTIS, s. pl. Supposed to be a disease of cows, affecting their dung.

The Teasick, the Tooth-aik, the Titts & the Tirles.

V. Fyk.

Montgomery.

A.S. titt, Teut. titte, uber, mamma, mammilla.

TITULAR, s. A person, who, although a laic, had a donation of church lands at or after the Reformation. S.

TITUPP, s. A trigger.

"In the middle of this houz was ane ymage of bras made in the similitude of Kenneth with ane goldin apill in his hand, with sic ingyne, that als sone as ony man maid him to stir up, or turn over, the land's Collectan. i. 568."

Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 10.

This is evidently from tit, tye, a pull, a slight stroke, or a stroke, and is rendered by Lye, disrumpere, clausum facere.

The door is shut.

This is evidently from to-clifian, to-cwysan, to-clifian, to cwysan, to cwysan, to come upon, to encounter, to meet, to clift in upon, to encounter, to meet.

"And thare recounter our fais, or thay land. And thare recounter our fais, or thay land.

"He married her to his brother John Earl of Athole."

Shirrells' Poems, p. 76.

"And euery dera way and secreat passage al, Gil ony entré or tocum espy.

He mycht he mycht for till assale the city by.

Dougl. Virgil, 325, 49.

And lat vs forment haist vs to the se.

"And thare encounter our fais, or thay land.

Qahilik as thay first set fete upon the sand.

With slyd co cumyng, half dede in day.

Or thay thare futestepiss forme, and tak array.

Ibid. 325, 27.

2. Meeting; encounter.

And furth thay streike thare lang speris on for,

And furth thay streike thare lang speris on for,

Tasit vp dartis, takillis, and fleand rlaiiis,

"He married her to his brother John Earl of Athole, the Black Knight of Lorn's sou, and tochered her with the lordship of Balveny."

Pitscottie, p. 56.

Tocher, v. a. To give one a dowry, S.

"He married her to his brother John Earl of Athole, the Black Knight of Lorn's sou, and tochered her with the lordship of Balveny."

Pitscottie, p. 56.

TOCHERLESS, adj. Having no portion, S. See Sup.

"He married her to his brother John Earl of Athole, the Black Knight of Lorn's sou, and tochered her with the lordship of Balveny."

Pitscottie, p. 56.

"He married her to his brother John Earl of Athole, the Black Knight of Lorn's sou, and tochered her with the lordship of Balveny."

Pitscottie, p. 56.

TOCUM, v. n. 1. To approach. 2. To come to. S.

"In sic like wise Turnus was to cumyng:

And quhen that Pallas saw him cum so nere,

To counter the first,

Tasit vp dartis, takillis, and fleand rlaiiis,

"He married her to his brother John Earl of Athole, the Black Knight of Lorn's sou, and tochered her with the lordship of Balveny."

Pitscottie, p. 56.

TOCUM, v. n. 1. To approach. 2. To come to. S.

"In sic like wise Turnus was to cumyng:

And quhen that Pallas saw him cum so nere,

To counter the first,
TOD, s. The fox, S. See Sup.

1. Item of ilk daker of Otter skinnis and Tod skinnis vi. a. Acts, Ja. i. 1424. c. 34. Editt. 1566.

Sum in ane lamb-skin is a Tod.

"Dunbar, Banntayne Poems," p. 41.

"Amang thame are mony matrikis, bevers, qubitredis, and toddis." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 8.

—Thoy may reid in his haile Evangell ;

—Birds bes their neasts, and todis bes their den,

—Bot Christ Jesus, the Saviour of men,

—In all this world bes nocht ane penny braid,

—Quhainon he may reopis his heavennel head.

Lindsay, S.P.R. ii. 249.

The fox is vulgarly known by no other name throughout S. Yet I find no term, that has the least resemblance to it, except Isl. toa, tove, vulpes, G. And. tofa, Verel.

This crafty animal is often called Tod Lowrie, and simply Lourie, q. v.

TOD-HOLE, s. A hole in which the fox hides himself. S.

TOD-LIKE, adj. Resembling the fox; crafty, thievish. S.

TOD'S BIRDS, TOD'S BAIRNS. An evil brood; a perverse young generation.

"Suspect ever your affectionats, what ever entisement they have to clone the selfe with: suspect ever the motion of them, for the Devill is in them:—Swa, they wald on Antrim's designs; the rest on the head of Lorn, to hold of ouer great libertie." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign.

"If there is any Schedule, or any further circumstantial Use of the Term, as denoting the young of a fowl; it seems to be mentioned, however, that Isl. bird has the sense of, nativitas, genus, familia; Verel.

Tod and Lambs. A game played on a perforated board, with wooden pins, S.

This game is materially the same with the E. one, called Fox and Geese, described by Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, pp. 237, 238.

Tod's Tails, Tod-tails, s. pl. Alpine club-moss; an herb, S. Lycopodium clavatum, Linn. It seems to receive its name S. from its supposed resemblance to the tail of a fox. See Sup.

Tod pultis. Perhaps errant. for tod peltis, fox-skins. S.

Tod's-turn, s. A base trick, manifesting the low cunning of a fox.

Tod's-tikk, s. A mongrel between a fox and a dog.

Tod-tozing, s. A method of hunting the fox in Scotland, by shouting, guarding, hounding dogs on him, &c.

TOD-TRACK, s. The traces of the fox's feet in snow.

TOD, s. Bush. Iey-tod, iivy-bush.

TOD, TODIE, TODDIE, s. A small round cake of bread, given to children to keep them in good humour.

S. Toddle, Toddie, s. A small cake or skon; dim. from Tod.
Mr. Lambe views this image as drawn from a suspended canopy, so let fall as to cover what is below. V. Gl.

TOFORE. prep. Before.
And other quhilis walde scho raik on raw,
Or pas tofore the altars with fat offerandis.

Doug. Virgil, 101, 42.

A.S. to-for, ante, coram.

TOPORE, a.de. Before.

With thyvor wooris the sprite of Dido Quene,
The quhilk tofore in luf was kendillit grene,
Now all in fyre the lambe of luf furth blesis.

Doug. Virgil, 101, 23.

TOFT, s. A place where a messuage has stood.

TOFTY, s. A drubbing; a beating.

TO-GANG, S. To be rowled in a elm.

TOYT, TOGERSUM, TO-GAUN, s. A drubbing; a beating.

TOIT, TOIGAL (gutt.), TOY, s. A night-cap.

TOHIR, v. n. To catch these muscles, you call
To acquire them.

TOHILE, Wyntown, vi. 15. 13.

Gret possessyownys that ynt qwyte
Be moodsaris, that had delyt
Pylygrys to tak, and tolhe,
Or onye leye men wal despoye.

Perhaps it should be read as two words to hile, q. to imprison; A.S. hel-an, Su.G. hel-a, occultare; A. Bor. to hile, to hylf, to conceal.

TOY, s. A head dress either of linen or woollen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes. S. See Sup.

The tenants wives wore toys of linen of the coarsest kind, upon their heads, when they went to church, fairs, or markets. At home, in their own houses, they wore toys of coarse plaiding.

P. Tongland, Kirkcud, Statist. Acc. ix. 325.

I wad na been surpris'd to spy,
You on an auld wife's flainen toy.

V. Mutch. Burns, iii. 230.

Germ. tech denotes cloth of any kind, linen or woollen;
Su.G. tyg, id. natt-tyg, a night-cap. But it seems rather from Belg. tooij-en, to tire, to adorn; whence toosiel, a tire, an ornament; tooister, a tire-woman. This fashion, doubtless, when introduced, was reckoned highly ornamental.

From its formidable appearance, it may be supposed that it was at first used in full dress.

TOIGHAL (gutt.), s. A parcel; a budget; luggage. S. To TOIR, v. a. To beat.

Typhimone the wrakare of misdiesed
With quihip in hand al reddy fast hir spedis
All to assale, to skurge,
Tootir in hand al reddy fast hir spedis.

Doug. Virgil, 184, 22.

Su.G. torfus-a, verberare.

TOIT, s. A fit, whether of illness, or of bad humour; the same with Tout. V. Eyndling.

TOY, s. Toys of Tay, the name given to the fresh-water mussels found in Tay.

Now let us go, the pretious pearles a fishing,
Th' occasion serves well, while here we stay,
To catch these muscles, you call toys of Tay.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 91.

Perhaps from Teut. tate, tyet, cornu, extremitas instar cornu; Killan.

To TOYTE, v. n. To tootter like old age, S. also tot.

We've worn to crazy years thegither,
We'll toyte about wi' ane another.

V. Todle.

TOKEN, s. The name given in S. to a ticket of lead or tin, which every private Christian receives as a mark of admission to the sacrament of the Supper. See S.

The first instance, as far as I have observed, of the use of such tokens, was at the General Assembly at Glasgow 1688.

"The church gates were strictly guarded by the town, none had entrance but he who had a token of lead, declaring that he was a covenantor." Spalding's Troubles, i. 89.

TOKIE, s. An old woman's head-dress, resembling a monk's cowl, S.B. See Sup.

Fr. toque, "a fashion of bonnet, or cap, (somewhat like our old courtiers velvet cap,) worn ordinarily by scholars, and some old men," Cotgr. Toqüé, coiffed. Span. toca, Ital. tocor, a woman's night head-dress.

TOKIE, s. A fondling term applied to a child, S.B. Germ. tocke, a baby; a puppet.

TOLBUTHE, TOLBOOTH, s. A prison or jail.

TOLDOUR, TOLDOR, TOLSOR, cloth woven with gold thread.

TOLLIE, s. A turd.

TOLLING, TOWLING, s. The name given to the sound which is emitted by bees before they swarm.

TOLMONE, s. A dealer in tallow.

TOLMOUTH, TOLONDS, s. A year; twelve months.

TO-LOOK, TOLUIK, s. A prospect; matter of expectation; as, a to-look, an ill prospect as to the future.

"Bot heirof had our proud and vane Quene no plesour,
and especially after that her husband was deid; and (for that she) the to-look of England sail allure many wonder to me." Knox's Hist. p. 277.

"Bodwell—had the Queen of England by her Ambassador ordinar—to be his Commer, and Mr. Robert Bruce, my Uncle, and me, being moderator of that Assembly, invited now and then to good cheer; having some great purpose and to-look in hand; but he was never luckie, nor honest to God nor man." Mr. Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 196.

A.S. to-loc-ian, adspicere.

TOLER, s. State; condition. V. TALER.

To TOLER, v. n. To move unequally; to totter.

So toller quhilum did sehe it to wreye.
There was bot clymbe and rycht downward hye,
So sum were eke that falling had sore,
And sum were eke that falling had sore.

"But King Quair, C. v. 13.
Perhaps there is an inversion, for, "so did she at times writhe herself to make it totter."

Su.G. tall-a, vacillare; Lat. tollutur-is, ambling.

TOLTOR, TOLTHIR, adj. Unstable; in a state of vacillation.

For sothie it is, that, on her toltor quhele
Every wight cleverith in his stage,
And faiyng foting oft quhen hir lest rele,
Sum up, sum doun, is non estate nor age
Ensured more, the prynce than the page.

King's Quair, i. 9.

Before his face ane apill hang also,
Fast at his mouth, upon a tolth thred.
Quhen he gatit, it rokkit to and fro,
And fled as it refusit hym to fede.

This is part of the description given of Tantalus, in the Tractie of Orpheus kyng, Edinburgh, 1508. V. the to.}

TO-LUCK, s. Boot; what is given above bargain, S. mends, synon. I got a penny to the to-luck.

This has originated from the vulgar idea of giving luck to a bargain; like Luckies-penny, q. v.

TOME, Tom, TOUM, s. 1. A line for a fishing-rod, in-
including the whole length, S.O. Cumb. A snood denotes only one length of the hair, from knot to knot. See Sup.
2. A long thread of any ropy glutinous substance; as rosin half-melted, sealing-wax, &c.

TOME, s. Used perhaps for book or volume. S.
TOMERALL, s. A horse or cow two years old. S.
TOMINAUL, s. An animal of the ox kind, one year old. S.
TOMMACK, s. A hillcock. V. TAMMACK. S.


"Owing to the marchmen being divided into large clans, and the heritors of Prestonpans parish, are convened for the riot mentioned and praying to be affronted by boys, who about to catch a half-forgotten term; or that he was anticipated by another. S.

TOOT, TOUT, s. A horn for blowing, S.
TOUTING HORN, a horn for blowing, S. See Sup.

TOWNIE, adj. Apparently made of tin.
TONNY, adj. Perhaps tawny-coloured.
TONNOCHED, part. pa. Covered with a plaid.
TOOBER, s. A turf. V. TURES.
TOOP, s. A ram; a Tup. S.
TOOPAL, s. Toot of the night, S.
TOOR, s. A turf. V. TURES.
TOORIN, s. A woman's bed-gown. Syn. TOOSH, s.
TOOT, TOUT, s. The blast of a horn or trumpet, S.
TOOTYIE, s. A broil.
TOOLYIE, s. Empty.
TOOM, s. Hungry.
TOOBER, s. A narrow pile raised so high as to be in danger of falling. 3. A dome, cupola, turret, or steeple. S.
TOOR, s. A turf. V. TURES.
TOORIN, part. pr. Hay is said to be toorrin when it rises on the rake in raking.
TOOSH, s. A woman's bed-gown. Syn. Shortgown. S.
TOOTH, s. A horn; to cry by prolonging the voice. S.
TOOTED, part. pa. Toothed. V. TUILYIE.
TOOTEN, v.a. To sound loudly; to spread as a report.
TOOTED, part. pa. To sound loudly; to spread as a report. S.
TOUT, s. A narrow pile raised so high as to be in danger of falling. 3. A dome, cupola, turret, or steeple. S.
TOOTYIE, s. A broil.
TOOLYIE, s. Empty. V. TUME.
TOUTING HORN, a horn for blowing, S.
TOUT, v. n. 1. To blow or sound a horn, S. See Sup.
TOUT, s. A horn; to cry by prolonging the voice. S.
TOUT, v. n. 1. To cry as if one were sounding a horn; to cry by prolonging the voice.
TOUT, v. n. 2. To make a plaintive noise, as when a child cries loudly and mournfully. S.
TOOT, v. n. 2. To make a plaintive noise, as when a child cries loudly and mournfully. S.
TOUT, s. The blast of a horn or trumpet, S.
TOUTING HORN, a horn for blowing, S. See Sup.

TOOT, v. n. To express dissatisfaction or contempt. This v. as well as the E. interj. *tut,* seems formed from the sound. "Toot, int. Expressive of contempt. E. *tut.* S.

To TOOT, v. a. To drink copiously; *toot it up,* drink it off. *Toot,* a hearty draught of liquor. S.

TOOTHFU,' s. To take a toothful,' to take a moderate quantity of strong liquor, S. See Sup.

"Whan night, owre yirth, begins to fa',
Anld gray-hair'd carles, fu' willin,' To take their toothful' gaung awa'." — Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 39.

TOOTH-RIFE, adj. Agreeable to the taste; palatable. S.

TOOT, v. To drink copiously; *toot it up,* drink it off. *Toot,* a hearty draught of liquor. S.

TOOTHSOME,* adj. Not merely pleasing to the taste, as in English, but easily chewed. S.

TOOT-MÖÖT, s. A muttering. S.

TOOT TATTLE, v. n. To mutter; to speak to one's self.* S.

TOOT-NET, s. A large fishing-net anchored, Ang. A man stands in a *cable,* or small fishing-boat; and, when he sees the fish enter the net, calls the fishers to haul it. He is designed the *Tootman,* pron. *tutom-an.* This net is used only, it is supposed, in the sea, or in rivers where the tide flows.

"The fishing-tackle formerly employed was of various kinds. Sometimes it consisted of a common moveable net or seine; sometimes of a *toot-net,* much larger and stronger than the former, extending to an indefinite length from the beach into the water, and secured at its extremity by an anchor." Case in the House of Lords, A. 1805.

Charles Gray of Carse, Respondent.

This word is evidently of Belg. origin. For *tootbel* is defined, "a certain square net?" Sewell. Perhaps as this species of net projects so far, the term is allied to Teut. *tele, rostrum.*

TOP, TAIL, nor MANE. V. under Tap. S.

TOP, TAP, adj. Very good; capital; excellent. S.

TOPPER, s. Any thing excellent in its kind. S.

To TOPE, v. a. I. To tap; to broach. 2. Used in a laxer sense, as equivalent to breaking bulk. S.

TOPSTER, TOPSTAR, s. A tapster. S.

To TOPT, v. a. To tap; to broach. S.

TOPE, v. n. To oppose. See Sup.

"The King nominated one day, in face of parliament, the Earl of Morton; while *argyle tops* this nomination, as of a man unmeet, because of irresponsibility to the law for his debts." Baillie's Lett. i. 329.

Perhaps the S. phrase is allied, to be on one's tap, to assault him, either with hands, or with the tongue.

TOPFAW, s. Soil that has fallen in, or sunk from the surface. S.

TOPINELLS, s. The lines for hauling the topsails. S.

TOPMAN, s. A ship or vessel with tops. S.

TOP OUR TAILL, adv. Topsy turvy.

The pryd of princis, withowtyn faill, Garris all the world rin top our taill. — Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 97.

TO-PUT, part. pa. Affixed; put to. S.

TO-PUT, s. Any thing unnecessarily or incongruously superadded; any fictitious addition to a true narrative. To-putter, s. This most nearly corresponds to E. *task-master;* one that holds another to work. S. "Ill workers are ay good to-putters;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 43.

TOQUE, s. The cushion formerly worn on the forepart of a female's head, over which the hair was combed. S.

TOR (of a chair), s. Perhaps the round, or the semi-circular arm of a chair of state.

"Things thus put in order the Quene cam forth, and with no litle worldly pompe was placed in the chair, having two faithfull supports, the Maister of Maxwell upon the one Tor, and Secretare Lethingtoun upon the wher Tor of the chair, quhareupoun they waytit diligently, all the tyme of that accusatioun, sumetyme the one occupying hir ear, sumetyme the uther." Knox's Hist. p. 940.

Fr. tour, Tuet, tour, circle. city.

TORE (of a saddle), s. The pommel, the forepart of which is somewhat elevated. S. See Sup.

A horse be never doth bestride Without a pistol at each side: And without other two before, One at either saddle tore. — Collet's Mock Poem, i. 41.

A.S. tor, a tower, an eminence. To TORE, v. a. To tear.
TORFEIR, TORFER, s. Hardship; difficulty.

TORETT or TORRETT CLAITH. A muffler. *

TORN BUT.

TORFEL, TORCHEL, W. Neat; trim; applied to trees, &c. as referring to the use of the shears or pruning-hook. Also expl. happy.

This would seem merely Isl. tofæra, a term expressive of the greatest indignation or contempt; often applied to a child; as, "Ye vile little tory." *

TORNE, s. A turn, an action done to one, whether favourable or injurious.

TORRIE, TORY, s. A term applied to peas roasted in the sheaf. *

TORS, pi. Neat; trim; applied to trees, &c. as referring to the use of the shears or pruning-hook. Also expl. happy.

TORTOR, s. A term applied to peas roasted in the sheaf.

TORRIT, TORQUE, v. a. To torture by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, or scratching.

TORRIE-EAT, v. n. The same with being Torry-eaten.

TOSINESS, TOZINESS, s. Warmth and snugness.

TOSIE, TOZIE, adj. Warm and snuggly.

TOSILIE, TOZILIE, adv. Warmly and snugly.

TOSCHEOGERACHE, s. The deputy of the Mair of fee; also, the name given to the office itself, in our old laws. V. MAIR, MAIRE.

TOSCHEODERACHE, s. The state of being unwell; a declining state of health.

TOSCHE, TOSCHE, adj. Intoxicating, S.

TOSIE, adj. 1. Tipsy, intoxicated in some degree, S.

TOSHOCH, adj. Tossy, intoxicated.

TOSTERIE, TOSIE, adj. The state of being unwell; a declining state of health.

TOSTILIE, TOSILIE, adv. Warmly and snugly.
TOSOT, s. An instrument of torture, anciently used in S. Perhaps for torturing the toes. S.

TOSS, s. 1. A health proposed; a toast. 2. A celebrated beauty; one often given as a toast. S.

TOSTIT, TOSTED, TOSS, s. 1. A health proposed; a toast. 2. A celebrated beauty; one often given as a toast. S.

TOST, v. a. To tease; to vex. Also as E. v. To Toss. S.

TOTTIT, TOTTED, TOTT, s. The manure made in this way. S.

TOTH-FOLD, TOTH-FAULD, TOTH, s. The manure made in this way. S.

TOTTIS, TOTTLE, v. n. 1. To move with short steps. 2. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOT, s. The manure made in this way. S.

TOT, s. A stroke; a blow.SYN. Cosie. S.

TOT, TOATH, To.

TOTCH, v. n.

TOUCHET, g, An earwig. V.

TOUCHBELL, s. An earwig. V.

TOVE, s. An earwig. V.

TOUCH-SPALE, v. a. To manure land by means of cattle during the night, that they may dung the field. S.

TOUCH, s. 1. The game of totum; the small top used. 2. A term of endearment for a child. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To touch, pull; applied to a stream. S.

TOUCHE, v. a. To touch; to injure. S.

TOUK, TUCK, v. a. To touch, pull; applied to a stream. S.

TOUK, TUCK, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUK, s. 1. A stroke; a blow. SYN. Cosie. S.

TOT TOUT

TOUT, adj. 1. Applied to an Act of Parliament, when it received the royal assent. 2. To hurt; to injure. S.

TOTTLE, v. n. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOTTLE, v. n. To move with short steps. S.

TOTTIS, s. The manure made in this way. S.

TOTTLE, s. The haill tot. S.

To TOT, Tot about, v. n. 1. To move with short steps as a child does. 2. To move feebly in a tottering way. S.

TO TOTTIE, v. n. To move with short steps. V.

TO TOT, s. The manure made in this way. S.

TOTH, s. The manure made in this way. S.

TOTH,itto, s. An enclosure to keep in cattle during the night, that they may dung the field. S.

TOTHIR, TOTHYR, 1. A sudden jerk. S.

TOTHER, 1. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOTHER, 2. Babbling; talking in a silly and incoherent manner. S.

TOTHER, 2. A term of endearment for a child. S.

TOTHER, v. n. 1. To move with short steps. V.

TO TOTHER, v. n. To walk with short steps. S.

TOUTH, adj. 1. Tipsy; a low term, synon. with tot. 2. A low term, synon. with tot, q. v.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move quickly with short steps. S.

TOUCH, v. a. To move with short steps. S.
TOUK, s. An embankment to prevent the water from washing away the soil. Syn. Hutch.

TOWNSHIP, s. A farm occupied by two or more neighbouring farmers, in common, or in separate lots.

TOUN'S-BAIRN, s. A native of the same town. *?

TOUN, TOWN, s. Besides a city or large assemblage of houses, this term is used to denote a farmer's stead, or a collection of dwelling-houses, however small, or even a single house.

TOWN-GATE, s. A street.

TOWN-RAW, s. The privilege of a township.

TOWN'S-BAIRN, s. A native of the same town.

TOWNSHIP, s. A farm occupied by two or more neighbouring farmers, in common, or in separate lots.

TOUNDER, s. Tinder.

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURKIN-CALF, TOURKIN-LAMB, adj. Ropy; glutinous. V. TOME.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURKIN-CALF, TOURKIN-LAMB, adj. Ropy; glutinous. V. TOME.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOUR, TOOR, s. A journey, expedition, a voyage.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?

TOURS, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to dishevel; as, to dishevel one's dress, in consequence of playful or wanton struggling.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession.*?
TOW

This is much the same with Belg. tootig, windy.

2. One whose temper is very irritable, who is easily put in disorder. S. Subject to frequent aiments. S. It may be observed that Belg. toot, which is sign. signifies air, wind, in pl. (toot-en) denotes the passions. Zone tegen bedreigen, to refrain one's passions; q. to dwangle one's toads, S.

TO TOOTHER, a. To put into disorder. S.

TOOTHERIE, adj. Disordered; confused; slovenly. S.

TO TOULE, a. To put clothes in disorder, especially applied to woollen clothes. S.

TOW, s. 1. A rope of any kind; as, the bell-tow, the rope for ringing a bell; the tows of a ship, the cables, S. His tows, I find, hae bane so fene, For all the stormes hae bane seneyne, His ship come never on the schalde, But stack still on the anchor halde.


Su.G. toeg, Isl. toay, toagy, Belg. towe, restis, funis. Sw. ankartog, a cable. Ihere derives toeg from tog-a, ducero, as appearing properly to denote the ropes by which nets, and things of the same kind, are drawn.

L.B. tug-a, ropes or harness, or traces for drawing. Cowel, in like manner, deduces this from A.S. geteg-an, to tug, or pull, or draw.

Sibb. mentions town as used in the same sense with tow; Sw. toem, habena.


And whose yields alive, this tow portends, Stright must he hing, where did our dearest friends Who suffered for the truth.—— Muses: Threnodie, p. 134.

TOWAR, s. A ropemaker. S.

TOW, s. 1. The inferior part of flax or hemp, rejected from Alem. in the same sense, S.

2. To tame, especially by beating, sometimes pron. as Town; as, to tow or town an unruly horse. S. To tire; to weary out.

It may be allied to Su.G. toeg-a, to draw with a rope; or to Isl. thine-a, laborare. It is in favour of the latter etymon, that town properly respects taming by means of hard work. See Sup.

TOWNIN', a. A drubbing. S.

TOWERICK, TOWRICKIE, s. A summit, or any thing elevated, especially if on an eminence. S.

TOWK, s. A bussle; a set-to. A tuck on a gown. S.

TOWLIE, s. A toll-keeper. S.

TOWLING, s. The signal given in a hive, for some time before the bees swarm. V. TOLLING. S.

TOWMONDALL, s. A yearling. V. TOWMONT. S.

TOWMONT, TOWMON, TOMOND, s. A year; corr. of twelve-month, used in the same sense, S.

TOWNIT, s. The manufacturing of wool. S.

TOWNITELL, s. A cow of a year old, Ayrs. This term is also applied to colts. S.

TOWNITNY, s. The manufacturing of wool.

TOWNNS, pl. Tuns; large casks or barrels.

TOW, s. To refrain one's passions; q. to dwangle one's toads, S.


Yon off he townsy the heads out strak; A foule melie than gan he mak.—Barbour, v. 403. MS.

TOWT, s. A fit of illness. V. Tout.

TOWTH, s. A tussling.

TOXIE, TOXY, adj. Tipsy.

TONIFIED, part. pa. Rendered tipsy, intoxicated. V.

TOZZEE, TOSEE, s. The mark at which the stones are aimed in the amusement of Curling. The Cock, The Tee.

TOZIE, adj. Tipsy; warm and snug. V. Tossie. S.

TRACED, adj. Laced. A traced hat is a hat bound with gold lace, S.

Perhaps from Fr. tress-er, to weave, to twist.

To TRACHELIE, TRAUCHLE, v. a. 1. To draggle; to trail; to abuse from carelessness or slovenliness, S.

"That night the Laird—suffered the soldiers to come a land and ly all together to the number of thirteen score, for the most part young beardless men, silly, trachled, and hungered." Mr. James Melville's MS. Mem. p. 186. This respects some of the soldiers who sailed on board the Spanish Armada, 1587.

It seems doubtful, whether it be allied to Belg. tragi-en, trahere, whence E. trail; or formed from Taut. traiq-en, pigrescer, tardesecer; Alem. drogel-en, per incuriam aliquid perdere.

2. To dishevel.

"Hyr hayr, of the cullour of fyne gold, vas feltrit & per incuriam alii­

trachlit with sair wark,

.*

"Draught; to abuse from carelessness or slovenliness, S.

Perhaps from Fr. tress-er, to weave, to twist.

To TRACHELIE, TRAUCHLE, v. a. 1. To draggle; to trail; to abuse from carelessness or slovenliness, S.

That night the Laird—suffered the soldiers to come a land and ly all together to the number of thirteen score, for the most part young beardless men, silly, trachled, and hungered." Mr. James Melville's MS. Mem. p. 186. This respects some of the soldiers who sailed on board the Spanish Armada, 1587.

It seems doubtful, whether it be allied to Belg. tragi-en, trahere, whence E. trail; or formed from Taut. traiq-en, pigrescer, tardesecer; Alem. drogel-en, per incuriam aliquid perdere.

2. To dishevel.

"Hyr hayr, of the cullour of fyne gold, vas feltrit & per incuriam ali­

quid perdere.

TRAGIE, adj. Tipsy; warm and snug. V. Tossie. S.

TRACED, adj. Laced. A traced hat is a hat bound with gold lace, S.

Perhaps from Fr. tress-er, to weave, to twist.

To TRACHELIE, TRAUCHLE, v. a. 1. To draggle; to trail; to abuse from carelessness or slovenliness, S.

"That night the Laird—suffered the soldiers to come a land and ly all together to the number of thirteen score, for the most part young beardless men, silly, trachled, and hungered." Mr. James Melville's MS. Mem. p. 186. This respects some of the soldiers who sailed on board the Spanish Armada, 1587.

It seems doubtful, whether it be allied to Belg. tragi-en, trahere, whence E. trail; or formed from Taut. traiq-en, pigrescer, tardesecer; Alem. drogel-en, per incuriam aliquid perdere.

2. To dishevel.

"Hyr hayr, of the cullour of fyne gold, vas feltrit & per incuriam ali­
TRAD, s. Track; course in travelling or sailing. The Kyng hym-self in-to that quhylie Wytht hys nauyn, that sawfyd was, Wychly wan owt of the presse, And tunk se hamwart the way, Thare trad haldand til Orkney. Thare than tuhk land Hace that Kyng. 

TRAY, s. Trouble; vexation; loss.

TRAFEQUE, TRAFFECK, s. Intercourse; familiarity.

TRAE, s. Pl. To path, evidently corresponds. path; from properly. quod teratur et calcetur, G. Andr. p. 24). q. a beaten

TRAIK, s. 1. To go idly from place to place, S. Hence trakit, sore fatigued; perhaps implying that one is also dragged. In winter now for purth thoun art trakit. Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 54. st. 9.

2. To wander so as to lose one’s self; chiefly applied to the young of poultry. S. Traikit-like expresses the appearance that one makes, when dragged and fatigued, in consequence of ranging about.

BELG. treck-en, vertreck-en, to travel, to engage in an expedition. Sw. traek-a, niti, cum molestia incedere; Seren, vo. Traace. The adj. might seem allied to Sw. traek, dirt, filth; traek-a, to dirty one’s self.

To TRAISK, v. a. To follow in a dangling way. S. TRAIK, s. 1. A plague; a mischief; a disaster; applied both to things and persons.
Twisting the lof and deede of Dido quene,  
The tua part of hys volume doth contene,  
That in the text of Virgill, traistis me,  
The teulf part skars contenis, as ye may se.  
Doug. Virgil, ProL, 6, 10.

i. e. Believe me, in the imperat.  
Thocht thou be greit like Gowmakmorne,  
Traist weill I saye yow mete the morne.  
Lyndsay, S.P.R. i. 158.

Gude maister, I wald speir at you one thing,  
Qhurart treist ye sall I find yone new maidd king?  
Ibid. ii. 158.

“Qhurart for I treist that his diuine justice vil permit  
sum vthir stravnge natione to be mercyles boreaus to them,  
ande til extinct that fals seid ande that incredule genera­sum vthir straynge natione to be mercyles boreaus to them,  
ande til al princis, that thai gyf nocht there  
the pret. of trust, this points out the radical affinity between  
in one’s own strength, or means of defence; and what is  
miscuously use

treist  

“ God turnit the hazard of fortoune, and tuke vengeance  
Ihre has accordingly observed, that the various Nor­

traistis me,  

Ibid. xvii. 273. MS.

TRAIK, TREST, s.  

TRAIT1S, s.pl. A roll of the accusations brought against  
those who, in former times, were to be legally tried.  
“ It is thocht expedient,—that in tyme tocum, quhen  
the Crownar resails his portewis & traistis, that thair be  
o ny parsonis contenit in the samyn, that will disobey  
that he dar not, nor is not of powar to arrest, in that  
case the Crownar sail pas to the Lord & Barrone of the  
Barronte, quhair that person or persounis dwells and  
habitibs.” Acts, Js. III. 1467. c. 119, Ed. 1566.

Traistis—signifies ane roll or catalogue, contenand  
the particular dittay, taken vp vpon malefactoures, quhilk  
with the portous is delivirde be the justice Clerke to  
the Crownier, to the effect the persons, quhais names ar  
contenit in the portous, may be attached conforme to  
the dittay, contenit in the traistis.  
For like as the por­

TRAIT, TREST, s.  

TRAIST, TRAISTY, adj. 1. Trusty; faithful.  
Till Erle Malcom be went vpon a day,  
The Lennox haile he had stil in his hand,  
Till King Eduard he had nocht than maad band.  
That land is strait, and maisterfull to wyn;  
Gud men of armys that tyme was it within.  
The lord was traistis, the men sekyr and trew;  
With walk power thai durst him nocht perser.

Walace, iv. 161. MS.

—We him gaif ansuere not traistis ynooch,  
Astonyst with the word abak he dreuch.  
Doug. Virgil, 51, 44.

Be al Eneas destaines I swere,  
His traistis fayth, or rycht hand into were  
Sa vlyayyet at vset and defence.  
Ibid. 213, 37.

Traist is used by R. Brunne, p. 175.  
Your wille is euer so gode, & your treuth so traistis,  
Your doubtynesse of blode the Sarazins salie freist.  
Isl. trause-r, ãæðus, ãædelæs, Su.G. treost, Germ. tröst, id.

2. Confident.

581

TRAI, TRAI1S, s.pl.  

Thai tak to consailli that thai wald  
Their wayis toward Colgneris hald;  
And herby in the cité ta.  
And than in gret by thai haf don sua;  
And raid be rycht to the cité.  
Thai fand thair of wittail grete plenté;  
And maid thaim rycht mery cher,  
For all traistis in the toun thai wer.  
Barbour, xiv. 466. MS.

GERM, treist, treistis, Su.G. treost, audax, intrepidus.

3. Secure; safe.  
—And gert dyk thaim sa stalwarly,  
That quhill thaim likyt that to ly,  
Thai suld for owt the traistis be.  
Surer, Edit. 1620.  
Barbour, xvii. 273. MS.

TRAIST, s. An appointed meeting.  
Syn to the traistis that thaim was set  
Thai sped thaim, with thair cumpny.
V. Traist, Barbour, vii. 280. MS.

TRAISTIS, s.pl. A roll of the accusations brought against  
those who, in former times, were to be legally tried.  
It is thocht expedient,—that in tyme tocum, quhen  
the Crownar resails his portewis & traistis, that thair be  
o ny parsonis contenit in the samyn, that will disobey  
that he dar not, nor is not of powar to arrest, in that  
case the Crownar sail pas to the Lord & Barrone of the  
Barronte, quhair that person or persounis dwells and  
habitibs.” Acts, Js. III. 1467. c. 119, Ed. 1566.

"Traistis—signifies ane roll or catalogue, contenand  
the particular dittay, taken vp vpon malefactoures, quhilk  
with the portous is delivirde be the justice Clerke to  
the Crownier, to the effect the persons, quhais names ar  
contenit in the portous, may be attached conforme to  
the dittay, contenit in the traistis.  
For like as the por­

TRAIST1S, fi. 1. The shaft of a cart, or carriage of any  
part. pa.

TRAIT, s. The frame of a table.  V. TRAI1S.

TRAYT, s. Bread of trayt, a superior kind of bread  
made of fine wheat.

“They make not all kindes of bread, as law requyres;  
that is ane fage, symmell, wastell, pure cleane breade,—  
and bread of trayt.” Chalm. Air, c. 9. s. 4. Panem de  
trayt, Lat.

“In the Stat. 5. Hen. 3. Bread of trete seems to be that  
bread which was made of fine wheat,” Cowel. He derives  
it from Lat. triticum, wheat.

Panis de Trayt duos wastellos ponderabit, et panis de  
omni blade ponderabit i coket. Fleta, Lib. 2. c. 9.

TRAITIS, s.pl. Apparently, draughts, lines, or streaks.

TRAKIT, part. pa. 1. Sore fatigued.  V. TRAI1K, v. n.

2. Wasted; in a declining state from being overdriven,  
starved, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather.  
S.

TRAM, s. 1. The shaft of a cart, or carriage of any  
kinds.

I wald scho war, baryth syde and bak,  
Weill batterit with a harrow tram.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 93.
TRAMP

N. is the naig the worse to draw
A wee while in the trams. Shirreff's Poems, p. 360.

Su.G. tramm, that part of a pretty long tree, which is
cut into different portions, that it may be more conve-
niently inserted in a plough; lBre. Germ. tram, a tree,
also, a beam. Hence the forensic term tram-reccht, the
liberty of inserting a roof into a wall belonging to a neigh-
bour. Moe.G. thramps, a tree.

2. A beam or bar.

"By order, the hangman brake his sword between the
crosses of Aberdeen, and betwixt the gallows trams stand-
ing there." Spalding's Troubles, i. 290.

3. Used metaph., in a ludicrous sense for leg or limb;
as, lang trans, long limbs, S.

TRAMALT NET, corr. from E. trammel.

Into their tramalt net, they sangt ane fische,
Mair nor ane quhale, worthy of memorie;
Of quhom thay bauie haed mony dainty dische,
Be quhame thay ar exaltit to gree glorie,
That marvellous monsour callit Purgatorie.
Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 186.

TRAMORT, s. A corpse; a dead body.

Their wes with him an ugly sort,
And mony stinkand fowll tramort.
Donbar, Banntayne Poems, p. 29. V. also p. 94.

The last part of the word is undoubtedly from Fr. mort,
deal, or Germ. mord, death. Su.G. trae, signis to consume,
to rot, tabescere; q. a dead body in a state of consump-
tion.

To TRAMP, v. a. 1. To trample; to tread with force, S.
Behold, how your awin brethren now laitly
In Dutchland, England, Denmark and Norway,
Ar tramit dof thair with hypocrisie,
And as the snaw ar molten clewe away.
Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 75.

Sw. trampa pa, conculicare. Belg. tram-tan, pedibus proculcare; Moe.G. anatramp, they pressed upon him,
Luk. v. 1.

"'Tramp on a snail, and she'll shoot out her horns;"
Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 30., a proverb founded on the vul-
gar idea, that the telescopical eyes of the snail are horns.

2. To tread, in reference to walking, S.

Frac the this the human race may learn
Reflection's honey'd draeps to earn;
Whether they tram the life's thorny way,
Or thro' the sunny vineyard stray.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 32.

To TRAMP, v. n. 1. To tread with a heavy step, S.
Su.G. tram-o, cum pedum aliqua suppsiolio incidere.
2. To walk; as opposed to any other mode of travel-
ing; a low sense, S.
I've tramrit mony a weary list,
And mony a tumble did I get,
Sin I set out fra hame, jo.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 237.

3. To cleanse clothes by treading on them in water. S.

Tramp, s. 1. The act of striking the foot suddenly
downwards, S.

The tread, properly including the idea of weight;
as the trampling of horses. 3. The act of walking;
a pedestrian expedition.
If haply knowledge, on a random tram,
Had shord them with a glimmer of his lamp—
Plain, dull Simplicity slept kindly in to aid them.
Burns, iii. 58.

Tramp, s. A plate of iron worn by ditchers below the
centre of the foot, for working on their spades. S.

To TRAMP claise. To wash clothes by treading, or
tramping them in a tub.
TRANSMOGRIFICATION, s.  To v. a. TRANSPORT,* v. a. TRANSWINTYN, v. a. To beg, to play the rogue; from Teut. It seems rather connected with Fr. In the preceding lines. seems preferable, as retaining the contrast, which occurs. It is used in the same sense, as denoting a retrograde rite. It is printed. This is denominated. We ar the fox: and thai the fyscher, Thai wene we may na get away, Bot rycht quhar thai ly.— Barbour, xix. 694. MS. To TRANSE, v. n. To determine; to resolve. Perplexit and vexit. Betwixt houp and dispar, Quhys transg, quhys passing How till eschew the snair. Buret’s Pilgr. Watson’s Coll. ii. 48. i. e. Now resolving, then hesitating. Fr. transe,-er, decoder, parler fraancement, ou avee autov. Alloco, praecisique decrevere, statuere; Dict. Tre. Fr. transe, denotes extreme fear. But the former sense seems preferable, as retaining the contrast, which occurs in the preceding lines. To TRANSMEW, v. a. To transmute or change. S. TRANSMORIFICATION, s. Transmutation. S. To TRANSMUGRIFY, v. a. To transform; to transmute; a ludicrous and low word, S. See social life and glee sit down, All joyous and unthinking, Till quite transmugrify’d, they’re grown, Debauchery and drinking. Burns, iii. 115. To TRANSPORT,* v. a. To translate a minister from one charge to another, S. “Actual ministers, when transported, are not to be tried again, as was done at their entry to the ministry.” Stewart’s Collect. B. i. Tit. 2. § 11.

TRANSPORTATION, s. The act of translating a minister, S. “That in all TRANSPORTATIONS in time coming, previous enquiry be made if there be a legal stipend and a decreet therefore, in the Parish craving the Transportation.” Acts 5. Ass. 1702.

TRANSS, s. Supposed to be a species of dance anciently in use. He playit sa schill, and sang sa sweit, Quhill Towsie tuik ane trans. Chr. Kirk, st. 6. Callander views it as what the Scots call, “reel, a train, Belg. train.” But the passage may have been misunderstood. Quhill does not signify while, during, but till. Might it signify, “He continued his exquisite melody, till it east Towsie into a trance?”

TRANSUMPT, s. A copy; a transcript. S.

TRANTLE, s. The rut made by a cart wheel, when it is deep. This is denominated the trandle of the wheel, Ang.

TRANTLE-HOLE, s. A place into which odd, broken, or useless things are thrown. V. TRANTLES.

TRANTLES, TRITLE-TRANtLus, TRANTLIMS, s. pl. 1. Treading or superstitious ceremonies.

2. Moverables of little value; petty articles of furniture; sometimes, accoutrements, S. I came fercelings in, And wi’ my trantlims, made a clattering din, Ross’s Helenore, p. 57.

3. Toys used by children, S. Loth. trantles. There seems little reason to doubt that these are only secondary senses of a term originally used to denote one of the Popish services. This contemptuous application might be introduced after the Reformation, from a conviction of the unprofitable and trivial nature of the employment. It is printed trantas, Evergreen, ii. 8, st. 12, and expl. in the Gl. by nig-nays, a S. word nearly allied in sense to trantles as now understood. V. TRENITALS. Potter, pottering, pitter-patter, &c. have had a similar origin. TRAP, s. A sort of ladder, a movable flight of wooden steps, S. Sw. trappa, Teut. trap, gradus. To TRAP, v. a. 1. To correct in saying a lesson in a class at school, so as to have a right to take the place of the boy who is corrected. 2. In play to catch hold of; as, I trap you. 3. In finding any thing while others are present, if the finder exclaims I trap, or I trapes this, he means to exclude the rest from any share of it. S.

TRAP-CHEEL, s. A basket for catching lobsters, &c. S.

TRAPPYS, s. pl. Trappings. Off safron hew betuix yallow and rede Was his riche mantil, olde than the berhest lappys, Ralnyng of brght gold wyre wyth gylyn trappys; Of cordin fyne was buklyt wyth ane knot. Cordis fyne was buklyt wyth ane knot. L.B. trap-us, Hisp. trap-o, cloth.

TRAPPURIUS, TRAPPURIUS, s. pl. Trappings; phalerae, ornamenta equestria. Syne cummis sum, and in the fyre dois fling— Brydyllys and al thare stedis trappurius farc. Doug. Virgil, 367, 47.
Rudd derives this from Fr. draperie,—from drop, cloth. Although these terms are radically the same; this is more nearly allied to L.B. trappatur, ornatus è trope suo panno, amplun equi stratum undique defluens. Du Cange. V. Trappys.

TRASH, TREST, «. A beam. TRASHIE, TRASHTRIE.fi. Trash.

To amplum equi stratum undique defluens. Du Cange. nearly allied to L.B. toises de long, et de 10 pouces de gros, posed on the dessus, d'un moulin a vent, et qui portent sa cage.

Although these terms are radically the same; this is more

to C.B.

Although these terms are radically the same; this is more

TRAPPYS.

But in MS it is clearly heavy trastis, i.e. caused beams to be hewed; from Fr. trastes, which seems to have been anciently written trastes, thus defined, Dict. Trev. Terme de charpentier, qui se dit de gross pieces de bois de trois toises de long, et de 10 pouces de gros, posées au dessus de la chaise, d'un moulin à vent, et qui portent sa cage.

Tigna majora.

In Perth Edit, it is, He with crafts undid

In common editions, And with craftsmen, &c.

Wallace, vii. 1158. MS. 

But in MS, it is clearly heavy trastis, i.e. caused beams to be hewed; from Fr. trastes, which seems to have been anciently written trastes, thus defined, Dict. Trev. Terme de charpentier, qui se dit de gross pieces de bois de trois toises de long, et de 10 pouces de gros, posées au dessus de la chaise, d'un moulin à vent, et qui portent sa cage.

Tigna majora.

TRATLAR, s. A prattler; a tattler.

TRATTIL, TRATLE, TRATTILE, TRATLES.

An old woman; a term generally used in contempt, S. Chaucer, trate, E. trot.

Out on the, aloud trot, agit weary or dame, Eschames ne time in roust of syn to ly?

Drig. Virgil, Prode. 96, 28. 

Thus said Dido, and the tothir with that Hyit on furth with slaw pashe lik ane trot.

Ibid. 122, 39.

Alecto hir travis haviged away, All furis membris laid apart and array, And hir in schape transformyt of ane trot.

Ibid. 122, 39.

Ave branche of olie thareto knittis yare:

Sum wald lat thair deming be.

Dunbar, Baninty Poeems, p. 63. 

But wist thir folkis that uthir denis, How that thair sawis to uthir semis, Thair vicious wordis and vanitie, Thair trolloing tungis that all furth temis, Sum wald lat thair deming be.

Maitland Poeems, p. 344. 

2. To repeat in a rapid and careless manner; nearly synon. with patten.

And with greit blis burry we sal your banis, Sine Trentallis twenty tratil al at anis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 208. 

Allied perhaps to Su.G. trat-a, detrectare.

The idea of Mr. Pinkerton, that the term, as used Maitl. P., signifies toasperse is highly probable. Junius refers to C.B. tryl-a-r, to prattle.

Dritell tratell, shaw, expressive of contempt; tatitatie, synon.

Dil. Better bring hir to the leichis heir.

Fol. Tretrill tratell! sche ma not steir.

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 88.

TRATTIL, s. pl. Trattiles, idle talk.

"The Earl of Douglas, hearing this, gave over slow credit to the wicked false reports of an idle low, that had no other shift to conquer his living with, except vain
T R E

trettils, to sow discord among noblemen." Pitscottie's Hist. p. 36. V. the v.

To TRAUCHLE, v. p. v. V. TRACCHLE. S.

To TRAUCHLE, v. n.

To walk as if trailing one's feet after one. S.

TRAVELLER, s. A beggar. S.

TRAVERSE, s.

A retired seat in a chapel, having a kind of screen. V. TREVISS, sense 2. S.

TRAVESSE, s. V. TREVISS.

To TRAVISH, TRAVISH, v. n.

To sail, or go, backwards and forwards; from Fr. traverser.

To TRAVISH, v. a.

To carry after a trailing manner. S.

TRAWART, adj.

Perverse.

Sic eloquence as they in Earrey use, in sic is set thy trawart apityle.

V. TRAWART.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53.

TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

Sods.

ask-r.

TRAWART, TRAVISH, v. a.

To behind a horse's tail, for keeping back the wood.

To S.

TRAVESSE, To

TRAVISH.

To.

To walk as if trailing one's feet.

Gif ony fische, salmon, hering, or keling, beis found sunk, or sitting, and with the vther to the toune." Acts, Ja. V. 1540, c. 90.

The same with TREK, interj.

s. A TREB, TREAD-WIDDIE. fi. Thesame with v. n.

TREADLE, TRE.

fi. Wood; timber. *?

TRAZILEYS, s.

TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

s. TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.
TREMBLING FEVERS. The ague, Ang. V. SKELP. TREMBLES, s. pl. TREMBLING ILL. A disease of sheep;
TREMBLING AXES, or AXES. The ague. TRENCHEMAN, adj. TRENE, part. pr. TRENKS, s. pi. TRENKETS, s. TRENAL, adj. TREATABLE, adj. TRACTIBLE; pliable. To TREAT, v. a.
TREAT, s. Intrety. TREAT, adj. Trusty; faithful. V. TRAINT. TREAT, s. A beam. V. TREST. TREST, s. A frame of wood. V. TREST. TREST, s. A beam. V. TREST. TREST, s. A beam. V. TREAT. TREAT, s. To trust. V. TREAT. TREAT, s. To trust. V. TREAT.

To TREST. To trust. V. TRAINT. TREST, adj. Trusty; faithful. V. TRAINT. TRESTARIK, s. A very strong ardent spirit distilled from oats in the isle of Lewis. TRET, adj. Long and well proportioned. Braid breyst and heych, with sturdy crag and gret. His lyppys round, his noyss was squar and tret.

Wallace, ix. 1252. MS. Fr. trait, trait, drawn out, lengthened. From the same origin is the O. adj. traitif, traitis, traitis, traitis. Nez traitif, a pretty long nose, traictisses mains, long and slender hands; Cotgr. The very phrase used in Wallace occurs in Rom. de la Rose. Les rieux rians, le nez traitis, Qui n’est trop grand ne trop petit. Hence it is adopted by Chaucer. Hire nose tretis; hir eyen grey as glas.

Proli. Cant, T. v. 152. Also Rom. Rose, v. 1016. 1216. TREATABLY, adj. Tractable; pliable. For al that wraping mycht him not anis stere, Nor of thare wordes likis him to here, Thocht he of nature was tretabyl, and courtes. Doug, Virgil, 115, 18. Rudd. renders it “ easy to be intreated.” But this does not so properly shew the sense of the term used by Virg. which is tractabiltis.

To TRETIE, v. a. To intreat. V. TREAT. TRETIE, s. A treatise. To intreaty. V. TREAT. TRETIE, adj. Tractable; pliable. V. TRAIST. TRETIE, s. A treatise.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 152. TREAT, s. A treatise. “Here beginnis ane litil treitit intitulit the goldyn targ, compitil Maister Wilyam Dunbar.” Title of this Poem, Edin. 1508. Fr. trait.

TREVISS, TREYESS, TRAVESSE, s. 1. Any thing laid across by way of bar; as, a trevess in a stable, the partition between two stalls. 2. A horse’s stall, S. See S.

3. A counter or desk in a shop, S.B. L.B. travacha, travayso, Ital. travata, Fr. traverse, trevess, intertigium; “a floor or frame of beams, also, a single beam” Cotgr.

4. Hangings, a curtain; corresponding to E. traverse. Rycht ouer thywert the chamber was there drawe A trevess thin and quhite, all of plesance. King’s Quair, iii. 9. And seis thou now yone multitude on rawe, Standing beynd yone trevesse of delyte.

Ibid. iii. 17.

TREUHTHT, s. Truth. & TREULES, TROWLESS, adj. Faithless; false.

S. TREUX, s. Truce. To TREW, s. To trust. V. TROW. TREW, s. Often in pl. trevess, a truce. The trev on his half gert he stand Apon the marchis stabbly, And gert men kep thaim lelely.

Barbour, xix. 200. MS. Than your curtis king desyrrt off ws a trev, Qubilk maid Scotland full rathly for to rew.

Wallace, viii. 1358. MS. The Persye said, Of our treu will he nan; Ane awfull chyftane trewalye he is ane.

Ibid. iii. 267. MS. O.Fr. treu, also treves, Ital. treves; from Meso.G. triggu, A.S. treowes, treowe, fides data, promissum, pactum.
TREWYD, part. pa. Protected by a truce.

Tilt the Fest of the Ternythe
He gravandy thame trewyd for to wy.  Wyntown, vii. 8. 100.

TREWAGE, s. Tribute.

This Emperoure Seyc Trajane
Tuk the trewage of Brettane.  Wyntown, v. 6. 145.

For freindis thaim tauld, was wound tridgewe, That Fenweik was for Perseys carsaye.  Wallace, iii. 61. MS.

The term is common in O.E.
Bot Athelstan the maistrie wan, and did tham mercie for to be.
For freindis thaim tauld, was bound undir Fenweik was for Perseys caryage.

TREWANE, adj. Trewane vers. See Sup.

TREWANE, s. A Highlandman; or perhaps an Islesman, from the fashion of his dress. *?.

TREWS, s. pl. Trouse; trousers. S. See Sup.

TREWS, adj. Trewane vers. See Sup.

"But it is no mervell, for he understode that he is a Priest'sgett, and therefore we should not wonder, albeit the auld Trewane vers be trew, Patrem sequatur sua prole." Knox's Hist. p. 262. Trowane, MS. i.

This is perhaps the same with S. Tronie, q. v.

TREWBY, s. Tribute.

In their thrillage he wald no langar be, Trewbut befor till Inglaund payit be. Wallace, vi. 771. MS.

TRIBAL, part. pa. Troubled.

Soldiers in the Roman army, who were always placed in the rear. S.

TRIBLE, s. Trouble. S.

TRIBLIT, part. pa. Troubled.

TRICKY, adj. 1. Knavishly artful; addicted to mean tricks. 2. Mischievously playful, or waggish. S.

TRICKLE, adj. Knavishly.

TRICKNESS, s. Knavery.

TRIE, s. A stick.

TRIP, s. Neat; trim, S. See Sup.

The beast sail be full tydy, trig, and wicht, With hedde squelde tyl his moder on bicht.

Doug. Virgil, 300, 12.

TRIM, To. V. Trim. To drub; to beat soundly, S. The E. v. used metaphorically, in the same manner as dress. See S.

TRIMMIE, s. 1. A disrespectful term applied to a female, S. B. 2. A name for the devil, S.

TRIMMER, s. A disrespectful designation for a woman, nearly the same with E. Vixen.

TRIM-TRAM. A term apparently expressive of ridicule bordering on contempt.

TRIM-TRAM. A term apparently expressive of ridicule bordering on contempt.

TRINKETING, TRINK, s. apparently syn. with E. Haggard, Burel, Watson's Coll. ii, 18.

TRINK, TRENK, s. 1. Apparently syn. with E. Haggard, Burel, Watson's Coll. ii, 18.

TRING, s. 1. Knavishly artful; addicted to mean tricks. 2. Mischievously playful, or waggish. S.

TRICK, adj. Neat; trim, S. See Sup.

The beast sail be full tydy, trig, and wicht, With hedde squelde tyl his moder on bicht.

Doug. Virgil, 300, 12.

TRINE, s. 1. Knavishly artful; addicted to mean tricks. 2. Mischievously playful, or waggish. S.

TRIPE, s. A disrespectful term applied to a female, S. B. 2. A name for the devil, S.

TRIP, s. 1. apparently syn. with E. Haggard, Burel, Watson's Coll. ii, 18.

TRIP, s. 1. Knavishly artful; addicted to mean tricks. 2. Mischievously playful, or waggish. S.
TRY

To TRINKLE, v. n. To tingle; to thrill.

"The main chance is in the north, for which our hearts are trinkling." - Bailey's Lett. i. 445.

This sense syn. with Trinkle, q. v.

TRINELL, s. Calf's guts. S.

To TRINSCH, v. u. 1. To cut; to hack, with to prefixed.

Fr. trencher, id.

Enee hymself aye was blak of flece
Bryntic with his sword in sacrifice ful hie
Vnto the moder of the furies thre,
And his grete sister, and to Proserpyne.
Ane yeld kow all to trinschit.
Doug. Virgil, 171, 52.

2. To cut off; to kill.

And eik yone same Ascanius mycht I nocht
Have trynschit with ane sword, and maid ane maus
To his fader thereof to eit at deis?
Doug. Virgil, 121, 15.

TRINSCHELL, s. Left unexplained. S.

To TRINTLE, TRINLE, v. a. To trundle or roll. S. See S.

A. S. trendel, trendel, globus; Fr. trondel-er. The origin is Su.G. trind, rotundus: as rolling is properly ascribed to what is of a round form.

TRIP, s. A flock; a considerable number.

—Lo, we se
Flokiks and herdis of oxin and of fee,
Fat and tydy, rakand over all quhare,
And tripps ek of gait but ony kepere.
Doug. Virgil, 75, 6.

Then came a trip of myce out of thair nest,
Richt tait and trig, all dansand in a gyss,
And owre the Lyon lansit twyss or thryss.
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 189.

Trip, O.E. denotes a troop or host.

Me thought kyng Philip inoub was disconforted,
When he & alle his trip for nouht fled so tite.
R. Brunne, p. 203.

"In Norfolk, a trip of sheep, is a few sheep; [A. Bor. a small flock;] Jul. Barnes has a Truppe of gete, for a flock of goats." - Rudd.

Sil., mentions A.S. tryp, grex, troop. But trepas, for it is found only in pl., seems to be used to signify an army.

"Acies, the front of an army, battell-aray, troops;" - Sommer.

He adds, grex, collectio, turlia. Su.G. drift, grex; Isl. thyrpa, caterva. The origin of drift is drif-ae, agere, pellere.

TRYPAL, TRYPALL, s. An ill-made fellow. S.

TRY-P-TROT; s. A game in which a common bull is used instead of the cork and feathers in Shuttlecock. S.

TRYVELVOT. An inferior kind of velvet. *?

TRYSING, s. Apparently truce; terms of accommodation.

TRYSS, adv. Thrice.

TRIST, adj. Sad; melancholy.

Thare bene also full sorrowfull and trist,
Thay qubiliks thare dochteris chalmers violate.
Doug. Virgil, 186, 29.

Fr. triste, Lat. trist-is.

TRYST, TRIST, TRISTE, TRYIST, s. 1. An appointment to meet, S.

This scene had that of Ingland
The Kyng was northwarths than cuman,
As to the New-castelle, or Durame,
Til Bawnbworche, or Norame.
Thare he thowht for til hawe mete,
As tryst mycht thare-of hawe bene sete;
For that twa Kyngis bwndyn wes
To cyddyr in gret tenderness.
Wytownt, vii. 2. 490. V. also vii. 9, 179, vii. 10, 131.

TRY

To SET TRYST. To make an appointment to meet. S.

To BIDE TRYST. To keep an engagement to meet with another, and wait the fulfilment of it. S.

To KEEP TRYST. To fulfill an engagement to meet. S.

To BREAK TRYST. To break an engagement. S.

To CRACK TRYST. To break an engagement. *?

"John Forbes of Lesly broke tryst, having appointed to have settled the same." - Spalding's Troubles, ii. 54.

2. An appointed meeting, S. A merry meeting among the peasantry. See Sup.

On the Marche a day of Trew was set,—
Schir Davy Lord than de Lyndesay
Was at that Tryste that like day,
Wytownt, ix. 18. 3—16.

Markets are in various instances, denominated Trysts; because those, who design to sell or buy, have agreed to meet at a certain time and place.

This designation has considerable antiquity. It occurs in the old Ballad, entitled Thomas the Rhymer.

"My tongue is mine ain," true Thomas said,
"A gudelie gift ye wald gie to me!
I neither dought to buy nor sell,
At far or tryst where I may be,"
Muntray, Border, ii. 373.

"Under the article of Commerce, we must not omit the three great markets for black cattle, called Trysts, which are yearly held in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, in the months of August, September, and October." - Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 456.

"Tryst is a Scotch word for an appointed meeting." - Statist. Acc. xix. 88. N.

3. The appointed time of meeting.

He trystyt byr quhen he wald cum agayne,
On the thrid day,—
At the set trist he entrit in the town,
Wittand no thing of all this fals treason.
Wallace, iv. 709. 731. MS.

We sail begin at sevin houris of the day;
So ye keip tryst, forsiuth we sail nocht feylie.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 6.

"The salmon also in their season returne to the place where they were spawned: They, like skilled arithmeticians, number well the days of their absence, and for no rubs in their way will they be moued to crache their tryst." - Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1236, 1237.

4. The place appointed; a rendezvous.

—Thay approch to the Pape in his presence,
At the forsaids triste quhar the tretel tellis.
Houlant, i. 24.

"By thir letters came to the King's Majesty, he knew well that his navy had not passed the right way; and shortly hereafter got wit that they were landed at the town of Air; which displeased the King very greatly; for he believed surely that they had been in France at the farthest tryst." - Pitscotic, p. 110.

Trist, q. v. is also used for an appointed meeting. The word evidently has its origin from the trust, or confidence, which the parties who enter into such an engagement, repose in each other. V. TRAIST.

5. A journey undertaken by more persons than one, who are to travel in company. The termination of such a journey is called the Tryst's end. S.

6. A concurrence of circumstances or events.

"Indeed men cannot consider the same without acknowledging a divine hand and something above ordinary means and causes, where all did thus meet together in a solemn tryst to accomplish that people's ruin." - Fleming’s Fulfiling Script. p. 148.
TRY

In a sense very much akin to the fourth, trist, triste, is used in O.E., as denoting "a post or station in hunting." Ye shall be set at such a trist,
That hart and lind shall come to your flat.

Lydgate's Squire of Low Degree.
V. Ellis's Spec. E. i. 336.

—He asked for his archer,
Walter Tirelle was haten, master of that mister.
To triste was he sette, for to waite the chance,
With a herde thè mette, a herde therof gan lance.
Walter was redi, he wend haf schoten the herte,
The kyng stode ouer nebi, the stroke he loutz so smerte.
R. Brume, p. 94.

Hearne renders it, "meta, mark, direction." The same writer uses it to denote a station in battle.
The Inglis at ther triste bifor tham bare all down,
& R. als him list the way had redy roun.

Ibid. p. 179.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1534. V. Trista, Tristra, Du Canç; Trista and Tristan, Cowel. The latter expl. Trista as an immunity from attending on the old Lord of a Forest, when he is disposed to chase. But, according to the quotation, the immunity is from the Tristae, as denoting this attendance. Et sint quieta—de—Tristis, &c.

To TRYST, v. a. 1. To engage a person to meet one at a given time and place. S. See Sup.

"He—then trysted Mr. Williamson at London, who met the same man in a coach, near London bridge, and who called on him by his name." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 15.

2. To meet with; used in relation to a divine ordination.

"The plot hath laid Leith and Edinburgh desolate.—That this should have been —— the enemy at that time and place, when we had most to do with Leith and Edinburgh, with our treaty, we prefaced with a declaration in writ,
That our trysting-place, as implying a mutual pledge of safety.
To TRYSTING-PLACE, s. 1. The place of meeting previously appointed, S.

At our trysting-place, for a certain place,
I must wander to and fro;
But I had not had power to come to thy bower,
Had'st thou not conjur'd me so.

Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 346.

2. Metaph. a centre of union, or medium of fellowship. S.

TRISTRES, s. pl. The stations allotted to different persons in hunting.
And Arthur, with his Erles, earnestly rides,
To teche hem to her tristres, the troughte for to tell.
To her tristes he hem taught, ho the trouth troves,
Eche lord, withouten lete,
To an oke he hem sette;
With bow, and with barsette,
Under the bowes.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. i. 3.

V. TRYST, s.

TRYST-STANE, s. A stone anciently erected for marking out a rendezvous.

To TRIST, v. a. To squeeze. V. THIRST, to thirst. S.

TRISTENE, s. The act of giving on credit or trust. S.

TRISTENUM, adj. Sad; melancholy.

To TRIVLE, TRIVIL, v. n. To grope; to feel where one cannot see; to feel one's way in darkness.

TROAP, s. A game something similar to E. Trap.

TROCKER, s. One who exchanges goods; a low trader.

TROD, s. Tread; footstep.

To TROD, v. a. To trace; to follow by the footstep or track. Thus one is said to "trod a thief."

To TRODDLE, v. n. 1. To walk with short steps, as a little child does, Ang. tatle, synon.

May heaven allow me length of days to see Their barns troddling round and round my knee!

Morison's Poems, p. 209.

—The young things troddlin rin.
Ibid. p. 46.

2. To pur; to glide gently.

S.

TRO

"The proud and insolent, who do most hunt after outward glory, are usually trysted with some humbling abasing stroke; he poureth contempt on princes, and such who will not honour God shall not enjoy that honour they seek from men." Ibid. p. 113. V. following word.

TRIST, s.

Swa, on one day, the dayis watchis tua
Come [in:] and said thai sai ane fellooun mist.
"Ya,' said Wisdome, 'I wot it wald be sa:
That is ane sang befor ane hevies triest!
That is perell to cum, quhaeir it wirt.
"For, on sum scyle, thair sall us folk assaill.' "

King Hart, ii. 48.

The phrase has evidently been proverbial. Trist might signify sadness, from Fr. triste, sad; or trial, affliction. The s. tryst is used in this sense, or in one equivalent.

He is sore trysted; He has met with a heavy trial. This sense of the v., however, seems oblique; and if the s. ever admitted of this signification, it is now obsolete.

TRYSER, s. A person who convenes others, as those of opposite parties, fixing the time and place of meeting.

"Mr. Blair and he [Mr. Durham] deal with Mr. Wood to be content with conference at Edinburgh. Wodrow's Hist. i. 85. V. n.

TRYSTING, s. An engagement to meet, as implying a mutual pledge of safety.

TRYSTING-PLACE, s. 1. The place of meeting previously appointed, S.

At our trysting-place, for a certain place,
I must wander to and fro;
But I had not had power to come to thy bower,
Had'st thou not conjur'd me so.

Ibid. p. 179.
**TRO**

Germ. *trottel-a*, tardet et pigre incedere; Su.G. *tratt-a*, minuus passibus irae, ut solent infantes. The origin seems to be *trauda-a*, *troda*, calcare; although libre derives it from *trunt* incessus.

**To TROG**. To truck. One who trucks.

**TO TROHY**. 1. Exchange; barter.

**TROISY**. The entrails of a beast, offals.

**TROGGER**. One who trucks.

**TROG**. Old clothes.


**TROGGERS**. A young horse.

**TROILYA**. *Trollia*, *Tropaea*, *Trollius*.

**TROGSTYR, TROGSTYRR**. Syn. *Trusis*.

**TROGSTYRRY**. A market.

**TROGSTYRRY**. A vulgar term.


**TROGAGE**. Familiar intercourse.

**TROGAN**. To transact business in a mean way.

**TROLY**. A ring through which the *soume* passes between the two horses or oxen next the plough, and by means of which it is kept from trailing on the ground.

**TROLIE**. 1. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground. 2. Any object that has length disproportionate to its breadth.

**TROLL**. A goblin.

**TROLL**. The dung of horses, cows, &c. also of man.

**TROLLIBAGS**. A vulgar term for the paunch or tripes of a slaughtered animal.

**TROOLLAY**. A term which occurs in a rhyme used by young people, on the last day of the year.

**TRONACH**. The grupper used with dorsets or a pack-saddle; formed of a piece of wood, connected with the saddle by a cord at each end.

**TRONE**. 1. An instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; used for weighing heavy wares.

**TRONT**. To transact business in a mean way.

**TRONG**. Fr. *trou*.

**TRONG, TRONGE**. To bargain in the way of exchange.

**TRONGE, TRONGS**. A vulgar oath.

**TRONGE, TRONGS**. To do business on a small scale.

**TRONGE, TRONGS**. To truck.

---

**To TROG,** e. a. To truck. One who trucks.

**To TROGE,** e. a. A young horse.

**To TROIYA,** e. a. A young horse.

**To TROIST**. The entails of a beast, offals.

**Isil. troda, terra. G. Andr. p. 242, and vijder, vimen, q. the ground-witty, or that which touches the earth. For it had been originally formed of twisted withes.**

**To TROG,** e. a. To truck. One who trucks.

**To TROG,** e. a. A young horse.

**To TROILYA,** e. a. A young horse.

**To TROGS,** e. a. A vulgar oath.

**To TROGS,** e. a. To do business on a small scale.

**To TROGS,** e. a. To bargain in the way of exchange.

**To TROGE,** e. a. To do business on a small scale.

**To TROIYA,** e. a. A young horse.

**To TROIST,** e. a. The entails of a beast, offals.

**Isil. troda, terra. G. Andr. p. 242, and vijder, vimen, q. the ground-witty, or that which touches the earth. For it had been originally formed of twisted withes.**

---

**To TRONE,** e. a. To do business on a small scale.

**To TRONGE,** e. a. To do business on a small scale.

**To TRONGE,** e. a. To transact business in a mean way.

**TRONACH,** e. a. The grupper used with dorsets or a pack-saddle; formed of a piece of wood, connected with the saddle by a cord at each end.

**TRONE,** e. a. An instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; used for weighing heavy wares.

---

**Trone, S.** A beak; *Rostrum porrectum*, quasi serpentis vel Rajae; *Trona* or *beam*, for the paunch or tripes of a slaughtered animal.

---

**TRONACH,** e. a. The grupper used with dorsets or a pack-saddle; formed of a piece of wood, connected with the saddle by a cord at each end.

**TRONE,** e. a. An instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; used for weighing heavy wares.

**TRONGE,** e. a. To transact business in a mean way.

---

See **Sup.**
TRO

TRONARE, s. The person who had the charge of the Trone; L.B. tronar-ius.


TRONE-MEN, s. The name given to those who carry off the soot swepted from chimneys, because they had their station at the Trone, Edinburgh.

To TRONE, v.a. To subject to the disgraceful punishment of the pillory.

I sail degrad the graceless of thy greis,
Scald thee for skorn, and scor thee at thy sule,
Gar round thy heid, transform thee as a fule,
And with treason gar trone thee on the treis.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68. st. 19.

Or as in Edin. Edit. 1508. l. 2, and 4.

Scale thee for skorn, and schert thee at thy scale—
And syne with treason trone thee to the treis.

V. the s.

TRONE, s. A throne. Fr. id.

TRONIE, TRONYE, TRONIE, TRONYE, s. A truant. V. TRONIE.

TRONIE, s. A truant. *?

TRONIE, TRONYE, TRONIE, TRONYE, s. A truant. *?

To TROOKER, s. A truant. Fr.

To TROOD, s. A truant. S.

TRON, s. To PLAY THE TRONE. To play the truant. *

TRON, s. A truant. V. TRONIE.

TRONE, TROWEN, s. A trawl used by masons. S.

TRONIE, TRONYE, s. 1. Any metrical saw, or jargon, used by children, S.B.

Rane, Ratt rhyme, synon. q. v. 2. A long story. 3. Trifling or tedious conversation. 4. A darling.

This, I suspect, is the same with Trowane, q. v. a term used by Knox; allied perhaps to O.Su.G. troen, now trogen, true, trusty; because such rhymes, although now in general justly viewed as expressing the language of ignorance or superstition, were considered by our ancestors, as containing adages worthy of implicit confidence. Teut. trowens, bona fié.

TRONIE, s. A boy that plays the truant. S.

To TROO THE SCHOOL. To play the truant. S.

TROOIE, s. A truant. S.

TROOD, s.

"Patrick Earl of Orkney, in a disposition of the lands of Sand to Jerome Umphray, narrates—that he had evicted 6 merks from — in Cullswick for stealing boards from his lordship’s trood, probably some piece of wreck which had been drawn [driven?] into Cullswick." P. Aithsting, Teut. tors, as containing adages worthy of implicit confidence.

The name given to those who carry off the soot swept from chimneys, because they had their station at the Trone, Edinburgh.

1. Any metrical saw, or jargon, used by children, S.B.

Trowel used by masons. *?

So as to make him expose himself to ridicule. *?

This in the Gl. is derived from Fr. trousse-er, to truss. If the term itself do not rather signify ropes, perhaps it is allied to Sw. tross, a rope, a coil of ropes; Isl. trásta, funis ab aliis funiculis complicatus. Sw. trissa, however, signifies a pulley.

TROT, s. 1. Schaik a trot, seems to have been an old phrase for, Take a dance.

"In the first thai dancit—Schaik a trot." Compl. S.

2. Used, perhaps in a ludicrous way, for an expedition by horsemen, synon. raid.

"The Covenanters, hearing of this trot of Turriff, and that they were come to Aberdeen, began to hide their goods," &c. Spalding’s Troubles, i. 152.

Teut. trot, cursus, gressus, succassatio.

To TROT, v.a. To draw a man out in conversation, so as to make him expose himself to ridicule. S.

TROTEE, s. One who shows off another in this way. *?

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. A name given by miners to a sudden break in the stratum of coal. Syn. Dyke or Gae. S.

TROVE, s. A turf, Aberd. toor, Ang.

"These lands—have for centuries been wasted by the practice of cutting up the sward into turf, for the different purposes of mixing it with the stable and byre dung, (muck-fail;) of building the walls of houses, when it is called fail; of roofing houses, when the sward is pared off; and for fuel, which they call troves." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xx. 456. 457.

Su.G. Isl. torf, ima arvi gleba ad aleendum focum eruta; ab antiquiss. Goth. torfa, effodiere; Saxon. torf, torf, and many other words of the same tribe.

Einar, Earl of Orkney, about the year 912, is much celebrated by the Northern Scalds, because he taught the inhabitants of these islands the use of turf. Hence he was ever after honoured with the name of Torf-Einar.

V. Barry’s Orkney, p. 112.

derived from troppe, grex, collectio. This Wachter de­

duces from Germ. treib-en, agere, ut agmen ab agendo.

To TROSS, v.a. 1. To pack up; to truss, S.

2. To pack off; to set out, S.B. also tuers, truss, S.A.

Thus trus is used by Minot.

Ye men of Saint Omers,
Trus ye this tide,
And putts out yowre pavilownes
With youre mekill pride.

Fr. trouser, to truss; C.B. triosa, Isl. truts, sarcina, fasciculus.

TROSSIS, s. pl. "The small round blocks in which the lines of a ship run;" Gl. Compl.

"Than the master cryit, and bald renye one bonet, vire the troossis, nou heise." Compl. S. p. 63.

This in the Gl. is derived from Fr. trouss-er, to truss. If the term itself do not rather signify ropes, perhaps it is allied to Sw. tross, a rope, a coil of ropes; Isl. trásta, funis ab aliis funiculis complicatus. Sw. trissa, however, signifies a pulley.

TROT,* s. 1. Schaik a trot, seems to have been an old phrase for, Take a dance.

"In the first thai dancit—Schaik a trot." Compl. S.

2. Used, perhaps in a ludicrous way, for an expedition by horsemen, synon. raid.

"The Covenanters, hearing of this trot of Turriff, and that they were come to Aberdeen, began to hide their goods," &c. Spalding’s Troubles, i. 152.

Teut. trot, cursus, gressus, succassatio.

To TROT, v.a. To draw a man out in conversation, so as to make him expose himself to ridicule. S.

TROTEE, s. One who shows off another in this way. *?

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. The act of pledging faith between lovers, by means of a symbol. S.

TROTTERS, s. pl. Sheep’s feet, S.

Trotter, s. One who shows off another in this way. S.

TROTT-COSIE, s. A piece of woollen cloth, which covers the back part of the neck and shoulders, with straps across the crown of the head, and buttoned from the chin downwards on the breast, for defence against the weather, S. See Sup.

It seems to be properly thratocaste, because it keeps the throat warm, V. Cosie.

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. The act of pledging faith between lovers, by means of a symbol. S.

TROTTERS, s. pl. Sheep’s feet, S.

TROUBLE, s. A name given by miners to a sudden break in the stratum of coal. Syn. Dyke or Gae. S.

TROVE, s. A turf, Aberd. toor, Ang.

"These lands—have for centuries been wasted by the practice of cutting up the sward into turf, for the different purposes of mixing it with the stable and byre dung, (muck-fail;) of building the walls of houses, when it is called fail; of roofing houses, when the sward is pared off; and for fuel, which they call troves." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xx. 456. 457.

Su.G. Isl. torf, ima arvi gleba ad aleendum focum eruta; ab antiquiss. Goth. torfa, effodiere; Saxon. torf, torf, and many other words of the same tribe.

Einar, Earl of Orkney, about the year 912, is much celebrated by the Northern Scalds, because he taught the inhabitants of these islands the use of turf. Hence he was ever after honoured with the name of Torf-Einar.

V. Barry’s Orkney, p. 112.

derived from troppe, grex, collectio. This Wachter de­
To

TRROUGH,* s. The same with Trow, q.v. S.
TRROUK, s. A slight but teasing complaint. S.
TRROUSH, interj. A call or cry directed to cattle; as, 
"Trough, hawkie!" V. PTRU, PRUICHIE. S.
To TRRUSS, c.a. To tuck up; to shorten by a tuck. S.
TRROW, s. The wooden spout in which water is carried 
to a mill-wheel, S. in some places in pl. the trows. 
It is also called a shot.
views C.B. treychu, truncare, as the root, whence truch, 
trough, incisio; because troughs were anciently trees 
holed out.
To TRROW, ТREW, TRUE, v. a. 1. To believe. S. See S.
Gud Robert Boyd, that worthi was and wicth. 
Wald nocht thaim truem, quhill he him saw wyth sycht. 
Wallace, ii. 496. MS.
Tro ens ord, fidem habere alicujus dictis; To trow ane's 
word, S.
The prep. in is sometimes added. 
Ye gart us trow in stock and stone, 
That they wed help mony one.
Barbour, ii. 326. MS.
2. To trust to, or confide in. 
Now I persawe, he that will trow 
His fa, it llam sum tymne rew.
The prep. to is sometimes added. 
And gyff that ye will trow to me, 
Ye sall gair Mak tharoff kin. 
And I sall be in your helping.—Barbour, i. 490. MS.
3. To make believe; often in sport. S. as, I'm only 
trowing you.
TROWABLE, adj. Credible. S.
To TROW, v. a. Apparently, to curse. 
Messyngers is sic tithings brocht thaim till, 
And taed Persye, that Wallace leffand war, 
Off his eschaip fra thar presoune in Ayr. 
That trowit rycht weill, he passit was that steid, 
In ilka part thai war gretly agast, 
Throw prophesy that thai had herd befor.
In Edit. 1648. it is thus altered; 
They trowd it weill, that Wallace past that stead, 
For Longcastle and his twa men was deid. 
He trowit the chance that Wallace so was past. 
Throw prophesy that that had hed before.
Wallace, iii. 25. MS.
In allusion to the supposed 
watte being passed through it; in allusion to the supposed 
puerification on a person or thing, in consequence of making 
592

the sign of the cross. Trow perhaps may have a similar 
origin; especially us Brewers retain a considerable portion 
of superstition. V. BURN.
TROW, s. The Trow of the Water, the lower ground 
through which a river runs; as, the trow of Clyde. S.
TROW, TROWE, TROLL, DROW, s. 1. A name given to 
the Devil, Orkn. Shetl. Hence, "Trow tak you!" 
2. In pl. it denotes an inferior order of demons. S.
HILL-TROWS, s. pl. Spirits supposed to inhabit the hills, 
or the mountainous parts of Orkney and Shetland. S.
SEA-TROWS, s. pl. Certain inhabitants of the sea, viewed 
by the vulgar as malignant spirits; Orkn. &c. S.
TROWAN, TROWEN, s. A mason's trowel. S.
TROWENTYN, Barbour, xix. 696. Leg. tranowynyn. 
V. TRANONT.
TROWIE, adj. Sickly. S.
TROWIE GLOVES. A name given to sponges, Caithn. 
"Sponges are found upon the shore in great plenty, 
shaped like a man's hand, and called by the people Trowie 
Gloves." P. Dunrossness, Statist. Acc. vii. 396. q. Maks-
believe gloves, because an ignorant person might view them 
as such. V. TROW, v.
To TROWL, v. n. In trowling, a line with a number of 
hooks on it, extending across a stream, and fixed to a 
rod on each side, is drawn gently upwards. S.
TROWSOUNR, s. A tuck. V. TRUNSCHEOUR.
TROWS, s. pl. A sort of vessel used in night-fishing 
on rivers for salmon. S.
TROWS, s. A sluice. V. MILL-TROWSE.
TROWTH, s. 1. Truth, Wyntown. 2.
Belief. 
Synne thai herd, that Makbeth aye 
In fantown fretis had great fay, 
Be that he trowyd stedfastly, 
Qwhill wyth hys eyne he suld se 
Nevyre dyscumfyt for to be, 
To the hill of Dwnsynane. Wyntown, vi. 18. 363.
TRUBLANCE, s. Disturbance. S.
TRUBLY, adj. Dark; lowering; troubled; muddy; 
drumly, synon. Fr. troubld.
Throw help thareof he chasis the wyndis awa, 
And trubly cloudis diuidis in ane thraw.
TRUCKER, TRUCKAR, s. V. TRUKIER. S.
TRUCK-POT, s. A tea-pot. V. TRACK-POT. S.
TRVCOUR, s. A deceiver. S.
TRUDDER, s. Lumber; trumpery. S.
TRUDGE BAK.
A trudge bak that cairful cative bure; 
And crudik was his laythlie limmis bairth.
K. Hart, ii. 54.
From the rest of this description, as well as from the 
name of the person, Decrepitus, it is clear that the poet 
meant to say that he was hump-backed. The phrase is 
still used in this sense, S.B.
It may be from Lat. tugere, to swell. But I would 
prefer Su.G. truin-a, id. Isl. thrutn-a, id. thrute, a tumor.
TRUDGET, s. I dred trudget of you; I suspect that 
you will do some mischief; or play me some trick, Loth.
Perhaps allied to Ale.m. trug, fraud, trug-en, to deceive; 
as being the same with O.E. treget, deceit, treachery, 
Minot's Poems, p. 91. — For all thaire treget and thaire gild.
TRUDGET, s. A sort of paste, made of barley-meal
and water, used by tinkers to prevent a newly-soldered vessel from leaking. S. TRUE-BLUE, adj. 1. An epithet formerly given to those who were accounted rigid Presbyterians, and still occasionally used. S. See Sup.

Hence the title of a pamphlet, published about the beginning of last century, "A Sample of True-Bleu Presbyterian Loyalty."

This phraseology seems to have originated during the civil wars in the time of Charles I., when the opposite parties were distinguished by badges of different colours.

"—Few, or none of this army wanted a blue ribband; but the lord Gordon and some others of the marquis' family had a ribband, when they were dwelling in the town, of a red flesh colour, which they wore in their hats, and called it the Royal Ribband, as a sign of their love and loyalty to the king. In despite and derision thereof this blue ribband was worn, and called the Covenanters Ribband by the hall soldiers of the army." Spalding's Troubles, i. 123. V. also p. 160.

2. Metaph. a person of integrity and steadiness. S. TRUELINS, TRULINS, adv. Truly. It is also used as a s.; as, My truealns, ye're far wrong. S. TRUE-LOVE, s. One whose love is pledged to another. S. TRUFF, s. Corr. of E. turf. S. See Sup.

Lang may his truff in gowans gay be drest! V. Trove. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 8.

TRUFF, s. A trick; a deceit. Ne bid I not into my stile for thy To speak of truffs, nor name harlotry. Doug. Virgil, Pro. 272, 4.

Ital. truffs, id. truffare, to cheat, to deceive, truffiere, a deceiver. In Fr. the sense is limited to that deception that is included in mockery. Truffe, a gibe, truffer, to mock, truffier, a mocker. Hence perhaps resembling the bowls; as probably allied to Su.G. trull-a, rotari, ut soleit globus; i.e.

TRULLION, s. A sort of crupper. Mearns; the same with Tronach, q. v. Isl. travale, impedimentum? TRULLION, s. A foolish person; a silly creature. S. TRUM, s. Apparently, a drum. S. TRUM, s. Qu. if the same as E. Thrum, thread. S. To TRUMP, v.n. To march; to trudge, S. With that war well the king And he left his amonesting, And gert trump to the assemblé. Barbour, viii. 293. MS.

And than, but longer delaying, Thai gert trumpet till the assemblé. On aithir sid men mycht than see Mony a wycht man, and worthi, Redy to do chevalry. Ibid. xii. 491. MS.

Eness all his oist and hale armaye Has rasit trumpis to the town in hyre. Doug. Virgil, 379, 8.

Su.G. Isl. trump-a, calcare; Germ. trump-en, carrure. Hardyng, however, uses the s. with the prep. up in a different sense.

The Erle then of Northumberland throughout Raysed up the land, and when he same it nere, The kyng trumped up, and went away full clere. Cron. Fol. 222, a.

It seems to signify, trussed up his goods.

To TRUMP, v.n. 1. To trumpet forth; to sound abroad; with the prep. up. Therefore trump up, blaw furth thine eloquence. Doug. Virgil, 376, 14.

We have the same phraseology in the Battalye of Agnyhourte.

They tromped up full merly, They grete battell to gederes ged. Ap. Watson's Hist. E.P. ii. 36.

To 2. To "break wind backwards." In pulbyk placis fra that day Scho wes behynd than trumpand ay: Sa wes scho schamyd in ilk sted, Quhl in this warld hyr lyf scho led.


"Like a sow playing on a trompe?" S. Prov. "spoken when people do a thing ungracefully." Kelly, p. 292. V. CORNEPIPE.

To TRUMP, v.a. To deceive. Than sail we all be at our will. And thai sail let thaim trumpit ill, Fra that wyt weill we be away. Barbour, xix. 712. MS.

That fals man, by dissait full words fare,
TRUMP

With wanhope trumpet the wofull luffare.

Doug. Virgil, 24, 3.

Fr. tromp-er, Teut. tromp-en, id. The E. v. trump up seems to have a common origo, q. to fabricate by deceiving others. As Sw. trumpa, id., has the same orthography with trumpa, to play at cards, trumpa the victorious card, (Seren.;) it is not improbable that the verbs, signifying to deceive, have originally a reference to this amusement, which has been so common a mean of deception.

TRUMP, s. 1. A trifle; a thing of little value.

TRUMPER, TRUMPOUR, TRUMPH.

v. n. To trump, trumpete, trumposie, adj. Trust-worthy.

TRUMPLEFEYST, s. A qualm, or fit of sickness.

TRUNCHER SPEIR. A pointless spear, a spear having part of it lopped off.

TRUNCHEON, s. A plate; a trecher, S.

Syne brade trunchecour did thy sail and charge
With wilde scrabbes and vthir frutis large.—
Ne spare thay not at last, for laik of mete,
Thare fatale foure nukit trunchecours for til ete.

Doug. Virgil, 208, 43, 52.
To TUFFLE, v. a. To ruffle; to put any thing in disorder by handling it, or tossing it. S. Tuff, A. Bor.

This might seem allied to Su.G. tuig-a, originally to play at dice, from tafuel, tesseria; in a secondary sense, to contend. But I prefer tuifai, twofold, A.S. twy-fold-en, duplicare, to double; because things said to be tuffled, are generally such as are pressed, in consequence of being folded down. See Sup.

TUG, s. "Raw hide, of which formerly plough traces were made;" Gl. Burns, S.O.

Thou was a noble fitte-lan',
As d'er in tug or tow was drawn.
V. Teug. Burns, iii. 143.

To TUGGLE, TUGLE, v. a. 1. To pull by repeated jerks, S.

Now we leave Nora wi' her change of dress,—
Till we inform you of poor Lindy's fate,
That was left cored up at sic a rate.

Tagging and struggling how to get him free,
He did great pyne and melkly borrow dree.
—Ros's Helenore, p. 43.

2. Tossed backwards and forwards, handled roughly.

—Tossed and tuggled with town tykes. V. Tousle.

3. Fatigued with travelling or severe labour; wrought above one's strength; kept under, S.B.

Tuglit and travalit thus trew men can tyre.
Sa wundir wait wes the way, wit ye but wene.
Spalding's Troubles, i. 39.

This may be either from Su.G. toeg-a, to draw, or from E. tug.

To TUGGILL, v. n. To strive; to struggle. S.

TUGHT, s. Vigour. V. Tucht.

TUG-WHITING, s. Perhaps, a whiting catched by a hand-line, drawn out of the water when the fish tugs. S.

"About this time some tug-whitings were taken, and by God's providence the fishes became larger." Spalding's Troubles, i. 39.

TUHU, s. A spiritless person; one destitute of energy and incapable of exertion. S.

TUIGH, s. 1. To swell; to rise as dough;
The quhilk be baith contrair in opynion; —
Be trew to both, with tuigh of treson,—
It may wele Byrne, but it accordis nought.
Pink, S. P. R. iii. 124.

"Torch," Gl. Pink. But it seems to signify suspicion, from A.S. tuig-an, dibatirae, twa, a doubt. Alem. zieh-ben, Su.G. tuie-k, to doubt, twiekin, doubting. Ihre derives the v. from tuoea, because in doubting the thought is as it were drawn into two parts. Hence also Su.G. tua, doubt.

TUWK, s. "He had a guide tuik at that," he had a good spell at it; evidently the same as Towk, q. v.

S. TUWK, s. A by-trade. V. Teuk.

S. TUWK, s. A cook, corruptly pronounced. S.

TUILIE, TULIE, TOOLIE, s. 1. A quarrel; a broil; a combat, S. 2. Ludicrously, a battle; a skirmish. S.

"Chaud-melle, — ane hoat suddaine
As e'er in Thurland, thou was a noble fittie-lan',
That was left corded up at sic a rate.
Till we inform you of poor Lindy's fate,
He did great pyne and meikle sorrow dree.
About this time some tug-whitings were taken, and by God's providence the fishes became larger." Spalding's Troubles, i. 39.

This may be either from Su.G. toeg-a, to draw, or from E. tug.

TULCHANE, TULCHIN, s. A calf's skin, in its rough state, stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow to make her give her milk, S.

Hence the phrase Tulchane Bishops.

Here is a fair shew of restoring benefits of cure, great and small to the Kirk: But in effect it was to restore only titles, which noblemen perceived, could not be given conveniently to themselves; but they gripped to the commodity, in obtaining from the titulars, either temporal lands fewed to themselves, or tithes, or pensions to their servants or dependents. And therefore the Bishops, admitted according to this new order, were called in jest, Tulchane Bishops. A Tulchane is a calf's skin stuffed full with straw, to cause the cow give milk.

The Bishop had the title, but my Lord got the milk or commodity. —Cald-wood's Hist. p. 55.

"Mr. Patrick Adamson, in a sermon which he preached against the order of bishops, had the following observations, that there were three sorts of bishops, I. The Lord's Bishop, viz. Christ's, and such was every pastor. II. My Lord Bishop, that is a bishop who is a lord who sits and votes in parliament, and exercises jurisdiction over his brethren. III. My Lord's Bishop, one, whom some lord or nobleman at court places to be receiver-general of his rents, and to give leases for his lordship's behoof; but had
TUMBLED. adj. 1. Empty, having nothing in it, S. Toome, A. Bor. id. See Sup. Bot other lords, that war by, Sayd, he had alldly fullyly His baggis, and allairris thae tume war. Wyntown, viii. 40, 95. * A toom purse makes a bleit (bashful) merchant;" A. Bor. Ray. This is also used in S. Su.G. tom, Isl. tom-ur, id. 2. Untenantid, S. * Better a tume house than an ill tenant;" S. Prov. It is used in the same sense by R. Brunne. In ther way ilk lele thei fouid voide als hethe, The town of Mount CarmelE, the toun of Nazareth, The strong castelle Pilryn, that first wonne was, Alle tok Ricardy, Caleyyn & Kayfas. Ilkon thae thi seid, tome alle thei fond. P. 192. Hearne, not understanding the term, renders it, " that, enclosed, cut;" Gl. The sense is illustrated by the first verse quoted. "They found every thing in their way void as heath;" or "as a desert." 3. In a state of aniontation, as to food. * I'm very tume;
applied to a young woman who indiscreetly and eagerly courts the company of men. S.

TUPPENCE, Tippence, s. Twopence. S.

TUP-YIELD, TUP-YIELD, adj. A term applied to a ewe that proves unexpectedly barren, or not with lamb. S.

TUQUE, Teuchit, s. The lapwing, S. In some twa ayrand Fulis with a fond fore, The tuquheit, and the gukkit gowk, and yede hiddle giddie, Rwischt byth to the Bard, and ruggit his bare; Callit him fairis thevisuen, to thrav in a widdie. Houlate, iii. 15.

That the word thevishek contains an allusion to the cry of this bird, appears from the use of it elsewhere. "The tbottom crity theuis nek, quhen the piettis clattirit." Compl. S. p. 60.

The name is probably meant to imitate the sound made by this bird; like Germ. kiiat; Sw. kouipa, E. pewet, Fr. dusshut, and S. synon. Peeweep, peesweep, q. v.

Tuqueheit storm. The designation given to some days of severe weather, which occur in March about the time of the re-appearance of the lapwing; viewed as the last storm of the winter season. S.

TURBOT, s. The name commonly given, in our markets, to halibut, S. See Sup.

"The fish on this part of the coast, are cod, ling, skate, kets, to halibut, S. See Sup."

"A species of galliard or gay dance; short and thick; Traeck, Turner-aside."

TURN, s. A piece of work of whatever kind; often a hand's turn. &c. To do the turn, s. To do the turn. 1. To perform any piece of work or business, S. The over-lord call doe all the turnis and affairs pertaining to the heire, and sall persew all his playes and actions for him," &c. Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 41, § 7. —"There was no pay to the waged horsemen and footmen, wherein stood the forces that were reposed in to do the turn." Mr. Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 229.

2. To be sufficient for any purpose; to give satisfaction, S.

Nor will sic aff-sets do the turn with me. Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

TURN, s. On the turn. 1. Applied to milk, beer, &c, to intimate that it is becoming acid. 2. The day's on the turn, the days begin to lengthen. S.

TURNER, s. A copper coin, formerly current in S., in value two pennies Scots money, and equivalent to a Bodle. See Sup.

"So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called two-penny pieces, boddies or turners, and also babees, containing sixpences, or half a shilling Scots, such as the English call halfpennies, began to be coined after the restoration, in the beginning of Charles II's reign." Intro. to Anderson's Diplom. p. 138. The learned writer is mistaken, in giving so late a date to the Turner. This coin was struck in the reign of James VI.

"—King Charles' turners, striken by the earl of Stirling, by virtue of the king's gift, were, by proclamation,—cried down from two pennies to one penny; king James' turners to pass for two pennies, because they were no less worth; and the kaird turners simplitic discharged, as false cuinizes." Spalding's Troubles, l. 197. V. also p. 217. Since Allan's death, nae body car'd For anes to speer how Scotia far'd, Nor plack nor thristled Nor turner-aside, to thraw in a weidie. To quench her drouth. Dr. Beatte's Address, Ross's Helenore.

KAIRD TURNERS. Counterfeit money issued by tinkers. S.

Rudd seems justly to observe, that "this name is taken from the French, who were used to call their gros, dernier [l. denier,] and doubles, Tournois, from the money coined with a great mixture of brass in the city of Tours." Ibid. p. 220. These were also current in S., on account of the friendship between the two nations. They have the inscription, Double Tournois, i.e. a Twopenny piece Tournois; of the reigns of Lewis XIII and XIV. Thus, their nominal value in S. was the same as in France. Their real value exceeded ours. For a French penny was, according to Cotgr., vo. Tournois, the tenth part of a penny Sterling, ours being only the twelfth.

TURNER-ASIDE's. One who deviates, or turns aside, from a particular course. S.

TURNE-PYK, Turnepeck, Turnpike, s. 1. The winding stair of a castle. 2. Any stair of a spiral form built without a house, and resembling one of the towers of a castle. S.

"A turnpike stair is the term used in Edinburgh, and over all Scotland, to denote a stair, of which the steps are built in a spiral form, like a screen [I. screw] winding round the same axis, in opposition to straight flights of steps, which are called scale stairs." Arnott's Hist. Edin. P. 246, N.

"The turnpike stair is the term used in Edinburgh, and over all Scotland, to denote a stair, of which the steps are built in a spiral form, like a screen [I. screw] winding round the same axis, in opposition to straight flights of steps, which are called scale stairs." Arnott's Hist. Edin. P. 246, N.

Thus the King accompanied only with the sayde Maister Alexander, comes forth of the chamber, passeth through the ende of the hall (where the noblemen and his Majesties servants were sitting at their dinner,) up a turnpeke." Account of Gowrie's Conspiracy, Cant's Hist. Facs. i. 196.

"But the Earl of Gowrye and his servants made them for another way up a quiet turnpeck, which was ever condemned before, and was only then left open (as appeared) for that purpose." Ibid. 202, 203.

Teut, torn, torn, signifies a tower, baecke, a pharos, a place for observation. But whether this be the origin, is doubtful.
TURRAS, s. To Ride to Turra.

TURN-TAIL, s.

TURNGREYS, s. A

TURN-SCREW, s. A screw-driver.

TURRIS, s.pl.

To TURSABLE.

adj.

TUSK, TURTOUR, TURTURE, TURSKIL, s.

TUSHLACH, COW-TUSHLACH, TUSCHE', TUSCHA.

S. A girdle, Dunbar. V.TISCHE.

*?

TURSE, To TUSH, v. n.

TURVES, TURVEN, 3. To take one's self off quickly; to march with ex-

pi.

TURS, TURSS, 3. To pack up in a bale or

bundle, as E. tussin, Fr. trouser, id. from Isl. trut, fasciculus, Belg. tross, sarcina.

2. To carry off hastily.

This jowell be gert turs in till Ingland.

Wallace, i. 128. MS.

A hundreth schippis, that ruther bur and ayr,

To turses their gud, in bawyn was lyand thar.

Ibid. vii. 1067. MS.

Fr. trouser also signifies to pluck or twitch up; Cotgr.

3. To take one's self off quickly; to march with ex-

pedition.

Thinly, and wyllis sal the nop bere away,

Norr hail skarthis yne do turs the bane fra vs

Vnto thy faderis bous the fale Anuus.


Thidder hail the peplil of Italia,

And all the land eik of Enotria,

And thare peticiouns gettis assoilyet here.

So evinly vpon my hand gan lycht,

And vnto me sche turnyt hir, full rycht.

Ibid. 207, 42.

4. To tursfurth, to bring out what has been kept in store.

Tursgurth furth ger; Wallace.

TURSKYTFURTH, s.

Deriving it from

tuyte, rostrum, and

os, oris, whence perhaps our

mowe, mouth. Belg. tool, signifies "a wry mouth;"

Sewel. V. Mow and Mowband.

Tut-mouthed occurs in a similar sense in E. Somner gives it as synon.

with great-lipped, when explaining A.S. wroc, bronchus. It is also expl. in the same manner by Seren.

Ibid. p. 254.

Isl. tutna, intumescere, tutam, tumour, and tutur, tum-idus, (G. Andr. p. 243.) seem to acknowledge the same fountain. Perhaps tui-s, rostrum beluinum, ibid. p. 297. is the s. synon, with Tussin.

TUTIE TATIE, TUTELE, TUTILL, TUTIVILLARIS, s.pl.

A designation given to a

female who is addicted to drinking. V. TOOT,  V. 2. and TOT-MUTE.

Sa mony racketts, sa mony ketch-e-pillariss,

Sic ballis, sic netchettis, and sic tutuillarias, —

Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

Lord Hailes observes from Januus, that things of no value were anciently called

titillia, as the term denoted rotten threads which fall from the distaff, and in general the vilest things of this description, which cheats imploped on the simple instead of valuable merchandise; Note, p. 254.

From the use of this word, however, although somewhat altered, in other places, I suspect that it is a personal designation.

In Kennedy's Flying, it is written tutevilliou1, Evergreen,
TWA

ii. 74. tutvillus, Edin. Edit. 1508. In a Poem in the
Bann, MS. describing Cocklebie's Feast, one of the guests is
a tutvillus. In another, ibid. p. 104, this designation is
given to an evil spirit.

It may bear the sense of rustic; and 1r. tuatanmail, tuatanvait, 
has precisely this signification; from tuat, id, and
this from tuath, a country. V. Lhuyd, vo. Rusticus.
TUTIVILLUS, s. V. TUTIVILLARIS. *?.

TUTLAR, s. Perhaps one who barters. *?.

TUT-MUTE, s. A muttering or grumbling between
TUTOR, s. A

adj.

TWA-FACED, TWA-BEAST-TREE, s. The

TWA-FALD, TWA-FAWLD, adj. 1. Double; two-fold, S.

——— Bot a stane,
That come fra hyacht, has hym oure-tane,
And two-fawld down it can hym bere,
And steckyd hym on his awyne spere.
Winytown, viii. 37. 151.

He has broke three ribs in that ane's side,
But and his collar bane;
He's laid him two fald ower his steed; 599

TWE

Bade him carry the tidings hame.
Mustrelsy, Border, i. 79.

2. The term is often used to denote a person bowed
down with age or infirmity. See Sup.
A.S. two-feald, Sw. twofall, duplex.

TWA-HANDED CRACK. A familiar conversation between
two persons, that which is held tête-à-tête. See S.

TWA-HANDIT SWORD. A two-handed sword.

TWA-HANDIT WORK. Work so imperfectly done at
first that it must be performed again.

TWA-HORSE-TREE, s. A strong swingle-tree stretcher
of a plough at which two horses draw.

TWA-LOFTED, adj. Having two stories.

TWA MEN. The Duemerei of Rome.

TWA part, Twaparte, two-thirds. See Sup.

—— The ferd buke of Eneadoun
Twiching the lufe and dede of Dido quene,
The taw part of hiss volume doth contenye.

Dougl. Virgil, Pref, 6, 9.

This mode of expression is still quite common, S.B. The
twa part and third, i. e. two-thirds, and the remaining one.

TWA-PART AND THIRD. The two-thirds of anything. S.

TWA-PENNIES, s. pl. An old copper coin; the third part

TWA-YEAR-AULD, TWA-YEAR-ALL, s. A heifer that is
two years old.

Twasum, adj. Two in company, or abreast; a twosome
dance. V. Sum. term. Also a s., a pair; a couple. S.

TWA-THREE, s. A few. S. q. two or three. See Sup.

TWAY, adj. Two. V. Twa.

TWAL, adj. Twelve, S.

And Alexandir the conqueroure,
That conqueryt Babilonye tour,
And all this warld of lenth and breid,
In twal yher, throw his douchty deid,
Wes synye destroyit throw pwsoune,
In his awyne hows, throw gret tressoune.


In MS., however, it is xii.

The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell
Some wee short hour ayont the twal. Burns, iii. 49.

Moes.G. twaih, twafid. id.

TWAL-HOURS, s. I. Twelve o'clock. 2. A luncheon or
nunccheon. Sometimes called eleven-hours, if taken early. S.

TWALPENNIES, s. A penny sterling; twelvepence S.

TWAL-PENNYWORTH, s. A twopence.

TWEL, s. The manufacture of cloth that is
wrought as described above, S. See S.

To TWASPUR, v. a. To gallop.

To TWELDLE, Tweel, v. a. To work cloth in such
a manner, that the woof appears to cross the warp
vertically, kersey-wove, S.

A.S. twaede, duplex; or tua, and dael, part.

TWEDDLIN, TWEDDLEN, s. Cloth that is tweedled; used
also as an adj.; as, tweedled sheets, sheets of cloth
wrought as described above, S. See Sup.

To TWEELE, Tweel, v. a. To weave cloth
diagonally.

To TWEEL, s. 1. The manufacture of cloth that is tweedled.
2. At times metaphor. in regard to literary composition.

He seems to understand the tweel
O' rustic rhyme.

Heener.— S.

TWEELE, adj. Of or belonging to cloth that is tweedled. S.


TWEEL, s. A quarrel; a broil. Syn. Tuilbie.

To TWEELIE, v. n. To contend.

TWEESH, prep. Betwixt. V. Atwesh, Betweesh, S.
T W I

TWIELD, s. A dispute. Syn. Twelvie. S.

TWELT, TWALT. Adj. The twelfth. adj.

To TWICHE, Twitch, v. a. 1. To touch, S.B.

"Thou art thrumbled and thrusted by the multitude, and yet thou speeris quha hes twitched thee." Bruce's Ser. Sac. J. 5. a.

2. To touch, metaphor.

Caxton, for dreid thy suld his lippis skaud, Durst neuer tuiche this vark for laik of knallage. Doug. Virgil, Pref. 7, 43.

Hence twitching, prep. touching, concerning. But twitching Virgillis honour and reverence, Quho euer contrary, I mon stand at defence. V. Twa Part.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 8, 6.

To TWICHE one out of thing. To circumvent; to obtain by cozening means. Syn. With E. Diddle. S.

To TWIG, v. a. To pull hastily, S.B. twitch, E. See S.

Let rantin billys tug the string, An' for anither mutchkin ring.——

Morrison's Poems, p. 78.

Both this and the E. v. twitch, also, twaeg, tweaking, to pinch, are evidently from A.S. twae-ian, vellicare, Germ. twicken, id.

TWIG, s. A quick pull; a twitch, S.

To TWIG, v. a. To put cross ropes on the thatch of a house. Twig-rape, s. A rope used for this purpose. S.

To TWIG, v. a. To cut the skin of a sheep in shearing. S.

TWYIS, adv. Twice.

To TWILT, v. a. To quit. S.

TWILT, s. A quilted bed-cover. S.

TYW, adj. In tyw, in twain; asunder.

The Sothran als war sundryth as in tyw, Bot that agayn to giddor some can wyn.

Wallace, iv. 637. MS.

Hys bow with hors sonnenis bendit he, Thar isn a takill set of sour tre; And tasand vp bis armes ser

Hys bow with hors sennonis bendit has he, Bot thai agayne to gidder sone can wyn.

The Sothron als war sundryt than
to make his first peticioun and prayere.

Doug. Virgil, 300, 2.

A.S. tuwen, twig, from tweeg, two. Moes.G. two has twain in the accus. Su.G.twaenae, the old feminine of twaa, The phrase occurs in another passage, which deserves our attention.

Wallace send Blayr, in his preistis weid, To warn the west, quhar freyndys had gret dreid, And als mony swine, and tydy qwyis. The King then wynkyt a litill wey; That at the tothyr fyr war then.

For Inglissmen that held thaim lang

That thai his fais war he wyst; Than thai agayne to giddor sone can wyn.

Wallace, i. 1237. MS.

This might, without any violence, signify in doubt, as A.S. twaen and twain denote doubt, hesitation; and twaen-an, to doubt. But it seems rather to mean aruder.

It may, however, be worth while to observe, that these terms are formed from twa, tweg, two, as Su.G. tweek-a, dubitate, from twaa; because, asibre remarks, the thoughts, in a state of hesitation, are as it were drawn into two parts. The same metaphor, he adds, prevails in almost all languages. Thus Her. T22, shanan, dubitate, is from w2, weni, duo; Gr. twain, dubium, &c, from w2; as Lat. ambigo, and dubile, from ambio and duo; Moes.G. twisen-on, haesitate, from twaa, in compos. tus; Belg. twante-len, Alem. zueh-on, id. from twee, and w2y.

To TWILL, v. a. To part; to separate.

Thre slew he thar, twa fleg with all their mycht Effir thar lord, but he was out of sycht, Takand the mure, or he and thai twyne.

Wallace, i. 420. MS.

T W I

Syne eftir thir, all sory and full of care, The thrid place haldis, and sail euermore, Gildies folk, that for disdene, wo, or fede, With thare awin handis wrocht thare self to dode, And irkit of the lyfe that thay war in Thare sueit saulis made fra the body tywyn.

Doug. Virgil, 179, 8.

To twyn with, is now used in the same sense, S.

My daddy is a canker'd earle.

He'll no twain wit his gear. Herd's Collection, ii. 64.

This may be immediately from Tywyn, q. v. A.S. twaen-an signifies separate, sejungere. The v. twyne, however, occurs in O.E.

We se alle day in place thing that a man wynnes, It is told purchace, whedir he it hold or twynnes.

R. Brunne, p. 86.

To TWIN, v. a. To tuin one out of thing, to deprive him of it, applied especially to solicitation or stratagem, as the mean of success, S.B.

To TWIN o' or of, v. a. To part from. S.

To TWIN, v. a. To empty; to throw out. V. Tume. S.

TWINE, s. Intricate vicissitude. S.

TWINE-SPINNER, s. A ropemaker. S.

To TWINE, v. a. To chastise. S.

To TWINGLE, v. n. To twine round.

TWYNRYS, s. pl. "Pincers; nippers; from twine, q. d. twainers." Rudd.

Oft with his richt hand sorchis he in vane, To rip the outgate of the wound sa wide, And for to selk the schaft on euer syde, Wyth his twynryys, and grippand turkes sle,

To thrust the heede, and draw furth pressis he. Doug. Virgil, 424, 7.

TWINTER, s. A beast that is two years old, S.

A. Bor.; corr. quarter.

Fyue twileris brintnyt he, as was the gyis, And als mony swine, and tydy qwyis.

Doug. Virgil, 130, 34.

A.S. tway-winter, duos annos natus. A cow of three years old was called tway-winter, triennis. Aelfr. Gl. See S.

TWIRK, s. A twitch.

TWYS, TWYS, s. Perhaps, a girdle or sash. S.

TWISCAR, TYSKER, s. A plaited or spade or Tuskar, q.v.

To TWISLE, v. a. To twist; to fold. V. Tussle. S.

TWIST, v. a. A twig; a small branch; Chaucer, id.

The King then wynkyt a litill wey; And slepyt nocht fail encreli;

And for to seik the schaft on euery syde, To thrist the heede, and draw furth pressis he.

Barbour, vii. 188. MS.

Ane vther small twit of ane tre I chest.

For to brek doune, the cavys to assay

Of this mater, that was unkown alway. Doug. Virgil, 68, 8.

Teut. twist, rami abscissi, ramalía; Kilian. Junius thinks that this may be deduced from twisten, duplicare, because such small branches are generally interwined.

TWYST, adv. Twice; the vulgar pronunciation. S.

To TWITCH, v. a. To touch. V. Twitch.

TWITCH, s. Touch; In a twitch, in a moment. S.

TWITTER. 1. "That part of a thread that is spun too small." Yarn is said to be twined to twitter yarn, when twined too small, S. Hence, to twitter yarn, to spin it unequally, A. Bor. Ray. See Sup.
VAD

2. It is transferred to any person or thing that is slender or feeble. It is said of a lank delicate girl; “She’s a mere twitter,” S.

“Are you as small as the twitter of a twin’d rusky;” S. Prov. Kelly, p. 395. V. Rusky.

Can it be allied to A.S. tyddr, fragilis, debilis? Twittery, adj. Slender; properly, spun very small. S.

TWO-PENNY, s. A weak kind of beer, sold at twopence the Scots pint, or two quarts, S.

They make their own malt, and brew it into that kind of drink called Two-penny, which, till debased in consequence of multiplied taxes, was long the favourite liquor of all ranks of people in Dundee.” Dundee, Statist. Acc. viii. 250. Hence, Two-penny, (or Tippeny-) house, S. An alehouse, S.

TWO-LADDER, V. Doir and Toldour. S.

TO TWUSSLE, v. a. Perhaps a dimin. from Twist, v. S.

VAI

The name of this cloth is not unknown in some counties in E. “Woadmel. A coarse hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, and brought from thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk.” Grose’s Prov. Gl. V. Wadmal, Ibre, vo. Wad.


VAGET, part. pr. Vageit men, mercenary troops.

In the battle was slain Archibald Earl of Murray, with divers other gentlemen, vageit men and commons.” Pitscottie, p. 55. V. VAGEOUR.

VAGER, VAGEOUR, s. A mercenary soldier. V. VAGEOUR.

VAGGLE, s. A place where meat is hung for the purpose of being smoked. S.

To VAGUE, v. n. To roam. V. VAIG.

VAGING, s. The habit of strolling idly. S.

To VAIG, v. n. 1. To wander; to roam. Vagit, pret.

“Quhen Metellus hed vagit vp and doune there ane large, and had put his host and army in ignorance, and his enemies in error, edfer dierse turnand courses athourth the cuntre, he returrit suddandlye to the forsaid toune of Tribis, and laid ane sege about it or his enemies var aduertest to mak defens.” Compl. S. p. 172.

The v. is still used, but especially as denoting idle wandering, S. as strawaig also is.

2. Metaph. applied to discourse.

“The King should be judge, if a minister vaig from his text in the pulpit.” Mr. J. Melvill’s MS. Mem. p. 323.


VAIGL, s. A wandering fellow; a vagrant.

VAIGER, s. A stroller. See Sup.

“An act against vaigers [strollers] from their own ministers—was the committee without a contrary voice.” Ballie’s Lett. ii. 257. V. the v.

VAIGLE, s. A peg to which stalled cattle are fixed. S.

To VAIG, VAICK, WAKE, v. a. To be vacant; to be unoccupied.

“Se we noch daylie be experience, gyfe ane benefice vaick, the gret men of the realme wyll bave it for temporall reward?” Kennedy of Crosraguell, pp. 79, 80.

“When all these—are provided, it is thought some thousands of churches must vaik for want of men.” Ballie’s Lett. ii. 55.

V. U.

V, in some of our old printed books, is invariably used for W; as in the Complaynt of Scotland. It is not therefore to be supposed that W was pron. V; or that it was even written in this manner. In MSS. these letters are properly distinguished. Often indeed W is written instead of V or U; as in greynys for greys, griefes, lewys for leyes, lives. When it is thus used as a vowel, Mr. Macpherson has marked it with two dots, in this manner, W; to distinguish it from W consonant.

The reason why V is substituted in some old books for W, most probably is, that as this letter is not used by the French, these were either printed in France, or, although the product of the Scottish press, executed either by Fr. compositors, or with Fr. types. It may be observed that in S. books printed in France, even where W is used, great awkwardness appears. The capital letter is frequently printed in France, even where W is used, great awkwardness appears. The capital letter is frequently inserted in the middle of the word. In other instances, for want of the proper letter, v. is doubled: The words, therefore, printed with V as the initial letter, will in general be found under W.

VACANCE, s. Vacation; applied to courts, schools, &c.

VAD, s. Woad, a plant used by dyers.

VADMELL, s. A species of woollen cloth, manufactured and worn in the Orkneys.

“The old men and women are just in the style of their forefathers. As they are sprung from the Norwegians, they still continue to wear good strong black clothes without dying, called by the ancient Norse, Vadmell, and by them wrought in a loom called Upstregang; but now wrought in the common manner.” P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xiv. 326.

I, s. vadmal, pannus rusticus, seu vulgaris, Burillum, trilix, a vad; G. Andr. 244. According to Verel, it is comp. of vad, textum, and mal, mensuratorum vel mensurandum. The Vadmal web in Iceland is legally twenty-four ells, in Denmark only twenty; G. Andr. p. 250.

This cloth must be often at least, what we call in S. tweedled. For it is also denominated Shaktvadmal, pannus vilior obliquis filis textum; Verel. p. 292. Shakt has the same meaning with S. shacht. V. Shach.
Thare than wahyd the Papy se;
And choysyn syne til it wes he.

Wyntoun, v. 12, 1186.

Fr. vougeur, Lat. vacare.

To Vaick on, v. a. To attend to; to be exercised in.

To VAIL, VALE, v. a. To make obeisance; to bow.

The quhilk stude up, and rich [rich] wysele did vail Unto the King, and thus began his taill.

Priests of Pebbils, S. P. R. i. 12.

—Before Cupide, vailing his cappe a lite,
Speris the cause of that vocacion.

Henryson’s Test. Cresseide, Chron., S. P. i. 165.

This v. has perhaps been formed as primarily denoting the obeisance made by servants, when they expected a vail or vail, i. e. a gratuity from visitors. Johnes derives this from avail, profit, or Lat. vale, farewell. Perhaps from Fr. veiller, to watch, studiously to attend.

VAIL YEAN T, adj. Valid; available. To the avail of.

VAIL YE QUOD VAIL YE. “At all adventure, be the avail as it will;” Rudd.

Syne perdoun me sat sa fer in my lycht,
And I sal help to smore your faut, leif brother,
Thus vail ye quod vail ye, ilk gade dede helps theur.
Doug. Virgil, Proli. 272, 38.

Fr. vaille que vaille, Lat. vacat quantum valere potest.

Does not the phrase, as used by Doug., rather seem exactly analogous to the Lat., as signifying, “as far as possible, as far as it can go?” Does not the phrase, as used by Doug., rather seem exactly analogus to the Lat., as signifying, “as far as possible, as far as it can go?”

The sense is evidently the same, in the following passage.

But that wald, upon makyn wyys,
Ische till assaile thaim in fechting,
Till coweryt war the nobill King,
Bot and othir wald thaim assailelye,
That wald defend wysele quod wysele.

Barbour, ix. 147. MS.

i. e. “As far as their power could avail them.”

VAILLIS, s. pl. Apparently, veils.

VAIRSCALL, VAIR-STAW, s. Perhaps, a stall for wares.

VAIR TIE, adj. Early. V. VERTIE.

To VAKE, v. a. To watch; to observe; to study. Lat. vacare.

All day scho sittis vakand beselys,
Apoun the top of nobillis houses, to spy.

Doug. Virgil, 106, 23.

VALABIL, adj. Available; or of value.

VALAWIS, adj. Profuse; lavish.

VALE, s. The gunwale of a vessel.

His wattyr hewit bote, haw as the se,
Towart thame turnis and addressis he,
And gan approch yto the bra in hass,
Syne vahir saulis expellit has and chaist
Forth of his bate, quhilk sat endlangis the furth of his bate,
He strekis sone his airis, and grathis his sale.

V. Wait.

Doug. Virgil, 178, 6.

To VALE, v. n. To descend.

Ensample (quod sche) tak of this tofare,
That foro my quhale be rolis as a ball,
For the nature of it is euermore
After an bicht to vale, and gave a fall.

It seems distr. from Fr. develler, id.

VALE, s. 1. Avail; weight. 2. Worth; value.

VALENTINE, s. 1. A billet, which is folded in a particular way, and sent by one young person to another, on St. Valentine’s day, the 14th of February.

The term, as used in E., would seem to be confined to persons. Thus Valentines are defined by Blount: “Either saints chosen for special patrons for a year, according to the use of the Romanists, or men or women chosen for special loving friends by an ancient custom upon St. Valentine’s day.” Glossograph.

2. Transferred to the sealed letters sent by royal authority, to chieftains, landholders, &c. for the purpose of apprehending disorderly persons.

“The that the Justice-Clerk sall twice in the yeir,—procur the Kinges Majesties close Valentines, to be sent to the Maisters, Landis-lords, Bailsies and Chieftaines of all notable limmers and thieves, charging to present them, outter before his Majesties self, or before the Justice, and his deputes, at the day and place to be appoynted, to underly the lawes, conforme to the lawes and generall bande, and under the paines contained in the same, and to try qubat obedience betis schawin be the persones, quhoom unto the saide Valentines sall be directed.” Acts, Ja. VI. 1557, c. 103.

This St. Valentine is called “preist and mart[y]r at Rome vnder Claudius;” Hamilton’s Catechisme, Calendar. For what reason he was chosen to preside over Friendship, I cannot pretend to say.

VALVOUSE, s. An oblong chest, especially for holding grain; a hutch or bin.

VALIABILL, adj. Valid; available.

VALICOT, s. Sark valicot appears to signify a shift made of flannel or plaizing. Syn. Wylecot, q. v. S.

VALIENCIE, s. Strength; hardihood.

VALISIES, s. pl. Saddlebags, S. wallcees.

“The country people watched them when they were alone, or but few together, and sometimes robbed them of their horses, sometimes of their valises and luggage.” Hume’s Hist. Doug. p. 95. V. Wallcees.

VALLOUS, VELL OUS, s. Velvet.

VALOUR, VALURE, s. Value, Skene; Fr. valeur.

“Quehen any man is adjudged and decerned to be the native or bond-man to any maister; the maister may—take fra him all his gudes and geir, vntill the valour of foure pennis.” Quon. Attach. c. 56. s. 7.

VALTER, s. Water.

VALUEDOM, s. Value; worth.

To VAMPAR, v. a. To make an ostentatious appearance, S. A. perhaps corr. from E. vapour.

VANDIE, adj. Ostentatious.—VANDIE, s. A vain, vaunting, self-conceited fellow; a bragadocio.

VANE, s. 1. A vein.

Be this the Quene, with heuy thochtis vsound,
In evry vane nurisis the grene wound.

Doug. Virgil, 99, 16.

2. A fibre, or shoot.

Welcum the lورد of lich, and lamp of day,
Welcum fosterare of tendir herbis grene,
Welcum quhikkyynnar of flurist floriss schene,
Welcum support of euery rute and vane,
Welcum confort of all kind frute and grane.

Doug. Virgil, Proli. 403, 40.

Up has sche pullit Dictam, the herbe sweite,
Of leuis rank, rypit, and wounder fare,
Wyth sproutis, spraingis, and vane ouer al qhare.

Ibid. 424, 28.

This seems merely a metaphor. Use of the same term.

VANE-ORGANIS, s. pl.

To be a leiche he fenyth him thair;
Qubilk mony a man might rew evmair;
For he left nowthir sick nor sair
Unelan, or he hyne yeid.

Vane-organis he full cleely carvit.

Dunkar, Bonnaytne Poems, p. 19.

Lord Hailes conjectures that this may denote the veins
VARLOT, VERLOT, VARLET, s. A
adj. VARIANT, VATOSSE, s. A
VARDINGAR, To VARY, VAIRIE, To
VANQUISH,*. A disease of sheep, S.
VANIT. VANYT, Veines organiques,
especially affecting the brain. Mutilatio sanitatis, prae-
observed, however, that Isl.
insertim in cerebro. And Andr. as a disease of sheep. He  indeed describes it as
void of all nourishment,
awaited, that they will never leave it till they die of
misere, quhat maledictione, or quhat vengeance is this that
fast stikkis scho, choppand hard quhynnis in hye,
And on the scharp skellyis, to hir
wanst, quhat vengeance is this. And on the sharp scissors, to your
smate with sic far, the airis in fدراس lip.
Dr. Leyden justly observes that Isl. van signifiyes want,
privation, as Moes. G. wan, A.S. waana; wanian, to want.
Gl. Compl. V. WANE.
VANIT, VANYT, port. pa. Veined, or waved. S.
VANQUISH, s. A disease of sheep, S. Pine, &c. See S.
"The peculiar disadvantages of it are,—the pernicious
quality of a species of grass to the health of the sheep in
2 or 3 farms on the side of the Dee, infesting them with a
disease called the Vanquisch, i. e. it weakens, wastes, and
would at last kill them, unless removed to another farm;
but [they] are no sooner removed than they recover their
health, and gradually their strength and fatness. This
disease is of a different nature from the Rot; for rotten
sheep put upon these farms (I am told) often recover."
"In one or two farms a disease also prevails termed the
Vanquisch. It arises from feeding on dry barren moss,
voil of all nourishment, to which the creatures are so
attached, that they will never leave it till they die of
emaciation. In this disease the beasts usually become red."
P. Carsefain, Kirkcudb, Statist. Acc. v. 518.
In these quotations, the designation of this disease is
evidently viewed as borrowed from the E. v. It may be
observed, however, that Isl. vanke is mentioned by G.
Andr. as a disease of sheep. He indeed describes it as
especially affecting the brain. Mutulatio sanitatis, prae-
serum in cerebro. Vanadr, Laeus sanitare cerebr.;
ovibus accedit; Lex. p. 247.
To VANT, s. a. To want. S.
VANTOSE, s. A cupping-glass.
VARDINGARD, s. A farthingale.
To VARY, VAIRIE, v. a. Applied to one who exhibits the
first symptoms of delirium, as the effects of bodily
disorder as, "I observe him vairieyn the day." S.
VARIANT, adj. Variable, Fr.
____ The remnant
That menen well, and are not curiat.
For otheris gill are suspect of  vntrouth.
King's Quair, iv. 14.
VARLET,*. s. A wizard or warlock. S.
VARLOT, VERLOT, s. 1. An inferior servant.
The Bishops first, with Prelats and Abbottis,
With thair Clarks, servants and Varlotis;
Into ane hall, was large, richt lie, and hudge,
Thir Prelats all richt lustlie couth ludge.
Priests of Peblis, S.P.R. i. 5.

VAU

2. It sometimes particularly denotes a groom.
The bissy knapis and vallots of his stabl
About thaym stude, ful yape and seruliall.

Doug. Virgil, 409, 19.
Menage considers this as the same with Fr. valet, originally
written vallot. These terms are accordingly used
promiscuously in O.Fr. writings. V. Du Cange. Fauletis.
Tiro, operarius mercenarius. Bullet gives vaulet as an
Arm. word of the same sense; deriving valet from it.
Some, however, have viewed valet as a dimin. from
Su.G. war, Germ. wer, Lat. vir, a man; as it does not
merely denote a servant, but a stripuling.
Rudd. observes that E. valet "of old was taken in a
good sense for yeomen and yeomen servants, as in a re-
pealed Stat. 20 of Rich. II. of England." Varlet, jeune
homme, jeune galant; Gl. Rom. de la Rose.
VARSTAY, s. Meaning doubtful. V. VAIRSCALL. S.
VASIS, VASQUINE, s. A.
In Inventories; unexplained, S.
VASKENE, VASQUINE, s. Perhaps, a Petticoat or kirtle.
VASSALAGE, VASSALLAGE, s. 1. Any great achieve-
ment.
"Ane knyght of Ingland inteyndyng to do ane hardy
vassalage come on ane swift hors out of the castell but
Sa weile defendyt he his men
That quha sa euir had seyne him then
Prove sa worthely wassalage,
And turn sa oft sythis the wisage,
He eaid sa he awcht well to be
A king of a gret rewet.
Barbour, iii. 57. MS.
2. Fortitude ; valour. See Sup.
"This Alexander Carron be his singular vassallage slew
sindry of thir conspiratouris with ane crukit swerd afore
the King, & was callit thairfore Shringouer, that is to say,
ane charp fechtir." Bellend. B. xii. c. 15. Oh singula-
rem virtutem; Boeth.
War he nocht owtrageousily hardy,
He had nocht wanabeslyt
Sa smerty sene heis awantage.
I drede that his gret vassalage,
And his travaill, may bring till end
That at men quhile full litill kend.
Barbour, vi. 22. MS.
Fr. vassalage is used in the old romances, as denoting
valour; and, a valiant or worthy deed; Cotgr. The rea-
tory service, and these were best rewarded, who signalized
themselves by their valour: the same way as
Arm. word of the same sense; deriving
valetage, as denoting
2. It sometimes particularly denotes a groom.
The bissy knapis and vallots of his stabl
About thaym stude, ful yape and seruliall.

Doug. Virgil, 409, 19.
Menage considers this as the same with Fr. valet, originally
written vallot. These terms are accordingly used
promiscuously in O.Fr. writings. V. Du Cange. Fauletis.
Tiro, operarius mercenarius. Bullet gives vaulet as an
Arm. word of the same sense; deriving valet from it.
Some, however, have viewed valet as a dimin. from
Su.G. war, Germ. wer, Lat. vir, a man; as it does not
merely denote a servant, but a stripuling.
Rudd. observes that E. valet "of old was taken in a
good sense for yeomen and yeomen servants, as in a re-
pealed Stat. 20 of Rich. II. of England." Varlet, jeune
homme, jeune galant; Gl. Rom. de la Rose.
VARSTAY, s. Meaning doubtful. V. VAIRSCALL. S.
VASIS, VASQUINE, s. A.
In Inventories; unexplained, S.
VASKENE, VASQUINE, s. Perhaps, a Petticoat or kirtle.
VASSALAGE, VASSALLAGE, s. 1. Any great achieve-
ment.
"Ane knyght of Ingland inteyndyng to do ane hardy
vassalage come on ane swift hors out of the castell but
Sa weile defendyt he his men
That quha sa euir had seyne him then
Prove sa worthely wassalage,
And turn sa oft sythis the wisage,
He eaid sa he awcht well to be
A king of a gret rewet.
Barbour, iii. 57. MS.
2. Fortitude ; valour. See Sup.
"This Alexander Carron be his singular vassallage slew
sindry of thir conspiratouris with ane crukit swerd afore
the King, & was callit thairfore Shringouer, that is to say,
ane charp fechtir." Bellend. B. xii. c. 15. Oh singula-
rem virtutem; Boeth.
War he nocht owtrageousily hardy,
He had nocht wanabeslyt
Sa smerty sene heis awantage.
I drede that his gret vassalage,
And his travaill, may bring till end
That at men quhile full litill kend.
Barbour, vi. 22. MS.
Fr. vassalage is used in the old romances, as denoting
valour; and, a valiant or worthy deed; Cotgr. The rea-
tory service, and these were best rewarded, who signalized
themselves by their valour: the same way as
Miles and Knight came to be titles of honour."
Wachtier views vassal as a dimin. from L.B. vassus, a
client, a dependant; and this he deduces from C.B. guas,
a servant. Verel. derives it from Isl. veislumen, feudorarii,
from veilsa, a feast. Hence veislumen, those who were
bound to serve such as sat at a feast, which was the duty
imposed on feudatories by the ancient Goths. V. Seren.
VAST, s. A great quantity or number; as, "He has a
vast o' ground;" "They keep a
vast o' servants." S.
To VAUCE, v. a. To stab; to kill.
Hidder belife sal cum cruell Pirrus,
Qahlik vaucye the son before the faderis face,
And gorris the fader at the altere but grace.
Doug. Virgil, 61, 4.
"From Fr. fause, pierced, run or thrust through, foaus
vel conciussus; vel a fucher, to mow, cut down, as the
Lat. dentere caput ense;" Rudd.
VAUDIE, WADY, adj. 1. Gay; showy, S.B. used in
the same sense with E. gaudy. Airy; cheerful. See S.
2. Vain, Aberd.

Thou all the giglets, young and gaudy,
Sware ——— I might be wady—.
Forbes's Domnie Depos'd, p. 40.

3. It sometimes denotes anything great or uncommon, Ang.

This, I suppose, is from the show made, or the attention attracted, by an object of this description.

E. gaudy seems the same with our gaudie, with this difference, that the latter retains the Goth, form. Skinner derives the former from Lat. gaud-ere, to rejoice, or Fr. gaude, a yellow flower. Gaude, however, according to Cotgr., denotes the stalk of a certain plant which produces a yellow dye. Seren. derives gaudy from Isl. gaud, the name given to God by the pagan Goths; used, after the introduction of Christianity, to denote a thing of nought. Belg. woydch might be viewed as allied to our term, as it signifies, taudry, flaunting; Sewel.

VAUENGEOUR, s. A vagabond; one who strolls about idly; a Woffie.

— To cause idil men vaungeoirts to laubour for their leuing for the eschewing of vicis and idilnes, and for the thought expedient," &c. Acts, Ja. II. 1493. c. 81. Edit. 1566.

L.B. wayv-iare, relinque. V. Waff.

VAUNTY, adj. Dwarfish. V. VOWBET. *?.

Ubiquitous. V. WAIF.

VAUNTY, adj. Boastful, S. Fr. vanteux.

Altho' my father was nae laird,
'Tis daffin to be vaunty.
He keepyt ay a good kail-yard,
A ha' house and a pantry.—Ritsone's S. Songs, i, 182.
Fr. se vaunter, to vaunt. The adj. is used in the form of vanteux.

UBIT, adj. pron. as oobit. Dwarfish. V. VOWBET. S. UCHIE, s. An ooch, or ornament of gold.

UDAL, adj. A term applied to lands held by uninterrupted succession, without any original charter, and without subjection to feudal service, or the acknowledgment of any superior.

"Previously to that aera [the Reformation,] the lands' heirs, like those in the eastern countries, seem to have acknowledged no superior, nor to have been held by any tenure, but were called odal or udal lands; the characteristic of which is, that they are subject to no feudal service, nor held of any superior.—The holders of these lands, or, what is the same thing, the proprietors of them were, of all men, reckoned the most honourable. Hence, the frequent mention that is made, not only in the celebrated Danish historian [Torfaeus], and in the noted deduction so often quoted [Wallace's Diplomas,] but even in the elegant Latin historian of Scotland [Buchanan,] of the Proceres Orcadum, or the nobles of Orkney. This appellation, however, could not have been bestowed on all the proprietors of this description, who seem to have been very numerous, but was probably confined principally to the earls, their relations and connexions, who held their lands in this manner." Barry's Orkney, p. 219.

This term has been viewed as synon. with allodial.

— "These udal or allodial lands are directly opposed to fees or feus, which are always subject to a rental or feuduity to a superior, to which the other never were, but only paid tithe, which appears to have been exacted from almost all lands whatever; and scat, which, in the language of the mother country, is said to signify tribute, land-tax or ground-subsidy." Ibid.

"It is very probable that all the lands in Shetland were allodial or udal. The proprietor had no right to shew but uninterrupted succession." P. Aithing, Shetl. Statist. Acc. vii. 384.

The idea attached to udal corresponds to the signification of allodial.

"Allodial subjects, or subjects granted in allode, are opposed to feus. By these are understood lands or goods enjoyed by the owner independent of any superior, or without any feudal homage." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. T. 3. s. 8.

Udal property has, in one instance, been distinguished from allodial, but, as would seem, improperly.

"There are three kinds of tenure of land in Scotland. First, the Feudal.—Secondly, the Allodial, which in the German language signifies free, without paying any quit rent, or having a superior; and Thirdly, the Udal, being a right complete without writing; this obtains in Orkney and Zetland, and in the buildings of the Four Towns of the parish of Lochmaben.—The lands of Four Towns were granted by one of our kings to his household servants, or garrison of the castle, and the property of each being small, they were allowed, as a kind of indulgence, to hold it without the necessity of charter and sasine, bare possession being a sufficient title. The tenants pay a small rent to the Viscount of Stormont, but have no charter or sasine from him. The property of these lands is transferred from one person to another, by deed, and without possession only; but they must be entered in the rental in Lord Stormont's rental-book, which is done without fee or reward." P. Lochmaben, Dunfr. Statist. Acc. vii. 239.

The small rent paid to Lord Stormont may have been equivalent to the scat mentioned above, although afterwards consigned to a subject; otherwise, these towns cannot strictly be viewed as udal property.

In like manner, "some of the udal lands [in Orkney] pay a small proportion of yearly rent to the King, and to the kirk; and some of them do not pay any thing to the one or to the other." P. Stronosay, Statist. Acc. xx. 393.

Allodial property has thus been distinguished from udal, on the ground that the latter implies "a right complete without writing." But this appears to have been merely a local peculiarity of possessions of the udal kind, forming no essential difference between them and those called allodial.

Erskine, when speaking of "the udal right of the stewartry of Orkney," and the lands says: "Wachter observes that these islands were first transferred from the crown of Denmark to that of Scotland, the right of their lands was held by natural possession, and might be proved by witnesses, without any title in writing; which had probably been their law formerly, while they were subject to Denmark; and to this day, the lands, the proprietors of which have never applied to the sovereign, or those deriving right from him, for charters, are enjoyed in this manner; but where the right of lands in that stewartry has once been constituted by charter and seisin, the lands must from that period be governed by the common feudal rules; except church-lands, whose valuation is no higher than L20 Scots, the proprietors of which are allowed, by 1690, c. 22, to enjoy their property by the udal right, without the necessity of renewing their infestments." Ersk. ubi sup.

There is no good reason to doubt that allodial and udal are originally one term. Erskine indeed has observed, that the former is probably derived from a, privativa, and leode, or teude, a German vocable used in the middle ages for vassal, or fidelis, (from whence the term fidei probably draws its origina;) for the proprietor of allodial subjects is laid under no obligations of fidelity to a superior." Instit. ubi sup.

Our learned countryman, Dr. Robertson, has adopted Wachter's etymology. "Aloede," he says, "or allodium, is compounded of the German particle an and lot, i.e. land obtained by lot. Wachter, Gloss. Germ. voc. Allodium,
It appears by the authorities produced by him and by Du Cange, voc. Sors, that the northern nations divided the lands which they had conquered in this manner. *Feodum* is compounded of *od* possession or estate, and *feo*, wages, pay; intimating that it was stipendiary, and granted as a recompense for service. Wachter, ibid. *voc. feodum*, p. 441."


"Odal, according to Wormius, "denotes hereditary goods, or *graedias libera,* subjected to no servitude; to which *fenda* [S. *few*] are opposed, as lying under this bondage. This word," he says, "agrees with *Alodium,* which denotes an inheritance derived from ancestors, and inseparable from the family. Hence *Haldari,* those who held inheritances of this kind, and could enter into agreements with respect to their possessions, without consulting their lords." Mon. Danic. p. 507, 508.

The basis of the term *odal, udal,* undoubtedly is Su.G. *od,* anc. *aud, oed,* possession. This is analogous to the etymology of *Feodum* given by Robertson. It is rather surprising, that it did not occur to the learned writer, that this etymology *feodum* rendered that which gives of itself extremely suspicious, it being rash to suppose that both these terms would contain a reference to the mode of possession.

There is more difficulty in determining the origin of the termination. It has been supposed, with considerable probability, that it is from *ald-ar, aetias, antiquitas,* Germ. *alt, old,* as denoting ancient possession. Accordingly, Su.G. *odelford* signifies that which has been long in possession; *odalsmadr,* a man who possesses an ancient property; *odalboren,* one who has by his birth the possession of an ancient property; *odalby,* a primitive and ancient village, i.e. one built by the first inhabitants of a country, as distinguished from those erected in later times. Obricien, and after him General Vallancey, says, that *tr. alud,* ancient, is the original, upon which the Lat. *allodium,* signifying ancient property, hath been formed." Verelius, perhaps with greater probability, derives *allodium* from *all,* omnis, and *aud,* possession, plena et totalis possessio, q. as excluding any superior. *Ind. vo. Luta,* p. 163.

"Some have supposed that *al* is contr. from *Su.G., adal,* noble. But there is a possibility, that, notwithstanding the change of the vowels, *adel* and *odal* may have been originally the same. This might seem to be confirmed, not only from the A.S. synonyme being sometimes written *oetheal,* but from its also signifying, patria, regio. The presumption, however, is still stronger from the Isl. term *odalboren,* nobly born, being so similar to *Su.G., adalboren,* and A.S. *aethelboren,* which have precisely the same signification. Alem. *adalteri* is expl. as synon. with *aldo,* *Alodium* noble, *adali* noble, hereditas et possessio libera et exnuta; Schilt. *Gl. vo. Adalh,* p. 10.

"If this conjecture be well-founded, A.S. *aethel* has originally conveyed the idea of one who had an *allodial* property, or who acknowledged no superior. V. *Aethel.*

"From a comparison," it has been observed, "between the laws as to *udal* property was inherited, sold, redeemed, or transmitted from one person to another, and some of the Mosical institutions mentioned in Scripture, some have imagined that the former were derived from the latter; and indeed it must be confessed that there are between them many striking points of resemblance." Barry's Orkney, p. 219.

"We cannot with certainty, however, trace it any farther back than to the irruption of the barbarous nations into the provinces of the Roman empire. The account which the elegant historian, formerly quoted, gives of the origin of *allodial* property, may be viewed as equally applicable to this. "Upon settling in the countries which they had subdued, the victorious troops divided the conquered lands. That portion which fell to every soldier, he seized as a recompense due to his valour, as a settlement acquired by his own sword. He took possession of it as a freeman in full property. He enjoyed it during his life, and could dispose of it at pleasure; or transmit it as an inheritance to his children. Thus property in land became fixed. It was at the same time *allodial,* i.e. the possessor had the entire right of property and dominion; he held of no sovereign or superior lord, to whom he was bound to do homage, and perform service." Hist. Charles V. Vol. I. p. 256.

"This mode of holding property seems to have been introduced into the Orkney islands immediately from Norway, during their subjection to that country, or to Earls of Norwegian extraction. In Norway, it is said, feudal tenures were not known. V. Barry, p. 218.

"Different attempts were made to wrest this right from the inhabitants of the Orkneys. Harold Harfager, about the beginning of the tenth century, commanded Earl Einar and all the inhabitants of Orkey to pay him sixty marks of gold. The landholders reckoning the fine too great, the Earl obtained this condition for them, that he should himself pay the whole fine, *oc ygilh hang eignaz tha odol i eynonom,* omnia in insulis bona allodialis vicinim. *obtenturos,* and that he should hold, in return, all the *udal* property in the islands." Long after, *ar Jarlar* *atto odol ol,* "the Earls possessed all the udal property in the Orkneys, till Sigurd the son of Lewis restored it to the owners," Heimskr. *ap. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand.,* p. 11.

Harold Harfager had acted the same part in Norway, as did Einar in Orkey. We learn accordingly, that when his son Hacon succeeded him, it was reported that in all respects he was such a prince as Harold, "with this single exception, that whereas Harold greatly oppressed all the subjects, Hacon desired to live on good terms with them, *oc baned at gefa baendo odol sin,* having promised to the possessors of land the restitution of their allodial rights, of which Harold had deprived them." Ibid, p. 62.

"It is to be observed, that although *bonodom* and *baendorim* occur in the original here, and are rendered in the Lat. version, *colonii,* the terms are not to be understood as denoting what we now call farmers. For, as we learn from Ihe, *bonde,* in one of its senses, denotes the possessor of his own inheritance, as distinguished from *Landbo,* *Bryt,* &c., which signify one who cultivates the land of another, paying rent, or a certain part of the produce, in return. V. *Husband.*

"The Udal-men with us were likewise called Rothmen or Roythmen, i.e. Self-holders, or men holding in their own right, by way of contradistinction to feudatories." Faa's Grievances, p. 105.

There are six *udelars* in Deerness, persons whose property, in some parts of Orkney, is small, as, if let to a tenant, "he would scarcely draw above a tub of bear, that is, about a shilling yearly rent." P. St. Andrews, Orku. Statist. *Acc. xx.* 260.

"They are occupied, at least some of them, by men here called *udellers,* who are little proprietors of land, that has
never been held by the feudal tenure, nor subjected to either service or payment to any superior." Barry's Orkney, p. 28.

The smallness of the property of these landholders in our times is thus accounted for:

"As these udallers divided their lands among all their children, (the son got two merks, and the daughter one; hence the sister part, a common proverb in Shetland to this day,) the possessions soon became trifling, and were swallowed up by great men, generally strangers, many of whom acquired estates in a very short time." P. Athsting, Shell, Statist, Acc. vii. 564.

Had Dr. Barry attended to this cause of the gradual diminution of the property of these landholders, in proportion to the increase of their number, he would have seen no reason for supposing, that the appellation of Proceres, or nobles, "could not have been bestowed on all the proprietors of this description,—but was probably confined to the earls, their relations and connexions."

Eagerness for political influence has greatly contributed to diminish the number of udallers, as none of this description can vote for a member of Parliament. This is to be viewed as another reason, why, in the present time, the udal rights are to be found attached only to inconsiderable possessions. For as there are not "any persons of note, any more than of extensive property," to be found at present among that class of proprietors, "we are assured, that all of that description have long ago relinquished their ancient udal rights, and hold their lands by the same tenures as those of the same rank in other parts of the kingdom." Barry's Orkney, p. 220. V. Udal.

UDDER-CLAP, s. A scirrous tumour affecting the udder of ewes, from an unexpected return of milk. S. To UDDER-LOCK, v. a. To pluck the wool from the udders of ewes, to allow the lambs free access to the teats; also for the sake of cleanliness. S. Udder-locks, s. pl. The wool thus plucked off. S. VDER, WDER. Often used in the sense of other. V. Uther.

WDERMAIR, o. d. Moreover. S. VEADGE, s. Voyage. S. VEAL, s. Used for a calf. V. Veil. S. VEAND, adj. Superannuated. S. VEEF, adj. Brisk; lively; the same with Vee, q. v. V. VEEM, s. A close heat over the body, with redness in the face, and perspiration. Inveem, exalted in spirits. S. VEES, s. Some kind of disease.

—The weem-ill, the wild-fire, the vomit, & the weeds. V. Feyk. Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. lii. 14.

Teut. aest signifies delirium; Isl. aas, tumultuarious impetus et gestus, from vasa, cum impetu ferri. But as, in this poem, there is a strange mixture of the diseases of man and beast, it may rather be corr. from E. "It is affirmed by the fishermen, that there are 15 or 16 different kinds fit for the table, among which there is one that, from every information that can be obtained, is peculiar to that loch [Lochmaben], as it is to be found nowhere else in Britain." It is called the Vendise or Vendoice, some say from Vendois in France, as being brought from thence by one of the Jameses, which is not very probable, as it is found by experience to die the moment that it is introduced into the islands in «»'-time, i. e. the spring, almost all the pregnant sheep take to running, and run till they fall down dead. On inquiry, I found that this was only in holms." Neill's Tour, p. 58.

The radical term seems to have been very generally diffused.

Isl. nor, Su G. waar, Lat. ner, Gr. πηρι, Gael. earrach, id. One writer, I find, ascribes an Egyptian origin to this word. The Egyptians, he says, having no occasion for any kind of manure, because the land was sufficiently fertilized by the overflowing of the Nile, "it was ordered, that all the rotten straw, mouldy corn, dung, &c. should be gathered and set on fire the first of February.—This day, called the lighted wisps and fires, or, the feast of the purification of the air, was proclaimed by an Isis and a Horus — The Horus was called our or ourin, the fire or firebrands; from whence that season of the year has been ever since called our, or wer, or the Spring." Meagher's Popish Mass, p. 178. V. Vor.

VELL, VEY, s. A violent current or whirlpool.

"Detuix thir lisse is oftymes richt dangerous passage, for the same contrary strymes makis collision, sum tyms yettand out the tyd, and sum tyms swallow and sinkand in agane, with sa forcy violence, that quhen the schippis are yitand out the tyd, and sum tymes swelleand and soukand it in agane, with thair foirskirt of silkis seir; with his blastis hidwyss to bid, and thair gouns [fou] coistlie trimlie traillis; and thair foirskirt of silkis seir. And thair foirskirt of silkis seir.

VENDACE, s. Perhaps, under-waistcoat; Wylecot. S. VELVOUS, s. Velvet. See Sup.


VENDACE, s. The Gwiniad, salmo Lavaretus, Linn. S. "It is the same with the Vendace or Vendoice, some say from Vendois in France, as being brought from thence by one of the Jameses, which is not very probable, as it is found by experience to die the moment that it is touched, and has been attempted to be transported to other lochs in the neighbourhood, where it has always died." P. Lochmaben, Dunfr, Statist, Acc. vii. 236.

This account is evidently incorrect. For this is the Powan of Lochlomond, and the Gwiniad of Wales. Pen- nant, describing the Gwiniad, says: "It is the same with the Ferra of the lake of Geneva, the Schelik of Hubbe water, the Pollen of Lough Neagh, and the Vangis and Javangis of Loch Mabon. The Scotch have a tradition that it was first introduced there by the beauteous queen, their unhappy Mary Stuart; and as in her time the Scotch court was much frenchified, it seems"
VENENOWS, W'ENENOUS, adj. Venomous, Lat. venen-ous.

VENESUM, adj.

VENT, s.

VERGELT, WERGELT, S. Ransom, or restitution less. A belt, or stripe, of planting; a border.

VERES, V. VERNAGE.

VER, VERE, s. The Spring. V. VEIR.

VER, Vere, s. The Spring. V. VEYR.

VER, adj. Worse.

VEN, S.

VENDUM, adj. Venous.

“God delurrit them fra the captiuitie of Babillen, ande destroyit that grette toune, ande maide it ane desert inhabitatle for serpens andh vethen venum beysta.” Compl. S. p. 42.

Begl. venijn, Lat. venen-um. V. SUM, term.

VENT (of a fowl), s. The anus.

VEN, s. To Tak Vent, to have currency.

V. s. A chimney, S. as being a place of egress for the smoke.

To VENT, v. n. To emit smoke, well or ill.

To VENT, s. Progress; speed; as, “Are ye comin’ any thing gude vent the day? Are ye coming speed?”

To VENT, v. a. To sell; to vend; VENTIT, part. sold.

VENTAILL, s. The breathing part of a helmet; Fr. ventaille.

He braidit up his ventail, that closit wes dene.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this “visor.” But this is distinguished from the other.

He wayned up his viser fro his ventaille, Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 6.

Wayned, removed; A.S. wan-ian, demere, auferre.

Ne go wacion of tham; Neque vos detrahite de eo.

VENTURESUM, adj. Rash; foolhardy.

VENUST, adj. Beautiful; pleasant; Lat. venust-us.

The variant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and every fale
Ouerfrett wyth fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyuers.


VER, Vere, s. The Spring. V. VEIR.

VER, adj. Worse.

This world is ver, sa may it callit be,
That want of wise men makis fulis sitt on bynkis.

V. WAR.

Ballad, printed A. 1508. S.P. E. iii. 154.

VERDOUR, s. Tapestry representing rural scenery.

VERES. V. VERNAGE.

VERGE, s. A belt, or stripe, of planting; a border.

VERGETL, WERGELT, s. Ransom, or restitution legally made for the commission of a crime.

“The Vergel, or ransom of ane thief, throw all Scotland is threttie kye; and ane young kow, quhither he be ane frie man or ane servant.” Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 19.

L.B. weregedul-um, weregeld-um, wargild-a, &c. A.S. wer- geld, the payment of the were, or price at which the life of every individual was estimated, according to his rank; gold, gild, signifying payment.

The term were has evidently had its rise from A.S. wer, Moes. waer, a man; Su.G. waer, Isl. wer, id. Lat. su, seems to have had a Gothic origin. Herodotus informs us, that the ancient Scythians called a man manes. Alai γερ καλε ον κοινον. V. Ire, vo. Waer.

Su.G. waereld, werek, weregel, is the price of a man who has been killed, or the fine paid for killing him; otherwise denominated Mansbot. Germ. vergeltung, compensation; vergelt-es, to satisfy, to compensate. Wergeld
UGS

From the port, my saurely left in the rain.

Doug. Virgil, 77, 50.

"Thir tua princis visit oft to vysge the fieldis to tak ther recreatiouns, ande to pas til houning, ande til vhir gammis, convenient for ther nobilitie." Compl. S. pp. 19, 20.

She past to visiue Sir Clariodus.


2. To examine accurately, S.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 19.

"Prensters solld not prent oy bukes, or othir thing, but that qhillik is visitid and tryed, havind the knavage licence." Skene, Table to Acts of Parl. vo. Prensters.

3. To send good or evil judicially, as E, visit signifies.

His fadher than was seegid with sekeus; God had him tayne in till his lestand grace.

Wallace, vii. 381, MS.

4. To take aim; to mark, S. Fr.

That had na-thynge mare vysum, Than for to lyve in-till thrylde.

Wytownt, viii. 16, 183.

"Notwithstanding the oft and frequint prechingis, in detestation of the greuous and abominiabil aithis sweireng, excresciunis, and blasphematioun, of the name of God, swereind in vane be his precious blude, body, passion & wounds, Deuell stick, cummer, gor, rosit or ryfe thame, and sic vthers vysume aithis and excresciuniagains the command of God, yit the samin is cum in sic ane vngodlie vse amangis the pepill of this realme, baith of greit and small estatis, that daylie and hourely may be hard amangis thame oppin blasphematioun of Gods name and maiestie, to the greit contemplation thatreof, and bringing of the ire and wrath of God vpone the aeth." Acts, Mar. 1551, c. 16. Edit. 1566.

Ugs, adj.

The west. *

Ibid.

Ramsay's Poems, 219. MS.

Doug. Virgil, 219, MS.

Laithely of forme, with crukit camscho beik, The streme wox

Doug. Virgil, i. 68.

Of Lordis of fe and herytage, Than for to ly ve in-til thryldwm.

Doug. Virgil, i. 30.

"Thir tua princis vsit oft to vysge the fieldis to tak ther recreatiouns, ande to pas til houning, ande til vhir gammis, convenient for ther nobilitie." Compl. S. pp. 19, 20.

recreation ande to pas til hounting, ande til vthir gammis, licenqi. Skene, Table to Acts of Pari. vo.

but that quhilk is

What causes abhorrence.

What causes one to shudder with horror.


The horned byrd, quhilk we clepe the nicht oule, Within hir cauerne hard 1 schoute and youle, Laitlyhel of forme, with crukit camsho beik, Vysum to here was hir wyld elrische skreik.

Ibid. 202, 3.

2. Horrible; abominable; exciting abhorrence.

The are all cunmyjn of asule lynage, Of Lordis of fe and herytage, That had na-thynge mare vysum, Than for to lyve in-till thrylde.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 49.

"At the Reformation, the stipends of the Protestant clergy were fixed to be paid at the rate of so many chalders of victual (the general term in Scotland for all kinds of grain), part of which was paid in kind, and part in money, converting the chalder, in the rich counties, at L.100 Scotch the chalder, and at L.80 Scotch in the less fertile ones." P. Alloa, Clackman. Statist. Acc. viii. 643. N.

In a poor country such as Scotland, where, even so late as Dr. Johnson's time, the people were supported on oats, it is not surprising that the term, which originally signifies food or means of sustenance in general, should be limited to the fruit of the husbandman's labours.

Buchan-vittal. 1. Applied to meal, of which two-thirds are of oats and one-third of barley. 2. Metaph. transferred to a person on whom one can place no dependence; as, "He's Buchan vittal that." S.

VIER, Vy, s.

They'll witness that I was the vier Of all the dogs within the shire; I'd run all day and never tyre. Watson's Coll. i. 66.

Perhaps one who lied with all the rest, as being able to surpass them.

"The appello than saill lay on his hand, and sweir the grit ay all out, that all is trew that he hes said upone that fals untrrew man, after the forme of his appellatioun, and that he wait weill the veyer has a fals untrrew querrrell to defend." Sir D. Lyndsay's Tracts of Heraldry, MS. V. Compl. S. Prel. Diss. p. 53.

At first view this might seem to be the same word, as
denoting the defender in a trial by single combat; and allied to L.B. *viaria*, advocatio, Fr. *toueriere*, for *advocerice*, defence, maintenance of a cause. But it seems merely the word *vahir*, other (alias), the letter *y* being ridiculously substituted for the ancient *th*. This appears from the use of it in the same sentence, and elsewhere in the MS.

VIFDA, s. Beef or mutton dried without salt. 

VIFELIE, s. In a lively manner.

And sik as are with wickednes bewitched, I sussie not how vifelie they be tuchit.

V. VIV.

_Hume_, Chron. S.P. iii. 376.

DYAS, YSS, adj. Wise.

Brudir, gif thow be vys, I red thè de
To mache thè with a frawart fenyeit marrow.

_Henryson_, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122.

Dubar uses _vys_ in the same sense.

Vylaus, s.

_Dunbar_ uses _vyst_ in the same sense.

VYLAUS, adj. "Seems vile, villainous, or f. fierce;"

_Gl. Wynt._

To do violence to.

"The providence of God in things here beneath mo­

veth suitably to the nature of inferior causes, whether

necessary, free, or contingent, not violating them, or other­

ways making use of them, but according to their nature,

so that though the event be necessary, and inoffensive

with a respect to the first cause, the determined counsel of God,

it is nevertheless contingent in respect of its nearest cause."

_Fleming’s Fulfilling_, p. 80. "The word _vt._ taketh the name of _Vert_, a verdite, of greeneness, for it is alwayes understood but of such

things, as doe growe within the forest and are greene, it

is called in our old English _Greene Hewe_, in Latin it is called _Verticus_ and therfore is framed this word _Verticarius a Verderer_, or one that doeth take the charge of the _Vert or of_ _Greene Hewe._" _Manwood’s Forrest Lawes_, c. 6. s. 3. Fol. 97. b.

VIRLAT, s.

The same with _Valet_.

S.

VIRLE, s. A small ring put round any body, to keep it firm, _S. ferrule._

Sax good fat lambs, I said them ilk a clute,

At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute,

Of plum-tree made, with iv’ry tass,

With hoppy hoppis, and henches narrow.

At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute,

*VIRGE THRED.* Thread of a particular kind.

S.

VIRGERUS, s. Very acid liquor; _verjuice._

S.

VIRIDGE, s. The keeper of the grass or green wood in a forest.

"And gif he be found the third time with grene wode;

he sall be presented to the _virder_ (_the keeper of the grene wode and grasse)_ in the chief place of the keeping of the wode, and sall be put vnder aucth pledges." _Forrest Lawes_, c. 11. s. 4.

L.B. _virdar-ias_, Fr. _verdurier_. In the _E. laws, verderer._

"This word _Vert_ taketh the name of _Vert_, a verdite, of greeneness, for it is alwayes understood but of such

things, as doe growe within the forest and are greene, it

is called in our old English _Greene Hewe_, in Latin it is called _Verticus_ and therfore is framed this word _Verticarius a Verderer_, or one that doeth take the charge of the _Vert or of_ _Greene Hewe._" _Manwood’s Forrest Lawes_, c. 6. s. 3. Fol. 97. b.

VIRLICK, s. Quhais heid and schoulders ar of bouk aneuch,
_Aye he fledde for a throwe,
As he that was for lose wode,
Whan that he sawe howe it stode._

V. Wyr.

_VIRE_, s.

A great beauty. _Orkn._

VYREENIN, _port. pr._ Veering; _Verding; turning or wending about; apparently corr. from Fr. _virenant_, id.

Sen for loun _Willow_ to be your crounal Strang,
Qubahs heid and schoulders ar of bouk aneuch,
That was in Scotland _vyreenin_ you amang,
Qubah as he drave, and _fnox_ held steve the pleuch.

_Nicol Burren_, Chron. S.P. iii. 455.

_VIRGE THRED._ Thread of a particular kind.

S.

_VIRGUS_, s. Very acid liquor; _verjuice._

S.

_VIRGER_, s. The keeper of the grass or green wood in a forest.

"And gif he be found the third time with grene wode;

he sall be presented to the _virder_ (_the keeper of the grene wode and grasse)_ in the chief place of the keeping of the wode, and sall be put vnder aucth pledges." _Forrest Lawes_, c. 11. s. 4.

L.B. _virdar-ias_, Fr. _verdurier_. In the _E. laws, verderer._

"This word _Vert_ taketh the name of _Vert_, a verdite, of greeneness, for it is alwayes understood but of such

things, as doe growe within the forest and are greene, it

is called in our old English _Greene Hewe_, in Latin it is called _Verticus_ and therfore is framed this word _Verticarius a Verderer_, or one that doeth take the charge of the _Vert or of_ _Greene Hewe._" _Manwood’s Forrest Lawes_, c. 6. s. 3. Fol. 97. b.

_VIRLICK_, s. Quhais heid and schoulders ar of bouk aneuch,
_Aye he fledde for a throwe,
As he that was for lose wode,
Whan that he sawe howe it stode._

V. Wyr.

_VIRE_, s.

A great beauty. _Orkn._

_VYREENIN, port. pr._ Veering; _Verding; turning or wending about; apparently corr. from Fr. _virevant_, id.

Sen for loun _Willow_ to be your crounal Strang,
Qubahs heid and schoulders ar of bouk aneuch,
That was in Scotland _vyreenin_ you amang,
Qubah as he drave, and _fnox_ held steve the pleuch.

_Nicol Burren_, Chron. S.P. iii. 455.

_VIRGE THRED._ Thread of a particular kind.

S.

_VIRGUS_, s. Very acid liquor; _verjuice._

S.

_VIRGER_, s. The keeper of the grass or green wood in a forest.

"And gif he be found the third time with grene wode;

he sall be presented to the _virder_ (_the keeper of the grene wode and grasse)_ in the chief place of the keeping of the wode, and sall be put vnder aucth pledges." _Forrest Lawes_, c. 11. s. 4.

L.B. _virdar-ias_, Fr. _verdurier_. In the _E. laws, verderer._

"This word _Vert_ taketh the name of _Vert_, a verdite, of greeneness, for it is alwayes understood but of such

things, as doe growe within the forest and are greene, it

is called in our old English _Greene Hewe_, in Latin it is called _Verticus_ and therfore is framed this word _Verticarius a Verderer_, or one that doeth take the charge of the _Vert or of_ _Greene Hewe._" _Manwood’s Forrest Lawes_, c. 6. s. 3. Fol. 97. b.

_VIRLICK_, s.

The same with _Valet_.

S.

_VIRLE_, s. A small ring put round any body, to keep it firm, _F. ferrule._

Sax good fat lambs, I said them ilk a clute,

At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute,

Of plum-tree made, with iv’ry tass,

With hoppy hoppis, and henches narrow.

At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute,

"Syne we laid our heads together, an’ at it wi’ vir;

Frae out the nook, and made a hearty bleeze.

_Chippe’s Poems_, p. 141.

"Syne we laid our heads together, an’ at it wi’ vir;"

_Journal from London_, p. 5.

_VIRROCK_, s. Quoted by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood.

"Ane pyk-thank in a pretos chays,
With his wawf feit, and _virrok_ tais,
With hoppy hippis, and henches narro." _Pinkerton’s Journal from London_, p. 5.

_VIRROCK_, s. Quoted by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood.

_Ane pyk-thank in a pretos chays,
With his wawf feit, and _virrok_ tais,
With hoppy hippis, and henches narro._

_Dunbar, Maitland Poems_, p. 110.

Dr. Leyden, Gl. Compil. S., justly observes, that it "signi­
hifies a corn, or bony excrescence on the feet; is in com­
munication with the Latin _callus_, which is sometimes ap­
plied to boils. I have heard it also exp. a pimple on the sole of the foot or heel, which occasions great pain, and

often grows to a considerable size. Thus it is distinguished

from a corn. It is sometimes written _wyrock_."

_Ther is not in this fair a _virrok_;
And Bessy ran, and brought some _whins_ wi’
Frae out the nook, and made a hearty bleeze.

_VIRROCK_, s. Quoted by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood.

"Ane pyk-thank in a pretos chays,
With his wawf feit, and _virrok_ tais,
With hoppy hippis, and henches narro._

_Dunbar, Maitland Poems_, p. 110.

Dr. Leyden, Gl. Compil. S., justly observes, that it "signi­
hifies a corn, or bony excrescence on the feet; is in com­
munication with the Latin _callus_, which is sometimes ap­
p lied to boils. I have heard it also exp. a pimple on the sole of the foot or heel, which occasions great pain, and

often grows to a considerable size. Thus it is distinguished

from a corn. It is sometimes written _wyrock_."

_Ther is not in this fair a _virrok_;_"
V I V

to which the ingenious Glossarist has not adverted. Teut. *weer-ooghe* denotes a wart or pimple on the eye-lid, a stythe, or *s. stie*; chalazion, exiguum tuberculum in palpebris, (Kilian.) from *weer* and *ooghe*; ocular. This seems to have been improperly applied to denote a pimple on the foot.

VIRTUE, s. Thrift; industry. V. VIRTUE. S.

VIVDA, s. Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt; Orkney, Shetland. S.

VIVELY, adv. 1. Clearly, in a vivid light, S. 2. Distinctly, applied to objects of sound. S.

VIVERIS, VIEVERS, s. pl. Provisions for the sustenance of life, victuals, S. Fr. *viable.*

VIVULIE, adj. In life; vivullie seen, seen alive. S.

VIZZIE-DRAP, s. The little mark stuck up at the mouth of a gun-barrel, to guide the sportsman's view. *?

VITIOUS, adj. Fierce; fiery; ill-tempered. *?

VIVDAR, s. The little mark stuck up at the mouth of a gun-barrel, to guide the sportsman’s view. V.

VIZZE, VIUE, VIVDA, s. Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt; Orkney, Shetland. S.

VIVDA, s. Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt; Orkney, Shetland. S.

VISORNE, s. A mask or visor.

VISIT, v. a. To examine; to survey. *?

VISIT, v. a. V. VESIE.

VISITE, v. a. To visit, Shetl. *?

VISITE, v. a. To visit, Shetl. *?

VIVDA, s. Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt; Orkney, Shetland. *?

VIVELY, adv. 1. Clearly, in a vivid light, S. 2. Distinctly, applied to objects of sound. S.

VIVULIE, adj. In life; vivullie seen, seen alive. S.
To UMBedraw, v. n. Expl. to withdraw.
And Venus loist the bewt of hier eye,
Fleand eschamet within syllenius cane,
Mars umbedrew for all his grudin glae.
   Doug. Virgil, Prol. 399, 11.

Sibb. observes, after Rudd., that the initial particle um or uw has "here an intensive significations, as in unloose, and in various other instances." But um is undoubtedly the prep. signifying, about, around, corresponding to A.S. umb, ymb, ymbe, Alem. umb, Belg. om, om, Germ. Isl. um, Su.G. om, um, circa. Ihre marks the affinity between these and the prep. am and umb, anciently used in Lat. and retained in Amb-arvala, Amb-arium, Amb-ire; and Gr. αμβ. Su.G. om also signifies back.

Umbedrew may, therefore, more properly be rendered, turned about, or drew back; as allied to Belg. omgedraaid, unloose, or omdraag-en, to carry about.

VMBEKEST, pret. Explored; or perhaps, surveyed. S.

UMBEAUCHT, pret. "Embarrassed, — or rather, smote, pursed; from the intensive particle umb, ymb, ymbe, thus and the prep, that cause it to others.

Umbesegit bas perhaps been prefixed, as denoting the act of to help him, for he has ned; All umbeweround with his fuisy is he.

UMBER, s. Shade. Fr. ombre, Lat. umbra. See Sup. Suibh feynit treuth is all bot trechorye, Under the umbre of ypocrisy; King's Quair, iv. 11.

UMBHILE, adv. 1. Sometimes, at times. Ye may weil be ensampil se, That na man suld disparit be; Na lat his hart be wencuset all, For na myschiff that euir may fall. For nane wate, in how litill space, That God umquhile will send grace.

Barbour, iii. 256. MS.

This seems to be merely A.S. hwilum, hwílum, hwilun, alquando, inverted; from umb, circum, and huiel, interval temporis.

2. Used distributively, in the sense of now as contrasted with then.
Thar for men that werrayand war,  
xul set their etlyn gur mar

To stand agayne their fayis mycht,  
Wmquhile with strenth, and quhile with slyecht,  
  *Barbour, ii. 202. MS. also v. 411.

Thay luft night with laddy, nor with lown,  
Ner nor with trompours to travel throw the town;  
  Both [Bot] with themself quhat they wald tel or crak,  
  Unquhyle sadlie, unquhyle jangle and jak.  
  *Priests of Peebles, S.P.R. i. 3.

I find wmschile once used by R. Brunne, in this sense, as  
contrasted with towchile.

Sir Robynet the Brus he durst nore abreide,  
That thei mad him restus, bot in more & wod side.  
Towchile he mad his trayne, & did wmschile outrage.  
  *Chron. p. 336.

Restus is expl. by Hearne restes. But it should certaine be  
rescure, i. e. rescue, O.Fr. rescousse, id. He could not wait till his friends should bring him a supply  
of troops.  *V. Recourse.

A.S. hwileon is used in the same manner.  
Hwileon an, hwileon twa; Nunc unus, nunc duo; Now (or sometime)  
one, now two; Sommer.

3. Sometime ago; formerly.

Thair stands into the sicht of Troy an oile,  
Wele knawin be name, hecht Tenedos unquhile,  
Michty of gudis quhill Priamus ring sa stude:  
  *Doug. Virgil, 39, 19.

For Rome gualtim sa hard wes stad,  
Quhen Hanniball thaim wencusyt had,  
That off ryngis with rich stanys,  
  For Rome sa hard wes stad,  
Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile,  
Quhen Hanniball thaim wencusyt had,  
Now is it bot ane firth in the sey flude.  
  *Barbour, ii. 7.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.  
Wele knawin be name, hecht Tenedos  
We war Troianis,  
  *Barbour, ii. 45.

But it should certainly be a singular blunder that the learned Whitaker has  
explained this term as signifying  
fallen into, somewhere in his Vindication of Q. Mary, in  
unwillingly; against his will;  
  *Somner.  
Ejus (foem.) diisseus, ea invitita.
UNCASSABLE, noun. An ounce. *?
UNCHANCE, noun. Mischance; calamity. *?
UNCANNY, adjective. Applied to one supposed to possess preternatural powers; no canny, synon. S. See Sup.
  They tell me, Goerdie, he had sic a gift,
  That scarce a starrie blinkit frae the lift,
  But he wouldn some auld warid name for't find;—
  For this some ca'd him an uncanny wight;
  The clash gaed round, " he had the second sight."
  V. CANNY.

6. Exposing to danger from preternatural causes. S.
7. Severe, as applied to a fall or blow. 
UNCASSABLE, adjective. What cannot be annulled or invalidated, Reg. Maj.; from irrutum reddere.
"If the Albianis had sic grace thae mycht leif with concord amang thaim self,—thai mycht nocht alla-nerlie haif all necessaris within thaim self uncotf," Bellend.
Descr. Alb. c. 4.
Kelly gives it; "You strive about uncotf gait," i. e. goats, p. 366. V. COUFF, s.
UNCOST, noun. Greatly; very much; strangely.
"It was thought meet that he and his should lie about waters;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 55.
"That scarce a starnie blinkit frae the lift,
The clash gaed round, " he had the second sight."
V. CANNY.

613

UNCOUNTABLE, noun. Strange; unusual.
UNCOUNTABLE, adverb. That is surprising, S. corr. from A.S. uncouth, incognitus, alienus. See Sup.
As she half-sleeping and half-waking lay,
An uncotf din she hears of fook and play;
The sough they made gar'd her lift up her eyn,
And O! the gathering that was on the Green!
  V. CANNY.

6. Strange, as applied to country; denoting that in which one has not been born. S.
7. Distant; reserved in one's manner towards another, S.
UNCOLINE, adjective. Very; much; strangely.
UNCOLINES, adverb. In a strange or odd manner. S.
UNCOLCACTED, UCOCACTIT, adjective. Voluntary. S.
UNCOFF, adverb. Unbought, S.
"Gif the Albianis had sic grace thae mycht leif with concord amang thaim self,—thai mycht nocht alla-nerlie haif all necessaris within thaim self uncotf," Bellend.
Descr. Alb. c. 4.
Kelly gives it; "You strive about uncotf gait," i. e. goats, p. 366. V. COUFF, s.
UNCORDUALL, adjective. Unseemly. V. COUTH, COUTHY.

"Our enmyes ar to fecht aganis ws, quho we neir offendit with inuiris. Throw quhilk their waris sallke the more uncanny and mair odius to God."
Cron. B. vi. c. 17.
2. Dangerous; not safe to meddle with; applied to persons. 3. Ill-fated; applied to things which are the cause of misfortune, trouble, or suffering. S.
UNCLEAN HEARTSONESSE. Adultery. S.
UNCLIMMABIL, adjective. What cannot be climed.
UNCO, adjective. 1. Unknown.
This is the primary sense; A.S. uncouth, id.
2. Not acquainted; used both with respect to persons and brute animals, that are strange to each other.
He's quite uncotf; he feels himself entirely a stranger.
S. Uncotf is used by Bellenden in this sense, as to cattle. V. HOMYLL.
3. Not domestic. An uncotf man, a stranger; as distinguished from one who is a member of the family, or familiar in it, S. See Sup.
Frae fook a fieldward, nae frae fook at bame,
Will come the anterost ye'll ha' to blame;
Gin ye be wise beware of uncotf men.
ROSS'S HILLORE, p. 61.
4. So much altered as scarcely to be recognized. S.
5. Strange; unusual. That's uncotf; that is surprising, S. corr. from A.S. uncouth, incognitus, alienus. See Sup.
As she half-sleeping and half-waking lay,
An uncotf din she hears of fook and play;
The sough they made gar'd her lift up her eyn,
And O! the gathering that was on the Green!
ROSS'S HILLORE, p. 62.
to God, and that his mynd is conformit in the faith of Christ,” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 151, a.
Lat. unct-us.

Uncitia, s. Anointing.
“Quhen the uncitia is complete, then follows one catechisme, that is to say, one inquisitioun of our faith, quhilk we ought to baue to bae of the bisquit Trinity.” Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 151, a.

Uncunnandly, adv. Unknowingly. See Sup.
V. Cunnand.

Uncunnandnes, s. Want of knowledge; ignorance.

Uncush, adj. Uncunnandly.

Under-Fur Sowing. Sowing in a shallow furrow. *?.

Underfused, part. adj. Undercoated.

Undergo, v. i. E. To undergo, S.

Underly, v. To underly.

Underlout, v. To underlout, Wndylowte.

Undalm, adj. Mean; despicable.*?

Undala, adj. Alive; in the state of life.*?

Undal, adj. Immense; uncountable; what cannot be reckoned. V. Undemus.

Undam, s. Applied to peats dug under the foot.

Undercoat, s. Applied to peats dug under the foot.

Undercoat, s. A shallow place.

Undaal, adj. Mean; despicable.*?

Undercoat, s. Together with the shallow furrow.

Undal, adj. Alive; in the state of life.*?

Undeal, s. A squalid creature, one who is good for nothing; applied both to body and mind, S. Wndon, S.B.

Undem, s. Crowded; Gl. Wynt.

Undem, s. A weak or puny creature, one who is good for nothing; applied both to body and mind.

Undemis, undeemint, money, a countless sum, S.B.

Undecem, s. Uncensured, Gl. Sibb.

This seems originally the same with the following word.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undecim, adj. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.

Undeclinable, s. Inconceivable; undeemis, undeemint. S.B.
UNFORLATIT, adj. Ghostly; preternatural.  S.
UNVECERT, adj. Uncertain.  S.
UNEGAL, adj. Unequal. Fr. inequal.
"Quhat was it then that joynit sa unegal lufe and sa far a gainis resoun?" Buchanan’s Detect. C. 7, b.
UNEITH, ONEITH, ONETH, S. UNETHIS, UNETH, UNEIS, UNese, WNess, UNeist, adv. Hardly; not easily; with difficulty.
Thay walkit furth so dirk oneith thay wyst, Qhubidder thay went anyddis dym schaddois thare.
—Qhubiddir was day or mycht vneth wist we.
Ibid. 74, 24.
His hir selc hied therfore, and held full koy,
Besyde the alature sitting vnethisis sene.  Ibid. 58, 13.  
So thik in stale all merit wox the rout,
Vneth mycht ony tunne his hand about.
Ibid. 391, 54.
The birdis—anese has songin thrise.
Ballad, 1508, S.P.R. iii. 127.
WNess a word he mycht bryng out for teyne,
The bailfull ters bryst braithly fra hys eyne.
Wallace, vi. 208. MS.
Allace! qhuhald sa hild he do? Vnethis he wyst.
Doug. Virgil, 109, 33.
R. Brunne uses vnnethis in the same sense, p. 75.
Hors & hondes thei ete, vnnethis of new the dede body,  
Clerkes vnnethisis thei lete, to kirke o lyue to go.  
A.S. un-eathe, vix, scarcely; Somner. Unneth, Chaucer.  
Alem. unodo, difficulter. hire views Su.G. oneodiq, invitus,  
as allied to A.S. un-eathe. V. Eith.
VNENDIT, part. pa. Unfinished; not terminated.  S.
UNERDIT, part. adj. Not buried.  
Vnerdit lyis of new the dede body,  
That with his corpis infekkis at the nauy.  
V. End, v.  
Doug. Virgil, 168, 10.
UNESCHEWABIL, adj. Unavoidable, Doug. See S.
UNESS, adv. V. UNETH.
UN-EVER, adv. Never; at no time.  S.
UNFANDRUM, adj. Bulky; unmanageable, Ang.
UNFARRANT, adj. Senseless; without quickness of apprehension.  V. FARAND.  S.
UNFEIL, adj. 1. Uncomfortable. 2. Rough; notsmooth.  S.
UNFEIROCH, adj. Feeble; frail; unwieldy.  S.
UNFERY, ONFERRY, adj. Infirm; unwieldy; not fit for action.  S.
For thocht the violence of his sare smert  
Maid him unfery, yit his stalwart hert  
And curage vnekdylit was gude lu mede.  
But lest my heart beats yet, and warm;  
Thoch auld, onferry, and lyart I'm now.  
Jamieson’s Popul. Ball. ii. 171.  
Onferry is the more common pron.  S.B.  
UNFEUED, part. adj. Not disposed of in feu.  S.
UNFLEGIT, part. adj. Not affrighted.  
—Thon canst charm, Unflegit by the year’s alarm.  
UNFORE, Meaning doubtful. Aberd. Reg.  S.
UNFORLATIT, part. adj. 1. Not forsaken, Rudd.  S.
2. “ Fresh, new;” Rudd. In the passages referred to, the term contains a reference to the act of racking or drawing off wine from one cask to another.
But my propyne come fra the pres fute hate, 615

UNFREE, adj. Not enjoying the liberties of a burgess. S.  
UNFRELIE, UNFREELY, adj. Inelegant, not handsome.
"Quhy is my fate," quoth the fyile, “ fasseint so foule?  
My forme, and my fetherin, unfrely but feir.”  
Houlate, i. 5.
UNFRIEND, UNFRIEND, s. An enemy.  
O Lord! I mak the supplicatioun,  
With thyne unfreindit let me not be opprest.  
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 132.  
“ It seems his unfriends has made such reformation of that his unadvisedness, that in all hazards be must retreat it.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 77.
Many in the house of Commons are falling off our unfriends; thus, as Mr. Macpherson observes, Lat. inimicus, pared;  
inimicitia; A.S. on-vriend-schip, inimicitia; A.S. unfriend-lice, pared amice, inimice.
UNFRIENDSHIP, s. Enmity.  S.
UNFRUGAL, adj. Lavish; given to expense.  S.
UNFUTE-SAIR, adj. At ease; not foot-sore.  S.
Thrie Priests went unto collauion,  
Into ane privye place of the said toun.  
Quhair that they sat, richt soft and unfute-sair;  
Thay lufit na rangald nor repair.  
Priests of Pektis, S.P.R. i. 3.
“ This passage,” Mr. Pinkerton says, “ seems corrupt.”  
But there is no ground for this supposition. A.S. futa-tare signifies dolor pedum, a pain in the foot; Somner. This phrase with the negat. particle prefixed, seems to be here used as an adj. “ They sat at their ease, without pain.”  
Although the reference immediately is to pain in the feet, as arising from much walking, the expression is certainly to be understood more generally, as signifying that they
were free from any cause of disturbance whatsoever. The phrase is indeed expre a little downwards.

Qhair that thy sat, full easily and soft.

UNGAND, part. pr. Unhit, not becoming. And yonder, lo, beheld he Troyulus. Wanting his armoure, the fey barne fleand, For to encounter Achilles ungandan.

V. GANE. Doug. Virgil, 27, 50.

UNGANG, WNGANG, s. Perhaps the range made by a fishing-boat for one draught of the net. S.

To UNGANG, v. a. It ungangs me sair, To MMystreys, Border, i. 198. UNKNAW, part. pa. Unknown.

We se ane stange man, of forme unknew, Ane leuar wycht na mare ynyt I ne saw.


UNI UNL

UNICORN, s. A species of whale. S.

UNIRKIT, adj. Unwearied.

And the Eneadanis all of his meny Ithandly and unirkit luftit haue I.” Doug. Virgil, 479, 22.

UNITE, s. A gold coin of the reign of James VI. S.

UNKENSOME, adj. Unknowable.

“A smith! a smith!” Dickie he cries, “A smith, a smith, right speedilie,

Doug. Virgil, 479, 479.

Tort of the courts of the land, the

UNLAY, vnlay, vnlay, s. 1. A smith, a smith, right speedilie, To turn back the caukers of our horses’ shoon!

Doug. Virgil, 479, 22.

For its unkensole we wad be.”

UNLESS, part. pa. Unless.

To UNLESS, v. a. It unlesst me sair, To 2. Indecorous conduct; indecent carriage. 3. Dishonesty.

Doug. Virgil, 27, 50.

To VNY, v. a. To unite.

S.

UNICORN FISH. A species of whale. S.
UNPURPOSE, adj. part. pa. UNPUT, adj. UNPURPOSELIKE, adj. UNPRUDENCE, *. Imprudence.
VNPROUISITLIE, VNPLENISSIT, UNPLEYIT, part. adj. VNPassing, adv. UNPAUNDED. adj. UNLEFULL, adj. VNNEST, v. a. UNLAW, To fine. See Sup.
UNLUSSUM, UNLUSUM, adj. UNLEIfSUMELIE, adv. UNLEIfSUM, adj. To fine.
UNLAW, To fine. See Sup.
UNLESUM, adj. What cannot be permitted.
Tell him, na lust to liffe langare seik I, V. LEIF. V. LEIL.
Nec fas, Virg. V. LESUM. Doug. Virgil, 367, 10.
VNLETTN, part. pa. Not released.
UNLIFE-LIKE, adj. Not having the appearance of living, or of recovery from disease.
UNLUSSUM, UNLUSUM, adj. Unlovely. See Sup. And as this leid at the last ligand me seis, With ane luke vnlesum he lent me sic wourd: Qhat berne be thou in bed with hede full of beis? V. Leif.
Doug. Virgil. 442, 4.
Digna, indigna, Virg. V. LEIF.
UNLEIfSIMUM, adj. Unlawful. See Sup.
UNLEIfSIMUMELIE, adv. Unwarrantably.
UNLEILL, adj. Dishonest.
Sum part thair was of vnleill laibouraris, Craftismen thair saw we out of number. V. Leif.
Lyndsay's Warlis, 1592, p. 284.
UNLAW, To fine. See Sup.
V. Leif.
UNMENSEFU, UNMENCEFU, adj. 1. Unmannerly.
2. Without discretion, or any thing like generosity. S. UNMODERLY, adj. Unkindly; or perhaps rather as an adv.
Therefore thai, that come to spy That land, thaim dressyet unmodery. Wymtown, ii. 8. 72.
From un negat. and A.S. mothswere, mild, meek.
VNMORTIFYIT, part. pa. Not under a deed of mortmain. V. Mortify.
To UNNEST, v. a. To dislodge.
UNOORAMENT, adj. Uncomfortable; unpleasant. S. VNORDERLY, adv. Irregularly.
—and: Would it not have grieved them to see the subjects suffer by the relying upon unpledged trust? Baillie's Lett. i. 42.
UNPRLSE, s. Imprudence.
UNPURPOSE, adj. Awkward; slovenly; unsuitable. S. USPPOSELIKE, adj. Awkward-lookirig; not appearing adapted to the use for which any thing is applied. S. UNPUT, part. pa. Not put; Unput usuhe, not put out of the way; not secreted.
Vol. ii. 617
month we have been at peace, our unrest [Mr. P. Gillespie] being quieted.” Baillie’s Lett. ii. 447.

Teut. on-raste, on-raste, inquietes. V. Wanstrest.

UNREULFULL, adj. Ungovernable. S.

UNRYCHT, s. Injustice, iniquity; Wallace.

UNROVNGIT, part. pa. Not gnawed or fretted. S.

UNRUDE, adj. “Rude, hideous, horrible;” Rudd.

UNRUNNYN, part. pa. Not run; not expired. *?.

UNSAUCHT, un-saeht, un-seht, adj. Destitute of reason. *?.

UNSEF, s. Trouble; vexation. *?.

UNSEL, adj. Wretched. V. Unsel.

UNSELE, UNSELL, S. 1. Mischance, misfortune.

UNSETT, s. An attack, for onset.

2. Naughty, worthless.

Little angry attcrap, and auld unsel ape,
Ye green for to gape upon the grey meir.

Montgomerie, Watson’s Coll. iii. 5.

Sommer expl. A.S. un-ge-saelig, as also signifying improbous, naughty. Moes. G. sel, bonus, unsel, malus. Augu unsel, an evil eye, Matt. vi. 33. Alem. soltigen and unsaligen, in like manner, denote the righteous and the wicked.

There is no reason to doubt that A.S. saeltig, felix, salus, prosperitas, have had the same origin with Moes. G. sel, bonus. For, as lure observes, goodness and felicity have so many things in common, that they are fitly expressed in most languages, by common terms.

UNSELE, UNSELL, s. 1. Mischance, misfortune.

And sum, that war with in the pele,
War ischyt, on thair awne unsele,
To wyu the herwyst ner tharyth.

Barbour, x. 218. MS.

A.S. un-saelth, infelicitas, infortunium.

2. A wicked or worthless person, a wretch. See Sup.

I can thame call but kittle unselis,
That takkis sic maneris at thair motheris,
To bid men keip thair secreit counsailis,
Syne schaw the same againe till uthiris.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 207.

The King of Pharie and his court, with the Elf Queen,
With many elish Incubus was ridan that night.

There an Elf on an ape an Unsel begat.

Montgomerie, Watson’s Coll. iii. 12.

The term, in this sense, is very ancient; Moes. G. unsel, evil, wickedness, V. Selle.

UNSELABLE, adj. Unassailable.

Off Scotland the weir-wall, wit ye but wene,
Our fai forsces to defend, and unselable;
Baith barmekin and bar to Scottis blud bene,
Our lofes, and our liking, that lynye honorable.

Houlate, ii. 6. MS.

UNSENSIBLE, adj. Destitute of reason.

S.

UNSETT, s. An attack, for onset.

Mony debatis and unsettie we haue done.

Dong Virgil, 419, 24.

Teut. on-seacht, durus, asper, rudis, is evidently allied.

V. Sacht, adj.

UNSAUCHT, s. Dispeace, trouble, inquietude, S.B.

A.S. un-seacht, un-secht, discordia, inimicitia; Su.G. osackt, id. o, negat. being used instead of A.S. un.

Insaga, strife, contention, although nearly of the same meaning, seems to be radically different. Ihre derives it from Alem.

As it is expl.

The term, in this sense, is very ancient; Moes. G. sel, bonus, unsel, malus.

Wron, unsel, sael,_saef, saeli, sel, sael, sael, felicio, felicitas, have had the same origin with Moes. G. sel, bonus.

For, as lure observes, goodness and felicity have so many things in common, that they are fitly expressed in most languages, by common terms.

UNSEAL, UNSELL, adj. Destitute of reason.

S.

UNSETT, s. An attack, for onset.

Mony debatis and unsettie we haue done.

Dong Virgil, 52, 21.

UNSETTING, part. adj. Not becoming.

S.

VNSHAMEFASTNES, s. Shamelessness.

S.

UNSIKKB, UNSICKER, adj. 1. Not secure; not safe.

Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile,—
Ane rode vnseekker for schip and ballingere.

Dong Virgil, 39, 22.

2. Unsteady.

Dame Life, tho’ fiction out may trick her,
Oh ! flickering, feeble, and unscker
I’ve found her still.

V. Sikkur.

Dong Virgil, iv. 391.

UNSILLY, adj. Unhappy. V. Unsel.

UNSAINTED, part. adj. Unhurt.

S.

UNSNARRE. adj. Blunt; not sharp, S.B. V. Sahn.

To UNSNECK. v. a. To open, vncher, pret. shut.

Ye Musis now, sicuti goddesss ischone,
Opin vncher your mont of Helicone.

Dong Virgil, 230, 51.

—Fresche Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,—
Unschet the wyndois of hr large hall.

V. Schete.

Ibid. 399, 22.

UNSEY’D, part. adj. Not tried, S.

“A’ things are good unsey’d;” Prov. Ferguson, p. 7.

V. Sex, v.

UNSEL, UNSALL, UNSILLY, adj. 1. Unhappy, wretched.

Of Sathans senyie sure sic an unsal menyie
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 106.

It is unsoul, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43.

This may, however, signify unballowed, as it is expl.

by Lord Hailes. V. sense 2.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 106.

It is unsoul, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43.

This may, however, signify unballowed, as it is expl.

by Lord Hailes. V. sense 2.

Vnslyicht, how did thy mind inuaid
Sa grete wodnes ?

Dong Virgil, 143, 22.

A.S. un-ge-saelig, un-saelig, infelix, infaustis, Teut. un- saelig, Alem. unsaeli, id. Iare views Su.G. usel, infelix, pauper, as formed from o or u privative and sael, beatus.

Isl. usael, pl. pauper.

618
UNT

He laugh, and with unsonny jest,
Cry'd, "Nibour, I'm right blyth in mind,
That in good tift my bow I find;
Did not my arrow fie right smart?
Ye'll find it sticking in your heart."

(Ramsay's Poems, i. 146.)

UNTIDIL, adv. Not neatly; awkwardly.

UNTILL, prep. Unto. V. SKAIR.

UNTIMELY, adj. Untimely; unseasonable.

UNTINTY, part. pa. Not lost.
The riall child Aeneas full sone,
Giftis sere
Tursis with him of thi auld Troiane gere,
Qulhik fra the storme of the sey is left vntinty.

V. TYNE.

Doug. Virgil, 34, 38.

UNTO. Sometimes used in the sense of untill. S.

UNTRAIST, adj. Unexpected.

"That he mycht be untraist suddante the more cruelte exerce, he made his army reddy to invade the Scottis on the nixt morrow." Bellend. Cron. FoL. S. a.

Changing as oft as wedercook in wind.


VTRANSUMYI, part. pa. Not transcribed. S.

UNTREABYLL, adj. "That cannot be intreated; inexorable;" Rudd.

Happy war he knew the cause of all thingis,
And setti on syde all drede and cure, quod he,
Vuder his felt that tredis and doun thringis
Chancis untreabill of fatis and destany.


Properly, unmanageable, untractable; Lat. intractabil-is.

V. TRETABYL.

UNTRIG, adj. Not trim; slovenly. V. TRIG.

UNTROWABILL, adj. Incredible.

— Qulhik till descrye I am nocht abill,
Qhose number beme sone vntrowabill.

V. Trow, v.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 78.

UNVIGIAT, part. adj. Productive; not deficient. S.

UNWAR, Unwer, adj. or adv. Unwary; or unwares.

That nothir God nor man I left unwar.

Doug. Virgil, 304, 18.

Les sche unwer but caus hir deith puruayit,
Hir list na thyng behynd leif vnassayit.

Ibid. i. 146.

A.S. unwer, unwer, unwer, incautus. The Su.G. seems to supply us with the root. For war, Isl. var, caustus, is from war-a, videre. Thus war properly respects circum­

spectio; videns, qui rem quandam videt.

UNWARDIT, part. pa. Not accursed.

Than wof for wo so was I quite myscaerty.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 33.

UNWARNYST, part. pa. Not warned, S. Unwar­
nistly, without previous warning.

Thay tho assemblit to the fray in hy,
And flokus furth rycht fast unwarnistly.


Improvisi, Virg. V. WARNIS.

YNWAUKIT, part. pa. Not fulled.

SVNWAUKIT, part. pa. Not fulled.

YNUWEEL, adj. Ailing; valetudinary; sickly.

UNWEMMYT, part. adj. Unspotted; unsainted.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 310, 22.

A.S. un-waemme, un-waemmed, immaculatus, intemera­
VOG

tus. Maria immaculata; Maria immaculata; Cod. Exon. ap. Lye. V. WEMELIS, synon.
UNWERD, s. Sad fate; misfortune; ruin, S. Rudd.
A.S. un-werel, infortunium. V. Werd.
UNWYNNABILL, adj. Impregnable. See Sup.
"This crag is callt the Bas anunynabill he ingyne of man." Bellend. Deser. Alh. c. 9. Inexpugnable, Boeth. This is nearly allied to A.S. un-winna, invincible; from wyn-an, vincere.
UNWINNE, adj. Unpleasant.
The leued of heigne kenne,
His woundys schewe sche lete;
To wite his wo unwine,
So grimly he can geare.

Sir Tristrem, p. 78, st. 11.
A.S. un-winna, injunctus, inamoenus, asper. V. Win.
UNWROLLIT, part. adj. Having the wool taken off. S.
UNWROKIN, part. pa. Unreverged.
And sayand this, hir month fast thristis sche
Doun in the bed : Vnwrokin sall we de?
A.S. un-wrecan, inultus; from un negat, and wrec-an, ulcisci, wrec-an, id. V. WRAIK, WROIK.
UNYEMENT, s. Ointment.

"Queib Schir James Douglas was choisyn as maist worthly of all Scotland to pass with Kyng Robertis hart to the haly land, he put it in ane cais of gold with arromitike and precious unyementis." Bellend. Cron. B. xxv. c. 1. Lat. unyement-um.

The unyementis & drogareis that our forbearis usyt mycht not cure the new maledyis." Ibid. Fol. 17, b.

VOALER, s. A cat. *?
VOE, s. An inlet; a creek or bay, Orkney, Shetl.

"This inlet or voe furnishes several excellent harbours, such as Busta Voe, South Voe, and Alnafirth." P. Delting, Shetl. Statist. Acc. i. 190.
"Voes,—in the ancient language of these islands, signify such creeks or bays as penetrate far into the land." Barry's Orkney, p. 39.
"The parish is every where intersected with long narrow bays, called here Voes or Friths." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Statist. Acc. viii. 581.

VOGIE, VOKIT, adj. 1. Vain, S. 620

VOGIE, VOKIT

Of your consent, he says, I'm mair nor fain,
And vogie that I can ca' you my ain.

Ross's Hellenore, p. 112.
"Whisht," quoth the vongy jade,
"William's a wise judicious lad.
Has havins mair than e'er ye had,
"Ill-bred bog-stalker."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 338.
"I was fiden fain an' unco vokie fan I got fan out her, for as laggart an' tracheld as I was wi' taavin am' the dubs." Journal from London, p. 4.
To Waistgude luk and beir neid that I lefe;
To Covatyce syn gif this bleis of fyre;
To servant Vøyhe ye beir this roun swef.

Vøyhe seems to be Vanity in dress personified. "In Scotland," Mr. Pinkerton remarks, "they say a man is vogy when he is proud." Note, Maitland's Poems, p. 379. But it properly denotes ostentation.
This might seem allied to Isl. alhòvżyga, magnifique, honorifice, verg-ar, honor, Su.G. vég-a, honorare; or to A.S. bo-an, Belg. pych-en, to boast, to vaunt. It may, however, have been formed from Fr. vogue, Ital. voga, fame, pre-eminence.

2. Merry; cheerful; an oblique sense, S.B. See Sup.
VOYAGE, s. A journey.
To VOYCE, VOICE, v. n. To vote.
To VOYCE out, v. a. To elect by vote.

VOYCE, s. A voter.
"—That his voicing should not import his approbation of the commissions of any voicer against whom he was to propone any just exception in due time."—Baillie's Lett. i. 59.
The v. is also used, as by Shakspeare.

VOICING, s. The act of voting.
VOILAGE, VOLLAGE, adj. 1. Giddy; inconsiderate; fickle; Fr. volage. See Sup.
"—The ingemnt of Gode (qubilk virkis al thyng) is ane profound onknauen deipnes, the quhilk passis humaine cause oure vit is ouer febil, oure ingyne ouer harde, oure thochtis ouer thochtis ouer vollage, ande oure yeiris ouer schort." Compl. S. p. 32.

2. Profuse; prodigal; "He's unco volage." A.S. volage. See Sup.

VOILE, s. A veil.
VOILE MOUSE. The Short-tailed Field Mouse, Orkun. The field campagnol. See Sup.
"The Short-tailed Field Mouse (mus agrestis, Lin. Syst.) which with us has the name of the vole mouse, is very often found in marshy grounds that are covered with moss and short heath." Barry's Orkney, p. 814.
Perhaps voile has the same sense with field; A.S. wold, planities; Su.G. wall, solum herbidum.
To VOLLAGE, v. a. To talk ostentatiously.

VOLLAGE, s. An ostentatious talker.

VOLOUNTE, s. The will.
The ilk stounde of his awin fre
loue callis Juno, and thus carpis he.

VOLISHER, s. A munk. Perhaps voile has the same sense with field; A.S. wold, planities; Su.G. wall, solum herbidum.

To VOLID, v. a. To talk ostentatiously.

VOLISH, s. An ostentatious talker.

VOL, s. Vault or cellar.

VOLISHER, s. A munk.
VOU

roofs; from Fr. voute, which not only signifies a vault, but "a vaulted or embowed roofe," Colgr. V. VouT.

VOLT, s. Countenance; aspect. V. Vult.

VOLUPTUOSITIE, s. Voluptuousness.

VOLUMSP, s. Explainedy as synonymous with Sybil.

To VOMIT, v. o. To puke; to vomit.

VOMITER, s. An emetic.

s. The spring-time, Orkney, Shetl. V. VeIr.


VOUT, s. A vaulted, voulte.

VOUTH, adj. or s. Vousty.

s. The liquor, or tea, of hay and chaff boiled.*?.

VOUR, s. The seed-time. V. Veir.

VOUTH, adj. or s. Voustic.

VOUTHMAN, s. A warlock, and a warwolf, a wobat but hair.

VOUSS, s. The liquor, or tea, of hay and chaff boiled.*?.

VOUST, VOIST, but "a vaulted or embowed roofe;" Cotgr. V. Vout.

VOUT, s. Countenance; aspect. V. VouT.

VOUT, v. n. To boast, S.

VOUTY, s. A voubet but hair.

VOW, s. A boast; a brag, Gl. Shirr.

VOWMAN, s. The liquor, or tea, of hay and chaff boiled.*?.

VOWKY, adj. Vain.

VOUSS, s. The liquor, or tea, of hay and chaff boiled.*?.

VOUST, VOIST, but "a vaulted or embowed roofe;" Cotgr. V. Vout.

VOUT, s. A vault, S. O.E. id.

VOUTY, s. A voubet but hair.

VOUTH, adj. or s. Voustic.

VOUTHMAN, s. A warlock, and a warwolf, a wobat but hair.

VOUSS, s. The liquor, or tea, of hay and chaff boiled.*?.

VOUR, s. The seed-time. V. Veir.

VOUTH, adj. or s. Voustic.

VOUTHMAN, s. The liquor, or tea, of hay and chaff boiled.*?.

VOUTH, adj. or s. Voustic.
To vpbig, wpbig, v. a. 1. To build up. 2. To rebuild. 3. Filled with high apprehensions of one's self.

To upbred, v. a. To set in order; to upbred burdis, to set tables in order for a meal.

All thus they move to the meit: and the Marschale Gari bring water to wesche, of a well cleir.

And bare her down between them and chere;

And to play with the bawis.

This seems to refer to the ancient custom of tossing up different balls into the air, and catching them before they reached the ground. V. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 139.

To updorrok, adj. Also STRING and LING.

To updaW, v. a. To boil or throw up.

v. a. To set in order; to UPBRED burdis, to set tables in order for a meal.

All thus they move to the meit: and the Marschale Gari bring water to wesche, of a well cleir:

And bare her down between them and chere;

And to play with the bawis.

This seems to refer to the ancient custom of tossing up different balls into the air, and catching them before they reached the ground. V. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 139.

To upheild, v. a. To affirm; to maintain. *?

To uphold; to exalt; to uphold a horse sound.

To uphowd, id. A Bor. 3. To furnish horses on a road for a mail, stage or diligence.

UPHEILD, part pa.

Carried upwards.

The better part of me sall be upheild

Above the sternis perpetually, to ring.

To upphel, v. a. To exalt.

Up-DRINKING, s. An entertainment given to gossips after the recovery of a female from child-bearing. S.

Up-fuirdays, S. Up before sunrise. V. Fure-dayS, S.

Upgae, s. An interruption or break in a mineral stratum, which holds its direction upwards. S.

Upgang, s. 1. an ascent; an acclivity.

On the south half, quhar James was,

Is an upgang, a narrow pass. Ibid. viii. 38, MS.

2. The act of ascending.

A. S. up-gang, ascensus; up-gang-an, sursum ire, ascendere.

Upgang, s. A sudden increase of wind and sea.

Upcast, s. The rising of clouds above the horizon.

The sky begins to be overcast, E.

“Th' did never occasion bitter reflections, or was their upcast before the world, that they trusted God in a day of strait and were not helped.” Fleming's Fulfilling, p. 29.

Before the world, that they trusted God in a day of strait and were not helped. “Fleming's Fulfilling, p. 29.

“Th' did never occasion bitter reflections, or was their upcast before the world, that they trusted God in a day of strait and were not helped.” Fleming's Fulfilling, p. 29.

This seems to refer to the ancient custom of tossing up different balls into the air, and catching them before they reached the ground. V. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 139.

UPdorrok, adj. Worn out.

UPHEILD, part pa.

Carried upwards.

The better part of me sall be upheild

Above the sternis perpetually, to ring.

To upheils, v. a. To exalt, S.
UPPIL ABOON, clear over-head; a phrase applied to the atmosphere, S.B.

This phrase is pure Gothic, Sw. uphaalal waeer, dry weather; from uphaalal, to bear up. Haalal up is used in the same sense in which we say, It will hold up, i.e. There will be no rain. Det haalter uppe, (om regn) holds up. Jay will gas ut, om det bora haalter uppe; I will go out, if it does but hold up; Wideg. Hence.

689

UPPIL, v. n. To clear up. It will upplil, a phrase used when it is supposed that the rain will go off, S.B. See S. Uppil, s. Chief delight; ruling desire. S. Uppins, adv. A little way upwards; as, Downing a little way downwards. S. Uppish, adj. Aspiring; ambitious. S. from up denoting ascent; like Su.G. ypp-a, elevere, and yaapig, superbus, vanus, from upp, sursum. See Sup.

UP-PUT, s. The power of secreting, so as to prevent discovery.

Tho he can swear from side to side, And lye, I think he cannot hide.

He has been several times afronted By sly backseapers, and accounts As empty rogue. They are not fit For stealth, that want a good up-put.

For weaver, that aim a good up-put.


UP-PUTTING, s. Erection.

UP-PUTTING, UP-PUTTIN, UP-PITTIN, s. 1. Lodging; entertainment whether for man or horse; as, "gude up-puttin." 2. A place; a situation. S.

To UPRA, v. a. To stretch upward; to erect. Vpraizi him he amynd the place, Als big as Athon, the hie mont in Trace. V. Rax.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 2.

To UPREEND, v. a. To render or give up.

Ane fer mare ganad saule I offer the, And victour eik my craft and wapninis fare Vprenad here for now and euermare.

Doug. Virgil, 144, 2.

UPREUN, part. pa. Torn up.

Bot eftir that the third soun of treis, Apoun the sandis sittand on my kneis, I schuip to haue upreuni with mare preis.

It will uppil, (om regn)

Doug. Virgil, 360, 10.

John Up-on-land's Complaint is the title of one of our old poems, Ibid. p. 144, borrowed perhaps from Chaucer's Jackie Upland.

A.S. up-land, highland, a hilly country or region; also, a midland country far from the sea. Up-landisc man, monticola, rusticus, one that dwelleth on a hilly or mountainous soil, or far from the sea-coast; Sommer. To ealcan cyreca uppeland; To every country kirk; Chron. Sax. 192, 34.

UPLAND SHOEO, s. A sort of rullion, or a shoe made of an undressed hide with the hair on it. S.

UPPLESIT, part. pa. Recovered. S.

To UPLIFT, v. a. To collect; applied to money. S.

Vlepser, s. A collector. S.

Uplifting, s. Collection; extraction. S.

UPLIFTED, part. adj. Under the influence of pride. S.

To UPLIF, v. n. To ascend with rapidity; to rise quickly to an elevated station.

The cadger dims, new cleikit from the creill,

And in the caws of that

And victour eik my craft and wapninis fare Vprenad here for now and euermare.

Doug. Virgil, 144, 2.

UPRIGHT BUR. The Eypodium selago. S.

To UPSET, v. a. To recover from; applied to a hurt, affliction, or calamity, S. win aboon, synon. See S.

Folk as stout an' clever, As any shearin' here,

Hae gotten skaith they never.

Upset for mony yeat.—A. Douglas's Poems, p. 123.

The idea is borrowed from setting up something that has fallen or been overturned; Teut. opset-en, Sw. upsetta-a.

To UPSET, v. a. To overturn; to turn over; as, to upset a cart, boat, &c. by making the one side to rise so much above the other as to lose the proper balance, S. also used as v.n. in the same sense.

UPSET, s. Insurrection; mutiny.

And in the caws of that upset, That wyleont wes than and gret,

The Byschape of Lwny sco gert be Hey hangyd a-pon gallow tre. Wyatoun, viii. 22, 47.


To UPSET, v. a. To refund; to repair. S.

To UPSET, v. a. 1. To set up; to fix in a particular situation. 2. To confirm; to make good. S.

UPSET, upsett, s. 1. The admission of a person to the freedom of any trade in a borough. 2. The money paid in order to one's being admitted into any trade. S.

UPSET-PRICE. The price at which any property or goods are exposed to sale, (set by) auction. S.

Vpsettar, s. One who fixes, sets or sticks up; used as to placards. S.
UPSETTING, part. pa. 1. Applied to such as aim at
higher things than their situation in life allows; aping the
modes of superiors. 2. Improperly used for vehement.
UPSETTING, s. Assumption of right; ambitious conduct.
UPSETTING-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of a
spirit of assumption and self-elevation.
UPSHLAAG, fi. A thaw.
UPSITTEN, adv. A stick in the wooden work of a thatch-
roof, but not reaching to the summit.
UPSTAIRS, adj. A sort of wake after the baptism of a
child.
UPSTIRRING, s. part. pa. To rise up in a disturbed state,
as dust in motion, or the spray of the sea.
UPSTOUT, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTART, s. A stick in the wooden work of a thatch-
or higher district. V. DOUN THROUGH.
UPSTOURIS, s. After sunrise; before the sun set.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To rise up in a disturbed state,
as dust in motion, or the spray of the sea.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise to a higher district than that of a
child.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
UPSTOUR, s. A chest for holding provisions.
UPSTOUR, pret. v. To raise or lift up with considerable
exertion.
UPSTOUR, v. a. To scatter upwards, and soic fowill tails, to sweep the cassay elene,
The dust upshlaag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44. st. 15. V. Note, p. 256.
V. SKAIL, s.
URE, s. The point of a weapon.

“And gif he hurtis or defoulis with felonie assailyeand with edge or ure, he sall remaine in presoun but remeide, quhill assyth be maid to the partie, and amendis to the King or to the Lord, that it belangis to as effeiris.” Acts, 1. l. 409, G. Andr. 1560.

Edge or ure, i.e. edge or point. This is the same with ord, orde, horde, O.E.

Hys sword he drought out than,
Was scharp of egge, and ord.

Lybaeus, Ritson’s E.M.R. ii. 81.

Horn tok the maister herved
That he him hade byreved.
Ant sette on is suerde.
Aboven other ordes. Geste Kyng Horn, Ibid. ii. 117.

Mid spereis ord hve stouge.
Ibid. ii. p. 149.

Swilk loste thai wan with spereshordere,
Over al the werld went the worde.

Yvaine and Gawein, Ibid. i. 3.

Su. G. or, anc. aur, a weapon; Isl. aur, an arrow. Ord is merely the A.S. rendered acies, cuspis, “the point of any thing, the point or edge of a weapon;” Somner. Perhaps they have some affinity to Isl. or, acer. Ure seems radically the same with Wyr, q.v.

URE, s. 1. Òrè; in relation to metals, S. See Sup.

In Lyde contre thou born was, fast by,
The plentuous sulye, quhare the goldin riuere
Pactolus warpis on ground the goldin clere.

Doug. Virgil, 318, 41.

A.S. ora, Belg. oor, oore, id.
2. The fur or crust which adheres to vessels, consequence of liquids standing in them, S.B.

This seems only an oblique sense of the same word.

URY, adj. Furred; crusted, S.B.

URE, s. A denomination of land in Orkney and Shetland. Also in Sweden. See Sup.

“...in these parishes there are 1618 merks 4 urses of land. An ure is the eighth part of a merk. The dimensions of the merk vary not only in the different parishes of Shetland, but in different towns of the same parish; and though in some of the towns in these united parishes, it will not measure above half a Scots acre, yet so much does it exceed the Scots acre in others, that the whole of the arable land cannot be less than 1600 acres.” P. Tingwall, Skelt, Statist. Acc. xxi. 278.

V. MERE. To what is said there, it may be added that A.S. ora, oore, was a denomination of money, whether coined, or reckoned by weight, constituting an ounce or the twelfth part of a pound. As this term was introduced into E. by the Danes, it must have been originally the same with Isl. aurí, both the A.S. and the Isl. word signifying an ounce. Aurí, est octava pars marcae, tam in fundo, quam in mobilibus; Verel, p. 229. The mode of reckoning, however, was different; Isl. aurí being the eighth part of a pound or mark. For the mark in Isl. contains eight ounces. V. G. Andr. p. 175.

URE, s. Colour; tinge, S.B.

This may be allied to Belg. Verse, Sw. Jerg, id.

URE, s. Soil. An ill ure, a bad soil, Ang.

Ir. Gael. sir, mould, earth, dust; Isl. ur, gravelly soil.

URE, s. Sweat; perspiration, Ang. Hence ury, clammy, covered with perspiration.

Vol. II. 625

URE, s. Slow heats that from embers; suffocating heat.

URE, s. A kind of coloured haze made by the sunbeams passing through the moisture which is exhaled from the land and the ocean; a haze in the air. S.

URE, s. The dog or udder of any animal, particularly of a sheep or cow. Syn. Lure.

URE-LOCK, s. Wool growing round the udder of a sheep which is plucked off when it is near lambing-time that the young may easily get to the udder of the dam. S.

UREEN (Gr. •*) URE, s. A stunted ill-grown person, generally applied to children. 2. A crabbed or peevish person of diminutive size. 3. A fairy. V. WARP. S.

URISK, s. The name of a satyr in the Highlands of S.S. URISUM, URUSUM, adj. 1. Troublesome; vexatious. Astarti lyggs styl to sleep, and restis—

The lytil mydgis, and the urusum fleis,
Lauborius emottis, and the bissy beis.

Doug. Virgil, Prog. 450, 6.

2. “S. frightful, terrifying;” Rudd.

This learned writer derives it from S. ury, fearful; evidently founding his etymon on the vulgar use of the term. But most probably it is quite a different word. There cannot, at any rate, be the least affinity between ury and urusum, as signifying troublesome. This seems allied to Su. greidig, inquietus, (the term sum being used instead of lig or like,) from oro, inqui, comp. of o negat, and ro, quies; like Germ. unrühe, id. from un and rude. This exact sense corresponds to the sense; “the restless flies.” V. Rotf, rest.

URLUCH (gut.) s. adj. “Silly-looking.” Gl. Ross. i. e. having a feeble and emaciated appearance, S.B. See S.

Ayont the pool I spy’d the lad that fel;
Drouked and looking unco urled like.

Ross’s Heliere, p. 43.

Perhaps q. orieiske, as chilled by cold, or in consequence of being drenched with water; as the person referred to is supposed to have been nearly drowned, p. 42.

I thought therein a lad was like to drown,
His feet yeed fre him, and his head went down.

V. OORIE.

But, perhaps, it is rather q. wurl-like. W. Wroul and Warwolp. The latter derivation seems confirmed by the word A. Bor. wuri, to look sickly; urled, stunted in growth; whence urling, a little dwarfish person.

To URN, u. a. To pain; to torture. V. E RN, v. See S.

Qhat 1 haiff had in wer befor this day,
Presoune and payne to this nycht was hot play;
Quhat 1 haiff had in wer befor this day,
Over all the werld went the worde.

The term is still used, Ang. To urn the ee, to pain the eye, as a mole or a grain of sand does. This term might have been originally limited to what causes pain by the sensation of heat; as allied to Isl. orne, calor, oren, calefacio, orn, focus. V. Verel. vo. Ornæz, and G. Andr. A.S. yrm-ed signifies afflicted, tormented. But we cannot view this as the origin of our term, without supposing that it has been corrupted.

To URP, u. n. To become pettish. V. ORP.

URUS, s. The name given to the wild white bull that was formerly so common in the Caledonian forest. S. 4 K
UTO

To USCHE: Usche, v. n. To issue; to go out. See S.
He had ane previe postroun of his awin,
That he micht usche, quehen him list, unknawin.
V. Ische, v. n. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.
USCHE, s. Issue; termination.
To USHE, v. a. To clear.
— The Lords— " recommends to the Ordinary in the
Outter-house, from time to time, upon the petitioners
desyre, to order the house to be ushed and cleared." Act
Sederunt, 3. Feb. 1685. V. ISCHE, id.

UTHER, UTHER, s. Interest of money.
To UTGLE, UTGIE, S. Expense; expenditure, S. q.
UTELAUY, WTELAY, s. An outlaw.
Schr Nele Cambell, and othyr ma,
That I thair namys can nocht say,
As wtelays went mony day. Barbour, ii. 493. MS.
A.F. ut-la-ga, id. Isl. utlaug-r, exul, extorris.
UTERSANCE, s. 1. Extremity, in any respect, as of
exertion.
With all thare force than at the sterrance,
Thay pingil airis vp to bend and hale.
Doug. Virgil, 134, 11.

2. Extremity, as respecting distress, or implying the
idea of destruction.
Doun beting eik war the Ethrurianis,
And ye also feil bodysis of Troianis,
That war not put by Greikis to sterrance.
V. OUTRANCE and OUTRAYING. Doug. Virgil, 331, 49.

UTGIE, UTGIE, s. Expense; expenditure, S. q. giv­
ing out. Belg. wygaver, id.
VTH, s. Perhaps for Uch, a coffer, or Ouch, an ornament.
To UTERLOCK, v. a. V. UDDERLOCK. S.
UTHIR, Uther, pron. Other.
UTOLE, V. PENNY UTOLE. Meaning not clear. S.

VUN

UTOOUTH, prep. Without. V. OUTWITH.
VTTER, v. n. Vitter, pret. V. ONTER.
S.
UTTERANCE, s. Extremity.
UTTERIT, Pink. S.P.R. i. 165. V. OUTTERIT.
UTWITH, adv. Beyond. V. OUTWITH.
S.
UVER, Uvyr, adj. 1. Upper, in respect of situation, S.
" That the part that lyis nerest to Nidisdaill is callit Nethir
Galloway." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 6. Afterwards
it is written wer.
A. Bor. uywer, upper; as, the uywer lip. O.E. ouer, id.
Hardyang thus describes the conduct of the Abbes and
Nuns of Coldingham, during the inroads of Hungar
and Ubb, the Danish invaders.

For dread of the tyrauntes ii. ful cruel,
And their people cursed and ful of malice,
That rauished nunnes, euer where they hard tel,
In her chapter, ordeined againe their enemies,
Shulde not deffoule theyr clene virginites;
She cut her nose off, and her ouer lippe,
To make her lothe that she might from him slipse.
Chron. Fol. 107, b.

2. Superior in power. The wyver hand, the superiority, S.
V. OUEB, id.

VULT, s. Aspect.
The Erlle beheld fast till his hye curage,
Forthocht sum part that be come to that place,
Gretlye abaysit for the wyver off his face.
Wallace, vi. 879. MS.
And he ful feirs, with thravin vult in the start
Seand the scharp poyntis, reculls bakwart.

Lat. vultus, Moes. G. vlait.

To VUNG, v.n. To move swiftly with a buzzing or
humming sound, Aberd. bung, S.O.
Ye mauna think that ane sae young,
Wha hipples slowly o'er a rung,
Can up Parnassus glibly vung,
Like Robbie Burns.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 337.

Vung is more commonly used as a s., denoting the sound
made by a stone discharged from a sling, or any similar
sound, as that of a humming-top when emitted from the
string.
It has a far better claim, than many other words, to be
viewed as ex sono ficta. But it may be derived from Teut.
Germ. bunge, a drum, which Wachter deduces from St.G.
baung-is, to beat. The adv. glibly is improperly conjoined.

W.

Some learned writers have viewed this letter as cor­
responding to the Iolice Digamma; and have observed,
that it is frequently prefixed to words beginning with
a vowel or diphthong. In this way they account for the
resemblance between many Gothic and Greek
terms. "Thus,' says Junius, (Observ. in Willeram.
p. 32,) “ from ass, lutum, is formed wast, limus;
WAD


The affinity in several of these words is imaginary, not to mention the whimsical idea of deriving the Gothic, or old Scythian tongue, from the Greek.

WA, WAY, s. Wo; grief, S. waee.

There I beheld Salomonese alusa,
In cruel torment sufferand mekill wa.

Dong. Virgil, 184, 51.


Hence, Waht me., i.e. wo is me.

Wagsie me for King Humannitie,
Oiusriss with Sensualitie

in his first beginnyng. Lyndsoy, S.P.R. ii. 49.

Is. vae or, vaeie or ser, Va mihi siti;
Verel. Wae worthe you, W. waeworthe you, A. Bor. an
imprecation, wo befall you, wa viri. V. Wotum.


A. Bor. woth, id. See Sup.

Quheu thai within hes sene sua slayn
Thair men, and chaystyt hame agayn,
Thai war all wu; and in gret hy

"Till armys!" hely gan thai cry.

Barbour, xv. 3, MS.

And quhen Eduard the Bruyss, the bauld,
Wyt at the King had fochtyn sua,
With sa fele folk, and he tharfra,
Myght na man se a waer man. Ibid. xvi. 245. MS.

I cound nochoten won welth, wrecht waest,
I wes so wuantoon in will, my werdis ar wan.

Houlate, iii. 26. MS.

"I am waee for your skaith, there is so little of it." S. Prov. "I am me waert," Kelly, pp. 211, 212.

A.S. wa, moestus, afflicatus.

WA', s. Wall. Back at the Wa'. V. Back.

WA, WAW, interj. Used like E. why, as introductory of an assertion. Wa, misbelief is a bad thing, &c. S.

WA-AH, s. What causes surprise and admiration.

To WAAAL, v. a. To join two pieces of metal. V. WEL, v.

WAAT, WAUT, s. The swollen and discoloured mark on the skin, from a blow by a whip or stick.

S. WAB, s. A web.

Wab-fittin, adj. Web-footed.

WABSTER, s. 1. A weaver. 2. A spider.

WA'-BAW, s. A game of hand-ball so called from the ball being made to strike a wall.

WA-BRAN LEAVES. Great Plantain or Waybread, an herb, S. Plantago Major, Linn. See Sup.

A.S. waeg-braede. Teut. wegeh-braeze, plantago; herba passim in plateis sive rit, nascentis. Kilian. Thus its name is derived from the circumstance of its growing on the way side. Sw. weagbredladd, Linn. Fl. Suec.

WA-CAST, s. Any thing unworthy of regard; any thing contemptible; generally used with a negative. S.

To WACHLE, v. n. To move backwards and forwards, S. the same with E. waagele, but in pron. more nearly resembling Teut. waugghel-en, id.

To WACHT, v. a. To quaff. V. WAUGHT.

WACHT, s. Keep the waacht o' him, or it; Keep him or it in view, do not lose sight of.

S. WACK, adj. Moist.

WACKNESS, s. Humidity. V. under WAK.

WAD, Wed,Wedde, s. 1. A pledge. It is pron. wad, S. and this is the modern orthography. Wed seems the more ancient.

WAD Now both her weeddle lys,
And play thai bi ginne;
And set he hath the long asise,
And endred beth their inne.

Sir Tristrem, p. 24, st. 30.

In the thinkest wode thar maid thai felle defens,
Agayn their fayis so full of woelens;
Yit felle Sothron left the lyff to wed.

Wallace, iv. 683. MS.

This is a singular phrase, q. left their lives in pledge, were deprived of life.

"Some things are borrowed and lent, be giving and receiving of any wad. And that is done some time he laying and giving in wad, cattell or moveable gudes." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 2, s. 1.

2. A wager.

"A wad is a fool's argument," S. Prov. "spoken when, after hot disputing, we offer to lay a wager that we are in the right," Kelly, p. 19.

Wedde, O.E. Of Robert Courthouse, son of William the Conqueror, it is said;

He wende here to Engeland vor the creyserey,
And leyde Wyllam hys brother to wedd Normanbye.


i. e. "He came for the purpose of engaging in the crusade; and for the money, necessary for his expenses, laid Normandy in pledge to his brother."

Had I ben marshall of his men, by Mary of Heauen, I durst haue layd my lyfe, and no lesse wed;
He should haue be lord of the laud, in length & brethd,
And also king of that kyth, his kyone for to helpe.

P. Floughman, Fol. 14, b.

Thou shalt me leave such a wedde,
That I woll haue thy troubl on bond.


Su.G. wad, A.S. wad, Isl. vaeed, veld. Dan. wedde, Belg. wedde, Alem. wuetti, Germ. wette. Ibre supposes that the Su.G. term is derived from wad, cloth; because, this kind of merchandise being anciently given and received instead of money, when at any time a pledge was left, a piece of cloth was commonly used for this purpose, and hence a pledge in general would be called Wad. According to this view, the Goth. word must be more ancient than Lat. vae, vad-ia, a pledge; whence vadinonium, a promise or engagement. It seems evident, at least, that L.B. vad-ium is from the Goth. The term, indeed, assumes a great variety of other forms in L.B., as wad-ium, guad-ia, gag-iam, &c. V. Du Cange, p. 1385.

From A.S. wad, pigous, Junius derives the wad, to marry; with some hesitation, however, whether it be not rather from C.B. gwad, a yoke. But the first is certainly the most natural idea, as it was customary to espouse by means of a wad or pledge.

Hence L.B. Vadare Mulierem, Eam sibi in sponsam pignone asserere; Du Cange, vo. Vadium, p. 1385.

Deid-WAD. A species of pledge viewed as usurious. S.

Wed-keeper, s. One who takes charge of pledges in allusion to those games in which wads are deposited. S.

WADDs, s. "A youthful amusement, wherein much use is made of pledges;" Gl. Sibb. S. See Sup.

In this game, the players being equally divided, and a certain space marked out between them, each lays down one or more wads or pledges at that extremity where the party, to which he belongs, choose their station. A boundary being fixed at an equal distance from the extremities, the object is to carry off the wads from the one of these to the other. The two parties, advancing to the boundary or line, seize the first opportunity of crossing it, by making
inroads on the territories of each other. He who crosses the line, if seized by one of the opposite party, before he has touched any of their wads, is set down beside them as a prisoner, and receives the name of a Stinker; nor can he be released, till one of his own side can touch him, without being intercepted by any of the other; in which case he is free. If one cell is caught in the act of carrying off a wad, it is taken from him; but he cannot be detained as a prisoner, in consequence of his having touched it. If he can cross the intermediate line with it, the pursuit is at an end. When one party have carried off to the extremity of their ground, all the wads of the other, the game is finished.

To WAD, WED, v. a. 1. To pledge; to bet; to wager, S. Than Lowrie as ane lyoun lap, And sone ane flame culd fedder; He hecht to perss him at the pap, Thairon to wad ane weddir.

Wad, in Callander’s edition.


“T’ll wad my halfe fee against a great, “He’s bigger than e’er our foal will be.”

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 85.

2. To promise; to engage, S., as equivalent to, the line, if seized by one of the opposite party, before he is free. If any one is caught in the act of carrying off a wad, it is taken from him; but he cannot be detained as a prisoner, in consequence of his having touched it. If he can cross the intermediate line with it, the pursuit is at an end. When one party have carried off to the extremity of their ground, all the wads of the other, the game is finished.

To WAD, WED, v. a. 1. To pledge; to bet; to wager, S.

Than Lowrie as ane lyoun lap, And sone ane flame culd fedder; He hecht to perss him at the pap, Thairon to wad ane weddir.

Wad, in Callander’s edition.


“T’ll wad my halfe fee against a great, “He’s bigger than e’er our foal will be.”

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 85.

2. To promise; to engage, S., as equivalent to, the line, if seized by one of the opposite party, before he is free. If any one is caught in the act of carrying off a wad, it is taken from him; but he cannot be detained as a prisoner, in consequence of his having touched it. If he can cross the intermediate line with it, the pursuit is at an end. When one party have carried off to the extremity of their ground, all the wads of the other, the game is finished.

To WAD, WED, v. a. 1. To pledge; to bet; to wager, S.

Than Lowrie as ane lyoun lap, And sone ane flame culd fedder; He hecht to perss him at the pap, Thairon to wad ane weddir.

Wad, in Callander’s edition.


“T’ll wad my halfe fee against a great, “He’s bigger than e’er our foal will be.”

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 85.

2. To promise; to engage, S., as equivalent to, the line, if seized by one of the opposite party, before he is free. If any one is caught in the act of carrying off a wad, it is taken from him; but he cannot be detained as a prisoner, in consequence of his having touched it. If he can cross the intermediate line with it, the pursuit is at an end. When one party have carried off to the extremity of their ground, all the wads of the other, the game is finished.

To WAD, WED, v. a. 1. To pledge; to bet; to wager, S.

Than Lowrie as ane lyoun lap, And sone ane flame culd fedder; He hecht to perss him at the pap, Thairon to wad ane weddir.

Wad, in Callander’s edition.


“T’ll wad my halfe fee against a great, “He’s bigger than e’er our foal will be.”

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 85.

2. To promise; to engage, S., as equivalent to, the line, if seized by one of the opposite party, before he is free. If any one is caught in the act of carrying off a wad, it is taken from him; but he cannot be detained as a prisoner, in consequence of his having touched it. If he can cross the intermediate line with it, the pursuit is at an end. When one party have carried off to the extremity of their ground, all the wads of the other, the game is finished.
WAEFLERD, WAMFLET, s. The water of a WAESOME, adj.

WAESUCK, WAESUCK, interj. Alas; wo is me! common in Clydes.

Ye trust waeucks / in works. Falls of Clyde, p. 133.

Perhaps q. A.S. wa, and Dan. Sax. uuc, witch, wæg, wæg, nobis, wo is to us: the pl. of wæc is wæc.

WAENESS, fr. Sorrow; vexation, S.

WAE WAGS YE. An exclamation, or imprecation. *?

S. S.

WAFFLE, v. a.

3. Worthless.

2. Solitary; used as expressive of the awkward situation, nobis, wo is to us; the pi. of vpon the market dayes, or in the Kirk, or in the Sciref-eof-a, 

•eof-a, within the territorie of any lord; the quhilk suld be cryed after passing the mill. Syn. Wafflam, Wafflum, q. v. S.

WALEE, WEESE, WREEZE, s. 1. A wase of straw, a bundle of straw. 2. A circular band of straw, or a stuffed roll of cloth, open in the middle, worn on the head for the purpose of carrying a pail of milk, or a tub or basket, &c.

5. A bundle of sticks or brushwood, placed on the wind side of a cottage-door to ward off the blast. S.

WAFF WAGS YE. An exclamation, or imprecation. S. WAFF, WAIF, WAUFF, s.

4. Low-born; ignoble. 5. One addicted to idleness, and to low or immoral company.

Hence to wave to and fro. See Sup.

1. Strayed, and not as yet claimed. See Sup.

“ There is ane other moueable escheit, of any waff like, within the territorie of any lord, the quhilk suld be cryed after passing the mill. Syn. Wafflam, Wafflum, q. v. S. WAFFER, WAFFIL, adj. 1. Strayed, and not as yet claimed. See Sup.

In this sense wairse is used, O.E. Some serven the kyng, and his silver tellen, in cheker and in chauncery challenge his dettes of wairdes & warmottes, of wawes & strayues.

P. Ploughman, Pass. 1. A. ii.

Fr. choes weues, wawyes, wafis and strays, Cotgr. Isl. wof-a, to wander, seems the natural origin; Germ. wehen, fluctuare.

2. Solitary; used as expressive of the awkward situation of one who is in a strange place where he has not a single acquaintance, S.

3. Worthless. A waff fellow, one whose conduct is immoral; or whose character is so bad, that those, who regard their own, will not associate with him, S. Hence Waff-like, one who has a very shabby or suspicious appearance, S. 4. Low-born; ignoble. 5. Paltry; inferior; not much to be accounted of. 6. Feeble; worn out. S.

WAFFER, s. 1. A vagabond, Ang. 2. A worthless person; one addicted to idleness, and to low or immoral company.

WAFFENESS, s. Shabby appearance.

To WAFF, WAAF, WAUFF, s. n. To wave; to fluctuate; to wave to and fro. See Sup.

If I for obeisance, or boist, to bondage me bynde, I war worthy to be Hingit heigh on ane tre, That ilk creature might se To waff with the wynd. Gawan and Godi, ii. 10.

Apoun the top of mount Cyntus walkis he, His waffland haris sum tymse doen thrung Wythe ane soft garland of laurent sweet smelling. *?.

Dug. Virgil, 104, 53.

A.S. wofian, Sw. wof-a, vocallare. To WAAF, WAAF, WAAF, v. a. To wave; to shake, S. See S.

For Venus, after the gys and manner thare, Ane active bow apoun hir schulder bare, As sche had bene ane wilde huntreis, With wind waffing hir haris lowsit of trace.

Dug. Virgil, 23, 2.

WAFF, WAFF, WAFF, s. 1. A hasty motion, the act of waving. S.

629

WAG

The grisly serpent sum tymse semyt to be About hyr bals ane lynkit golden cenhye; And sum tymse of hyr courtcher lap with ane way, Become the seluage or bordour of hyr quaff.


“ The devil—caused you renew your baptism, and baptised you on the face, with one waff of his hand, like a dewing, calling you Jean.” Records Justiciary, Septr. 13. 1675.

Arnott's Hist. Edin. p. 194. N.

2. It is used to denote a signal; as one made by the waving of a handkerchief. 3. A transient view, a passing glance. I had just a waff o' him, S. This resembles the use of the term, A. Bor. See Sup.

“In the county of Carmarthen, there is hardly any one that dies, but some one or other sees his light or candle. There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

4. A slight stroke from any soft body, especially in passing, S. 5. A sudden affection, producing a bodily ailment. Thus, to denote the sudden impression sometimes made on the human frame, in consequence of a temporary exposure to chill air, it is said that one has gotten a waff or waf of cauld, S. V. the c. n. See Sup. 6. Transient effluvia or odour. 7. Metaph. used to denote the contagious and fatal influence of a sinful course; in allusion to the effect of bad air, or of a suffocating wind. 8. A benevolent influence, as if communicated in passing. 9. Waff is used as equivalent to Wraith.

S.

WAFFINGER, WHIFFINGER, s. A vagabond. V. WAFFE, v. a. To tumple.

S. WAFFLE, WAFFIL, adj. 1. Limber; pliable. 2. Feeble; senseless. “ A waffil dud,” a person who is without strength or activity.

S.

WAFROM, s. Perhaps an errat. for Wisser, a mask or visor. S.

WAFT, WOFT, s. The woof in a web, S. The woof or waf of cauld.

S. The wa-gang o' the water.

Falls of Clyde, ii. 10.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the Waff of the person whose death it foretells. I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of waff, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, cwyth, haitus, aheltius, flatus.” Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.
WAG

WA'-GANG CRAP. The crop which the tenant has before he quits his farm. Wag-gangin' crop. S.

WAG-AT-THE-WA', s. A clock which has no case, frequently used in the country; thus named from the motion of the pendulum. 2. A spectacle supposed to haunt the kitchen, and to take its station on the crook, wagging backwards and forwards before the death of any one in the family. S.

WAGE, s. A pledge, a pawn.

Or that thare lawde suld lois or vassallage, They had fer lewar lay thare life in wage. Doug. Virgil, 185, 14.

This phrase is analogous to that used by Blind Harry.

WAGEOUR, VAGEOURE, VAGER, S. A stake, E.

WAGEOURES, S. A soldier, one who fights for pay.

And of tressour sua stuffyt is he That he may wageours kniff plenté. S. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 982.

WAGGLE, wag-gle. To waggle, to waddle, S.

—Achemenides onto name I hate, Cumyn into Troy with my fader of late — My fellowship unwitting forget me here. Doug. Virgil, 145, 44.

Fr. gageoure, sponsio. V. WAGE.

WAID, s. The dye-stuff called woad. V. WADD.

WAID, s. The vacancy on the top of the inside of a cottage-wall, that is not beam-filled, where articles not constantly in use are deposited. S.

WAILE, v. n. To move unsteadily in walking, as one who is very feeble. S.

WAID, s. The dye-stuff called woad. V. WADD. S.

To WAILE, v. n. To move unsteadily in walking, as one who is very feeble.

To WAIDE.

Armour al wites in his bed sekis he, Armour ouer at the lueling law and he, The grete curage of irne wappinis can waide, Crowell and wylyd, and al his wit invade To wikkit woddes batal to desire. Quhanor he binnis hait in fellous ire. Doug. Virgil, 223, 18.

WAIK, v. a. To pledge.

Yit Hope and Courage hard besyde, Quba with them wont contend, Did tak in hand us all to gyde Unto our journeys end; Implaidging and waidging, Bahit twa thair lyves for myne. Cherrie and Siao, st. 104.

WAIGN, s. One who weighs; a weigher. S.

WAYEST, adj. Most sorrowful or woful. V. WA, adj.

To WAIF. V. WAFF, v.

WAYF, s. A wife. MS. of Pitscottie's Cron. S.

WAY-GANG, WAY-GOING, adj. Removing from a farm or habitation.

WAY-GANGIN' CROP. V. WA-GANG CRAP.

WAY GATE, s. Space; room. Also the tail-race of a mill. S.

WAYGET, WA'GATE, s. Speed; the act of making progress. He has na waiget, he does not get forward. S.

To WAIGLE, WEEGLE, v. n. To waddle, to waggle, S.

Belg. waiglen, wagdlen, matare; from waglen, vaclaire; Su.G. wokla, id. A.S. wic-falen, id. titubare. The word appears in a more simple form in Moe.G. waglan, agare, and Su.G. wed-a, wick-a, vaclaire, which hire deduces from wed, mollis.

WAY-GOE, s. Run; course; place where a body of water breaks out.

WAISH, WAINE, s. The watch. To convene the waish. S.

To WAIK, v. a. To enfeebler, E. weeken.

Nor yit the slaw nor febil wweeld age May wok our sprete, nor mynnis our curage. Doug. Virgil, 299, 28.

Su.G. week-a, vaclaire, from wok, mollis; wick-a, cedere.

To WAIK, v. a. To watch. S. wok.

The King, that all fortrawaillyt wes, Saw that him worthyt slep nedwayis; Till his fostyr brodyr he sayis, " May I trast in the, me to wok, " Till Is a litill sleping take?" —Barbour, v. 179. MS.

A.S. wacian, vigilare, E. wake.

WAYKENNING, s. Knowledge of one's way from a place.

To WAIL, WALE, v. a. To veil.

Ane lenye wattry garmond did him wail, Of cullour fauch, schape like ane hempyin sail.

WAY

Thus mekky said sche and tharwynth bad adew,  
Hir heede waild with ane haw clath or blow.  
Ibid. 445, 9.

WAILE, s.  The gunwale of a ship.  
On cai thare stude ane meikle schip that tyde,  
Her wail jonid til ane scone rolkis syde.  
Doug. Virgil, 342, 16.

Probably from A.S. weal, munimentum; q. the fortification of the side of a ship.  
To WAIL, v. a.  To choose; to select.  
V. WALE.  S.

The Byschoprykis, that war of gretast wail,  
Throuch hurt of wwyng, and mystyrit of blud:  
Yeit he was wiss, and of his consel gud.  
Veines, edit. 1648.

To WAYND, v. n.  To change; to turn aside; to swerve.  
I love you mair for that lofe ye lipen me tili,  
Than ony lordschip or land, so me our Lorde leid!  
I sail wynn for no way to wirk as ye will,  
At wiss, gif ye my werd waild, with you to the deid.  
Howlate, ii. 12. MS.

A.S. wænd-an, mutarue, vertere, versari; Su.G. waende-at, vertere; cessare.

To WAYND, v. n.  To care, to be anxious about.  
Qubhar he fand ane without the othir pres-anace,  
Eftir to Scottis that did no mor grewance;  
To cut hiss throit or steik him sodanlye  
He wayndit nocht, fand he thaim fawel.

Wallace, i. 198.

He cared not, fand he them anery.  
Edit. 1648.

It is most probably the same word which Gawin Douglas uses, exp. by Mr. Pink. "fears."  
Richt as the rose upsprings fro the rute;——  
Nor waindis nocht the levys to out schute,  
For schyning of the sone that des newe,  
Kng Hart, i. 12.

A.S. wænd-an, Su.G. waende-an, lsl. vandre-an, curare.

Flaestir era wa haerdlossir, at ther wandis eigh,  
Hast bonden faar sitt ater eller eigh:  
Plerique adeo incuriosi sunt, ut parum peniti habeant, si paterfamilias suum recipiat, necas.  
Literae Magni R. ap. Ihre, vo. i. 342, 16.

WAYNE. In wayne, in vain.  
His kyn mycht nocht him get for na kyn thing,  
Mycht thay haif payit the ransoune of a king,  
The more thay bad, the mor it was in wayne.  
Wallace, ii. 151. MS.

WAYNE, v. n.  Help; relief.  
—— No socour was that tyde.  
Thay wist he nocht of no help, bot to de,  
To wenge his dede amang thaim louss yeid he.—  
Hys byrnyst brand to byrstyt at the last,  
He wist na wayne, bot out his knyff can draw.  
Wallace, ii. 192. MS.

Perhaps from A.S. wen, spes, expectatio.

To WAYNE, v. n.  Streyte on his steropps stoutely he strikes,  
And waynes at Schir Wawayn als he were wode.  
Then his leman on loswe skirles, and skriles  
When that burly barne blenket on blode.  
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal, i. 16.

It seems to denote the reiteration of strokes; allied perhaps to Su.G. waan-an; to labour, waun-an, id. also to fight, pungrare, configere. "The Bishop shall accuse the Parish;  
ven ther wakir then wigt wan;" and it shall accuse the person who began the struggle."  
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 16.

WAIND. In wayne.  
He wayndit his viser fro his ventale:  
With a knightly contenance he carpes him tille.  
V. VENTAILL.

WAINE, vec. v. Fought.

WAINGLE, v. n.  To flutter; to wave; to wag; to dangle; to flap.  
V. Wingle.
WAIR  ALMERIE. A press or cupboard for holding WAILS.

WAIRD, WAIRD-PIN, adj. Went to wair.

WAIR, WAIRD. A sentence; an award. V. WARDE. *?

WAINT, s. A transient light; a passing view; a glimpse. *?

To WAIR, WAINTIT, WEYNTED, To vend; to dispose of by sale. To WAIR, a. To spend. V. WARE.

WAIRDER, fi. One who secures mortised joints in this manner. *?

WAIRD, s. A sentence; an award. V. WARDE. *?

WAINTIT, WEYNTED, To vend; to dispose of by sale. To WAIR, a. To spend. V. WARE.

WAIR, s. The cover of a pillow; a pillow-slip.

WAIR, s. The spring. V. WARE.

WAIR. Went to wair. Meaning doubtful.

WAIR ALMERIE. A press or cupboard for holding household articles, not for keeping meat. *?

WAIRAWONS, interj. Welladay! S.

WAIRD, s. A sentence; an award. V. WARDE. S.

To WAIRD, v. a. To fasten a mortised joint by driving a pin through it. Hence, Weel-wairdit, Ill-wairdit. S.

WAIRD, WAIRD-PIN, s. The pin used for fastening a mortised joint. WAIRDER, s. One who secures mortised joints in this manner. S.

WAIRD-BOUSS, s. A prison; now called the Tolbooth. S.

WAINSCOT, WAIN, s. A transient light; a passing view; a glimpse. *?

WAINSCOT, * s. Oak after being cut down, or when in a wrought state. WAINSCOT, adj. Belonging to oak. S.

To WAIRD, v. a. To line walls with boards of oak. S.

WAIN, s. A transient light; a passing view; a glimpse. S.

To WAIN, v. n. To become sour; applied to liquids. S.

WAINIT, WEYNED, part. adj. Soured. V. WINKIT. S.

To WAYT, WATE, v. n. To be deficient; to be wanting. S.

WAY-PASSING, s. Departure. S.

To WAY-PUT, v. a. To vend; to dispose of by sale. S.

To WAIR, a. To spend. V. WARE.

WAIR, s. The cover of a pillow; a pillow-slip. S.

WAIR, s. The spring. V. WARE.

WAIR. Went to wair. Meaning doubtful.

WAIR ALMERIE. A press or cupboard for holding household articles, not for keeping meat. S.

WAIRON, s. A sentence; an award. V. WARDE. S.

To WAIR, a. To spend. V. WARE.

WAIR, s. The cover of a pillow; a pillow-slip. S.

WAIR, s. The spring. V. WARE.

To WAIT, WATE, WAT, WAT, interj. S.

WAIT, VAIT, WATE, WAT, v. a. To spend. V. WARE.

WAIT, s. A transient light; a passing view; a glimpse. *?

Wayt hym well wyth a gret skath. Wyntown, viii. 18. 38.

Su. G. weid-an, Isl. weid-a, Germ. weid-en, venari. Ihre derives this Goth. term from weid, a wood, as being the place for hunting. It may perhaps be allied to Moe. G. waeth, a flock. Su. G. weidhund, a dog used in the chase. A.S. wead, waed hundum, to hunt with dogs. It may be observed, by the way, that our modern term hunt, although immediately from A.S. hunt-an, id. must be traced to hund, a dog. V. WAI, s. 3.

WAYTAKING, s. Removing or carrying off. S.

To WAITE, v. a. To blame. Syn. Wite, q. v. S.

WAITER, WETER, WAETER, s. Water. S.

WAITER, WETER, s. Water. S.

WAIT, s. 1. Perhaps, cloth made into garments. See S.

Philotus is the man,—

Ane ground-riche man, and full of graith ;
He wants na Jewels, clath, nor wasith,
But is baith big and beine.—Philotus, S. P. R. iii. 8.

Claith nor wasith seems to have been a Prov. expression; perhaps q. "neither cloth in the piece, nor cloth made into garments." Su. G. wad, A. S. waed, Alem. waed, indument; Franc. wetat, whence wauith-wauith, vestium, wauith-en, vestire, Willeram.

2. A plaid; such as is worn by women, S. B.

Bannocks and kebbocks, knit up in a claith,
She had wiled by, and row'd up in her waith.
Ross's Heliomen, p. 58.

WAITH, s. Danger.

— Him thocht weil,
Giff he had holdyn the castelle,
It had been assegyt raith;
And that him thocht to mekill waith.
For he ne had hop off reskewing.

Barbour, v. 418, MS.

Quharfor, quha knew thair herbery,
And wald cumyn on thaim sodanly,—
With few myngye men mycht that thaim scath,
And eschaip for owtyn waith.
Ibid. vii. 305. MS.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Quharfor, quha knew thair herbery,
And wald cumyn on thaim sodanly,—
With few myngye men mycht that thaim scath,
And eschaip for owtyn waith.
Ibid. vii. 305. MS.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the causs was the mor.
Your deir may walk quhairever thai will:
I wyn my meit na sic waithe.
I do bot litil wrang,
But gif I flouris fang.

Morning Maidin, Maitland Poems, p. 208.

2. The game taken in hunting, or the sport in fishing.
Wallace meklye agayne anser him gawe.
"it war resone, me think, yhe suld half part.
"eathe said be deit, in all place, with fre hart."
He had his gyff thaim of our waitheong.
The Sothroun said, "As now of thi deilyng
"We will noch tak; thou wald giff ws our small."

He lychtet doun, and fra the child tuk all,

Wallace, i. 385, 386. MS.

This respects fishing. But it would appear unquestionable,
that the term, as ancieutly used in S., like Isl. veid-a,
was applied to both hunting and hunting. Isl. veid-a, ve­nari; piscavi, veidi, venatio, vel praeda venatione capta;
veidifang, veidiskap-ur, id. allkonor veidifang, Res omnes
que venatu, aucupio, piscatu, acquiruntur, ferae, piscines,
aves, ova; Verel. Veide, venatio; G. Andr. Fara a vei­
dar met hundum; To go a hunting with dogs; Specul.

WAITH, WAYTH, s. A hunter.

WAITH, WAYTH, 3. Wandering; roving.

2. Impertinent, vac-are.

Thocht Crist grund oure faith,
Virgilis sawis ar worth to put in store:
Thay auct not to be hald vacabound nor waithe.
Full riche treasoure they bene & pretius graithe.
Res omnes que venatu, aucupio, piscatu, acquiruntur, ferae, piscines,
aves, ova; Verel. Veide, venatio; G. Andr. Fara a vei­
dar met hundum;
Sonner. Wide waithe; lata vagatio; Caed. 89. 4. Hence waitheuma, vagabundance.
Whether Su.G. wad-a, ire, ambulare, is allied, seems doubtful.

3. Wandering; roving.

He buskyt hym thare-oft bolyve,
And to the se has tane his way.
Quhare that he trawalyde mony day
In waith and were and in bargane
Quhyll that he werounyd haly Spayne.

Wyntoun, iii. 3. 51.

The term may, however, be understood as signifying danger.
V. Waith, id.

WAITHMAN, WAYTHMAN, s. A hunter.

Lytil Jhon and Robyne Hude
Wayth-men were commendyd gud;
In Ygul-wode and Barnysdale
Thay oysyd all this tyne thare travale.

Wyntoun, vii. 10. 432.

"About this tyne was the waithman Robert Hode
with his fallow litil John, of quhome ar mony fabillis & mery
sports soung among the vulgar pepill."

In waithman weid sen I yow find
In this woold wandark your alone,
Your mylk-quhyte handis we sail bind
Quhill that the blude birst fra the bone.

Morning Maidin, Maitland Poems, p. 207.

i. e. In the dress of a hunter.

Waith-man, venator, auxil.; Kilian.

WAITH, WAYTH, s. What is strayed or unclaimed. S.
Vol. II.
WAL

Waulif, Waukif. V. Walkrifelie. S.
Walkrifelie, Waukriple, adv. Wakefully. S.
Walkrifeness, Waukripleness, s. The state of being wakeful. S.

Wake-Robin, *s. The Arum maculatum; in Teviotdale used as a charm against witchcraft. S.
Wal of Irne. A lever of iron, or something of the kind.

Wakrifeness, Waukriefenness,  s. The state of being wakeful.
Wileness, Wilenness,  s. The state of being giddy, inconsiderate; corr. from Fr. volatilus.

Wakeful. &•
Wakrife, Waukriefe. V. Walkerife. - *?•

2. That which is chosen in preference to others.
3. To incorporate two masses of metal into one; to weld. V. Well, Wall.
4. To Wald and Ward. Perhaps, to have the management of public concerns, with others who pay taxes.

Waldyn, adj. Able; powerful.

Wale, Wail, S.
Wald and Ward.

Wale, Wail, v. a. To incorporate two masses of metal into one; to weld. V. Well, Wall.
Waldin-Heat, s. 1. Such heat as is necessary for welding iron. 2. Metaph. fitness for any particular object or design.
Waldyn, adj. Able; powerful.
Waldyn, adv. Able; powerful.

Walgeous, Walageous, adj. Wanton; lecherous.

Walrife, Walkrife. V. Wakefully. S.


Walke, Walk, v. a. To walk.
1. To pass vnto the Kingis stede riale.
2. That which is chosen in preference to others.

Walke-robin, *s. The Arum maculatum; in Teviotdale used as a charm against witchcraft. *?.

Wal of Irne. A lever of iron, or something of the kind.
WALY, WAWLIE, S. A toy; a gewgaw, S. s. A. adj.

WALE, v. n. To WALE, v. a.

WALYCOAT, 5. An under-petticoat. Syn. WALIIE, WALY, WALLY, s. A

WALIT, pret. v. WALY, s. A small flower. *?

WALY, s. A veil.

WALYCOAT, 5. An under-petticoat. Syn. WALIIE, WALY, WALLY, s. A

WALIE, WALY, WALLY, s. A toy; a gewgaw, S. See Sup.

To WALE, v. n. Toavail.

The hate frye consumes fast the bow,
Ouer al the schip discendis the perrellus low:
Thare was na streugh of vailyeant men to wale,
Nor large budis on yet that mycht auale.

Doug. Virgil, 150, 43.

To WALE, v. a. To veil.

Byr systyr than Dame Crystyane
Of releygoune the wale had tane.

Wyntown, vii. 3. 20.

WALGAN, s. A wallet; a pouch. Syn. Walgie, q. v. S.

WALGIE, s. A wool-sack made of leather; a bag

Wale, s. A whale; a fountain; S. wall.

Pilgrimage to chappells, wales, croces, observation of festual daies of saints,—is discharged, and punished.

Skene's Crimes, Pecun. Tit. 3. c. 47.

It seems in one place as if forming a superlative: But perhaps it is merely the interj.

He puts his hand on his lady's side,
And walysair was she murnin'.

Jameson's Popular Ball. ii. 271.

A.S. wal-a, ehen, utinam, O si, ah. Lat. woh, from wa,
woe, and Is, O, Ob! a particle expressive of invocation.

Wals is merely repeated in A.S wals la wla, E. lowlay;
although Junius seems inclined to view it as comp. of
wele, felicitas, and away, abest, as if the A.S. were deduced from the E.

Walsa la te soygrth that tempel; Ah! thou that destroyest the temple; Mark, xv. 29.

WALY, s. Prosperity; good fortune. Waly fa, or faw.

may good fortune befall, or betide. Waly fa me, is a phrase not yet entirely obsolete, S.B. See Sup.

Now waly faw that well-fard faw! Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 96.

Gud day! gud day! God saif baith your Gracis!

Waly, Waly, fa tha twa well fard facs! Ibid. p. 159.

Waly faw is also used in an opposite sense, ill betide. S.

A.S. waetla, wela, felicitas, beatitudo, prosperitas; from wel, bene.

WALY, s. A small flower.

S.

WALY-SPRIG, s. The same with Waly, a flower.

S.

WALISE, s. Saddlebags. V. WALLEY.

S.

WALIT, pret. v. Ane legioun of thir lustie ladies scheue

Folowit this Quene, (trewlie this is no nay;)
This wourthy folk hes

Fergusson's Poems, i. 18.

My tender girdil, my waly gowly.

Evergreen, ii. 20.

Great jewel,' Gl. Ramsay.

Waly wacht, Burnts; a large draught.

Well, I have made a waly round,
To seek what is not to be found.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 490.

Sibb. renders it also chosen, as if derived from the v.

Wale. But it may be allied to A.S. wale, waltig, whole, entire.

Waelig, however, signifies rich; Alem. waleg, id. walegen, to enrich. Alem. walun, bona, otuile, divitiae.

These terms Schultt derives from wale, wela, bene; apparently, as we say, Goods, from the correspondent adj.

But it may be proper to observe, that Germ. walen signifies, to grow luxuriantly. Belg. weelig, luxuriose crescentes, weelie genues, herba luxuriat.

Wachter, vo. Wels, derives A.S. weleg, opinum, from the Germ. v.

WALY, WAWLIE, S. A toy; a gewgaw, S. See Sup.

Baith lads and lasses busked brawly,
To glowr at ilka bonny waly.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 593.
WALKYRINESSE, S. Watchfulness. 

WALLY, To WALK, WALLAWAY, WALLACH (gutt), v. n. v. a.

WALLACH, s. A fuller. *?

WALLIN, WALKEN, WALKIN, WALKER,*. Afuller.*?

WALKY-DYE, A toy; a gew-gaw. W. VALLY. S.

WALLY-DYE, INTERJ. Hush! silence! E. S.

WALLAWAY, s. A drone; an inactive person. E.

WALL-DRAPE, s. Three sheaves of grain set up together, without the hood-sheaf, to be more speedily dried. S.

WALLIES, s. pl. 1. The intestines. 2. Also expl. pockets to an under-waistcoat. S.

WALLIES, s. pl. Finery. Syn. Braws. S.

WALLIFOU FA'. V. under WALY, prosperity, &c. *?

WALLIFOU FAYE, A dance familiar to the Highlands. *?

WALLIFOU, s. A noisy blustering fellow. S.

WALLILY, s. A dance. *?

WALLING, s. 1. A noisy blustering fellow. S.

WALLON, WALLEDAFT, s. A noisy blustering fellow. S.

WALLAN, WALLA, WALLAWAY, WALLACH, WALLAE, WALLA, WALLAH, WALL, s. A dance familiar to the Highlands. S.

WALLOCH-GOUL, s, 1. A noisy blustering fellow. S.

WALLPATH, WALL-PAE, WALL, s. A noisy blustering fellow. S.

WALLY-WALLYING, s. A noisy blustering fellow. S.

WALLY-WALLYING, s. A noisy blustering fellow. S.
WALLOCK, s. The lapwing. V. WALLOCK. S.
To WALLOP, WALOP, s. n. 1. "To move quickly, with much agitation of the body or clothes," Rudd. S.B.
2. To gallop. See Sup.

He spreantis furth, and poul proudile waloppis he, 
Bie streaknd vp his hede with mony ane ne.


And sum, to schaw their courtlie coris, 
Wald ryd to Leith, and ryn their horis; 
And wichtile wallop over the sandis:
Ye nother spirit spurs nor wandis, 
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 265.

Rudd. views this as from the same origin with Fr. gallop-er, E. gallop; observing that G is frequently changed into W. But whence gallop itself? Seren. derives wallop from A.S. weal-an, Su.G. weall-a, to boil; and gallop, from Su.G. loep-a, to run, Moes.G. ga being prefixed. They seem, however, radically the same: and we find Teut. wallop, Flard. welle-wallop, rendered, cursores gradarius, i.e. a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. op-wal-en, op-well-en, scaturiere, ebullire, from weal-en, to boil, and op, oppe, up.

WALLOP, s. 1. Quick motion, with agitation of the clothes, especially when in a ragged state. 2. The noise caused by this motion. 3. A sudden and severe blow.

This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. op-wal-en, op-well-en, scaturiere, ebullire, from weal-en, to boil, and op, oppe, up.

WALLOW, WALOW, s. 3. Transferred to the mind.

into gattoper, the same. But although a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. op-wal-en, op-well-en, scaturiere, ebullire, from weal-en, to boil, and op, oppe, up.

WALLOP, WALLOW, WALLOWE, s. The devil. *?

To WALLOW, WALOW, 3. Transferred to the mind.

of Teut. into gattoper, the same. But although a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. op-wal-en, op-well-en, scaturiere, ebullire, from weal-en, to boil, and op, oppe, up.

WALLOCK, WALLOCH. *?

WALLOWE, s. The devil. *?

To WALLOW, WALOW, 3. Transferred to the mind.

WALLOW, WALL, WALLOWE, s. 1. Big-bellied puny child. V. WAMFLIN. *?

WAMINESS, s. Corpulence. *?

To WAMBLE, v. n. 1. To wither; to fade.

of Teut. into gattoper, the same. But although a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. op-wal-en, op-well-en, scaturiere, ebullire, from weal-en, to boil, and op, oppe, up.

WALLOCK, WALLOCK. *?

WALLOCK, WALLOCK. S.
To WALLOP, WALOP, s. n. 1. "To move quickly, with much agitation of the body or clothes," Rudd. S.B.
2. To gallop. See Sup.

He spr tentis furth, and poul proudile waloppis he, 
Bie st reaknd vp his hede with mony ane ne.


And sum, to schaw their courtlie coris, 
Wald ryd to Leith, and ryn their horis; 
And wichtile wallop over the sandis:
Ye nother spirit spurs nor wandis, 
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 265.

Rudd. views this as from the same origin with Fr. gallop-er, E. gallop; observing that G is frequently changed into W. But whence gallop itself? Seren. derives wallop from A.S. weal-an, Su.G. weall-a, to boil; and gallop, from Su.G. loep-a, to run, Moes.G. ga being prefixed. They seem, however, radically the same: and we find Teut. wallop, Flard. welle-wallop, rendered, cursores gradarius, i.e. a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. op-wal-en, op-well-en, scaturiere, ebullire, from weal-en, to boil, and op, oppe, up.

WALLOCK, WALLOCK. S.
To WALLOP, WALOP, s. n. 1. "To move quickly, with much agitation of the body or clothes," Rudd. S.B.
2. To gallop. See Sup.

He spr tentis furth, and poul proudile waloppis he, 
Bie st reaknd vp his hede with mony ane ne.


And sum, to schaw their courtlie coris, 
Wald ryd to Leith, and ryn their horis; 
And wichtile wallop over the sandis:
Ye nother spirit spurs nor wandis, 
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 265.

Rudd. views this as from the same origin with Fr. gallop-er, E. gallop; observing that G is frequently changed into W. But whence gallop itself? Seren. derives wallop from A.S. weal-an, Su.G. weall-a, to boil; and gallop, from Su.G. loep-a, to run, Moes.G. ga being prefixed. They seem, however, radically the same: and we find Teut. wallop, Flard. welle-wallop, rendered, cursores gradarius, i.e. a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. op-wal-en, op-well-en, scaturiere, ebullire, from weal-en, to boil, and op, oppe, up.

WALLOCK, WALLOCK. S.
To WALLOP, WALOP, s. n. 1. "To move quickly, with much agitation of the body or clothes," Rudd. S.B.
2. To gallop. See Sup.

He spr tentis furth, and poul proudile waloppis he, 
Bie st reaknd vp his hede with mony ane ne.


And sum, to schaw their courtlie coris, 
Wald ryd to Leith, and ryn their horis; 
And wichtile wallop over the sandis:
Ye nother spirit spurs nor wandis, 
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 265.

Rudd. views this as from the same origin with Fr. gallop-er, E. gallop; observing that G is frequently changed into W. But whence gallop itself? Seren. derives wallop from A.S. weal-an, Su.G. weall-a, to boil; and gallop, from Su.G. loep-a, to run, Moes.G. ga being prefixed. They seem, however, radically the same: and we find Teut. wallop, Flard. welle-wallop, rendered, cursores gradarius, i.e. a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. op-wal-en, op-well-en, scaturiere, ebullire, from weal-en, to boil, and op, oppe, up.

WALLOCK, WALLOCK. S.
To WALLOP, WALOP, s. n. 1. "To move quickly, with much agitation of the body or clothes," Rudd. S.B.
2. To gallop. See Sup.
WAN

WAMBRASSEIRES, s. Armour for the forepart of the arm. E. vambrace.

*Vthers simpilfer of x pund of rent or fyftie pundis in gudis, huee hat, gorgef, and a pesane, with wambrasseiris and reelbrasseiris.* Acts, I. 1429. c. 134. Edit. 1566.

Corr. from Fr. avaint-bras, id. i.e. before the arm; or rather immediately from avant, and brassart, a vambrace.

To WAMBLE, v. n. To move like a tatterdemalion; conveying the idea of one moving about, so as to make his rags flap; Fife. Allied perhaps to Germ. waffel-n, motitari, with m inserted. V. WEFIL.

To WAMBLE, v. n. To flap; to flutter; applied to clothes shaken by the wind, or the sails of a vessel. *?.

To WAMBLE, v. n. To sully; synon. with Sudder. S. WAMFLER, WAMFLER, s. A rake; a wench; WAMPLER, Philotus, S.P.R. iii. 10. Wanfler, Evergreen, i. 74.

WAMFLET, s. V. WEAFLÈD.

WAMFYN, s. A puny child who has a large belly. S. WAMP, adj. V. under WAMBE.

WAMPES, s. The motion of an adder. V. WAMPISH.

WAMFLE, v. n. To brandish; to flourish; to toss about in a boasting manner. 2. To toss in a furious or frantic manner. S. WAMP, adj. Uncouth. S. WAND, Wande, s. 1. A sceptre, or badge of authority.

2. The rod of correction.

3. A fishing-rod, S.

WAN, s. *Wan and Wound, perhaps blow and wound.* S.

WAN BAYN, the cheek-bone.

With his gnd sued he maid a hidwyss wound, Left thaim for ded, syne on the ferd can found, On the wan bayn with gret ire can him ha, Cleyfitt the cost ryclt cruelly in twa.

Wallace, xi. 129. MS.

A.S. *wan*, Belg. *weng*, the cheek.

WANCANNY, adj. Uncanny; not canny, q. v. A wancanny carlin, one supposed to be a witch. S.

WANCHANCIE, adj. 1. Uncanny. S. See Sup.

That vile, wanchanzie thing—a rape!—Burns, iii. 82.

2. Dangerous, apt to injure, S.

*My travellers are they'd to deid* Wi' creels wanchanzie, heap'd wi' bread.—Ferguson's Poems, ii. 68.

WANCOUTH, adj. Uncouth: Rudd.

WAND, Wande, s. 1. A sceptre, or badge of authority.

Rohand he gaf the wond, And bad him sitt him bi, That fre; "Rohand lord mak Y, To hold this lond of me!"—Sir Tristrem, p. 50. st. 83. S.

Helenus.

The lauchful son of the King Priamus, Rang King ouer mony cieties in Greik land, Berand thareof the scepture and the wond.

Doug. Virgil, 77, 43.

*It is used in a similar sense in E., but as denoting a badge of inferior authority, as that borne by ushers, &c.*

Under the wond, in a state of subjection.

All cuntrc vnsybjectit under our wond, It may be clepey ane vncouth strange lande, Doug. Virgil, 219, 98.

"—The wife,—sa lang as her husband was livand,— was vnder his wond and power; and he was lord of all, quhilk pertained to his wife." Quon. Attach. c. 20. § 2.

Sub virga maritii, Lat.

Elsewhere this phrase is used apparently as synon, with under the lind; denoting a situation in the open fields or woods.

Ane tyme when scho was full, and on fute fair, Scho toke in mynd her sister up-on-land, And langt to ken her weilfair and her cheir, And se quhat lyf scho led under the wond.

Henryson, Borrowstoun and Landwairt Mous, Evergreen, i. 145.

V. LIND.

2. The rod of correction. See Sup.

—Greet God into his hands
To dant the warld hes diuers wandis.
Efter our euill conditioun,
To dant the warld hes diuers wandis.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 28.

—Therefore ordains the saidis actes to —— have effect and execution—against the slayers of the saidis red fish, in furbidden time, he blesis, casting of wandis or otherwise." Acts, Ia. VI. 1579. c. 89.

His fishing-wand, his shashin-box,
A fowling-piece, to shoot muir-cocks,
And hunting hares thro' craigs and rocks,
This was his game.

Forbe's Dominic Depôt'd, p. 28.

Su. G. wand, Dan. vaand, Isl. voend-ar, baculus, virga.


WANE, s. Defect; want.
Of esseuance, pertrik, and of crane, 639

WANE, s. Manner; fashion.
Thai seynt ytham on sa gret wane,
With scherand suerdiss, and with knylfis,
That wel ler all lef the lyvys.
Thai had a felionn etremes. —Barbour, xvi. 454. MS.

As the persons killed were sitting at a feast, there is an ironical allusion to the service given on an occasion of this kind. “They served them,” as we use to say, “in such high style,” &.

Springaldis, and schot, on ser maneris
That to defend castell afferis,
He purvyat in till full gret wane.

Ibid. xvii. 249. MS.

—Suffir na seruandis auritius
Ouir scharp exactions on their subditis craif,
That not be done without their honour saif.
Sekand na coques be vilfullwane,
Bellend. Prohora to Cron.
Su.G. wana, consuetudo, mos; Isl. wane. Our word is evidently more nearly allied to these than to A.S. wone-a, whence O.E. wone; Germ. wunen. But they are all from the same root, Su.G. wane-iæ, Isl. wóniæ, assuencare, to be wont.

Seynt Edward the marter, ys eldore sone,
After hym was kyng ymad, as lawe was & wone.

R. Glowl. p. 287.


V. AUCHT, adj.

WANE, s. 1. A habitation; a dwelling.

—— The dow efrayit dois fie
Furth of hir holl, and righ dern wyngyn wane.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 40.

Wanye, although properly the pl. of wane, is often used as if itself a s. singular.

The purweyace that is with in this wanye
We will nocht tyne; ger sembyll all at anys,
Gar warn Ramsay, and our gud men ilkan.

Wallace, ix. 1194. MS.

—— The herd has fund the beis bika
Closit vnder ane derne cauerne of stanis;
And fyllit has full sone that litil wanye
Wyth smoik of soure and bitter rekis stuw.

Doug. Virgil, 432, 12.

2. Sometimes in pl. it is used, not as denoting different habitations, but different apartments in the same habitation.

Therewith the brute and noyis rais in thay wanye.
Qubil all the large hills rang attanis.

Doug. Virgil, 475, 48.

This corresponds with the account given p. 474, 14. in the description of the palace of Latinus.

Amyd the hallis heich lang and braid, &c.
O.E. wone, wonne, a dwelling, is used in the same manner;
As appears from a Poem, entitled, “A Disputation bytwene a Crysteene man and a Jew,” written before the year 1300.

Squieres in uche syde
In the wones so wide.

Warton’s Hist. P. ii. Emendations, p. 3.

The place described is a nunnery. The wone, as Mr. Warton observes, are the rooms.

The prophet preacheth thereof, & put it in the psalter.
Domine, quis habitabit in tabernaculo tuo, &c.

Lord who shall wonne in thy wonnes, & with thi holy saynts
Or resten in thi holy hils? this asketh David.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 15. a.
WANYOCH, adj. pi. s. WANYS, s. WANION, WANLAS, WANLASS, S. WANHOPE, s. Delusive hope. *?ee


WANGYLE, s. The gospel; contr. from evangyle; Lat. evangium.

He made a tystyre in that quhyle, Qhahare-in wees closyd the Wangyle.

WYNTOWN, vi. 10, 70.

WANGRACE, s. Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A.S. wane, carens, deficiens, minus; wane-ian, deficerent," Rudd. See Sup.

WANHAP, s. Misfortune. V. VANHAP.

WANGRACE, s. Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A.S. wane, carens, deficiens, minus; wane-ian, deficerent," Rudd. See Sup.

WANHAPPIE, WANHAP, s. Misfortune. V. VANHAP.

WANGRACE, s. Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A.S. wane, carens, deficiens, minus; wane-ian, deficerent," Rudd. See Sup.

WANHAPPIE, WANHAP, s. Misfortune. V. VANHAP.

WANGRACE, s. Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A.S. wane, carens, deficiens, minus; wane-ian, deficerent," Rudd. See Sup.

WANHAP, s. Misfortune. V. VANHAP.

WANGRACE, s. Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A.S. wane, carens, deficiens, minus; wane-ian, deficerent," Rudd. See Sup.

WANHAP, s. Misfortune. V. VANHAP.

WANGRACE, s. Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A.S. wane, carens, deficiens, minus; wane-ian, deficerent," Rudd. See Sup.
WANTHRIFT, s. 1. Prodigality; unthriftiness, S.
Qubat wykkitnes, qubat wanthurft now in warld
walkis?

Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 35.

Of our wanthurft sum wywis playlis;
And sum their wantoun vane arrayis.

Maitland Poems, p. 300.

2. Used as a personal designation, denoting a prodigal.
Of thit they let it be as bair as the birk,
That tittest the taidrel may tell an ill tale.
Let no vice in this warld in this wanthurft be wanted.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 19.

V. next word.

WANTREVIN, WANTREVIN, WANTREVEN, part. pa. Not thriven;
in a state of decline, S. See Sup.

Wo worth (quoth the Weirds) the wights that thee
would thought.

Threed-bair be their thraft, as thou art wantrethin.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 14.

Sw. vantrifi-as, not to thrive; vantrife, not thriving;
vantreflad, the state of not thriving; Wideg.

WANTIN', WINTAN, WINTAN, used as a personal designation, denoting a prodigal.
Of thit they let it be as bair as the birk,
That tittest the taidrel may tell an ill tale.
Let no vice in this warld in this wanthrift be wanted.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 19.

V. next word.

WANWEIRD, WANWERD, *. Unhappy fate; hard lot, S.

WANUSE, s.

WANWYT, s. Want of knowledge.

WANWUTH, s. A surprise; synon. with WANWORTH, S.

WANWORTH, s. An undervalue, S.; as,

WAP, s. 1. To throw, in a general sense.

WAP, fi. Any thing large of its kind. *?

WAPINSCHAW, WAPINSCHAWING, S. An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the person, made at certain times in every district, S.

The names of all who appeared, were to be enrolled. These meetings were not designed for military exercise, but only for shewing that the lieges were properly provided with arms; from A.S. waepn, weapon, and sceaw-ian, to shew. It was also provided, that a captain should be chosen for each parish to instruct the parishioners in the use of arms, according to the rank of the person, made at certain times in every district, S.

It buft lyke ony bledder.

WAP, fi. 2. A quick and smart stroke, S. It often conveys the idea of that given by an elastic body.

He hit him on the wame ane wap,
It buft lyke ony bledder.


This may perhaps be traced to Su.G. wipp-a, motitare, se, sursum deorsum celenter ferri; Isl. weif-a, Teut. weifen, vibrare, It is not clear whether this may not be viewed as the origin of the S. Wap. Isl. wipp-a, to vault, to leap over.

To WAP, v. a. To wrap; to envelope; to swaddle.

Gae, fetch a web of the silken clath,
Another of the twine,
And wap them into our ship's side,
And let nae the sea come in.

—They wapped them round that gude ship's side,
But still the sea come in.

Sir P. Spens, Minstrelsy, Border, ii. 66.

WAP, v. n. To wrestle—WAPPING, wrestling. S.

WAP, s. A bundle, or bottle of straw.

WAPNIT, WAPINNIT, part. pa. Provided with weapons. S.

WAPPINLES, adj. Unarmed; without weapons. S.

WAPPER, s. Any thing large of its kind. S.

WAPPIN, adv. Large; strapping. S.

WAPPIN, WAPPYN, s. A weapon, S.

The Romanians than discord from Enee
Rusche unto wappynnis for thare lybert.

Doug. Virgil, 266, 45.


Dan. waaben, arma, as Alem. waffen occurs as synon.

with harnesch, our harnass,) lhre thinks that it may have originally denoted defensive armour, as the breast-plate, &c. from wappen, to surround. But may it not be conjectured, with as much reason, that it originally signified offensive arms; from Isl. weif-a, Teut. wipp-en, to brandish?

WAPINSCHAW, WAPINSCHAWING, s. An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the person, made at certain times in every district, S.

"It is statute, that wapinschaw sal be keiped & haldin."


It was ordainit in the second Parliament of our Souenane Lord the King, that ilk Schief of the realme sal gar wapinschawing be maide foure tymes ilk yeir, in als mony placies as war speidfull, within his Baillierie." Acts, J. 1. 1425, c. 67. edit. 1566.

The names of all who appeared, were to be enrolled.

These meetings were not designed for military exercise, but only for shewing that the lieges were properly provided with arms; from A.S. waepn, weapon, and sceaw-ian, to shew. It was also provided, that a captain should be chosen for each parish to instruct the parishioners in the military exercise; for which purpose they were to assemble twice at least every month, during May, June, and July. The Swedes had formerly a term of a similar significiation, wapna-syn, from waepn, arma, and syn-a, monstare. V. Ihre, vo. MONSETRA. He derives the modern military term muster from Lat. monstrare.

Our word evidently differs, in its signification, from E. wapentake, which seems to be synon. with that division of a county called Hundred. Some, apparently without foundation, derive the term from A.S. waepn, and lacan, in order, q. a certain district to be taught the use of arms. Dr. Johns, says, that upon a meeting for that purpose they touched each other's weapons in token of their fidelity and allegiance." Hoveden indeed derives it a tactu armaorum ; but gives a more probable account of the ceremonyle.

When any one, he says, was appointed prefect of the

4 M
W A R

wappen, on a fixed day, in the place where they were wont to assemble, all the elders rose up to him, as he dismounted from his horse. He, having erected his spear, all that were present came and touched it with their lances; and thus they gave a pledge of their mutual engagement, by the touch of arms. V. Cowel.

This practice was undoubtedly borrowed from the ancient Goths. Among them the mode of decreeing edicts by the people at large, by the clashing of their arms, was called Wapentak. The same word denoted the confirmation of a judicial edict by the touch of arms. The votes being collected, the Judge reached forth a spear, by touching which all his assessors confirmed the sentence. V. Verel. and Ibre in vo. Spelman, vo. Wapentachium, thinks that this custom is to be traced to that of the ancient Germans, and also of the Macedonians, who, when displeased with any measure in their public assemblies, were wont to express their dissatisfaction by striking their shields.

WAPPIN, s. A loose sort of dress, worn by fishermen when at work instead of their usual clothes. S. WAPPIT, part. pa.

WAR, adj. 1. To injure; to make worse. 3. To waste; to squander; to throw away.

To WAR, WAUR, WARE, WERE, WAPPIT, part. pa.

The feast is our felloun fa, in the we confyde,
Thou moder of all mercye, and the menare.
For ws wappit in wo in this warid wyde,
To thy sone mak thy mane, and thy makar.

The only sense given of wappit by Mr. Pink is "warped, turned." But here it certainly signifies, wrapped, enveloped; Su. G. From the German, and also of the Macedonians, who, when at work instead of their usual clothes. *?.

The mode of expressing their dissatisfaction by striking their spear, by the contact of arms. V. Cowel.

Thus Symon's heid upon the wall was brokin;
And hurt his heid, and war-en his watter;

"If that happened it would be ten times worse.
Think well warit the time thou hes done spend.
And the travale that thow hes done sustene ;
S".

The same word denoted the confirmation of a judicial edict by the touch of arms. The votes were still used concerning money ill or well laid out, S.

To WAR, WAUR, v. a. 1. To lay out; to expend, in whatever sense; as, to war time, labour, life, &c. S. A. Bor. Warit, part. pa.

Thus Symon's heid upon the wall was brokin;
And Alesoun scho gat nocht all her will.

"All men, that have any perfect favour thereto, will be waur'd, or well war'd, and will war it, and will war it, and shall have no allowance or defalcation of the charges and expenses warred out by them." Act Sed. 25th Feb. 1693.

To WAR, WAUR, v. a. 1. To lay out, as expense, S.

"To waer, to make mer-
And said on lowd, Was this all your desyr,
And I said pass to get yow power mar;
Thir ar our gud thus lychtly for to war.

"Thou moder of all mercye, and the menare.
And I said pass to get yow power mar;"—Pece and pece the eild syne
Bot he wes than he all owte.

"And Alesoun scho gat nocht all her will."—Ibid. p. 91.

Thus Symon's heid upon the wall was brokin;
And Ayrsoun scho gat nocht all her will.

"All men, that have any perfect favour thereto, will be waur'd, or well war'd, and will war it, and shall have no allowance or defalcation of the charges and expenses warred out by them." Act Sed. 25th Feb. 1693.

To WAR, WAUR, v. a. 1. To lay out, as expense, S.

"And Alesoun scho gat nocht all her will."—Ibid. p. 91.

Thus Symon's heid upon the wall was brokin;
And Ayrsoun scho gat nocht all her will.

"All men, that have any perfect favour thereto, will be waur'd, or well war'd, and will war it, and shall have no allowance or defalcation of the charges and expenses warred out by them." Act Sed. 25th Feb. 1693.
chandise, something to be sold. This word seems very ancient; as also found in Celt. C.B. {warand-}, to spend money; Ray.

**To WARAND, v. a.** To protect, S. and E. **warrant**, to give security against danger.

For wyth hyn be Maximiane
All the gud fecharys of the land;
Nane left, that eyr wyth strenth of hand
Mycht warand the small folk fra the fycht,
Na for to stynt thare fays mycht.

Wyntown, v. 10. 547.


**WARAND, WARRAND, s.** 1. A place of shelter or defence from enemies.

And that thay saw sa sudandy
That folk come eegyryl prikand
Rycht betwix thaim and their **warrend**,
Thai war in to full gret effray.

**WARD, WARBLE, s.**

To imprison.

2. A small piece of pasture ground, enclosed on all sides, generally appropriated to young quadrupeds; as, the **ward** of pasture, S. **warda**, To warrand, s. a tower, resembling A.S. **waering**, a mound, a rampart, a fortress.

**WARD,** WARLE, WARDI, WARDOUR, WARDEN, s. The name of a particular kind of pear. *?.

**WARD,** WAR, v. a. To wriggle, &c. V. **WRABIL**.

**WARD,** WARDLE,

To wriggle, &c.

WARDLE,

**WARDOUR, s.** A prisoner; one kept under ward. S. **warrand**, Rycht betwix thaim and thair wardsel, That folk come egryly prikand and thay that saw sa sudandy.

**WARE, WARD, S.** A decision; a determination; a verdict. **ward**, S. a mound, a rampart, a fortress.

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARBLING, WARBLIC.** To warble; to sing a小鸟. V. **WRABIL**.

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARBLING, WARBLIC.** To warble; to sing a小鸟. V. **WRABIL**.

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.

**WARD ATOUR, s.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARD AND WARSSEL.** Security for; pledge; responsibility, S.B. "To remane upoun his ward and warsel."

**WARBLING, WARBUCK.** To whistle. V. **WARRLE**.
WAR

1. For A.S. waer, were, capitis est in the war the grip
That by na man force, thocht he was wycht,
Purth of the stok the schaf vp purl he micht.

*Doug. Virgil, 440, 40.*

A.S. wear, Belg. weer, callus, nodus, tuber; Rudd. Sibb. renders it as an adj. “War wort, hard knot in a tree.” Gl.

WARE, Wair, s. 1. The sea-ware, called alga marina; sometimes sea-were, S. pl. waris. As an relk of the se—
Skellycis and fomey craggis thay assay,
Rowtand and rarand, and may nocht empare,
Bot gyf thay sched fra his sydis the were.

*Doug. Virgil, 228, 32.*

— Suffir that the palmes of our airis,
Hirsit on the crag almsait ilk rooth and waris.

*Ibid. 133, 2.*

2. Fucus vesiculosus.

*Bladder Fucus, or common Sea Wrack. Anglis. alga marina; about hir hals.*

*Doug. Virgil, 228, 31.*

— To defend; to protect. *?

3. To vary.

*And to ilkane of thir cursingis & waryingis afore heifer, the peple ansered Amen.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 7, b.

****

To WARY, v. a. To alter, for vary.

Bot laith me war, but vther offences or cryme,
Ane rural body suld intertrick my ryme,
Thocht sum wald sware, that I the text haue waryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaryit.

*Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11, 55.*

To WARY, v. a. To defend; to protect.

S. WALLIDRAG, s. A puny hog or young sheep that loiters behind the flock.

S. WARYDRAGGEL, s. “One who is draggled with mire,” S.B.

— Thay saw how blubber’d an’ droukit the peer
But an’ sharger elf,
I hae the gear upo’ my skelf,
Will make them soon lay down their pelf.

*Forbes’s Shop Bill, Ibid.*

V. WALLIDRAG and WARE.

WARING, s. Wares; as synon. with Gudis.

To WARYS, v. a. To guard; to defend.

King Arthur Jhesu besoght, seymly with sight,
As thow art soverane God, sickerly, and syre,
“ At thow wald warys fra wo Wavane the wight!”

*Gawan and Gol. iv.*

Su.G. waer-a, waer-ia, L.B. guar-ir, tueri, protegere. A.Bor. warys is evidently allied; “that hath conquered any disease or difficulty; and is secure against the future.”

*Grose.*

WARISON, WARYSOUN, WAERSONE, s. Reward.

—And hycht all Fyfe in warysoun
Til him, that mychth othir ta sla
Robert the Bruce, that wes his fa.

*Barbour, ii. 206, MS.*

Lufe preysis, but comparoseune,
Both gentill, sempill, generall;
WARISON, s. WARSE, WARKLY, adj.

WARK,  WARKE,  S. 1. Work, S. WARK,  WERK, WARKMAN, 5. 1. A labourer; one who, in the country, engages in any work he can find; a jobber, S.

WARKLOOM, s. A tool or instrument for working, in whatever way, S. Thus the term is used as to a pen. But gowked goose, I am right glad, Thou art begun in write to flyte, and that he wende, I am right glad, C. iv. 21. Instead of wist, it is wist edit. 1508. The meaning is, "Yone is the warliest wane," said the wise king, That ever I wist in my walk in all this warld wyde. And the straitest of stuf with richese to ring, With unabusit bernys begane to abide, Gawan and Gol. ii. 15.

2. Improperly used for a porter; a bearer of burdens. S. To HALL or HAUD a WARK with one. To make much of, or much ado about one.

WARLY, adj. 1. Belonging to the world. 2. Secular; temporal. 3. Parsimonious; as, a warldlie body. S. WARLIKE, adj. Having nothing unnatural or monstrous in one's appearance; like the rest of mankind. S. WARLIE, adj. A term used to denote a wicked person. WARLO, s. A term used to denote a wicked person.

WARLOW, adj. 1. To make much of, or much ado about one.

WARLIE, adj. A complete change of customs has taken place.

WARLIE-DIE, adj. 1. Belonging to the world. 2. Secular; temporal. 3. Parsimonious; as, a warldlie body. S. WARLIE-LIKE, adj. Having nothing unnatural or monstrous in one's appearance; like the rest of mankind. S. WARLIE-GEAR, Worldly substance.

knew her to have been a witch before.” Satan’s Invisible World, p. 87.

A curious anecdote is told concerning the justly celebrated John Napier of Merchiston, inventor of the logarithms, who, during great part of the time when he was making his calculations, resided at Gartness in the parish of Drymen.

“Till Edinburgh he went in hy,
With god men in till company,
And set a sege to the castell;
That than was warnys wonde well
With men and wyttaulis, at all rycht,
Swat that it dreed na manny fycht.

—Thay sa styth saw the castell,
And with that it was warnys well;
And saw the men defend thaim swa,
That thane nane hop had thaim to ta.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 293.
His vitale he has pursuied in Briggs forto be,
His wynes were ther leid, & warraised that cite.
Su.G. wearn-a, to defend, to protect; whence wearn, a fortification, a castle, or the walls surrounding a castle. Germ. wern-en, munire, instruere armis. Fr. garnir is evidently from this source; and, among other things, signifies, to furnish, to fortify a weak place. Hr. derives warnera from weær, custodia, and naa, capere, q. to keep guard.

Provisions laid up in a garrison, for the sustenance of those to whom the defence of it is committed.

That Wallace said, Falowis, I mak yow knawin,
The purwyance, that is within this waungs,
We will nocht tyne; ger semyll all at anys,
Gar wern Ramsay, and our gud men ilkan;
I will remain quhill this warristor be gan.
Wallace, ix. 1197, MS.
It is one word in MS. In edit. 1648,
I will remain till all the stuffe be gone.
Warrinstour, as used by R. Brunne, is expl. “defence, fortification;” Gl. Hearne.

That castelle hight Pilgrym, of alle it bare the flour:
The Sarazins kept it that tym for
—Thay sa styth saw the castell,
And saw the men defend thaim swa,
That than was
Swa that it dreed na mannys fycht.

It seems properly to signify, magazine, or a strong-hold for preserving provisions.

From Su.G. wearn-a, to defend, or wearn, a fortification, and store; Germ. steur, used nearly in the same sense as the E. word; vestigial, collecta. Thus the idea is, store laid up in a place of defence. By a similar composition, Alem. heristuero signifies military pay; brandeur, a collection of combustibles; and Sw. krigs-behoer, stores for an army or town.

To WARP, v. a. 1. To throw.
The Œlre tauld him all his cass,
How he wes chasyt on the se,
With thaim that suld his awyn be;
Na war it that he warprit out
All that he had, him lycht to ma;
And saw eschapyt thaim fra.

2. To warp wourdte, to speak; to utter; with the prep. out or furth.
Skarsly the auld thir wourdis had warpit out,
Quhen sone the are begouth to rumbill and rout.

Barbour, x. 311, MS.
And he above him furth warpis sic sawis.
Ibid. 143, 53.
This is a Lat. idiom.
Taliquæ illucvrecams mutuae jace verba favillae.
Propert. 2, 1, 77.

To WARNIS, v. a. To warn. S. A.S. warnig-an, id. Warnis, s. Warning; “I’ve gien ye warnisyn.” S.
To WARNYS, v. a. To furnish a castle, or any fortified place, with that provision which is necessary, whether for defence, or for the support of the defenders.
WAR

WARP, s. A designation in reckoning oysters, being a term used for four, Loth.

"A hundred, as sold by the fishers contains 33 warp, equal to six score and twelve. The retail hundred contains only 30 warp. Four oysters make a warp." P. Preston-pan, Statist. Acc. xvii. 69.

This is undoubtedly from the v. warp, to throw, to cast; as, in like manner, a cast of herring includes four. Both terms allude to the act of the fishermen, in throwing down a certain number at a time, when counting their fish.

To WARP, v. n. To open; potere, Virg.

For bot thou do, thir grete darris, but dred,
And grisle yetis sall neuer warp on bred.


The hundredth grete darris of this house with thisy
At thare awin willis warpit wyde, I wys.

V. preceding v.

Ibid. 165, 32.

To WARP, v. a. To surround; to involve.

Thre velis tho, as was the auld manere,
In worschip of Erix he bad doun quel;
And ane blak yow to God of tempestis fel:
Syne chargit all thare cabillis vp beline,
His awin hede warpit with ane snod oline.

Dougl. Virgil, 153, 53.

And wther thre Eurus from the deep walis
Caebit amang the schaldis, banksis of sand,
Dolorus to se them, schap of ground, and stand,
Like as ane wall with sand warpit about.

Ibid. 16, 36.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. wrap. Dan. wraf-pha same, implicare; Isl. reif-pha, fascia involvere, reif-ar fascia.

WARPING, s. A mode of making embankments by driving in piles, and intertwining them with wattles. S.

To WARPLE, v. n. To intertwine so as to entangle. *?.

And theth Eurus from the deep walis,
Caebit amang the schaldis, banksis of sand,
Dolorus to se them, schap of ground, and stand,
Like as ane wall with sand warpit about.

Ibid. 16, 36.

To WARRACHIE, adj. Truly.

He gat wytyting warraly,
That Harold occupiyyt the land. Wyntown, vi. 20, 84.

Fra that month evynylykly,
WAR

 wors-saem, contrariaris, and from worselen, worse-langhe, repugnantis, contrarietas. This analogy indicates their radical affinity. It is equally clear, that E. worse is a vittated mode of pronunciation.

WARSILL, WARSTLE, WARSLE, s. Struggle. S. See Sup.
The world's wrack we share o't,
The warse and the care o't. Burns, iv. 15.

Wi' a warstle. With difficulty. S.

WARSER, WARSTLER, WARSEL, s. A wrestler. S.

WARSEL, s. V. WARD AND WARSSEL. S.

WARSET, adj.
"Or grief they be found in the forest in time of night,
lyan, banezand an horne, or ane hound quhilk is called
Warset; in that case lauchful wittes being brocht (to
testify the truth) acht ylle be payed." Forest Laws, c. 1. § 2.

Skinner seems rightly to derive this from A.S. ware, observation, caution, and set-ten, to set; as denoting a dog employed by a thief, for watching and interrupting the deer in the forest.

WARS-CROP, s. The third crop from Outfield. S.

WART, WARD, S. 1. A tumulus or mound thrown up near high ground, in the Orkney and Shetland islands, for the purpose of conveying intelligence. See Sup.

"To convey intelligence readily from one place to another, and particularly to spread the alarm in case of the approach of an enemy, the latter were generally thrown up on the highest hill, and had fires of wood and other combustible matter lighted on them; and the name of Warts, or Wards, which they at present bear, has a manifest allusion to this circumstance." Barry's Orkney, c. 1. p. 26.

Sometimes these were intended for beacons to direct navigators.

"The ancient inhabitants of these islands set up on the eminences around the harbours, warts, or marks to direct the course of vessels sailing along the coast, placing one near the point of each arm of the harbour, and a third near the bottom." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 184, N.

2. The beacon or fire kindled on the mound. S.

This is the same with Isl. war, Su. G. waird, exubiae, custodia, vigilia, E. watch and ward; from ward-a, ward-a, attendere, custodire, Herc. Isl. Strandward, Su. G. strandweard, exubiae littorales, Ibire; exubiae in littere, Vere; Botanward, botanweard, exubiae ad speculas postae, Ipere; exubiae in promontorios ad strues lignorum incendendas, vis classe hostili; Vere, L.

WARTH, s. An apparition. Syn. Wraith. S.

WAR'T NOR. Had it not been for. S.

WARTWIEIL, WARTWEL, s. The name given to the skin above the nail, when fretted, S.

WARWOLF, WERWOUF, s. 1. A person supposed to be transformed into a wolf. See Sup.

Throw power I charge thee of the Paip,
Thow nether girne, gowle, glowne, nor gaipe,
Lyke anker saidell, lyke unsell aip,
Lyke owle nor alrische elfe:
Lyke fyrue dragon full of feir,
Lyke werwouf, lyon, bull nor heire,
Bot pass yow hence as thow come heire,
In lykenes of thy selfe. Philotus, S.P.R. iii. 46, 648

Wod Werwouf, worm and scorpion venenous,
Lucifer's laid, and foul feynds face infernal.

Keneddie, Evergreen, ii. 61.

With warwoufs, and wild cats thy weird be to wander,
Dragleit through dirty dubs and dykes
Tossed and tugged with town tykes.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii. 16.

2. A puny child, or an ill-grown person of whatever age; pron. warwoof. Ang.

A.S. were-wulf, Su. G. warwulf, Germ. werwolff, vir-lupus, lycanthropos, man-wolf. It is undoubtedly the same word which is also pron. weru, warwolf, and wulfen; S. used precisely in sense second, Sibb., without any probability, thinks that "warlock may be a corruption of this word."

In Fr. the term is inverted; loup garou, or wolf-man. Wachter says, that garou is derived from Celt. gur, vir; C.B. gur, pl. gwerin. Gur-w, to wed; gwarach, a woman, a wife. There is no good reason to doubt that gur is radically the same with Goth. wer, man, Isl. var; and, may we not add Ang. war? But Latin lupus is also used, it is evident that this is merely the Goth. term with g prefixed. Hence it appears that loup, in the other, is redundant.

The Gr. term, λυκανθρωπος, corresponding in signification to warwolff, was formed from the same idea which prevailed among the Northern nations, that a man might transform himself into the shape of a wolf, and roam in search of prey, actuated by the disposition of that ferocious animal.

Cornelius Agrippa introduces Virgil, Pliny, and Augustine, as attesting this transformation.

"Virgil also speaking of certaine hearbes of Pontus, sayde:

With these, O Merim, haue I seene,
Oft times a man to haue
The fearfull shape of wilde wolfe, and
Him selfe in woodes to saue.___

"And Pliny saith, that one Demarchus Pharrbasius in a sacrifice of mans bodie, which the Arcadians offered to Jupiter Liceus, tasted the inwardes of a sacrificed childe & was turned into a wolfe, for the which transformation of men into wolues Augustine thinketh that Pan was call'd, and the fable had its origin from those who, at stated times, for the purpose of conveying intelligence. See Sup."

"And Pliny saith, that one Demarchus Pharrbasius in a sacrifice of mans bodie, which the Arcadians offered to Jupiter Liceus, tasted the inwardes of a sacrificed childe & was turned into a wolfe, for the which transformation of men into wolues Augustine thinketh that Pan was call'd, and the fable had its origin from those who, at stated times, for the purpose of conveying intelligence. See Sup."

Pliny elsewhere rejects this idea; Homines in lupos verti, rursumque restituti sibi, falsum esse considerent existimare debemus, aut credere omnia quae fabulosa tot seculis comperiria. Hist. Lib. viii. c. 28. doth recompt, that when he was in Italie, certaine women witches, like Circes, when they had given enchantments in cheese to strangers, they transformed them into horses, and other beasts of cariage, and when they had caused burdens that they listed, againe they turned them into men: and that this chauenef at that time to one Father Prestantius._ Vanitie of Sciences, Fol. 56, b.

Solinus, speaking of the Neuri, a Scythian nation, says; Neuri, ut acceperim, statis temporibus in lupos transformantur; dein exacto spatio, quod huic sorti attribuunt est, in pristinam faciem revertuntur; c. 15. See Sup.

Some, among whom we may reckon the learned Kilian, have ascribed the origin of this fable to the idea which has been entertained by persons disordered in mind, that they were actually transformed into the likeness of other animals. But Wachter justly rejectets this view, as those, who were called lycanthropi, were supposed to produce this change at pleasure, and in consequence of an act of their own wills; whereas the idea, proceeding from disease, has always been a source of suffering. He apprehends that the fable had its origin from stated times, and for the purpose of celebrating certain mysteries, clothed
themselves in the skins of animals, and that it was propagated by those whose interest it was that it should be believed, that this was a real metamorphosis by the power of the deity whom they worshipped.

Finn, in his Dissertation concerning the Speculum Regale, adopts an hypothesis nearly allied to this. He observes that, as the fable of men being transformed into wolves, was common amongst the ancients in almost every country, it probably originated from the sports, in which persons appeared masked, which were celebrated from time immemorial about the season of Christmas.

Colgr. explains Louparou as if equivalent to Cannibal; a mankinde wolfe, such a one as being fleshed on men and children, will rather starve than feed on any thing else.

It is surprising that Verstegan should give credit to all the fables connected with this term. "The Were Wolves," he says, are certain sorcerers, who having their bodies adorned with an ointment, which they make by the instinct of the Devil; and putting on a certain enchanted girdle, do not only unto the view of others seem as a wheel, and his body lastly burnt. He died with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared from any torment, so his soul might be saved. Restitution, pp. 263, 264.

Those who wish to have further information on this subject, may consult Wachter, vo. Wash-was, part. adj. Wash-warden, *. A coarse, harsh-tasted winter pear; also called Worry-earl.

To wash words with one. To converse in any way.

Wash, imperf. v. subs. Used in defining the past time; also to denote quickness of apprehension; originally signifying any thing that is sharp.

A large tub or cask into which urine is collected. Syn. Master-cask.

A coarse, harsh-tasted winter pear; also called Worry-earl.

A movable ring put round fixed axletrees, &c. in order to prevent the wheels, &c. from having too much play.

A particular kind of bread.—A thin cake of mixed bread, and bread of trayt. Chalm. Air, c. 9.

Wast, wash-tub, was. A large tub or cask into which urine is collected.

Wastell, q. A kind of turban, or stuffed roll of cloth on which milkmaids carry the pails, or stoups, on their heads. 2. A kind of bunch put on a horse-collar.

Wastage, s. Great achievement; also valour.

Wastage, s. A vassal. *?.

A particular kind of bread. A thin cake made of oatmeal baked with yeast. *?.

Waste; a place of desolation.

Waste, adv. West.

Wasteland, s. The west country.

Wastelandman, s. An inhabitant of the West.

Waste, s. The deserted excavations in a mine.

To waste wind. To spend one's lungs in vain; to talk without serving any good purpose.

Wastege, s. A waste; a place of desolation.

Waste, s. A large tub or cask into which urine is collected. Syn. Master-cask.

Wass, s. A servant who washes. See Sup.

Wassall, s. A vassal.

Wassie, s. A horse-collar.

Wassocks, s. pl. 1. A kind of turban, or stuffed roll of cloth on which milkmaids carry the pails, or stoups, on their heads. 2. A kind of bunch put on a boring jumper, to prevent the water required in boring from spurtting up into the quarrier's eyes.

Wast, adj. West.

Wasteland, s. The west country.

Wasteland, wastlin', adj. Western; westerly.

Wastlandman, s. An inhabitant of the West.

Waste, s. The deserted excavations in a mine.

To waste wind. To spend one's lungs in vain; to talk without serving any good purpose.

Wastege, s. A waste; a place of desolation.

Wastell, s. A particular kind of bread.—A thin cake of oatmeal baked with yeast.

There was a filthy and pernicious use of urine in former times, in the fermentation of ale, in order to make it intoxicating. S.

And they can make without you do it.

A kind of all that call harniss out;

Wait ye how they make that?

A courbourn quene, a laclhy lurdance,

Off strang washeche shell tak a jurdane

And setis in the pylfat.

Leg. pylfat. Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 192, 193.

This mode of washing, which certainly does not suggest the idea of great refinement, has probably been transmitted from the Gothins. It is retained in Iceland to this day. Van Troil, speaking of the fulling of wadnol, or coarse cloth, says that for this purpose "they make use of urine, which they also employ in washing and bucking, instead of soap and pot-ashes." Letters on Iceland, p. 114.

Learn your goodam to hiro wasch," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 49. This has evidently the same meaning, and has a common origin, with another Proverb; "Learn your Goodam to make kail," This is "spoken to them who officiously offer to teach them who know more than themselves." Kelly, pp. 233, 234.

Teut. wasch, lotura.

Wash, s. A servant who washes. See Sup.
WAT

other, in the phrase of Waes heil, i.e. Health be to you. V. Cowel. The origin ascribed to this custom in England, is so well known, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it. Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, by the counsel of her father, who wished, by the influence of her charms, to have Vortigern king of the Britons completely under his power, presented him with a bowl of wine, at an entertainment given by Hengist, saying, Waes heil, Hlaford Kynge.

It seems doubtful, however, whether the term is not rather derived from Isl. Su. \*veta\*, \*veta\*, a feast, from \*vet\*-a, a verb to denote the invitation of many guests. Isl. \*hla\*t\*ak\*t\*ek\*ar\*, in pl. commissaciones sacae.

WASTELL. Willie Wastell, a game of children; similar to the E. game of Tom Tickler.

To WASTER, v. a. To squander; to waste. S.

WASTER, s. A detached bit of the wick which causes a candle to run down; otherwise, a thief. S.

WATERFUL, WATERFOWL, adj. 1. Destructive; devastating. 2. Prodigal; lavish; unnecessarily expensive. S.

WASTRIE, adj. Prodigious; a wastrie person. S.

WASTRIE, adv. Prodigal; wasteful. S.

WASTRIE, s. The same with Wastery. S.

WASTERY, WASTRIE, s. 1. Prodigality; wastefulness. 2. What is wasted. S.

WASTER, s. A kind of trident for striking salmon. S.

WASTING, s. A consumption; a decline. S. Waste, A. Bor. 2d. See Sup.

WASTE, adj. To the westward of. S.

To WAT, v. n. To know. V. WAIT.

WAT, s. Moisture. S.

WAT, WATE, adj. 1. Wet; moist, S.

In heavy wate frog stade and chargit sore,
Thay gan with wynnynnis me inuade. Doug. Virgil, 176, 1.

2. Addicted to intemperance in drinking; as, "They're grey naut lads thane." S.

A.S. \*waet\*, Dan. \*woad\*, humidus; A.S. \*waet\*-an, humectare. V. WET, S.

WAT, WATTHIE, s. Abbrev. of the name Walter. S.

WATAKING, WATTAKE, s. The act of carrying off, or taking away; generally by theft or violence. S.

WATCH-MAIL, WATCH-MAIL, s. A duty imposed for maintaining a garrison. S.

WATCHMAN, s. The uppermost grain in a stalk of corn; also called the Peum. S.

WATE, s. 1. A watchman; a sentinel. See Sup.

Misenus the wate on the hie garrit seis,
And with his trumpet thame an takin maid. Doug. Virgil, 75, 42.

The minstrels, who go about playing in the night season, both in S. and E., especially before the new year, are called wats; but, as Skinner supposes, because they went on magistrates, &c., but because they seem to have been anciently viewed as a sort of watchmen. The word was written \*waghtes\*, in the reign of Edw. III., "players," says Ritson, "on the haubot or other pipes during the night, as they are in many places at this day." E. Metr. Rom. I. Dissertation on Romance, &c. Minstrelsy, cxcvii. N.

Teut. \*wachtie\*, cæstria, castrensis vigilia; et vigi, vigiles; et vigint, (Kilian) from \*wacht-en\*, vigilare; Mose.G. \*wahths\*, vigilia; L.B. \*guett\*-a, guett-a, gait-a, vigil; O.F. gate, agayt.

2. A place of ambush. At the wate, in wait.

Circulus at the wate, and espius about
The swift madin Camilla. — Doug. Virgil, 392, 22.
Thys foresaid Aruns, liggend at the wate, Seanc this mayde on flocht at sic estate,
Chosis hys tyne that was maist oportune,
And towart hir his dart addressit sone. — Ibid. 393, 27.
About hym walkis as his godly feris,
Drede with pale face, Debaite and mortall Weris,
The Wrayth and Ire, and ek braudfull Dissait,
Liggign vnder court on ane buschement or wate. Ibid. 421, 7.

WATER, WATTER, s. 1. A river, or rather large body of running water, S.

"Baith seys and watteris geyis be vnost merchis als mekle to sum laadis, as thay reif fra vther." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 1.

Bellenden generally uses it to denote a river, sometimes as distinguished from a rivulet.

Sindry small burnis discard fra the billis of Cheviot, and thir montains lyand their about deudind Cumbr fra Annardail, and fallis in the watter of Suilway;" Ibid. c. 5. Solveum fluvium, Boeth. It is also used when amnis occurs in the original; ibid. See Sup.

It does not appear that A.S. waeter denoted a body of running water. Nor is Ir. \*usse\*, usis, mentioned in Dictionaries as having a similar sense. But it is reasonable to suppose, that this was the case in ancient times; as we find it in the composition of the names of many places situated on rivers. Besides, esk and watter, in some parts of S., are promiscuously used to denote a river. Thus, in Angus, North Esk is most commonly called The Nord Watter, and South Esk The Soud Watter.

Germ. \*wasser\* is used in the sense of river, torrent, &c. V. Waetcher.

2. As a generic word, it denotes any body of running water, whether great or small, S.

"Rivers in Scotland are very frequently called watters." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 93. N.

Bellenden's orthography of the word marks the pron. universally retained in S., except in the Southern counties, where it is sounds like \*watter\*.

3. The ground lying on the banks of a river, S.

"The water, in the mountainous districts of Scotland, is often used to express the banks of the river, which are the only inhabitable parts of the country." Minstrelsy, Border, I. 109. N.

4. The inhabitants of a tract of country watered by a certain river or brook, S.

Gar warit the watter, braid and wide,
Gar warit usn and hystiele!
They that winna ride for Telfor's kye,
Let them never look in the face o' me!

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 103.

"To raise the watter,—was to alarm those who lived along its side." N. Ibid. p. 109.
WATER, s. The name given to a disease of sheep.*?.

WATERKYLE, To GAE DOWN THE WATER. To go to wreck; to be

WATER-WAGTAIL, S.

WATER-WRAITH, S.

WATER-WADER, S. A very bad home-made candle. *?

WATER-STOUP, S. 1. A bucket for carrying water. 2.

WATER-HORSE, WATERGATE, *. "I'll watch your

WATER-KELPIE, S. The spirit of the waters. V. KELPIE.

WATER-SLAIN Moss. "As peat earth is readily dif­

WATER-MOUTH, S. The mouth of a river, vulgarly

WATER-KELPE, V. KELPIE.

WATER-WATCH, S. A servitude giving a person privilege to draw water

WATER-GATE, *. "I'll watch your

WAT WAU

WATLING STRETE, VATLANT STREIT. A term, used to denote the milky way.

WAT, s.

WATH, s. A ford.

The small river, Kirtle, touches the N.E. part of the

parish, & the Solway Firth, or Boonness water, as it is

called, as its Southern boundary." P. Dornack, Dumfries.

Statist. Acc. ii. 15.

The same Scottiwath is also called Mryrfo by old

English writers." Pinkerton's Enquiry, II. 207.

A.S. wadh, Belg. wadde, Lat. vadum.

WATLING STRETE, VATLANT STREIT. A term, used to denote the milky way.

Of every sterne the twynckling notis he,

That in the stil heuin mowe cours we se,

Arthurys hufe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane,

Syne Watling strete, the Horne, and the Charle wane.

Dong. Virgil, 85, 49.

Henrysone uses it in the same sense, in his account of the

journeys of Orpheus, first to heaven, and then to hell,

in quest of his wife Euridice.

Quhen endit was the sangis lamentable,

He take his harp, and on his brest can byng

Syne passit to the hevin, as sais the fable,

To seke his wife : but that auallit no thing.

By Watling strete he went but tarrying;

Syne come down throw the sper of Saturn ald,

Quhilk fader is of all thir sternis cald.

Traitie of Orpheus, Edin. 1508.

"It aperis oft in the quhyt circle callit Circulus Lacteus,

the qhilk the mynalis callis Watling Streit." Compl.

S. p. 90.

It has received this designation, in the same manner as

it was called by the Romans Via Lactea, from its fancied

resemblance to a broad street or causeway, being as it were

paved with stars. The street itself, it is said, was thus
denominated "from one Vitellianus, supposed to have

superintended the direction of it; the Britons calling

Vitellianus, in their language, Guetalin." Statist. Acc. xvi.

325. N.

WATRECK, interj. Expressive of astonishment; some­
times perhaps of commiseration. V. RAIK, s. 2. S.

WATTE, s. V. WATTE.

WATLY. Ye look like Watty to the worm,

your look expresses disgust or great reluctance.

WATTIE, s. An eel, anguilla.

WATTERTEICH, adj. Watertight.

WATTLE, s. A tax paid in Shetland. See Sup.

Another payment exacted by the grantees of the

Crown, is called the Wattle. In the beginning of the

16th century, when Popery blinded mankind, the priests

begged, from these islands, money under the name of

Wattle, in consideration of the extraordinary benefit

which the people were to receive from the liberal distri­
bution of holy water among them." P. Northmaven,


WATTE, s. A billet of wood.

To WAUBLE, v.n. "To swing; to reel," Gl. Burns, S.O.

That day ye was a jinker noble,

For heels an' win'.

An' ran them till they a' did wauble,

Far, far behin'. Burns, iii. 142.

Perhaps rather, to hobble. See Sup.

WAUCH, s. Wall.

As the gudwyf brocht in,

Ate scoirit upon the wauch,—Pebis to the Plav, st. 11.

A.S. waeh, paries; A. Bor. voogh, id.

This marks the antiquity of the custom, retained to this
day, in country tipping-houses, of marking the bill with
chalk on the wall, or behind the door.

651
WAUCHIE, adj. Sallow and greasy.

WAUCHIE (gutt.), adj. Swampy.

To WAUCHIE, v. n. 1. To move from side to side in walking, like a young child. 2. To walk after a fatigued manner; WAUCHLING, walking, yet almost exhausted.

To WAUCHIE, v. a. 1. To fatigue very much. 2. To puzzle.

To WAUCH, WACHT out, WAUGHT, WAUCH, v. a. To quaff; to swig; to take large draughts, S. And with gude will do wauchyn and birl the wyne.

Do wauch and drink, bring cowpis full in handis,—
And with gude will do wauchyn and birl the wyne.

Ibid. 250, 47.

So Sathan led men steidfast be the mane;
That nather Lord nor Knight he lute alone,
Except his coup war wachtit out alway,
Seasonit with blashpeme, sacrilege, disdayne,
All godlie lyf and cheritie to say.
Thus Nicol Burne, an apostate, writes of the Reformation; Chron. S.P. iii. 454.

And, as thai talkit at the tabil of mony taill funde,
Thay wauchit at the wicht wyne, and warit out wourdis;
And syne thay spak more speddelie, and spairit nomateris.

Doug. Virgil, 210, 6.

Here wauch is used, and rather as a n. v.

E. swig is probably from a common origin, s being prefixed. Johns. derives it from Isl. swiga. He seems to have mistatken the word used by Junius, which is Isl. swiga, sorbere, rather sugere. This may indeed be the root of the E. word. For a child is said to wauch, S. when sucking so forcibly as to swallow a considerable quantity at once.

To WAUCHT, WAUGHT, x. A large draught of any liquid, S.


But help us to a wauchit ale,
I’d be oblig’d t’ ye a’ my life.”

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 527.

To WAUE, v. a. “To toss; to agitate.”

Quhat aventure has brocht the leuand hidder?
Ghildren wauit wilsum by storme of the sey,
Quhat auenture has brocht the leuand hidder?

Ibid. p. 158.

The custom of fulling cloth with the feet, would seem anciently to have been also practised in England.

Cloth that cometh fro the weuing is notcomely to wear,
Touked and teynted, and vnder taylours hande.

Quhat now yone wauingour, yone ilk strangere,
Affrayis so wyth hys vnworthy were.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 32.

Ly, (Addit, Jun. Etym.) properly refers to waft, bestia erraticia. V. WAFF.

To WAUK, WAULK, WALK, v. a. 1. To full cloth, to thicken it, S. pron. waugh.

“Til it be fulled under fate, or in fulling stocks,
Washen well wyth water, and with tasels cratched,
Til it or in fulling stocks,
Washen well wyth water, and with tasels cratched,
Tooaked and taynted, and vnder taylours hande.

Quhat and the north of England frequently called walk-mills.

Pierce Pl. p. 84. b.

To make close and matted. 3. To render callous; as when the palm of the hand is hardened by severe work.

To WAVE, WAVEL, v. a. To move backwards and forwards; to wave.

He mov’d his shoulders, head did fling,
From van to rear, from wing to wing.

Some were alleging, that had good skill,
He could not speak if he had stood still.

Like school boy, their lessons saying,
Who rocks like fiddlers a playing.

Like Gilbert Burnet when he preaches,
Or like some lawyers making speeches;
He making hands, and gown, and shives waued,
Half singing vents this revell ravel.

Cleland’s Poems, p. 107.

From the same origin with Waul and Weffil, q. v.

WAVEL, s. A slug or worm found in bakehouses, among the flour scattered on the earthen floor.


To WAVER,* Wawner, v. n. 1. To wander; from A.S. waf-ian.

And in that myrk mycht wawerand will, &c.

V. Will, adj. and Hamald, adj. sense 2.

I have not observed that the word is used in this literal sense in E. V. Bell-waver.

2. To exhibit slight symptoms of delirium, in consequence of fever or some other disease.

To WAUFF, v. n. To wave. V. WAFF.

To WAUFLE, v. n. To wave in the air, as snow, chaff, or any light substance.

WAUFFE, s. A slight fall of snow.

WAUGH, WAI & adj. 1. Unpleasant to the taste; nauseous, S.

“Tasted sweet i’ your mou’, but fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly knaggm, an’ a waugh wagg.” Journal from London, p. 3.

2. A heavy, damp, unwholesome smell; as that of a swurner, S.

3. Unwholesome; as that of a swurner, S.

4. A heavy, wet, putrid smell; as that of a swurner, S.

5. Unwholesome; as that of a swurner, S.

6. A heavy, damp, unwholesome smell; as that of a swurner, S.

A.S. term *wealere* is undoubtedly from *wealen-an*, *volvere*, *revolvere*, to roll; whence *wealo*, a revolution. This A.S. v. however, is viewed by Sonner and Johns as the origin of E. *walk*, to go.

**To Wauk, v. n.** To shrink in consequence of being wetted, S.


Wauk-mill, Wauk-mill, s. A fulling-mill, S. A walk-mill, A.Bor.

"The parish—has within itself, or is in the close neighbourhood, of mills of many kinds, not only meal-mills, but flour-mills, walk-mills, lint-mills, barley-mills, and malt-mills." P. Calder, Invernu. Statist. Acc. iv. 353.

Germ. walk-müle, id.

**To Wauk, v. a.** To watch. V. Walk.

Wauker, s. A watchman, one who watches clothes during night, S. A.S. waecer, Belg. wauker. V. Waulk.

Waiking, s. The act of watching.—**Waiking of the Close.** The act of watching the dead after they are laid in the grave, during night, S. A.S.

Wauker, adj. FoWaiken, v. a. Wauken, v. n. To cast, to throw, S. Wauken, v. n. To re-tangle; to remove the twist from the thread, S. Wauken, v. n. To cast off, as a rope, S. Wauken, v. n. To throw, S. A.S. waeg, weid, id. pl. waegar. Teut. Ger. waeghe, fluctus; gorges. Moes.G. wey, id. pl. undae, from wege, motus, fluctuatio. The origin is evidently A.S. weg-an, weeg-an, &c. movere, to move, to shake. The Moes. G. v. must have also been wuigen, as appears from the part. pa. wugids, agitatus.

Wau, s. Wall. D. Pl. rewa. See Sup.


To Wau, v. n. 1. To look wildly; to roll the eyes. See S.

And in the breast of the goddes graif thay waiker, and nek bane hak in sounder.


A.S. weag, weid, id. *Dyrden weid*, firnis paries; Lye.

Wau, s. Wo; sorrow.

God keip our Queen; and grace hir send this realme to gyde, and to defend; In justice persever; And her weis mak an end, Now into this new yeir.

V. Wa.

Maitland Poems, p. 279.

**Wau, v.** To wave; to float.

The discourours saw thaim command, Wyth baneris to the wynd wauond. V. Wauf, v.

V. Wauf, s. Barbour, ix. 245. MS.


I wau to God, that has the waurd in wauld, Thi deid salt be to Sotheron full der sauld.

Waul, s. The plain open country, without wood. S. Wauliesum, adj. Causing sorrow. S.

To Wauner, v. n. To wander. S. Waunder, v. n. To wander.


To Wau, v. a. To expend; to bestow. V. War, v. 2. S. Waur, s. Spring. V. Ware.

Waur-for-ther-iewear, adj. Shabby; rusty.

Waut, s. A border; a selvage; a welt. S.

Waw, s. Wave; pl. wawys. See Sup.

For quilhum sum wald be Rycht on the wawys, as oon monté; And sum wald syd fra heycht to law, Rycht as that doun till hell wald draw, Syne on the waw stert sodanly.—Barbour, iii. 706. MS.

It is used by Wiclif.

"And a great storm of wynd was mad and keste wawis into the boote, so that the boote was ful." Mark iv.

A.S. waeg, weid, id. pl. waegar. Teut. Ger. waeghe, fluctus; gorges. Moes.G. wey, id. pl. undae, from wege, motus, fluctuatio. The origin is evidently A.S. weg-an, weeg-an, &c. movere, to move, to shake. The Moes. G. v. must have also been wuigen, as appears from the part. pa. wugids, agitatus.

Waw, s. Wall. Pl. rewa. See Sup.

... A lokat bar was drawyn outharth the dur; Bot that mycht nocht it breae out of the wawe. *Wallace*, iv. 293. MS.

Think that it wes his hand that brak the wawe.

Maitland Poems, p. 287.


A.S. waeg, weid, id. *Dyrden weid*, firnis paries; Lye.

Wau, s. Wo; sorrow.

God keip our Queen; and grace hir send this realme to gyde, and to defend; In justice persever; And her weis mak an end, Now into this new yeir.

V. Wa.

Maitland Poems, p. 279.

Wau, s. A measure of twelve stones, each stone weighing eight pounds. See Sup.


This is certainly the same with E. woe; as, a woe of wool, cheese, &c. from A.S. weag, weaga, weag, a load. Su.G. wog signifies a pound, in which sense the A.S. term is also used.

To Wau, v. n. To caterwaul, to cry as a cat. S. A.Bor. This seems the same with E. woe, allied perhaps to Isl. waele, ejulo, plango; if not formed from the sound. See S.

To Wau, v. n. To wave; to float.

The discourours saw thaim command, Wyth baneris to the wynd wauond. V. Wauf, v.

V. Wauf, s. Barbour, ix. 245. MS.

Wau, interj. Pshaw. V. Wa.

S.

Wauag, s. Voyage.

S.

Wauar, s. A wooer.

See Sup.

Wauand, s. Government; power. In wauand, under sway.

I wau to God, that has the waurd in wauand, Thi deid salt be to Sotheron full der sauld.

Wau, s. The plain open country, without wood. S. Waulongleftrightarrow, v. n. To be vacant. V. Vaik.

S.

Waul, interj. Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse, With his feit, and virrok tais; Be that the daunsing wes all done, Thair leif tuik les and mair; Quhen the winklottis and the peblis to the Play, With hoppir hippis, and henches narrow.— Barbour, viii. 48. MS.

To Wau, v. n. To walk-mill, A.Bor.

"The parish—has within itself, or is in the close neighbourhood, of mills of many kinds, not only meal-mills, but flour-mills, walk-mills, lint-mills, barley-mills, and malt-mills." P. Calder, Invernu. Statist. Acc. iv. 353.

Germ. walk-müle, id.

**To Wauk, v. a.** To watch. V. Walk.

Wauker, s. A watchman, one who watches clothes during night, S. A.S. waecer, Belg. wauker. V. Waulk.

Waiking, s. The act of watching.—**Waiking of the Close.** The act of watching the dead after they are laid in the grave, during night, S. A.S.

Wauker, adj. FoWaiken, v. a. Wauken, v. n. To cast, to throw, S. Wauken, v. n. To re-tangle; to remove the twist from the thread, S. Wauken, v. n. To cast off, as a rope, S. Wauken, v. n. To throw, S. A.S. waeg, weid, id. pl. waegar. Teut. Ger. waeghe, fluctus; gorges. Moes.G. wey, id. pl. undae, from wege, motus, fluctuatio. The origin is evidently A.S. weg-an, weeg-an, &c. movere, to move, to shake. The Moes. G. v. must have also been wuigen, as appears from the part. pa. wugids, agitatus.

Wau, s. Wall. D. Pl. rewa. See Sup.


I wau to God, that has the waurd in wauld, Thi deid salt be to Sotheron full der sauld.

Wau, s. The plain open country, without wood. S. Waulongleftrightarrow, v. n. To be vacant. V. Vaik.

S.

Waul, adj. Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse, With his wailet feit, and virrok tais; With hoppir hippis, and henches narrow. — Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 110.

It denotes feet, so loosely connected with the ankle-joints as to bend to one side when set on the ground. Thus, the phrase, shackling feet, is still used. This is evidently the same with Woff, q. v.

658
WAZIE, adj.  WAWSPER.fi. Apparently some kind of spear. 

WAX-KERNEL, WAXEN-KERNEL, s. An indurated 

WAWTAKIN, s. Removing or carrying off. *?

WAX,* s. For the use of this in witchcraft. V.

WALxin *?

WAWL, ». «. To look wildly. V. WAUL, 2. In relation to place.

WE, WEW, WEW, s. Conjoined with little; 1. As denoting time.

Till his fusty brolly he says;  
“ May I trast in the, me to walk  
“Till Ik a litill sleping tak” ?

‘Ya, schyr,’ he said, ‘till I may drey.’
The King then wynkyt a litill way;  
And sleptyn nocht full encrely.—Barbour, vii. 182. MS.
The Quene Dido astonyst  
Ane roundel with aen cleine claith had he,  
Neir quhair the king micht him baith heir and se.

THAN, quod the Kyng  
Ane roundel with ane cleine claith had he,  
Neir quhair the king micht him baith heir and se.

Till his fostyr brodyr he sayis;  
“He bath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard.” Merry Wives of Windsor.

WE, WEW, WIE, adj. 1. Small; little, S. See Sup.

Easop relates a tale weil worth renown,  
Of two wie myce, and they war sisters deir,  
Of quhom the elder dwelt in borrowstown,

The yunger scho wond upon land weil neir.

Henrysone, Evergreen, i. 144.

Tak a pur man a scheip or two,  
For hungir, or for falt of fude,  
To five or six wie bairnies, or mo,  
They will him hing with raipis rud.

Bot and he tak a fik or two,  
A bow of ky, and lat thame blud,

Full saifly may he ryd or go.


Shakespeare has adopted this word.

“—He bath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard.” Merry Wives of Windsor.

2. Mean, as regarding station; as, “wee fowk;” people of the lowest ranks. 3. Mean, applied to conduct. S.

WEENESS, s. Smallness; littleness; mean-spiritedness. S.

WEAM-ILL, s. The belly-ache. V.

WEAN, WEANE, s. A child, S.

WEANLY, adj. Feeble; slender; ill-grown. *?

WE, WEE, WE, s. Feeble; slender; ill-grown. *?

WEAR, WEIR, s. To wear, v. a.

To wear cautiously, as a 

propulsare.

The lasses should keep the lads at a distance. *?

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 19.

To wear off, or off, v. a. To defend from or against; as, “The lasses should wear the lads aff them,” or, the lasses should keep the lads at a distance. S.

To Wear in, v. a. 1. To gather in with caution; used to express the manner in which a shepherd conducts his flock into the fold, in order to prevent their rambling. S.

Will ye go to the ew-bughts Marion,

And wear in the sheep w’me?

Teut. weer-en, propulsare. Ritson's S. Songs, i. 49.

2. As a neut. v., to move slowly and cautiously. One who is feeble, when moving to a certain place, is said to be wearing in to it, S.

To WEAR inly. To move towards a place cautiously. S.

To WEAR, v. a. To drive cautiously, as a thief drives the cattle he has stolen.

To WEAR, v. a. To guard; to defend. V.

To WEAR, WEE, WIE, v. a. To stop; to restrain. S.

WEAR, WEIR, WE, s. Force; restraint.
To WEAR, v. n. To last; to endure; as, "That home-made clath wears well."
 S.

WEAR, s. Clothing; apparel. "Everyday wear," a person's common dress.
 S.

To WEAR, n. Wear the jacket. To be allowed to wear the jacket of the Caledonian Hunt, without being of rank to entitle one to become a member.
 S.

WEARY, adj. 1. Feeble; as, a weary bairn, a child that is declining, S. 2. Vexatious, causing trouble, S. as, "the weary, or weariful fox;," Gl. Sibb. 3. Vexed, sorrowful; Gl. Ritson's S. Songs. 4. Tidious; causing languor or weariness to the mind from prolixity. S. Sibb. derives it, in sense 2., from wary, to curse. And indeed, A.S. werig signifies malignus, infestus, weariful, to curse. In sense 1. it is from werig, lassus, fatigued; and also in sense 3., as the same word signifies, depressus animo.

WEARFUL, adj. 1. Causing pain or trouble; pron. weariful, S. V. WEARY, sense 2. See Sup.

2. Tiresome in a great degree.
 S.

To WEARY for, s. a. To long for; to desire eagerly. S.

To WEARY on, s. a. To become weary of; to long for. S.

WEARY FA'. An imprecation. A curse befall! S.

WEARY ON. An imprecation. Equivalent to Weary FA.'

WEASES, s. pl. A species of breeching for the necks of work-horses, Orkn.; synon, with breacham.


Allied perhaps to Su. G. wase, li. wass, a bundle of twigs or rushes; as the furniture of horses was ancienly made of these. V. Rigwiddie, Trowwiddie.

WEATHER, s. A fall of rain or snow, accompanied with boisterous wind; a tempest.
 S.

WEATHERIE. Weatherif, adj. Stormy.
 S.

WEATHER, s. A fall of rain or snow, accompanied with boisterous wind; a tempest.
 S.

WEATHER-GAW, s. 1.V. WEDDIR-GAW, under WEddy. 2. Any change in the atmosphere, known from experience to presage the approach of bad weather. 3. Any day too good for the season, indicating a reverse. 4. Any thing so very favourable as to seem an indication of a reverse. S.

WEATHER-GLEAM, s. V. WEDDIR-GLEAM. S.

To WEAVE, v. a. and n. To knit; applied to stockings. S.

WEaver, WYVER, WYBISTER, S. A knitter of stockings.

WEAVIN, s. A moment, Aberd.

"The auld wife complain'd she saw up her banes, that you would have thought she had been in the dead-thraw in a weaven after she came in." Journal from London, p. 7.

A.S. waffend, breathing; as we say, in the same sense, in a breath, S. This seems also the origin of E. whiff, which Johnas, after Davies, derives from C.B. chyng, status.

WEAZLE-BLAWING, s. A disease seeming to have its existence only in superstition. V. Catter.
 S.

WEB, s. The covering of the entrails, the cawl, or omentum, S. apparently denominated from its resemblance to something that is woven; as in Sw. it is called tarm-næst, q. the net of the intestines.

WEBSTER, s. 1. A weaver. S. A. Bor.

Need gars naked men rin,
And sorrow gars weebsters spin.


2. A spider, because it weaves a web to catch its prey. S.

A.S. webbestre, textrix, a female weaver. The use of

this term indicates that, among our forefathers, the work of weaving was appropriated to women. This, it is well known, was the case among the Romans and other ancient nations, who reckoned it an employment unworthy of the dignity of man. Hence the frequent allusions to this in the poets.

Tibi quam noctes festina diesque Urgubam, et tela curas solabar aniles.

We find, indeed, that the Roman writers make mention of Textores, or male weavers. But this name was given to the slaves employed in this business, when, in consequence of the increase of luxury, it came to be despised by women of rank. For, in early ages, it was accounted an employment not unworthy of queens. It appears that, among the Jews also, and other eastern nations, women were thus engaged.

The covering of the entrails, the cawl, or its existence only in superstition. V. Won, WOBSTER.

WECHT, WEIGHT, WEGHT, S. 1. An instrument for weighing.

WECHT; WEIGHT, WEGHT, S. 1. An instrument for weighing.

WEIGHT, s. 1. An instrument for winnowing corn, made in the form of a sieve, but without holes.

-Ane blanket, and ane wecht also,
Ane schule, ane scheit, and ane lang flail,
And drunk'md on an ald corn weight.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 299.


Meg fain wad to the barn gaen,
To win three weeths o sauncing;
But for to meet the del heir lane,
She pat but little faith in.

Burns, iii. 134.

The rites observed in this daring act of superstition, are thus explained in a note.

"This charm must likewise be performed, unperceived, and alone. You go to the barn, and open both doors, taking them off the hinges, if possible; for there is danger, that the being, about to appear, may shut the doors, and do you some mischief. Then take that instrument used in winnowing the corn, which, in our country dialect, we call a wecht; and go through all the attitudes of letting down corn against the wind. Repeat it three times; and the third time an apparition will pass through the barn, in at the windy door, and out at the other, having both the figure in question, and the appearance or retina, marking the employment or station in life."

There are two kinds of wechts, S.B. The one is designated a windin wecht, immediately used for winnowing, as its name intimates. This is formed of a single hoop covered with parchment. The other is called a mauld wecht, having more resemblance of a basket, its rim being deeper than that of the other. Its proper use is for lifting the grain, that it may be emptied into the windin wecht. It receives its designation from mauld, a basket.

Germ. faecher, jechel, focher, fucker, an instrument for winnowing; Belg. weyer, more properly written weicher, a fanner or winnower, from Germ. weccen, we'en, Belg. weccen, ventum facere; Wachter. Su. G. wefe, ventile, ventilare. This is the natural origin of wecht; and there is every reason to suppose that it is a very ancient term. As Lat. vent-us, has been deduced from Gr. auster, flare, E. wind is
WED

WEDDER DAIS, WEDDER DAYIS. A particular season
WEDDERBOUK, WEDDER, s. One who preserves what is deposited
WED, s. Woad. V. WADD, *?.

WECHTY, adj. WECHT, s. WEDDYR, WEDDIR, WEDDER,

To a Heretage. *?.

To 7b WED, 2, A sort of tambourin.

jecture, that this were the origin of the term
derives it from
in Isl. is
as if denominated from the storminess of the weather,
temperies, "the weather good or bad," (Somner,) Su.G.

The carcass of a wedder. *?.

The term weather-gaw, although I have not observed it
in any dictionary, is used in England, to denote the sec­
dary rainbow. This is analogous to Germ. wasser-gall,
repercusso iridis; from wasser, humor, moisture, and gall,
splendor. Hence Wachter renders wasser-gall, splendor-
pluvius; referring to A.S. gyl, splendid; Benson,
A weather-gaw, as the term is used in S., corresponds to
Isl. wedy-spær, literally, that which spaces or foretells
bad weather; Landnamab. p. 264. Our term seems formed
in the same manner with Isl. haf-galle, which has precisely
the same signification; Meteorum perl ustre in man", ante
ventos apparens; G. Andr. p. 82, col. 2. As haf signifies
the sea, one might suppose that the other component terra
were Isl. vedur, admitted to be a word of A.S. origin.

In this passage it might be viewed as a.

and says, "Der hart, quha hass mysdoyne ocht, I?"
"Nay I," quoth she, "hass falsyke wrocht this trayn;
"I haif you said, rycht now ye will be slarny.

Mr. Ellis interrogatively expl. it, "She could not ima­
agine any contrivance;" Spec. I. 355.

And he for wo weyle wer worthit to wedy;

And said, Sone, thir tithingis sittis me sor.

And he for wo weyle ner worthit to

Mr. Ellis interrogatively expl. it, "She could not ima­
agine any contrivance;" Spec. I. 355.

And he for wo weyle wer worthit to wedy;

And said, Sone, thir tithingis sittis me sor.

And he for wo weyle ner worthit to

Mr. Ellis interrogatively expl. it, "She could not ima­
agine any contrivance;" Spec. I. 355.

And he for wo weyle wer worthit to wedy;

And said, Sone, thir tithingis sittis me sor.

And he for wo weyle ner worthit to

Mr. Ellis interrogatively expl. it, "She could not ima­
agine any contrivance;" Spec. I. 355.

And he for wo weyle wer worthit to wedy;

And said, Sone, thir tithingis sittis me sor.

And he for wo weyle ner worthit to

Mr. Ellis interrogatively expl. it, "She could not ima­
agine any contrivance;" Spec. I. 355.
WEEL-SLEEKIT, adj. WEEM, s. LA  natural cave, Fife, Ang.

WEEL, WELL, with its composites. V. WEILL. *?.

S. WEEGLE, s.

S. WEEK, s. Weeks of the mouth.

S. WEEGLIE, WEEGGLIE, S. A person who waddles.

S. WEDOW, s. A widow. *?.

S. WEEBO, S. Common Ragwort, an herb, S. Senecio jacobaea, Linn. Also denominated Stinking Weed, and Bellsenders, corr. from E. Alexander.

S. WEEEAM, WEE, WEY, WEY, WEE, WEY, 8.

S. WEE-BAUK, s. A cross-beam near the angle of a roof. *?.

S. WEEDINGS, s. Pl. What is taken out in thinning trees, &c.

S. WEEDERS-CLIPS, s. The instrument used for rooting out the weeds which grow among grain.

S. WEEDOCK, s. An instrument for grubbing up weeds. S.

S. WEEG, s. The Kittiwake; Larus minutus.

S. WEEGLE, WEEGGLIE, v. n. To wagggle. V. WAIGLE.

S. WEEGLIE, WEEGLEGIE, adj. 1. Waggging; unstable, S.

2. Having a waggling motion in walking, S.

Belg. be-weegleik, unstable, pliable.

S. WEEGLES, s. The act of waggling or waddling.

S. WEEGLEN, s. A person who waddles.

S. WEEK, v. Weeks of the mouth. V. WEIK.

S. WEEY, WELL, with its composites. V. WEEIL.

S. WEE-SLEEKIT, adj. Well-drubbed; well-curried.

S. WEEM, s. 1. A natural cave, Fife, Ang.

2. An artificial cave, or subterraneous building, Ang. "A little westward from the house of Tealing, about 60 or 70 years ago, was discovered an artificial cave or subterraneous passage, such as is sometimes called by the country people a weem. It was composed of large loose stones," P. Tealing, Forfars. luid, p. 101.

From Gael, wamha, a cave; unless allied to Teut. wene, terebra, a wrinkle, as an impeachment may be compared to what is bored.

S. WEEPERS, s. Pl. Strips of muslin, or cambric, stitched on the extremities of the sleeves of a black coat or gown, as a badge of mourning.

Auld, cantie Kyle may weepers wear,
An' stain them wi' the saut, saut tear.

A. S. weed-an, insinare, furere. Isl. aed-a, id. aede, furor, aedifullr, farifundus. V. WEID.

S. WEDES, pl. n. Withes.

That kind the easiest with weedis sad and sar.

V. WIDDIE. Wallace, iii. 215. MS.

S. WED-FIE, s. Wage; reward; recompense; perhaps some payment of the nature of interest of money. S.

S. WEDDOET, s. Widowhood; corr. of wodehed.

S. WEDONYPHA, s. This term occurs in a curious list of diseases, in Roul's Cursing, MS.

From Gael, wean, a cave; unless allied to Teut. wene, terebra, a wrinkle, as an impeachment may be compared to what is bored.

S. WEES, s. Wight; used for wey.

Arthur asked on hight, herand hem alle,
"What woldest thou, wee, if hit be thi wille?"
V. WE, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 6.

To WEE, WEE, W. "To weigh. *?.

V. n. A name given to the young of the Stinking Weed, Rimbrus, Ripples, and Bellotry.

V. Gl. Compl. p. 351.

This is certainly the same with wytenon-fa, Aberd.

"I was they'd that she had taen the wyten-on-fa, an' inlait afore supper, far she shuddered a' like a klippert in a cauld day," Journal from London, p. 7.

This is rendered "trembling, chattering." But it is the term generally used in the North, to express that disease peculiar to women, commonly called a weid; weidinon-fa, Ang.

We might suppose that it were allied to A.S. wite, pain, suffering, calamity, witt-an, to punish, to afflict, witt-nang, punishment; S. wite, punishment, also any physical evil, &c. But Wedefaw is merely the onfall or attack of a weid, Border. Onfa and weid are sometimes used as synon. V. WEID, s.

S. WEDOW, s. A widow.

S. WEE, s. Wight; used for wey.

To WEE, WEE, W. To weigh.

S. WEE CHEESE, WEE BUTTER. A play of children.

S. WEE, adj. Little. V. WE.

S. WEESOCK, s. A little while; dim. from WE, WEE, little. S.

S. WEEACK, s. A wheak, S.; a squeak.

S. WEE-ANE, s. A child. V. WEAN.

S. WEE BAUK, s. A cross-beam near the angle of a roof.

S. WEBOO, s. Common Ragwort, an herb, S. Senecio jacobaea, Linn. Also denominated Stinking Weed, and Bellsenders, corr. from E. Alexander.

S. WEED, s. Formerly used in S. as in E. for dress.

S. To WEE, v. a. To thin growing plants by taking out the smaller ones; as, "to weed fires." S.

S. WEEDINGS, s. Pl. What is taken out in thinning trees, &c.

S. WEEDER-CLIPS, s. The instrument used for rooting out the weeds which grow among grain.

S. WEEDOCK, s. An instrument for grubbing up weeds.

S. WEEG, s. The Kittiwake; Larus minutus.

S. WEEGLE, WEEGGLIE, v. n. To wagggle. V. WAIGLE.

S. WEEGLE, WEEGGLIE, adj. 1. Waggging; unstable, S.

2. Having a waggling motion in walking, S.

Belg. be-weegleik, unstable, pliable.

S. WEEGLE, s. The act of waggling or waddling.

S. WEEGLEN, s. A person who waddles.

S. WEEK, v. Weeks of the mouth. V. WEIK.

S. WEEIL, WELL, with its composites. V. WEILL.

S. WEEL-SLEEKIT, adj. Well-drubbed; well-curried.

S. WEE, s. 1. A natural cave, Fife, Ang.

"In the town there is a large cove, anciently called a weem. The pits produced by the working of the coal, and the striking natural object of the cove or weem, may have given birth to the name of the parish." P. Pitenweem, Fife, Statist. Acc. iv. p. 369.

VOL. II. 657
The clyp so far on athir burd thi wey. —Wallace, x. 874, MS.

Clyp is the grappling-iron used in boarding. Wey may therefore be alluded to Su.G. waeg-a, weag-a, percutere, ferire.

To Wey, v. a. To be sorry for; to bewail, Wallace.

Belg. see, sorrow.

Wey, adj. Mean; despicable; little.

S. To weigh; part. pa. waeg, woven.

With retell slayis, and hit heldeis see:
Riche lenye wobbis naitly.

Doug. Virgil, 264, 45.

—Quraron was waegff in retell glandin threidis.
Kyn Troyous son, the fare Ganymeldis. —Ibid. 136, 6.


WEYES, WEXIS, s. pl. A balance with scales for weighing. See Sup.

"The heire sal have—ane stule, ane lurme, ane flail, the weyes, with the wechts, ane saip, ane aiz."—Burrow Lawes. c. 125, § 8. Stateram cum ponderibus, Lat.

Bene in suerdi kirk and quire,
Sanct Petar curat with his keyis,
Sane Michael with his wings and weyis.

Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 65.

Correspondent to the account here given, Wormius has

"A pair of balances is often termed the weighis in the modern Sc. of the South." Gl. Compl. p. 382. vo. WEYE.

A.S. waeg, weag. Teut. waeg, libra, truitina, statera.

WEIGHT, s. A balance. S.
They’ll sell their country, fae their conscience bare,
To gar the weight-bauk turn a single hair.
Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 88.

2. Used metaphor. One is said to be in the weight-bauk, when in a state of indecision, S.

Teut. waeg-batch, libere, scapu librae, jugum; from weaghe, librae, and balte, trabs, q. the balance-beam.

WEIGHTS, s. pl. Scales. S.

"Dain in this time put them in the weights together,
—saying, Surelie men of low degree are vanitie & men of high degree are a lye." &c. Boyd’s Last Battell. p. 499.

To WEIGT, v. a. 1. To weigh, S.
2. To burden; to oppress, S. See Sup.

"However this silence sometimes weighted my mind, yet

..."
WEIL
adj. A calf. V. VEIL.

WEILL, s. A calf. V. VEIL.

WEILL, adj. Many.
Bot all to few with him he had,
The quetheth he baulyd thaim abaid;
And weill ost, at thair fryst metyng,
War layd at erd, but recoveryng.  

Barbour, iii. 15. MS.

It is used in the same sense as feill elsewhere. In edit.

1690, p. 98,  
And feill of them at their first meeting, &c.

V. FEIL.

Engeloud ys a weel god lond.  


WEILL, s. Weel. V. VEIL.

WEILL, adj. 1. Well in health. 2. Sufficiently dressed; applied to meat. "Is the denner weel?" S.

WEILL-BUILT, adj. Strongly made.

WEILL-FARAND, adj. Having a goodly appearance.

V. FARAND.

WEILL-FAV’RT, adj. Well-favoured; having a handsome or goodly appearance.

S.

WEILL-FAV’RTLIE, adv. 1. Handsomely. 2. Avowedly, as opposed to any clandestine measure. 3. With a good grace.

S.

WEILL-GAITIT, part. adj. A term applied to a horse which is thoroughly broke.

S.

WEILL-HEARTIT, adj. Hopeful; not dejected, S.

WEILL, s. The state of being in good health. 2. Sufficiently dressed; applied to meat. "Is the denner weel?" S.

WEILL-PAI'D, adj. Well satisfied. V. ILL-PAID.  *?.

WEILL-PUT-ON, adv. Well dressed.

S.

WEILL TO LIVE. 1. In easy circumstances; bein. 2. Tipsy; elevated with drink; half seas over.

S.

WEILL TO PASS. In comparative affluence.

S.

WEILL-WAL’D, adj. Well-chosen. V. WALE, v. S.

WEILL-WILLAR, s. A friend; a well-wisher.

S.

WEILL-WILLIE, adj. Liberal; not niggardly, S. See Sup.

"Weil-Willy (as they say) ill will, good will, i.e. malevolent, benevolent, but mostly used for sparing or liberal." Rudd.

"Naething is difficult to a well-willed man;"—Ferguson's Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 26.

Su.G. willig, willingly, waedwiliger, A.S. willewilenda, benevolent.

WEILL, s. A calf. V. VEIL.

WEIN, s. Barbour, xv. 249. Leg. wem, as in MS.

WEIR, s. A hedge. Used as synon. with E.

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A hedge. Used as synon. with E.

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?

WEIR, s. A partition between cows. V. BUSE.*?
WEYSE, VISS, WYSE.

1. The part. pa. is commonly used, S.B.
2. To predict; to assign as one’s fate in the language of prophecy.
I weird ye to a fiery beast,
And relieved sall ye never be,
Till Kempion, the king’s son.
Cum to the erag, and throve kiss thee.
---Minstrelsy, Border, xi. 103.

3. To make liable to, to place in the state of being exposed to, any moral or physical evil.

4. To draw or let out any thing cautiously, so as to

WEIRS.

1. To guide; to lead; to direct, S. “to train,” Gl. Shirr.

2. To make liable to, to place in the state of being ex-

3. To predict; to assign as one’s fate in the language

By the observation made by Ihre is unanswerable. Speaking of

Wallace, v. 346, MS.

WEIT, WEET. S. Rain, S.

The entertainment given, on this occasion, is in Isl.

To possess. V. WEILD.

WEIST, s. The west.

To WEIT, v. n. To try; to make inquiry.

Refreschit he wes with meit, drynk, and with heit,
Qhillik causyt him through naturall cours to west
Qhar he suld sleipe, in selyns to be.
---Wallace, v. 346, MS.

This v. is undoubtedly formed from that which signifies to know, S. wot, west, E. wot, west. The same formation occurs in other Northern languages. Su.G. wot-a, to prove, is formed from west-a, to know; Germ. wissen, certificare, fase ut cognoscat, from wissen, certus. Moes.G. wot-an, to know, is also used as denoting observation and watching.

A.S. wot-an primarily signifies, sciere; in a secondary sense, to take care, curare, providere. Wachter indeed denies the affinity between the two ideas. “It is one thing,” he says, “to know, and another to verify.”

But the observation made by Ihre is unanswerable. Speaking of wot-a, probare, he says: Est verbum facessans a wot-a, sciere; quid enim alid est argumentis probare, quam facere, ut alter rem certo resciscat?

WEIT, WEET. S. Rain.

Skras was this said, quhen that ane blak tempest
Brayis but delay, and all the lift ouerkeis.
Ane huge weil gan doun pour and tumblill,
---Doug. Virgil, 151, 6.

---To the weet my ripe’n aits had fawn.—

Ferguson’s Poems, xi. 6.

A.S. waeta, humiditas, Isl. voeta, pluvia. This seems radically the same with Moes.G. wate, aqua, whence water.

To WEIT, WEET, v. a. To wet, S.

“Ye breed of the cat, you wad fain hae fish, but you hae nae will to weet your feet;” Ferguson’s S. Prov. p. 35,

White o’er the linnis the burnie pours,
And rising weets wi’ misty showers
The birks of Aberfeldy.
---Burns, iv. 271.

WEIT, WEET. S. Rain.

To WEIT, WEET, v. n. To rain; as, “It’s ga’in to weet.”

To WEIZE, v. n. To direct. V. WIESE.

WEELAN, s. Damage; injury; disgrace.

Bot Schyrr Amery, that had the skaith
Off the bargane I tauld off er,
---Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 205.

And rising weets wi’ misty showers
The birks of Aberfeldy.
---Burns, iv. 271.

In like manner, Hardyng says of the battle of Cressy;
The kynig Edward had all the victory,
The kynig Philip had all the sylan.
---Chron. Fol. 189, s.

L.B. villania, injuria, probrum, convicium; Du Cange.

WELCOME-HAIM, s. 1. The repast presented to a bride, when she enters the house of a bridegroom, S.

The entertainment given, on this occasion, is in Isl.
called hemkomsel, from hem, home, home-a, to come, and oel, a feast, literally, ale (cercvisium;) q. the feast at coming home.

Convivium, quod novi conjuges in suis aedibus instruunt; Ihre, vo. Jul.

2. A composition among the neighbours of a newly-

married pair on the Monday after they have been

hirked.

---S.

To WELD, v. n. To possess. V. WEILD.

WELAN, s. A whirlpool; an eddy, S. pron. weil,
wheel; Lancash. weal. See Sup.

Anydyss quham the flude he gan espy
Of Tyber Howand soft and esey,
WELL

With swirland weel and mekilly yollow sand,
In to the say did outter last at hand.

Doug. Virgil, 205, 28.

My mare is young, and very skiegh,
And in o' the weel she will drown me.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 202.

Whyles in a weel it dimpl't.

Burns, iii. 137.

A.S. weol, Teut. weel, weil, vortex aquarum. These terms might seem to have a common origin with walla, a wave; A.S. weel-an, Germ. well-an, to boil, to bubble up; wellen des meeres, the swelling of the sea. It must be observed, however, that Teut. weil seems the same with the term corresponding to our wheel. Hence Kilian renders it; Profundus in amne locus quaqua circumagatur.

V. WELL-ΕΥ. Hence,

WEll-head, s. The same with weel.

They dought in at weel-head,
And out ay at the other.

Minstrelsy, Border, xi. 47.

To WELL, Wall, v. a. 1. To forge, in the way of heating two or more pieces of metal into one mass, by means of heat, S.; welld, E. See Supp.

Doug. Virgil, 298, 16.

Rudd. refers to A.S. well-en, furere, aestuare; " because, before the separate pieces can be incorporated, they must be almost boiling hot." This learned writer does not seem to have observed, that the A.S. v. signifies to be hot, or very hot, in general. Hence weallende fur, fervens ignis, Bryne the weallth on helle, Incendinm quod fervet in inferno; Lyce. As far as we can judge from analogy, this seems the origin. For Su.G. well-a, aestuare, is used in the same sense, signifying also to weld. Serum, however, thinks that it may be traced to Isl. vaulter, volter, jugum in culturo, versus aciem; as in Sw. aggewella yxor, fenum securus jungere, ut apta fiat acies.

2. In a neut. sense, to be incorporated; used metaph.

Thy Lords chaste loue, and thy licentious lusts From thy divided soule one other thrusts.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 200.

3. To Wall to. To comply with; to consent to; from the idea of uniting metals into one mass. S.

As v. n. it is also used literally. Coals are said to wall, S., when they mix together, or form into a cake.

To WELL, v. a. 1. To throw; to drive.

For the Trojanis, or euer thay wald ceis, Thare as the thekest rout was and maist preis, And of his weell-willandis then, Of this Erle the mychtly kyn Had gert bathe hery, wast, and bryn.

V. WELL-willand.

WEMELES, adj. Blameless; immaculate.

Thaw sall rew in thy ruse, wit thow but wene,
WEN

Or thou wondre of this wane weeneles away.

"Without appetite," Gl. Pink. But it is merely A.S. 
Weemless, faultless. V. Wein.

WEMMYT, part. pa. Disfigured; scared.

Sa fast till hewyn was his face, That it our all ner wemmyt was, Or he the Lord Douglas had sene, He wend his face had wemmyt bene. Bot neiur a hurt tharin had he. Quhen he unwemmyt gan it se, He said that he had gret ferly That swilk a knycht, and as worthi, And prysst of sa gret bounté, Mycht in the face unwemmyt be. And heanswered that to mekly, And said, " Lowe God, all tym had I " Handsis my hed for to wer."

Barbour, xx. 368, 370. MS.

Mr. Pink. expl. v. 368. " His face was all hewed as with a chissel, scared with wounds." This is undoubtedly the sense. But neither in his, nor in any former edition, as far as I have observed, is the reading of the MS. given.

This seems formed from A.S. wend-en, to go; Alem. wende, verteere, or A.S. wan-ian, decre-score, whence E. wone.

WENE, s. But wone, doubtless. This gowand grahtith wit sic gret greif, He on his wayis wiethly went, but wene. Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

From Teut. wendan, verteere, or A.S. waer-an, decre-score, whence E. wone.

WENE, s. A vestige or mark by which one discovers his way. I know and felis the wenys and the way Of the auld fyre, and flam of luiffs hete.

Doug. Virgil, 100, 6.

Evidently the same with the preceding word.

To WENG, v. a. To avenge.

— He tak purpos for to rid With a gret ost in Scotland; For to weng him, with stalwart hand, Off tray, of trawaill, and of tene, That done tharin till him had bene. Scho praye he wald to the Lord Persye went. Wallace, i. 390. MS.


This seems formed from A.S. wend-an, to go, procedere; whence O.E. wend, commonly used by our writers. Alem. went-en is synon. with wend-en, verteere.

WER

WENT, s. 1. A way, course in a voyage.

And now agane ye sail torme in your went, Bere to your Prince this my charge and commande-meant. Doug. Virgil, 214, 55.

Swyfitly we slide ouer bellarand walls grete, And followith fur the samyn went we haue, Qurban the wind and sterisman vs draue. Cursum, Virg.

Ibid; 76, 40.


From that place synge vnto ane caue we went, Vnder ane hyngand heuch in ane dern went. Doug. Virgil, 75, 22.

3. The course of affairs; metaph. used.

All wald haue vp that is doun, Welterrit the went.—Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 20.

V. WELTER.

Alem. went-en, verteere; allwent, quochoversum, ubique.

To WER, Were, Weire, e.a. To defend; to guard.

— He answerd thar to mekly, And said, " Lowe God, all tym had I " Handsis my hed for to wer."—Barbour, xx. 370. MS.

Wallace wesyd quhar Butler schup to be; Thiddyr he past that entr for to wer, On ilk yd that saili wythly with gret fer. Wallace, xi. 425. MS.

For thi manheid this forthwaite to me fes. Qhen that thow seis thou may no longer lest On this ilk place, qhilk I haif tane to wer, That thow cum furth, and all othir forber. Wallace, xi. 425. MS.

Sen thi will is to wend, wy, now in weir. Luke that wisly thow wirk. Christ were the fra wa. Gawan and Golt, i. 5.

On fyt suld be all Scottis weire, Be hyll and mosse thaim self to weire. Lat wod for wallis be, bow, and speire, That innymeis do thaim na dreire.—This is the counsell and intent Of gud King Robert's testament.

Fordun. Scotichr. ii. 232. N.

Dreire, perhaps errat. for deir, dere, injury.

A.S. waer-tan, war-ian, Su.G. war-a, war-ia, Isl. war-a, Alem. war-en, Germ. war-en, Belg. weyer-en, defendere, tue, Moes.G. war-jan, to forbid. Ihre has observed, that in most languages, " these two ideas of prohibition and defence have been conjoined, the same words being used for expressing both." And indeed, what is a prohibition, but the defence of some object in a particular way,—by the interposition of the authority of him who claims a right to forbid the use of it to others; the prohibition being generally enforced by a certain penalty? Hence waard, custodie, E. guard.

WER, War, adj. Aware; warly.

This ilk man, fra he beheld on fer Troyane habits, and of our armour was wer, At the first sicht he stynit and stude aw.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 34.

Or ye bene wer apoun you wil thay be.—Ibid. 44, 46.

Su.G. war, videns, qui rem quandam videt, Germ. gewar, from war-an, videre. There is from war-an, videre. The same analogy may be remarked in Gr. gen-aw, which primarily signifies to see; in a secondary sense, to take heed, to act with caution or circumspection.

WER, Were, adj. Worse.

S.

WERD, s. Fate. V. WEIRD.

WERDY, adj. Worthy; deserving, S.B. wardy.

My weardy Lordis, sen that ye haif on hand Sum reformacion to mak into this land, And als ye knew it is the Kingis mynd,
WER

QwiIl to the Commoun Weill hes ay bene kind,
Thochei rieff and thif war stanclhit weill anewch,
Yit sumthiing mai belaings to the plewh.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 161.

Teut. weerdigh, Sw. werdig, id. from wurd, pretium.
WERDIE, s. The youngest or feeblest bird in a nest,
Fife; synon. worg, walleardraggle. 1st. war, deficient; wurd, quod aliqua sui parte deficit; G. Andr. p. 247.
WERE, WER, WEIR, WEER, s. 1. Doubt; hesitation;
S.B. But were, for owtn weyr, undoubtedly.
Bot he fully, for owtn weyr,
That gaiiff through till that creatur.
Barbour, iv. 222. MS.
Saycent Awstyn gert thame of Ingland
The rewle of Pask welle wendyrstand,
That befor thai had in were,
Quhill he thare-of mad knewlag cleere.
Wyntoun, v. 13. 79.

And of youre moblis and of all wthir gere
Ye will me serf siclike, I have na war.
Douglas, Virgil, 482, 58.

2. Apprehension, fear, I haiif nae weir of that, I have no fear of it, S.B.
This evidently seems the evidence in the following passage,
in which Dunbar represents the devil as going off in fiery smoke.

With him methocht all the house end he towk,
And I awikol as wy that wes in weyr.

In wehere, as used by R. Brunne, although expl. "cautions, warys," Gl. evidently signifies, in fear.
Mykelle was the drede thorou out paemie,
That Cristendam at nede mot hai suffik cheualrie.
The Soudan was in wehere the cristen had suffik ooste,
Sir Edward's powere ower alle he dreed moste.
P. 228.

Were is used by Gower, apparently in the sense of doubt.
Ha father, he bough't in a weyr.
I trowe there be no man lasse
Of any maner worthiness,
That halt hym lasse worthy than I
To be beloved——
Conf. Am. Fol. 18, b.

It is also used by Chaucer, Rom. Rose, v. 5699, as signifying confusion, according to Tyworth, who derives it from Fr. guerre, which is the term used in the original.
This is analogous to the idea thrown out by Rudd. "Perhaps it may be nothing else but the S. war, i. e. war." In sense second, however, it might seem allied to Belg. vaer, fear.
Nor is the conjecture made by Skinner unnatural, that were, as signifying doubt, may be from A.S. waer, waere, cautio; butam waere, sine cautione: for, says he, he who doubts exercises caution. It may be added, that the A.S. phrase greatly resembles our war were.
WERE, WER, WEIR, s. War, S.

Horsis ar dressit for the bargane fele syis,
Were and debait thyr steidis signifiis.
Douglas, Virgil, 86, 34.

To seik Wallaci thai went all furth in feyr,
A thousand men weill garnest for the war.
Wallace, iv. 527. MS.
Pembroke's a name to Britain dear
For learning and brave deeds of war.
Ramsays Poems, i. 140.

Weir is still used in this sense, S.B. V. Jourrey-Paukery.
Hence Feir of Were. V. Feir.
A.S. waere, Alem. Gem. weir, O.Belg. weere, Fr. guerre,
L.B. wrr-a, guerre-a. Hence,
Were-man, Weir-man, Wer-man, s. A soldier.

WER-E

Syne on that were man rusclit he in tene.
Douglas, Virgil, 359, 47.

"Because he knew na thypg maii odious than seditious amang weir-men he mad afdal concord amang his peypl." Bellend. Cron. B. i. Fol. 6, a.
Thir were-men tuk of venysone gud wyn.
Wallace, viii. 947. MS.

WERE-HORSE, WEIR-HORSE, s. 1. A war-horse.
"Or he was near a mile awa,"
She heard his weir-horse sneeze;
"Mend up the fire, my fause brother,"
"Its nac come to my knees,"
Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 78.

2. "Weir-horse, in Moray, at present, signifies a stallion, without any respect to his being employed as a charger."
Ibid. vol. ii. Gl.

WERE-WALL, WEIR-WALL, s. A defence in war, murus.

"Off Scotland the weir-wall, wit ye but were, Our fais forses to defend, and unsyeleble."
Houlatte, ii. 6. MS.
The same designation is given to this family, Bellend.
Cron. B. xiv. c. 8.

WERIOUR, WERYER, s. To curse. V. WARIE, WARYE, WERRAY.

3. To worry.
On bois helmes and scheildis the werely schot
Maid rap for rap, reboundand with ilk stot.
Douglas, Virgil, 301, 51.

Of ferss Achill the werely deids [deidis] sprang,
In Troy and Greice, gubyhe in vertue rang.
Bellend. Evergreen, i. 46.

WERELY, WEIRLY, adj. Warlike.

Syne on that were man rusclit he in tene.
"Because he knew na thypg maii odious than seditious amang weir-men he mad afdal concord amang his peypl."
Thir were-men tuk of venysone gud wyn.
Wallace, viii. 947. MS.

WER WER
WER

WERY, adj. 1. Infirm from disease. 2. Feeble, in a political sense. V. WEARY.

WERING, s. Perhaps, measurement or estimation. S.

WERIOUR, s. “A covetous wretch; a miser.”

WERLY, S. A

WERK, v. a. To work. V. WIRK.

WERKMAN, s. A tradesman; as a goldsmith. *?.

WEST, adv. Towards the west, S.

Westland, Westlin, adj. Western.

"Our westland shires had, in the rates of monthly maintenance in bygone times, been buried above other shires." —Baillie’s Lett, ii. 244.

From the use of westland by Blind Harry, (V. Wesely above,) the origin is obvious.

WESTLANDER, s. An inhabitant of the west of Scotland. S.

WESTLINS, Westlines, adv. Towards the west, S.

Now frae th’ east nook of Fife the dawn Speed’s westlines up the lift; Carles, wha heard the cock had craw’n, Begoud to rax and rite. Ramsay’s Poems, i. 270.

WER, adv. —All mirth in this yert is fra me gone, soche is my wicked werth.

Wersch. adj. S.

WERSH, adj. S.

WERSIL, adj. S.

WERRAY, VERRAYMENT, S.

WERK-LOMM, WARK-LOOM, s. A working tool. V. LOMM.

WERLOT, s. Varlet.

WERLY, adj. S.

WERMAGE, s.

WERIOUR, s.

WERIOURIS.

WERIOURIS, S. Doug. Virgil, i. 270.

These are the words of Wallace to Bruce, at their pretended interview on the banks of Carron. He declares, that Bruce deserved death more than a Turk. In edit. 1648, rather is substituted. Moeo, G. waeschs, Su.G. waerd, Germ. wert, A.S. waerth, dignus, weorða, dignior. Junius inverts the etymon, deriving the substantive from the adjective. V. WERD.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAR.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.

WESAK, WYSAK.
WHEEN, s. Queen.
To WHEEPLE, s.pl. interj.
WHEESHT, s.
WHEERNY, s. A WHEETIE, QUHEETIE, WHEETIE, WHEERIM, s. Any thing insignificant.
WHEESK, s.
WHEEZAN, v. n.
S. To v. n.
WHEETLE, WHEETLE, S. A duckling, or a young duck.
WHEEZIE, S. A WHEEZLE-RUNG,*. A stick used by country-people for lifting a large boiling pot off the fire.
WHEEZLE, s. The act of wheasing.
WHEEZIE, S. The act of pulling pease by stealth.
WHEEZLOCH, s. The state of being short-winded.
To WHEGLE, v. n. To wheedle.
WHEY-BIRD, s. The wood-lark; Alauda arborea.
WHEY-DROP, WHEY-DRAP, s. A putting-hole in a cheese, resembling an ulcer.
WHEY-EYE, WHEY-EE, s. Synon. with WHEY-drop.
WHEYLINK, s. Lively, coy motions.
WHEY-SEY, s. A tub in which milk is curdled.
WHEY-WHULLIONS, s. pl. A dish of flummery prepared by beating down all the porridge left at breakfast among fresh whey, with some oat-meal, which, after being boiled for some hours, was eaten by the peasantry with bread, instead of broth.
WHILEN.
WheLEN, s. The comli knight, If hit be thi wile? Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 2.
Who, as Mr. Pink. conjectures. If this be the meaning, it is probably an error of some transcriber for wheelen ; Su.G. kwitken, id.

WHEN-A'-BE, adv. However; after all.
To WHESK, v. n. V. WHASK.
To WHIE, v. n. To whistle shrilly, like plovers.
WHEELZE, s. The vulgar name for a weasel, mustela.
WHICKLE, adj. Crafty; knavish.
WHICKING, s. A term to express the cry of pigs.
WHID, s. A falsehood of an indirect kind.
I have met with this word only in the following passage; Ev'n ministers they have been kenn'd,— A rousing whid at times to vend, And nail' wi' scripture. Burns, iii. 40.
V. QWHYD, s. See Sup.
To WHID, WHUD, v. n. To fib; to equivocate.
To WHID, v. n. To move nimbly and lightly without noise. — To WHID back and forret. To move backwards and forwards with a quick motion.
WHIDDER, s. A gust of wind. V. QHUDDER.
WHIDDY, adj. Unsteady; unstable. A whiddy wind.
WHIDDIE, s. A name for a hare.
To WHIDDE, v. n. To proceed lightly and rapidly.
WHIFFINGER, s. A vagabond. V. WAFFINGER.
WHIG, WHIGG, s. 1. A thin and sour liquid, of the lacticus kind.
WHIGNER, s. A vagabond. V. WAIGNER.
A whidg wind.
WHIGG, s. A name imposed on those in the seventeenth century, who adhered to the Presbyterian cause in S.
By rigid Episcopalians, it is still given to Presbyterians in general; and, in the West of S., even by the latter, to those who, in a state of separation from the established church, profess to adhere more strictly to Presbyterian principles.
The origin of the term has been variously accounted for, by different writers.
"The South-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year: and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north: and from a word Wiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the Whiggamors, and shorter the Whiggs. Now in that year [1648], after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise, and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argyll and his party, came and headed them, they being about 6000. This was called the Whiggamors inroad: and, ever after that, all that opposed the court, came, in contempt, to be called Whiggs: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction." Burnet's Own Times, I. 58.
"The poor honest people, who were in raillery called Whiggs, from a kind of milk they were forced to drink in their wandrings and straits, became name-fathers to all who espoused the interest of Liberty and Property through Britain and Ireland." Wodrow's Hist. I. 269.

The latter is the etymology generally adopted. But the former is more probable, even in the opinion of Wodrow, who adds: "If the reader would have another, and perhaps better origin of the word, he may consult Burnet's Memoirs of the House of Hamilton." Ibid. The common etymology is liable to this objection, that it is founded on a fact which was posterior to the use of the term. The other receives confirmation from the title of a ludicrous poem in MS. penes auct. "The Whiggamer Road into Edinburgh. To the tune of Grayssteell; 28th November 1648." It bears the same date at the end. A. Bor, whig is expli, "a beverage made with whey and herbs;" Gl. Gross.
WHIG, WIG, s. A species of fine wheaten bread. "Whigs, Chelsea buns." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 151. V. WIG.

To WHIG, v. n. To go quickly. Syn. Whid.—To WHIG Awa, v. n. To move at an easy and steady pace; to jog. S. To WHIG, v. n. Churned milk, when it is kept long and throws off a sediment, is said to whig. S.

WHIGMORE, v. n. The notions or practices of a Whig. S. To WHIGGERY, fi. The notion or practices of a Whig. S.

WHIGMELEERIE, s. A. A fantastical ornament in masonry, dress, &c. S. WHIGMELEERIE, G. Dealing in gimcracks; whimsical.

WHIGGLE, WHIGGLE, s. A. 1. The hissing noise of an adder.

2. In pl. Whigmelerries, "whims, fancies, crotchets," Gl. Burns, S.


WHIHERE, s. Whigers, whingers, s. A. To laugh in a suppressed way; to titter, Ang. "whiily'd.

WHILLS, adv. At times; occasionally. V. QUHILE.

WHILLIE, WHULLY, s. A little while.

WHILLIE-BILLOU, WHILLY-BALLOO, adj. To cheat; to bamboozle; one who speaks fair from selfish motives.

WHILLIEGOLEERIE, s. A hypocritical fellow; a wheedler; one who speaks fair from selfish motives.

WHILLIE-WHA, WHILLY-WHA, s. A person on whom there can be no dependence; who shuffles between opposite sides, delays the performance of his promises, or still deals in ambiguities.

We fear'd no reavers for our money,
Nor whilly-whaes to grip our gear.

Watson's Coll. i. 12.
WHIPPY, s. A term of contempt applied to a girl or young woman; a malapert person. S.

WHIPPING, s. A smart resounding box on the ear. S.

WHIRL, s. An apple, the Thorle pippin. S.

WHIRLIGAW, s. A whirligig. S.

WHIRRET, s. A smart blow; a sounding stroke. S.

WHISKER, s. A bunch of feathers; a small machine for winding yarn. S.

WHISKIE, s. Apparently corr. of E. Whistle. S.

WHISKRICK, s. A whisper, S.B. whist. Lith.

WHISTLE, s. A bird so named. V. Loch-learock. S.

WHISTLE-BINKIE, s. One who attends a penny-drinkers do; Palsgraue. S.

WHISTLE, s. A whisper, S.B. whist. Lith.

WHISTLE-BINKIE, s. One who attends a penny-drinkers do; Palsgraue. S.

WHISTLE, s. A kind of gig or one-horse chaise. S.

WHISKY, s. A species of ardent spirits, distilled from barley; the best is made from malt. S.

WHISKET, part. adj. A whiskit mare, apparently a mare with a switched tail for whistling off the flies. S.

WHISKS, s. pl. A machine for winding yarn. S.

WHISTLE, s. Change of money, S.

WHISHER, Whiscoar, s. 1. A bunch of feathers; a small besom or brush. 2. The sheath used for holding the end of a wire while a woman is knitting stockings. S.

WHISHER, Whisquer, s. A blusterer. S.

WHISKIE, s. A kind of gig or one-horse chaise. S.

WHISKY, s. A species of ardent spirits, distilled from barley; the best is made from malt. S.

WHISKET, part. adj. A whiskit mare, apparently a mare with a switched tail for whistling off the flies. S.

WHISKS, s. pl. A machine for winding yarn. S.

WHISTLE, s. Change of money, S.

WHISKER, Whiscoar, s. 1. A bunch of feathers; a small besom or brush. 2. The sheath used for holding the end of a wire while a woman is knitting stockings. S.

WHISHER, Whiscoar, s. A blusterer. S.

WHISKIE, s. A kind of gig or one-horse chaise. S.

WHISKY, s. A species of ardent spirits, distilled from barley; the best is made from malt. S.

WHISKET, part. adj. A whiskit mare, apparently a mare with a switched tail for whistling off the flies. S.

WHISKS, s. pl. A machine for winding yarn. S.
WHI

Maun white the stick and a’ that.

V. QUHYTE.

WHITER.  s. 1. One that whittles.  2. A knife in respect of its being well or ill adapted for this purpose.

WHITERS, s. pl. Thin slices cut off with a knife.  S.

WHITE, v. a. To flatter; to flatter for favour.  S.

WHITE, WHITELIP, s. A flatterer.  An auld white, S.

WHITE-ABOON-GLADE.  The hen-harrier, Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

WHITE ALBINO-GLADE.  The hen-harrier, Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

WHITE FOLK.  A designation given to wheedlers.  S.

WHITE FISH.  Haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c.

WHITE-FEATHER.  To have a white feather, or one who deserves to be marked; in allusion, perhaps, to the custom in Italy by which the Jews are obliged to wear yellow bonnets for distinction, or of bankrupts wearing green bonnets, according to the laws of France.  The term is mostly a literal translation of a Fr. phrase, the meaning of which is now lost.  For the expression, Bonnet blanc, ou blanc bonnet, is still proverbially used to denote things that are exactly alike, and which may be indifferently put the one for the other.

WHITE-CRAP, s. A name applied to a crop of grain, to distinguish it from grass, turnips, and other green crops.

WHITE-FEATHER.  To have a white feather in one’s wing, to show the white feather, proverbial phrases denoting timidity or cowardice.

WHITE FISH IN THE NET, a sport formerly common in Angus, although now almost gone into desuetude.  Two persons hold a plaid pretty high.  The rest of the company are obliged to leap over it. The white and soft wood, which decays first, on the outside of a tree.

WHITE FISH.  Haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c.

WHITE HAWSE.  A favourite pudding; that which is still proverbially used to show the meaning of which is now lost.  For the expression, Bonnet blanc, ou blanc bonnet, is still proverbially used to denote things that are exactly alike, and which may be indifferently put the one for the other.

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, s. A child’s toy, formed of a piece of lath, or cutting.

WHITE-LIVER, s. A flatterer.

WHITE-MEAL, s. Oatmeal; as distinguished from what is made of barley, called bread-meal.

WHITE-HORSE, a name given to the Fuller ray, a fish.

“Raia fullonica, the White-horse.” Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, s. A child’s toy, formed of a piece of lath, or cutting.

WHITE-LIVER, s. A flatterer.

WHITE-MEAL, s. Oatmeal; as distinguished from what is made of barley, called bread-meal.

WHITE Pudding.  A pudding made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in one of the intestines of a sheep.

WHITE SHOWER.  A shower of snow.

WHITE-SILVER, s. Silver money, or coined silver.

WHITE-WAND.  V. WAND OF PEACE.

WHITE-WHATIES, s. pl. Silly pretences, from a design to procrastinate or to blind; frivolous excuses, circumlocations meant to conceal the truth.

Whitie-Wandles.  V. WAND OF PEACE.  *?

WHITE-WHATIES, s.

WHITE SHOWER.  A shower of snow.  *?

WHITE-SILLER, s. Silver money, or coined silver.*?

Oatmeal; as distinguished from

WHITE-LIVER, s. A flatterer.  *?

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITENING, S.

WHITE HAWSE.  A favourite pudding; that which

conducts the food to the stomach with sheep.  *?

WHITE FISH IN THE NET, a sport formerly common in Angus, although now almost gone into desuetude.  Two persons hold a plaid pretty high.  The rest of the company are obliged to leap over it. The white and soft wood, which decays first, on the outside of a tree.

WHITE FISH.  Haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c.

WHITE HAWSE.  A favourite pudding; that which

conducts the food to the stomach with sheep.  *?

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITENING, S.

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITE FISH.  Haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c.

WHITE HAWSE.  A favourite pudding; that which

conducts the food to the stomach with sheep.  *?

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITENING, S.

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITE FISH.  Haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c.

WHITE HAWSE.  A favourite pudding; that which

conducts the food to the stomach with sheep.  *?

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITENING, S.

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITE FISH.  Haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c.

WHITE HAWSE.  A favourite pudding; that which

conducts the food to the stomach with sheep.  *?

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITENING, S.

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.

WHITE FISH.  Haddocks, cod, ling, tusk, &c.

WHITE HAWSE.  A favourite pudding; that which

conducts the food to the stomach with sheep.  *?

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, S.
WHITTER-WHATTER, s. Idle conversation; to chattering.

WHORLE, s. 1. A very small wheel, as that in a s.

WHOPPER-SNAPPER, v. n. To whippersnapper.

WHITTER, s. Any thing of weak growth. V. TWITTER.*?

WHITTLE, v. n. To whittle, from E. wheel, to apply to a drum, as supposed to sharpen the appetite.

WHITTER, s. Any thing of weak growth. V. TWITTER.*?

To WHITTER, v. n. To move with lightness and velocity; as, Whitterin down the stair.

WHITTLE-GRASS, s. Melilot, an herb.

WHUMMIL, WHOMEL, v. a. To circumvent by wheedling.

WHUMGLE, s. A wooden dish which contains sorbile food for two persons; otherwise, a twassum bicker.

WHURLIE-BIRLIE, v. a. To gull.

Who, why, a man or person.
Ane leuar wycht na mare pynit I ne saw,
Nor yit sa wrechitly beseae ane wy.

Sone slade scho doun, vnsene of ony wy.

And I awoik as wy that wes in weir,

Thair is no wie can estan

My sorrow and my sichtingis sair.

It is written wyke, O.E.

Coudst thou not wish vs the wai, where the wyke wounnith?

Su.G. wig, ancianty wig-er, which primarily signifies, fit for war, is used, in a secondary sense, to denote an adult; in the same manner as A.S. wyrga, of which the primary sense is heros, miles, is used to denote a man of any condition. The origin is wig, battle, contest. For our Goth. ancestors, as Thre observers, scarcely acknowledged any other virtue than that of valour or strength for war.

Wurchase, Wyage, s. A military expedition or excursion; used like foray.

For Rome qabilum sa hard wes stad, Whien Hanniball thaim wencasyt had, That off ryngis with rich stanky, That war of knychits fynngris tanesy, He send thre bollys to Cartage; And syne to Rome tuk his wyage, That to distroye the cite all.

Su.G. wig, alacer, agilis, vegetus.

Denoting strength of mind, or fertility of invention. For he was rycht wycht at deyvs, And of rycht gud cownsal, and wys.

Wyntown, viii. 31. 123.

4. Strong, as applied to inanimate objects. See Sup.
The Wardane has this castelle tane, A wycht lowes made of lyme and stanye.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 170.

On ilk wycht thai spoyleid besyle; To Schortwode Schwach leide wittaill and wyn wichte.

Wallace, iv. 501. MS.

Flaiisk thai laid on temyr lang and wichte.

Ibid. vii. 984. MS.

In this sense Dunbar opposes wicht fowlis to those that are weak and diminutive in size.

Syne crownit scho the Egle King of Fowlis,— And bad him be als just to awppis and owlis As unto pakokkis, pingapisa or creuis, And mak a law for wicht fowlis and for wrennis.

Thistle and Rose, Bannatyn Poems, p. 5.

i. e. One law for both.

Ibre observers, that Su.G. wig is used to denote whatsoever in its nature is powerful or firm; vigir gard, a compact hedge. Owig expresses the opposite idea; owig bro, a decayed or ruined bridge.

Wight, as used by Chaucer, conveys the idea of active.

— She coud eke
Wrestljen by veray force and veray might, With any vongr man, were he never so wyght.

Monkes T. v. 14273.

Thus it is used by Gower.
And cryed was, that they shulde come Unto the game all and some

Of hem that ben delyuer and wyght.

This seems to be the sense, in which the term is generally used concerning Wallace, although rendered bold by Mr. Ellis, Spec. I. 302.

Is nause sa wight, sa wyse, na of sik wit, Agane his summond suithly that may sit.

Sa pasand was this cote, that skarly mycht Peuges and Sugars, tua seruanidis wight, Bere it on thare nek charget any fald, Bot thrarwih cled Demoleyn ran fast wald.


"A wyght man never wanted a ready weapon," S. Prov. 671

Worthit wyght, was in a state of convalescense, recovered from disease, regained strength.

In presence ay scho wepyt wondyr sylycht;
Bot gidely mytis scho graithit him at bir mycht.
And so befel in to that samyn yd. Qhill forthbirmar at Wallas worthit wyght.

Wallace, ii. 296. MS.


Alem. wigi, bellum, wight, militia, wiger, pugnans, wight, pugnator, wight, carmina tattica.

2. Active; clever, S.

Syche Patryke the Grame, a nobil kyng, Stonyt and manly, bawld and wyght; And mony othir gentil-men

Thare war slayne, and wonedyt then.

Wynstone, v. 11. 148.

Syny Alyssawndyr the Ramsay,
Wyrth syndry gud men of assay,
In-till the cove of Hawthorne-den
A gret resset had made hym then,
And had a joly compamy

Of wyght yhoung men and of hardy.

 авижение, авижение, с. Военное походное или походное путешествие; употребляется как определение. 

Для Рима qabilum sa hard wes stad, Чубен Hanniball thaim wencasyt had, That off ryngis with rich stanky, That war of knychits fynngris tanesy, He send thre bollys to Cartage; And syne to Rome tuk his авижение, That to distroye the cite all.

Su.G. wig, alacer, agilis, vegetus.

4. Strong, as applied to inanimate objects. See Sup.
The Wardane has this castelle tane, A wyght lowes made of lyme and stanye.

On ilk wycht thai spoyleid besyle; To Schortwode Schwach leide wittaill и wyn wichte.

Ibid. viii. 37. 170.

Flaiisk thai laid on temyr lang и wichte.

Ibid. vii. 984. MS.

В этом смысле Дунбар противит wicht fowlis тех, кто слаб и невелик в размере.

Сине коронит сю the Egle King of Fowlis,—
And bad him be als just to awppis и owlis
As unto pakokkis, pingapisa or creuis,
And mak a law for wicht fowlis и for wrennis.

Thistle and Rose, Bannatyn Poems, p. 5.

И. е. Один закон для обоих.

Ибре внер, что Su.G. wig используется для обозначения всего, что в его природе является мощным или сильным: vigir gard, компактный барьер. Owig выражает противоположное понятие; owig bro, разрушенная или усыпленная башня.

Wight, как использовал Чакер, передает идею активности.

— Она видела
Wrestljen by veray force и veray might,
With any vongr man, were he never so wyght.

Мо́нкес T. v. 14273.

Таким образом используется Геворком.
And cryed was, that they shulde come
Unto the game all и some

Of hem that ben delyuer и wyght.

Это кажется быть смыслом, в котором это слово в общем используется в отношении Валлиса, хотя и переводится bold by Mr. Ellis, Spec. I. 302.

Is nause sa wight, sa wyse, na of sik wit,
Agane his summond suithly that may sit.

Sa pasand was this cote, that skarly mycht
Peugeus and Sugars, tua seruanidis wight,
Bere it on thare nek charget any fald,
Bot thrarwih cled Demoleyn ran fast wald.


"A wyght man never wanted a ready weapon," S. Prov. 671
WIC

WICHTLIE, WICHTELY, adj. 1. Stoutly. This being so said, commandis he everye here, Do red thare takilis, and stand hard by thare here, And wichtlie als thare airis vp till halle.

Doug. Virgil, 127, 45.

2. With strength of mind, or fortitude. Paul wittnes, that nane sall wyn the croun, Bot he quhib dulie makis him redy boun, To stand wichtely, and fecht in the forefront.

Doug. Virgil, Prosl. 355, 90.

WICHTY, adj. Powerful.

WYCHTNES, WIGHTNESS, s. Strength, S.B.

The next chapitere schall onone Tell the wychtnes of Sampsonne. Wyntown, iii. 2. Rubr. But gin my wightnesses doubted were, I wot my gentle bled, As being sin to Telamon, Right sickerly does plead.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

WICHT, s. A man or person, S. Wight, E.

Was never wrocht in this waird mare woful ane wicht, Doug. Virgil, Prosl. 238, a. 11.

Ealle evice wikhts, all living creatures; Oros. ii. 1. A.S. wicthi, creatura, animal, res; Moes. G. wicthi, Alem. wacht, res quaevis.

WICK, Wic, s. 1. An open bay. 2. A word used in the termination of the names of places, signifying a kind of bay, S. See Sup.

Where wick is the terminating syllable, the place is not only maritime, but there is always, in its vicinity, an opening of the coast, larger than a creek, but smaller than a bay, whose two containing sides form an angle, similar to that of the lips, terminating in the cheek. It is remarkable, that in the Scotch dialect, this is always termed the wick of the mouth. It does not therefore appear, that there is the least affinity between wick and vicus. The former vocable is for the most part, if not always, maritime: the latter, from the meaning of the word, can have no possible respect to local situation. P. Canisbay, Caithn. Stat. Acc. viii. 162, N.

"All those places, whose names terminate in ic, which, in the Danish language is said to signify a bay, as Tosig, Quic, Dibic, and Shittic, hath [have] each of them an inlet of the sea." P. Applecross, Ross, Statist. Acc. iii. 381.

It is perhaps the same term that occurs in the names Greenock, Gourouck, &c., especially as there is the bay of Gourock. It has been said, indeed, that the former is from Gael, Grieneg, the Sunny Bay, or the Bay of the Sun. Statist. Acc. v. 559, 560. But I can observe no similar Gael word signifying a bay. Su.G. wick, angulus; sinus maris: A.S. wic, sinus maris, fluminis sinus: portus, Franc. in quiescuntess strasszono, in the corners of the streets.

V. WEIK.

WICK, s. A term used in curling to denote a narrow port or passage, in the rink or course, flanked by the stones of those who have played before.

S. To Wic, v. n. "To strike a stone in an oblique direction; a term in curling." Gl. Burns, S. q. to hit the corner.

To Wic a bore. In curling or cricket, to drive a stone or ball through an opening between two guards. S. Or couldst thou follow the experience'd play? Through all the myst'ries of his art? or teach The undisciplin'd how to wic, to guard, Or ride full out the stone that blocks the pass?

Graeme’s Poems, Anderson’s E. Poets.

He was the king o’ a' the core, 672

WID

WID To guard, or draw, or wick a bore.

Burns, iii. 118.

Su.G. wick-a, lectere; wik a of, a via deflectere; Ihre; Vikar paa sidu, to turn aside, Wideg.; A.S. wic-an, Teut. wych-en, Germ. weych-en, Reedecere; perhaps from Su.G. wick, angulus, or Teut. weych, flexio, cessio.

WICK, adj.

Tristem thi rede thou ta, In Ingland for to abide; Morgan is wick to slo; Of knightes he hath gret pride. Tristem thei thou be thro, Lat no men with the ride.

Sir Tristrem, p. 44. st. 71.


WICKER, s. 1. A twig. See Sup.

As with the wind wavis the wicker, So wavis this worlds vanitie.

Dunbar,) Bannatyne Poems, p. 74.

—Ay waverin like the willow wicker.

Burns, iv. 391.

Expl. in Gl. "willow, of the smaller sort."

2. A wand; a small switch, S.

Spenser uses this word as an adj. Dan. vigre, vimen. The origin seems to be vigere, to yield, or Teut. wych-en, vibrare, because of its plant quality; as Su.G. wyg, virga, from sweig-a, incorvare.

To WICKER, v. a. To twist the thread overmuch. S.

WICKER O’ A SHOWER. A quick sharp shower, and the rattling noise made by it on a window.

WICKET, s. The back-door of a barn, Ang.

Belg. wincket, wic, portula, Fr. guichet. Spegelius derives the term from Su.G. wick-a, itare, domum saepe introire et extrire, a frequentativo from Isl. wak-a, incedere. C.B. guicet, posticum, has been traced to guic, stridor.

WIDDE, s. Perhaps, a band; a chain.

S. WIDDEN-DREMÉ, WINDREM, WIDDRIM, s. In a widden dream, or windream, all of a sudden; also, in a state of confusion, S.B.

"At last we, like fierdy follows, flew to’t flaughtbred, And Hab look’d as blate as a sheep."

Journal from London, p. 5.

Beas out in a widden-dream brattled, And Hab look’d as blate as a sheep.

Jamieson’s Popul. Ball. i. 397.

One is said to waken in a wisdrim, when one awakes in a confusion or state of perturbation, so as to have no distinct apprehension of surrounding objects for some time. Sibb. explains it, "a sudden gust of passion, without apparent cause;" Gl.

Could we be assured that windream were the more ancient pronunciation, the term might be traced to A.S. wyna-dream, "gadium, jubilium, jubilation; joy, jubilation, great rejoicing," Sonner; from wyn, joy, and dream, jubilation.

Thus, it might be used to signify the confusion produced by the noise of great mirth, especially when heard unexpectedly. Sibb. refers to Wod as the origin. And indeed A.S. woda-dream is rendered, furor, madness; Sonner. Thus the term may have some relation to Wodin or Oden, that deity of the Germans and Goths, who was believed to preside over the rage of battle, and whose name has been rendered by Lat. furor. V. Adam. Brems. ap. Ihre vo. Oden. Thus A.S. woods dream, S. widdendreme, might be viewed as originally denoting a dream proceeding from the inspiration of Oden; as the term implies the idea of confusion or distraction of mind.

In Gl. Popul. Ball. it is, in like manner, supposed to allude to "the dream of a madman."

WIDDESSINNIS, WEDDIR SHYNNYS, WIDDIRSINS,
W I D

WIDDERSHINS, WITHERSHINS, WODDERSHINS, &c.
The contrary way, S.

Abasit I wox and widdershinis stert my hare.

Doug. Virgil, 64, 42.

Say that nocht, I haue myne honeste degrad.—
Nane vthir thing in threpe here wrocit haue I,
Bot fenyete fablis of ydolatry.

Withershins or widdershinis might named be,
Opyynnand the gravis of scharpe iniquite,
And on the bak half writis weder specynys
Plenté of lesings, and als perserue synyns.

Doug. Virgil, 481, 42.

Quhoun sold I warie bot my wicked Weard,
Quha span my thrillies thràwad fatall threed?
I wèss bot skantlie, by none at threed,
Nòr had offendit quhill I felt hir feed.

In hir unhappy hands shò held my heid,
And straikit bakward widdershinis my hair,
Syne prophecyed I could aspyre and speid;
Quhilk double sentence wes baith saith and sair.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S.P. iii. 506.

"The word Widdersins, Scot. is used for contrary to the course of the Sun, as when we say, to go or turn widdershind about, i. e. to turn round from West to East: a Belg. weder, weder, A.S. with, wither, contra, and Sonne, Sunne, Sol, Scot. Bor. Sin," Rudd.

According to this idea, Belg. wunderschyn, Germ. wider-schein, a reflected light, the reflection of brightness, might seem allied. Our term is indeed used to denote what is contrary to the course of the sun; this being the most obvious emblem of any thing opposed to the course of nature.

But I am convinced, that neither sonne, nor any word conveying the idea of light or shining, can properly be viewed as entering into the composition of this term. It is merely Teut. weder-sins, contrario modo, Kiliain. This is the sense, as used in both passages by the Bishop of Dunkeld, at the first sentence, in this too strictly adhering to the original, Seterentynge comae, renders it, straight up, upright. But Doug. means literally to say, that the hair of Æneas stood the wrong way, or the way contrary to nature.

In Sw. raetstgles denotes that which follows the course of the sun. The term, expressing the reverse, is anadgies.

Our ancestors ascribed some preternatural virtue to that motion which was opposed to the course of the sun, or to what grew in this way. This was particularly attended to in magical ceremonies.—Hence Nicnevin, the He cate of the Scots, and her damels are thus described.

Some be force in effect the four winds fetches,
And nine times widdershins about the throne raid.

V. Catine.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll. iii. 17.

This is gravely mentioned as the mode of salutation given by witches and warlocks to the devil.

"The women made first their courtesy to their master, and then the men. The men turning nine times widdershines about, and the women six times," Satan's Invisible World, p. 14.

Ross, in his Additions to that old song, The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow, makes the spinner not only attendant to the wood of her rock, that it should be of the rantere, or mountain-ash, that powerful specific against the effects of witchcraft, but also to the very direction of its growth.

I'll gar my ain Tammy gae down to the bow,
And cut me a rock of a widdershins grow,
Of good rantry-tree, for to carry my tow,
And a spindle of the same for the twining o't.

Ross's Poems, p. 134.

The inhabitants of Orkney ascribe some sort of fatality to motion opposed to that of the sun. "On going to sea, they would reckon themselves in the most imminent danger, were they by accident to turn their boat in opposition to the sun's course." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vii. 560.

Among the Northern nations, a similar superstition prevailed. Helga, a Scandinavian sorceress, when wishing to give efficacy to some Runic characters, for doing injury to others, observed this mode. "Taking a knife in her hand, she cut the letters in the wood, and besmeared them with her blood. Then singing her incantations, oc geck aufug rangoscelis um trett, the went backwards, and contrary to the course of the sun, around the tree. Then she procured that it should be cast into the sea, praying that it might be driven by the waves to the island Drangast, and there be the cause of all evils to Gretter." Hist. Gretter. ap. Bartholin. Caus. Contempt. Mortis, pp. 661, 662.

This is opposed to the Deasil of our Highlanders, which has been considered as a relique of Druidism.

"The Deasil, or turning from east to west, according to the course of the sun, is a custom of high antiquity in religious ceremonies. The Romans practised the motion in the manner now performed in Scotland. The Gaulish Druids made their circumvolution in a manner directly the reverse.

"The unhappy lunatics are brought here [to Strathfillan] by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the Deasil, thrice round a neighbouring cairn; afterwards, offer on it their rags, or a little bunch of heath tied with worsted; then thrice immerge the patient in a holy pool of the river, a second Bethesda; and, to conclude, leave him fast bound the whole night in the neighbouring chapel. If in the morning he is found loose, the saint is supposed to be propitious; for if he continues in bonds the cure remains doubtful." Pennant's Tour in S. 1772. P. II. p. 15.

"On the first of May the herds of several farms gather dry wood, put fire on it, and dance three times southways about the pile.—At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasolt, i.e. sunways, because the sun was the immediate object of the Druids' worship." Id. Tour in 1769, p. 309.

"That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among many other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at Baltein, but upon many other occasions. When a Highlander goes to bathe, or to drink water out of a consecrated fountain, he must approach by going round the place, from east to west on the south side, in imitation of the apparent diurnal motion of the sun. When the dead are laid in the grave, the grave is approached by going round in the same manner. The bride is conducted to her future spouse, in the presence of the minister, and the glass goes round a company, in the course of the sun. This is called, in Gaelic, going round the right, or the lucky way. The opposite is the wrong or the unlucky way. And if a person's meat or drink were to affect the wind-pipe, or come against his breath, they instantly cry out, Dashed! which is an ejaculation praying that it may go by the right way." P. Callander, Perths. Statist. Acc. xx. 621. N.

The custom of sending drink round a company from left to right, is by many supposed to be a vestige of the same superstition. There are still some, even in the Low- lands, who would reckon it unlucky to take the opposite course.

Pennant derives the term from Gael. Deas, or Des, the right hand, and Syl, the sun. When referring to this motion as practised by the Romans, he quotes Plin. Hist. Nat. Lib. xxxviii. c. 2. But this is undoubtedly an error for xxviii. 2. For the passage referred to seems to be this.

"Undorado dexteram ad osculum referimus, totumque corpus circummagimus : quod in laevum fecisse, Galliae religiosius credunt."
WIDDIE, WIDDY, s. 1. Properly, a rope made of twigs of willow; used to denote a halter, S. Sometimes improperly written *Wooide*. *See Sup.*

He had purgation to make a thee.

To die without a widdy.

_Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems._ p. 20. st. 6.

This Proverb is of veritie, Quhilk I hard red intill ane letter; Hiest in court nixt the widdie, Without he gyde him al the better.

_Lyndsay, S.P.R._ ii. 6. N.

The term is vulgarly understood in S. as if it denoted the gallows itself. But it is merely such a withe as had formerly been employed at the gallows, and is accordingly distinguished from the fatal tree.

Ane stark gallows, a widdy, and a pin;
The heid poynit of thy Elders arms are;
Written abune in poysie, Hang Dunbar.

_Kennedie, Evergreen._ ii. 69.

"An Irish rebel put up a petition that he might be hanged in a withe, and not in a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels," Bacon. V. Vitae, Johns. Dict.

2. This name is given, in Caithness, to a twig, having of the signification. A rogue origin. The Swedes have an analogous terra. They call out of indeed, virtually expl. the term as equivalent to being still used with respect to one who, it is thought, will come to a violent death, this seems the most probable.

_Tae cheer you thro' the weary
Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle
Tae cheer you thro' the weary widdle
O' warly cares!

_Burns, iii. 375._

WIDDIFOW, WIDDIL, s. 1. It properly signifies one who deserves to fill a widdy or halter. This appears from the Prov.

"Ye're a widdy-fou against hanging-time;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 85.

Now, my lord, for Goddis saik lat nocht hang me,
Howbeid thir widdy fowes wald wrang me
_Lyndsay, S.P.R._ ii. 183.

Thou art but Glunuschoch with the gilt hippis,
That for thy lounrie mony a leisch has fyld
Vain Widdifow, out of thy wit gane wyld.

_Dunbar, Evergreen._ ii. 53.

2. Equivalent to brave boys, in sea language.

"Widdefulos al, widdefals al. grit and smal, grit and smal, aine and al, ane and haesau, haesau nou mak fast the theyers." Compl. S. p. 63.

3. A romp, S.

In Gl. Compl. and Sibb. it is deduced from Teut. woed, rubies, woedigh, furious. But the phrase, fill a widdle, being still used with respect to one who, it is thought, will come to a violent death, this seems the most probable origin. The Swedes have an analogous term. They call a rogue Galgemat, i.e. one who will soon have the gallows for his mate or companion; Iher, vo. Mat. Dunbar, indeed, virtually expl. the term as equivalent to game wyld out of one's wit. But this might be merely for the sake of the alliteration. At any rate, it only proves his own idea of the signification.

_Widdifow, adj._ Expl. wrathful. A widdifow wicht is a common expression for a peevish angry man;" Gl. Compl.

The laird was a widdifou bleerit knurl;
She's left the gude-fellow and taen the churi.

_Burns, iv. 54._

The widdifow wardannis tuik my geir,
And left me nowdir hors nor meir,
Nor erdy gud that me belangir:
Now walloway I mon be hangit!

_Lyndsay, S.P.R._ ii. 186.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the preceding term, used as an adj.

_To WIDDILL_, v. pron. widdill. 1. The sense of this v. is rather indeterminate. It is generally used in connexion with some other v., as, to widdil and ban, to widdil and flyte, &c., S.

Lyke Dido, Cupido
I widdill and I warie,
Qha reft me, and left me
Cherrie and Slae, st. 18.

i. e. I break out into cursing against Cupid. It is evidently intensive. For it is thus translated, Lat. vers. 1631.—Sclerorum taliter arcum, Cruedelnuque Deum, diris ter milie dicavi.

May it be viewed as a derivation from wod, furious, or wod-an, furere; q. I wax wroth?

"Qha brekis the second command? Thai that sweris be the name of God fulehardie, nocht taking tent of an eul vae, thai that sueris ane lesing, mainleurs thame self, waris, bannis and widdillis theuir saule, to excuse their fault, or for ony vaine mater,—Thai that will nocht chas-teis or snibe theuir fras leisingis, sweiring, banning & widdilting, and techis thame nocht to lofe God and thank him at al tymes." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552. Fol. 31. b. 32. a.

2. We also use this v. S. in the same sense with E. wriggle or waddle.

3. To attain an end by short, noiseless, or apparently feeble but prolonged exertions.

4. It has also an active sense, like E. wriggle, as signifying to writhe, to winch, to introduce by shifting motion, or (metaph.) by circuitous courses, S.

It's Antichrist his Pipes and Fiddles,
Poor caitiffs into dark delusions,
And other tools, wherewith he widdles
Poor caiffits into dark delusions,
Gross ignorance and deep confusions.

_Cleland's Poems._ p. 90.

The term, therefore, as used in sense 1., may literally signify, to writhe one's self from rage. A. Bor. to widdle, to fret.

Johns. defines widdle, "to shake in walking from side to side; to deviate from a right line;" deriving it from Belg. wasghelen. But surely, Germ. wod-an is preferable, which signifies, caudam motitare, q. to shake one's tail.

Widdill, s. A contention.

WIDDIL, s. A contention.

WIDDIL, v. n. 1. To wriggle motion; metaph. struggle, or bustle. *See Sup.*

Dunbar, Evergreen.

_Cleland's Poems._ p. 90.

The laird was a widdiefu' bleerit knurl;
She's left the gude-fellow and taen the churi.

_Burns, iv. 54._

"Our Bridgeldroom cannot want a wife; can he live a widow?" Rutherford's Letters, P. II. ep. 15.
W I G

WIDOW, s. The presence of a widow at a wedding is said to betoken bad luck to the married pair. S.

WIE, adj. Little. V. We.

WIEL, s. A small whirlpool. V. Wele.

WIE-THING, s. A child. S.

WIERDEST, adj. Sense not given. S.

WIERDIN, part. adj. Employed for divination. S.

WIERS, s.pl. In wiers, in danger of. S.

WIEVE, adv. Lively. V. Vive.

WIFE, s. A woman, whether married or single. S.

MAKETH turnyd hym agayne, And sayd, "Lurkane, thou perryks in wayne, 'For thow may noucht be he, I trowe, 'That to dede sail sla me nowe. 'That man is nowcht borne of wyf, 'Of powere to reve me lyfe!" Wyntown, vi. 18. 393.

Sir Common-weill, keep ye the bar, Let name except yourself cum nar.

Johne. That sail I do, as I best can, I sail hauld out baith wyf and man.

"An old wyfe; an old woman. None are wives but such as are married, which old women sometimes are not." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 53.

The presence of a widow at a wedding is said to betoken bad luck to the married pair. S.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WIGHT, adj. Strong. V. Wicht.

WIGGLE, v. n. To weave.—WIFLIE, WYFELIE, WIFE-CARLE, S. A cotquean; a man who attends more or single, S.

Makbeth turnyd hym agayne, And sayd, "Lurkane, thou perryks in wayne, 'For thow may noucht be he, I trowe, 'That to dede sail sla me nowe. 'That man is nowcht borne of wyf, 'Of powere to reve me lyfe!" Wyntown, vi. 18. 393.

Sir Common-weill, keep ye the bar, Let name except yourself cum nar.

Johne. That sail I do, as I best can, I sail hauld out baith wyf and man.

"An old wyfe; an old woman. None are wives but such as are married, which old women sometimes are not." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. p. 53.

The presence of a widow at a wedding is said to betoken bad luck to the married pair. S.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WIGHT, s. The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become wigghe, waegg, oc himil at thaekju; The hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; Leg. Dalecarr. ap. ltre in vo.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WIGHT, s. The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become wigghe, waegg, oc himil at thaekju; The hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; Leg. Dalecarr. ap. ltre in vo.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WIGHT, s. The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become wigghe, waegg, oc himil at thaekju; The hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; Leg. Dalecarr. ap. ltre in vo.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WIGHT, s. The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become wigghe, waegg, oc himil at thaekju; The hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; Leg. Dalecarr. ap. ltre in vo.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WIGHT, s. The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become wigghe, waegg, oc himil at thaekju; The hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; Leg. Dalecarr. ap. ltre in vo.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WIGHT, s. The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become wigghe, waegg, oc himil at thaekju; The hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; Leg. Dalecarr. ap. ltre in vo.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WIGHT, s. The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become wigghe, waegg, oc himil at thaekju; The hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; Leg. Dalecarr. ap. ltre in vo.

WIGGIE, s. A name given to the devil. S.

WILE, WYLIE, WYLE, S. An instrument for twisting straw ropes. Syn. Straw-crook. V. WEWICK. S.

WYLECOT, WILIE-COAT, WALY-CAAT, &c. 1. An under-gown; a petticoat. Syn. Straw-crook. V. WEWICK. S.


WILL, * adj. Willing; q. full of will. Wyntoun, i. Prog. 80.

WILFULLY, adj. Willingly. Their friendships wouk ay mar and mar; For he serwyt ay lelly, And the tothir full willfully, Barbour, ii. 172. MS. Of Rainfrwe als the barowny, Wyntoun, vii. 327.

Come to thare pes full willfully, Wyntoun, viii. 29. 240.

WILL, * s. What's your will? a common Scoticism for, "What did you say?" It is also given as a reply to one who calls. It is used by Foot; and is perhaps common in low E. This is at least as old as the time of Gawin Douglas.

"May thow not heir? Langar how I culd schoot!" What war your will? " I will eum in but doubt," King Hart, i. 8. WILL, * s. 1. O will, spontaneously. 2. At a will, to the utmost extent of one's inclination or desire. 3. To Tak one's will o'. (1.) To treat or use as one pleases. (2.) To take as much of any thing as one pleases. In the sense of hope. "I hae nae will o' that," I hope that is not the case, &c. S.

WILL, s. Apparently, use; custom; pl. willis. And on the mourn, quhen day wes lycht, The King rass as his willis was. Barbour, xiii. 515. MS.

It may, however, merely mean, study, endeavour; A.S, will, Teut. wilia, studium.

WILL, aux. v. 1. "Be accustomed, make a practice of;" G. Wyntoun. 2. It is often used for shall. It is sometimes equivalent to must; as implying the idea of constraint, or of necessity. Bot the few folk of Scotland, That be dry marche ar lyand Nere yhow, thai kepe thaire awyne, As til ws is kend and knawn, 676

WILT, adj. Will; evidently a corr. of Vile. S.

WILT, adj. Wicked; evidently a corr. of Vile. S.


WILT, adj. Will; evidently a corr. of Vile. S. Wyntoun, ix. 19. 53. 55.

This is still a common idiom in S. But, as far as I have observed, it is especially used by those who border on the Highlunds, or whose native tongue is Gaelic. WIL BE is used to express what is meant only as a probable conjecture, nearly equivalent to may be; as, "The kirk will be about a short mile from the manse." S.

WILL, WYL, WYL, adj. 1. "Lost in error, uncertain how to proceed." S.

And the myrk nycht suddenly Hym partyd fra his company, And in that myrk nycht wawerand will, He hapnyd of cas for to cum til That like new byggayd plaes, Qhure that Erle than duellan was. Wyntoun, vi. 10. 105.

To go will, to go astray, S. Sche thame fordiurs, and causis oft go wyll Frawart Latyn (quhilk now is Italy.) Doug. Virgil, 14. 5.

It is very frequently conjoined with a s. As, will of rede, at a loss what to do, inops consilii; V. Rene, s. Will of wane, at a loss for a habitation. Than wes he wondir will off wane, And sodanly in hart has tane, That he wald trewalle our the se, And a quhile in Parsys be. Barbour, i. 323, MS.

It is used by Blind Harry, not directly as signifying, at a loss for a place of habitation, but for a place of security. The woman than, quhilk was full will off wyane, The perell saw, with fellone noyys and dyne, Gat wp the yett, and leit thaim entir in. Wallace, vi. 179. MS.

"Scaot. I'm will what to do. It. He's so will of his wedding, that he kens na where to wes; Prov. Scot. i. e. There are so many things which he may obtain, that he is in doubt which of them to choose;" Rudd. Ramsay gives it differently; "Ye're sae will in your wooling ye waftne where to wes;" S. Prov. p. 85.

Su. G. will, also wille, wille, Isl. will-ar, id. vill-a, Sw. ville, error; Isl. vila, Su. G. before-willa, to lead astray. These terms are also transferred to the mind. 2. Desert; unfrequented. Himself ascends the he band of the hill. By wents strate, and passage scharp and wille. Doug. Virgil, 382, 5.

Art thou sa cruel! I put the cais also, That to nane vncouth landis thou list go, Nouthir to fremmyt place, nor stedis Aucht thou yit than leif this weilfare and ioy ? S. Prov. p. 110, 31.

Isl. ville is also used in the sense of ferus; as, ville golir, a wild boar; Su. G. wille diur, wild animals. The word is undoubtedly radically the same with E. wild. The Su.G. term is often thus written; and S. to gang wild, is synon. with will. It is probable, that the primary sense is that first given above. Animals might be denominated wild from their going astray. WIL GATE, WULL GATE. 1. Literally, an erroneous course. 2. In a moral sense, any course that is improper.
WILL

WILSUM, adj. In a wandering state, implying the ideas of dreariness, and of ignorance of one's course. S. pron. wullsum.

WILLIN'-SWEERT, adj. Vpon sic wise vncertaine we went
Thre dayes wullsum throw the misty streme,
And als mony nychtbes but sternenys leme.

Dong. Virgil, 74, 22.

He blew, till a' the wullsum waste
Rebelowin' echoed round.

Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 244.

Sw. en wullsum vaeg, an intricate road or way; a road, where one may easily go astray; Wideg.

WILYART, WILY ART, s. A species of hawk, s. A

WILLIE-WAUN, s. A rod of willow.

WILLIE-POWRET, s. The name given by children.

WILLIE-POURIT, s. A

WILLIE-JACK, s. The Sea-swallow. Also the

WILLI-A-WAES, interj. See-Papagey.

WILL-A-WAES, s. 1. The name most commonly given, by

2. The name for a young heron. Loth. *?

3. Obstinate; wilful; unmanageable. *?

WILLAN, adj. 2. Sometimes applied to one of a bashful and reserved temper, who avoids society, or appears awkward init, S.

3. Obstinate; wilful; unmanageable. *?

WILLICK, s. 1. The name most commonly given, by

2. The name for a young heron. Loth. *?

3. Obstinate; wilful; unmanageable. *?

WILLICK, s. 1. The name most commonly given, by

2. The name for a young heron. Loth. *?

3. Obstinate; wilful; unmanageable. *?

WILLICK, s. 1. The name most commonly given, by

2. The name for a young heron. Loth. *?

3. Obstinate; wilful; unmanageable. *?

2. Metaph., a wile, a piece of craft, S.B.

3. To move in a meandrous way, applied to a stream, S.

WILSH, WILKAIL, fi. A name for wild mustard; q. of a wild nature or disposition. V. Ant.

WILLAN, s. 1. The willow or saugh, S.B.

2. Metaph., a wile, a piece of craft, S.B.

WILLAWACKITS, s. Islandsk Papegoye, i.

WILLAWINS, interj. Welladay, S.

O wullsum! that graceless scorn
Should love like mine repay!

Lady Jane, Jameson's Popular Ball. ii. 81.

Ah! wullsum for Scotland now,
When she maun stap ilk birky's mow
Wi' eistacks.

A.S. wum, win, signifies labor, infortunium, calamitas; q. wa la wyn, eeuu calamitas!

WILLKAIL, s. A name for wild mustard; q. wild kail. S.

WILLOW-WAND, s. A peeled willow-wand, a mark formerly placed across the door of a house in the Highlands, to intimate that the people within wished to be alone, and to prohibit any person from entering. S.

WILROE, s. A wild boar.

B. The bich the cur-tyrk fannis;
The wolf the wultrone usis;
The muill frequents the annis,
And hir awin kynd abusi. Scott, Chron. S.P. i. 147.

This word is overlooked by Sibb. It is evidently very ancient. Su.G. wild, wild, and rude, a young boar. V. Ilere, ro. Roan, pruritus. Isl. rune, verres no castratus; Verel. The poet is here describing unnatural attachments.

WILLSHOCH, adj. Perverse.

WILSUM, adj. Wilful.


WILTUNA. Wilt thou not.

WIMBLEBORE, s. A hole in the throat, which prevents one from speaking distinctly, S. in allusion to a hole bored by a wimble.

WIMMEL, s. The wind-pipe or weasand. *?

WIMMELBREE, WIMMELBREIS, s. A dish of the same composition as the Haggis, not stuffed into a sheep's head, but made thin and used as a soup.

WIMPLE, v. a. 1. To wrap; to fold, S.

Thare capitane, this ilk strant Aventyne,
Walkis on fute, his body wimplit in
Ane felloun bustuous and grete lyoun skyn.

Dong. Virgil, 291, 55.

And in the yet, forgisn thaym did stand—
Witesses Discord that woundring maist cruel,
Womplit and buskit in ane bludy bend. Ibid. 178, 3.

"—Whilk charge so written was wompilt about an arrow head, syne shot up over the castle walls, where Ruthven might find the same," &c. Spalding's Troubles, L. 219, Sign. U.

2. To perplex; applied to a legal decision.

3. To move in a meandrous way, applied to a stream, S.

With me thro' howms and meadows stray,
Where wimpiling waters make their way.

Ramsay's Poems. ii. 436.

WIMPLE, v. n. To tell a story, in a deceitful way, to use such circumlocution as shews a design to deceive, S.

WIMPLE, WIMPLE, s. 1. A winding or fold, S.

Bot thay about him lowpit in
Bot thay about him lowpit in
To use such circumlocution as shews a design to deceive, S.

2. Metaph., a wile, a piece of craft, S.B.

—A' his wimple's they'll find out,
Fan in the mark he shines.

V. BRIN. Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

3. A winding in a road.

S.

WYMPEL, adj. Intricate.

WYMPEL, WYMPEL, s. The Gentle Shepherd's nae sae easy wrought,
And twys falsit thare spruitilt skynnis but dout.

Dong. Virgil, 46, 2.

2. Metaph., a wile, a piece of craft, S.B.

—A' his wimple's they'll find out,
Fan in the mark he shines.

V. BRIN. Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

3. A winding in a road.

S.

WYMPEL, adj. Intricate.

The Gentle Shepherd's nae sae easy wrought,
There's scenes, and acts, there's drift, and there's design:
Six wimpeil'd work would crack a pow like thine.

Ran's Helenore, Introd.

WIMPLE, v. n. A waving lock of hair.

Doun his braid back, frae his quhyt head,
For feir the he fox left the scho,
He wes in sick a dreid;
And als mony nychtes but sterneys leme.

Latherston's Poems, i. 214.
WIN

WIMPLEFEYST. s. A sulky humour. V. AMPLEFEYST.
To WINE, v. n. To dwell. V. Won.
To WIN, WYN, WINNE, v. a. 1. To dry corn, hay, peats, &c. by exposing them to the air. S. Sibb. writes won as the v. But this is properly the pret., anciently wonnyn.
It fell about the Lammas tide
When yeoman wonne their hay.
The droughty Douglas gan to ride.
In England to take a prey.


"Little attention is paid, by the general run of farmers, to win the grain in the stool." P. Wattin, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xi. 267, N.

"The place quhar he winnes his peittis this yeer, ther he sawis his corne the next yeire, after that he guidis it weill with sea ware." Monroe's Iles, p. 46. This respects the island of Lewis.

"Cutting, winning, and carrying home their peats, however, consumes a great deal of time." P. Wattin, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xi. 285.

2. Often used to denote harvest-making in general.

For synry cornys that thai bar

Wox ryp to wyn, to mansyn fu:
That the treys all chargyt stud
With ser frutis, on synry wyss.
In this suete tyne, that I dewayss,
That off the peel had woonyn hay,
And with this Bunnok spokyn had thai,
To lede thair hay, for he wes ner.—
And sum that war with in the pele
War ischyt on thair awne wnesle,
To wyn the herwyst ner tharby.

Barbour, x. 189, 198, 219. MS.

"The labourers of the ground—might not sow nor win their corns, through the tumults and tumults in the country." Pitscottie, p. 10.

"Because kying Henry was this tyne in France, and the corne to be won, thy war content on all sydis to defend that warin but any forthir invasion of othir quhill the next yeir." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 4. Jam messis instarit. Boeth.

Su.G. wun-an, Alem. wun-en, Belg. wun-en. A.S. wind-wan, ventilare. Su.G. Isl. wins-a, to wither. InIsl.it is used especially with respect to herbs and flowers. For-wyned is an O.E. word of the same meaning, mentioned by Skinner, and expl. marcidus, arefactus. But he erro­

V. WIZZEN.

v. a. 1. To reach; to gain.
To WINE, s. The quantity of standing corn that a band of

To win, v. a. 1. To reach; to gain. To win the door, to reach it. 2. To receive permission to go from one place to another; as, to win hame. S.

—With what pith she had she taks the gate,
And wan the brae; but it's now growing late.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

To WIN the HOISS. To gain the prize. V. Hoiss. *?.

To WIN the door, properly by labour, S.

v. n. 1. To reach; to gain.

To WIN, v. a. 1. To get the pre-eminence; also, to obtain the mastery; to get the better of; to overcome; as, I have won aboon all my fears. S.

It is often joined with an adj.; as, to win free, to win loose; sometimes with a s., as, to win hame, to get home. S.

It is also used with a great variety of prepositions.

To WIN aboon. 1. To get the pre-eminence; also, to obtain the mastery; to get the better of; to overcome; as, I have won aboon all my fears. S.

He's no like to win aboon't. It is not probable that he will recover from this disease, S.—2. It also signifis to recover one's spirits after some severe calamity.

S.

Heit quhen thai ar kendillit) that thai resolve & meltis

Of the toilsome nature of the work.

The convention of estates—made an act,—that no coals should be transported to any burgh of Scotland, or to any foreign country, but all to be wun and sent to London." Spalding's Troubles, II. 107.

A.S. wun-an, Su.G. wun-a, Isl. wun-a, labore, labore acquire, because of the toilsome nature of the work.

"To WIN out. To raise as from a quarry; metaph. used. "Years and months will take out now one little stone, then another, of this house of clay, and at length of time shall win out the breadth of a fair door, and send out the imprisoned soul to the free air in heaven." Rutherford's Lett. I. 1. ep. 129.

To Win anes bread. To gain it, properly by labour, S.

v. n. 1. To reach; to gain.

To WINE, v. a. 1. To get the pre-eminence; also, to obtain the mastery; to get the better of; to overcome; as, I have won aboon all my fears. S.

It is also used with a great variety of prepositions.

To WIN aboon. 1. To get the pre-eminence; also, to obtain the mastery; to get the better of; to overcome; as, I have won aboon all my fears. S.

It is often joined with an adj.; as, to win free, to win loose; sometimes with a s., as, to win hame, to get home. S.

It is also used with a great variety of prepositions.
WIN

To Win about. To circumvent in any way; especially by wheedling, S.

To Win app. 1. To get away; implying the idea of some obstacle or danger, in one's way, S. 2. To be liberated from prison, or to be acquitted in a judicial trial, S.; also, to be able to dismount, S. See Sup.

To Win A-float. To break loose; to be set adrift; applied to a vessel at sea.

To Win afore, or before. To outrun, S.

And methese hale before wonач equations.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 41.

To Win at. To reach to, S. I couldn't win at it ; used both literally, as to what is beyond one's reach, and also metaphorically, with respect to expense. See Sup.

To Win at liberty. To get free; to be released from restraint.

To Win away. 1. To get off; often, to escape, to get off with difficulty, S.

The Inglish men, that wan away,
To thair schippis in hy went thai;
That thai had bene rebutyt sua.

Barbour, xvi. 555. MS.

The worthy Scottis did nobilly that day
About Wallace, till he was won away.

Wallace, iv. 468. MS.

Faith here and there some ymbset hauy thay
The outgatis all, thay suld not won away.

Doug. Virgil, 289, 50.

WIN away occurs in Ritson's R. Hood, i. 107. But the poem, as he conjectures, is undoubtedly Scottish.

2. To set off, as opposed to delay. S.—3. It also sometimes signifies to die; as, He's won away, q. he has obtained release from the sufferings of the present life, S.


To Win back. To have it in one's power to return from a place.

To Win before. To get the start of, S.

No travel made them tire,
Til they before the beggar won,
And cast them in his way.

Ritson's R. Hood, (Scot. Poem,) i. 106.

To Win ben. To be able to go to, or to obtain admittance into, the inner apartment; to win but, to be able to go to the outer apartment, S.

"Ye're welcome, but ye winna win ben," Ramsay's S.


To Win FARRER, or FARTHER BEN. To be admitted to greater honour; to be farther advanced.

S.

To Win by. 1. To get past; used in a literal sense, S.

2. To escape, in relation to any danger. 3. Often used in relation to one's lot or destiny, with a negative; as, He could na win by't, i.e. It was his fate, so that he could not possibly avoid it.

S.

To Win down. 1. To reach; to extend downwards.

"He — had syde red yellow hair behind, and on his haffits, which wan down to his shoulders." Pitscottie, p. 111.

2. To get down.

To Win Fornat. To get forward, S.

To Win FREE, v. n. To obtain release.

S.

To Win GAE. To break loose; to obtain liberation, Buchan; q. to be allowed to go.

This of my quiet cut the wizen,
When he won gae.—Dominie Depot'd, p. 30.

679

WIN

To Win in. 1. To obtain access, S.

Pallas was true as the steel:
And keepit bidding wonder wee;
And at the door received him in,
But none in after him might win.

Sir Egis, p. 31.

"If my one foot were in heaven, and my soul half in, if free-will and corruption were absolute lords of me, I should never win wholly in." Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. 68.

2. To be able to return home.

Come kiss me then, Peggy, nor think I'm to blame;
I weel may gae out, but I'll never win in.

Baron of Brackley, Jamieson's Pop. Ball. i. 106.

To Win INTO. To get the benefit of.

S.

To Win NERE. To get near, S.

Be this thay won nere to the renkis end,
Irkit sum dele before the mark wele kend.

Doug. Virgil, 138, 32.

2. To surmount, metaphor. S.

"But when they found that several were winning over their oaths, and giving obedience to the Estates Orders, it gave them new provocation." Account Persecution of the Church in Scotland, p. 33.

To Win out. To escape; as, from a field of battle, &c.

The Inglish men, at durst thaim nocht abid,
Befor the ost full ferdly furth thai fie
Till Dnottar a snuk within the se.

Doug. Virgil, 348, 34.

To Win throw. 1. To get through, S.

"Ye maunna think to win through the world on a feather bed;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 83.

2. To cross a river or body of water, S. See Sup.

3. To be able to finish any business, S.

"Our progress in the assembly is small; there is so much matter yet before us, as we cannot win through for a long time after our common pace." Baillie's Lett. ii. 42.

4. Metaph., to recover from disease, S.

To Win TO. 1. To reach, S.

—Mycht no man to it won——

V. AGAIN.

"Thinke ye Sir, that before a man win to heauen, that he must be racked and riven as I am with fearfull temptations?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 140.

Ere any of them to him won,
There he slow an hie kinned man.
Sir Egis, p. 33.

See gin you'll win unto this stryppie here,
And wash your face and brow with water clear.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.
To

WYN TO GIDDER. To attain to a state of conjunction.

3. To rise from one’s knees.

4. To have it in one’s power to be present.

3. To attain; as denoting the state of the mind, S.


3. To rise up; as expressing the ascension of the moon, S. By help of a convenient stane, To which she did her weary body lean, She wins to foot, and swaering makes to gang.

This term has been occasionally used, in some of these senses, by O.E. writers.

WIN TO FOOT. To get on one’s legs, S.B.

WIN UP. 1. To be able to ascend, S.


To win a thing, 1 retche to it.” He subjoins, how­

I winne

Win up, win up,

Quud they, Is there nae mair ado,

This terme is farre nortbren.”

The Sothron als war suudryt than in twyn,

The menstral

Win up, win up,

0 when she saw Wise William’s wife,

Bot, or thai

Win up, win up,

To win up to, or with. S.

To win up to, or with. To overtake, S.

To win within. To get within.

The menstrual

That day full weil he previt,

Or ye

To wind (yarn,) S., corr. from the E.

"Win up, my bonny boy,” he says,

"As quickly as ye may;"

"For ye maun gang for Lillie Flower,

And saw Ledhous stand him allane,

Or ye win up the brae? " Cherrie and Slae,

But I do not find that it ever occurs as denoting gain

As Belg. Sw.

It is elsewhere used in the same poem. V, BUD.

They tine thir steps, all thay quhaevir did sin

In pryde, invy, in ire, and lecherie;

In covetice, or ony extreme win.

—And covetice of wardly win

Is bot wisdome, I say for me.

WINCHEAND, part. pr.

WINCH, fi. The act of wincing.

S.

WINARE, s.

WYNAKIR, s.

WINACHIN. This term is equivalent to

WINỳN.

WINZE.

WIN, s. Gain.

He sailit over the sey sa oft and oft,

Quilib at the last ane semelie ship he coft;

And waxe sa ful of wardlis welth and win,

His hands he wish [washed] in ane silver basin.

Priests of Pëblis, S.P.R. i. 10.

A.S. win signifies labour, the proper source of gain.

But I do not find that it ever occurs as denoting gain itself. Germ. winne, is used in the latter sense; as well as Belg. Sw. winne, from win-en, winn-a, luceri.

To WIN, v. a. “To wind (yarn,)” S., corr. from the E. word.

An’ ay she win’t, an’ ay she swat,

I wat she made nae jaukin.

Burns, iii. 150.

WINACHIN. This term is equivalent to winnowing, in the Buchan dialect. But as used by Forbes, the meaning must be different.

For Agamemnon winachin,

Diana’s wench had stown;

An’ ba’ na gie her back again,

Bat kept her as his own.

Mrs. Pink. rightly explains it wining; Select Scot. Ball.

Gl. V. WINKE.

Wynd, s. An alley; a lane, S.

—Thai til Edinburgh held the way;

In at the Frere Wynd entryd thae;

And to the Crag wp throwch the town
Thaid held thare way in a rawndown.

Wyntown, viii. 30, 48.

"There is little or no change made on the other passages called wynds and raws. Only it is to be observed, that in all those which have been made in the city or suburbs for at least fifty years past, we have neither gates nor wynds; they are all streets and lanes." —_statist. acc. (Aberdeen) xix. 182.

"Edinburgh and Stirling, two of the principal towns in Scotland, are situated on hills, with one wide street, and many narrow lanes leading from thence down the sides of the hills, which lanes, from their being generally winding, and not straight, are called winds." —Sir John Sinclair's Observ. p. 165.

I hesitate if this be the origin. These lanes are generally straight. Perhaps rather from A.S. wind-an, to turn, as these are turning from a principal street.

WYND, s. A warrior.

Then Schir Golograne, for gref his grey ene brynt, Wod wrath; and the wynd his handis can wring.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 10.

In edit. 1508, it seems to be, Wod wrathand, &c.

Gern. winn, winne, certator; bellum, bellow, A.S. win.

To WYND, v. n. 1. To turn towards the left; a term applied to animals in the yoke, and opposed to haup, to turn towards the right. 2. Metaph. applied to an obstinate person. "He'll neither haup nor wynd," he'll neither turn to the right nor left.

To WIND AGAIN, v. n. To turn to the left again, when it is meant that a plough or cart should turn round and proceed in an opposite direction.

To WYND, v. a. To separate from the chaff. Е. to winnow.

To WIND, v. n. To magnify in narration; to tell marvellous stories, S.; perhaps from wind, ventus, as by the same metaphor, a person of this description is said to blow. Hence,

WINDER, s. One who deals in the marvellous, S.

Nearly synon. is Germ. windmacher, a bragadocio, a noisy, pretending, swaggering fellow.

To WIND, v. a. To dry by exposing to the air.

To WIND one a PIRN. To do something injurious, or what will cause regret, to one. V. Pirk.

S. WINDAK, s. A window.

S. WINDASSES, s. pl. Fanners for winnowing grain.

S. WIND-BILL, s. An acceptance or promissory note, granted for the accommodation of a person, and for which no corresponding value has been received.

S. WINDCUFFER, s. The name given to the Kestrel, Orkn.

"The Kestrel (falco tinnunculus, Linn. Syst.) which from its motion in the air, we name the wind-cuffer, may frequently be observed, as if stationed with its eyes fixed on the ground to discover its prey." —Barry's Orkney, p. 312. V. STANCHELL.

WYNDE, s. A certain length of cloth, now unknown.

S. WYNDEL-STRAW, WINDLESTRAY, s. 1. "Smooth crested grass, S., A. Bor." Rudd. Crested dog's-tail grass, Cynodon cristatus, Linn. See Sup.

Branchis brattlyng and blaiknyt scwe the brayis, With hiris tusk har sk of waggand wyndl strays.


Now piece and piece the sickness wears away; But she's as dweble as a wind-stree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

2. Metaph. used to denote any trifling obstacle.

"He that is red for windstrawes should not sleep in lees." —Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 14.

WINDLEY, adj. With impetuous motion, as driven by the wind, S.

"Ye that are red for the windstrawes, no bits of clay, no temptations, which are of no longer life than an hour, will then be able to withstand you." —Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 214.

A.S. windel-strawer, "calamus; a reed, a cane, a wheate or oaten straw, of some at this day called a windel-strawe." —Sommer. Calamus, ex quo conficiuntur sportae, Lye; from windel, sporta, a basket, Lancash. a windle.

WINDFLAUGHT, adj. S. A pulling with wind; a wind-up.

S.

WINDY, adj. 1. Vain; ostentatious. 2. Boastful. S.

WINDIN, s. The smallest or most trifling matter.

S.

WINDJE, s. A pulley.

S.

WINDY-WALLETS, s. pl. 1. A ludicrous term for one accustomed to break wind backwards.

S. 2. One habituated to fibbing, or to magnify in conversation.

S. To WINDLE, v. a. To make up (straw or hay) into bottles, S. Teut. windel-en, fasciis vel fasciolis involvere; Gl. Sibb. Hence,

WINDLEN, WONYLNE, s. A bottle of straw or hay, S.

"Let the muckle horse get the muckle wonyle;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 77.

V. STRAE. It is now written windlen, which more properly marks its origin.

V. KEMPLE.

To WINDLE, v. n. To walk wearily in the wind.

S.

WINDLES, WINNLES, s. An instrument used by women for winding yarn.

S.

WINDOCK, WINDNOC, s. A window. See Sup.

"Faill not, but ye tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor duris, be ony ways hurt or brokin—eyther glassin wark or iron wark." —Letter, Ergyll, Stewart, &c. Statist. Acc. (P. Dunkeld) xx. 422, N.

"When poverty comes in at the door, friendship flies out at the windock." —Ramsay's S. Prov.

V. STAE. In windauge, windoega, Su.G. windoega; according to Uhre, from wind, the higher part of a house, and oega, an eye, because of the round form of the window. And indeed, round windows are often used in the upper part of buildings.

WINDS, WIND-ROWING, s. The act of building up peats in narrow heaps, to be dried.

S. WINDY-WALLETS, s. A cottage window filled by a wooden frame.

S. WINDS, WIND-ROWING, s. A window-shutter.

S.

WINDY-SKEW, s. A window filled by a wooden frame.

S. WIND-BOLE, s. A cottage window filled by a wooden frame.

S.
There is a possibility, however, that windsek may be originally the same with Isl. Su.G. windsek, a little varied in signification. Asser tecti, qui culmen et corticem tegunt, ne a vento dissipentur; Verel. p. 294. Asser pro- minulhus, qui a pariete pluviam defendid; a sked, assula; Ihere. He views wind as here signifying the higher part of a house.

WIND-SUCKER, s. A horse accustomed to fill his stomach with wind by sucking the manger. S.

WIND-DUKE, s. A person that is employed about a coal-heugh at the windlass. S.

WINDWAVED, part. adj. Having the stem whirled about by the wind, so that the roots are loosened. S.

WYNE, interj. v. n. To the left and left hand, every where, Gl. Ross.

Seek wyne and onwyne, miss no height nor how, And cry where'er ye come upon a know. Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

From E. wind, to turn.

WINEY, s. Apparently end; termination. S.

WYNELL, s. An alley; for S.

WINE-SECT. The wineberry, s. 1. The common currant, S.B.

WYNE, s. This term was formerly used in S. for grapes. *?

WYNE BERRY, s. 1. The common currant, S.B.

WYNE SECT. The wine called sak. S.

To WINFREE, v. a. 1. To raise from the ground; to disentangle, Aberd. Winfreeed, raised from the ground, Gl. Shirr. 2. To liberate; to set free in a general sense.

"In the north of Scotland, the common currant is called the wineberry." N. Ibid.

2. This term was formerly used in S. for grapes. S.

WINED. Wall. v. 384. Edit. Perth. V. URN.

WINNELL, s. An alley; for S. Vennal. V.

WINER, s. The foremost ox on the right hand in a team. WYNERS, pl. The foremost pair abreast. S.

WINSEY, adj. Of or belonging to wool, S.B. appa-

WINSEY, s. A windlass. S.

WINNOWSTER, WINNISTER, s. A machine for winnowing corn. S.

WINWICK. Ballade, S.P.R. iii. 133.

WINWIN, adj. Under the influence of an illusion in sight. S.

WINNING, s. Conquest; attainment. S.

WINNING, s. Habitation; residence. S.

WINLOCK, s. The same with Windlen, a bottle of straw. S.

WINNOCK, s. A window. V. Windock.

WINNOCK-BROD, s. A window-shutter. S.

WINNOWSTER, WINSISTER, s. A machine for winnowing corn. S.

WINRYE'S BIRDS. Left unexplained. S.

WINRAW, s. Hay or peats put together in long thin heaps, for the purpose of being more easily dried. S. Gl. Sibb. q. a row for winning. V. Wits. v. to dry. See Sup.

WINWATER, v.a. To put in rows for winning or drying. S.

WINS, prep. Towards, in the direction of, pointing out the quarter, Ang. as, Dundee-wins, in the direction of Dundee.

WINS. Used as a termination, as in Willawins, q. v. S.

WINSLOW, s. Wainscot. S.

WINSEY, adj. Of or belonging to wool, S.B. apparently corr. from E. woolsey. Cotton-wiskey denotes what is made of cotton and wool; Linen-winsky, of linen and wool, linsey-wooley.

WINSIE, s. Cloth of the linsey-wooley kind. S.

WINSH, s. A windlass. S.

WINSKI. Ballade, S.P.R. iii. 133.

WINSOME, adj. 1. Gay; merry; cheerful, S.B.

Near what bright burn or crystal spring, Did you your winsome whistle bring? Ferguson's Poems, ii. 108. S.

I get your letter, winsome Willie. Burns, iii. 248.

This seems the more ancient sense. A.S. wyns, wyssum, jucundus, laetus, amoenus, gratus; suavis, dulcis; Frane. wynnsum; hence wynnsum field, Paradisus; Otfrid. ap. Schilter. O. Teut. wynnsum, jucundus, laetus; Kilian.

Lye derives the A.S. word from wyn, joy; Alem. wuane, Teut. wonne, wanne, id.

2. Comely; agreeable; engaging, S.
W Y N

Nane eir durst meet him man to man,
He was sae brave a boy;
At length wi' numbers he was taen,
My winsome Gilderoy.
Ritson’s S. Songs, ii. 27.

The Galliard to Nithside is gone,
To steal Sim Crichton’s winsome dune.
Minstrelsy, Border, i. 284.

A. Bor. winsome not only signifies, “lively, joyous,”
but, “smart, trimly dressed;” Grose.
The Franc. phrase used by Otfrid, quemvis amoenus, approaches to this; delectabilis pulchritudo, Schilter.

It is possible, however, that the word in this sense may be radically different. For Su.G. waen, Isl. vaen, signify beautiful, pulcher, amoenus. Han war miog vaen pijha ok frid; Erat puella admodum pulera et venusta; Bililia Isl. Gen. 24.—Three views this word as very ancient; as allied to A.S. ween, delectus, to Lat. venustus, and also to the name of Venus.

WINSOMELIE, adv. In a cheerful and engaging way. S.

WINSOMENESS, s. Cheerfulness; engaging sweetness. S.

WINTER, s. i. The last cartful of corn that is brought into a home in harvest. 2. The autumnal feast held after the complete ingathering of the crop. S.

WINTER, s. i. A curse or imprecation. S.

WINTERHAINING, s.pl. Water-meadows, as “ The more wintrous the season of the life hath beene, the madder for the fairer summer of pleasures for euermore.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 283.

WINTIT, adj. A little soured. V. WINKIT.

To WINTLE, v. n. 1. “To stagger; to reel,” Gl. Burns, S.O.

—Now ye dow but hoyte and hoble, An’ wintle like a saumont-coble, Burns, iii. 142.

2. To wind round. 3. To wriggle; to writhe. S.

WINTLE, s. A staggering motion. S.

He by his shouter gae a keek, An’ tum’ld wi’ a wintle, out-owre that night. Burns, iii. 134.

WINTLE, s. A wreath; a garland. S.

WIP, S. An arrow. S. To WIP, WYP. v. a. To bind round; as, to wip the skir of a rod, to bind a division of a fishing-rod with thread frequently and tightly brought round it, S. Wypit, part. pa.

Their bright hair hang glitterand on the strand In tressis cleir, wypit with gold thin threds.

To the, Bacchus, sche rasit eik on hie Grete lang speris, as thay standards were, With wyne tre branches wypit in thare manere.

v. the s. Doug. Virgil, 220, 30.

WIP, s. A breaking or strain. S.

With lynning valis, or lyke apronis lycht, Thay war arrayit, and thare hedis dycht In wypys of the haly herb varuane.

Doug. Virgil, 411, 3.

WYP, s. An arrow. S.

WIPIT, s. A blow given by accident, or carelessly. S.

WIPPIN, s. The cloth round the handle of a golf-club. S.

W Y R

age, Su.G. winter is used in both senses; and Isl. vorur; hems, pro integro anno, Verel.

WINTROUS, adj. Wintry; stormy.

“The more wintrous the season of the life hath beene, the madder for the fairer summer of pleasures for euermore.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 283.

WYNTIT, adj. A little soured. V. WINKIT.

To WINTLE, v. n. 1. “To stagger; to reel,” Gl. Burns, S.O.

—Now ye dow but hoyte and hoble, An’ wintle like a saumont-coble, Burns, iii. 142.

2. To wind round. 3. To wriggle; to writhe. S.

WINTLE, s. A staggering motion. S.

He by his shouter gae a keek, An’ tum’ld wi’ a wintle, out-owre that night. Burns, iii. 134.

WINTLE, s. A wreath; a garland. S.

WIP, S. An arrow. S. To WIP, WYP. v. a. To bind round; as, to wip the skir of a rod, to bind a division of a fishing-rod with thread frequently and tightly brought round it, S. Wypit, part. pa.

Their bright hair hang glitterand on the strand In tressis cleir, wypit with gold thin threds.

To the, Bacchus, sche rasit eik on hie Grete lang speris, as thay standards were, With wyne tre branches wypit in thare manere.

v. the s. Doug. Virgil, 220, 30.

WIP, s. A breaking or strain. S.

With lynning valis, or lyke apronis lycht, Thay war arrayit, and thare hedis dycht In wypys of the haly herb varuane.

Doug. Virgil, 411, 3.

WYP, s. An arrow. S.

WIPIT, s. A blow given by accident, or carelessly. S.

WIPPIN, s. The cloth round the handle of a golf-club. S.

W Y R, s. An arrow.

“ Than till his boy he said in hy, “You men will slay ws, and that may. “quhat wanyu has thow ?” “ Ha Schyr, perfay, “I haiff bot a bow, and a wy.”

He taisyt the wyr, and leit it fley, And hyt the fadyr in the ey, Till it rycht in the harnys ran.

Vyre occurs in the same sense, O.E.

—And as a wyre Whiche flyeth out of a myghty bowe, Awye he fliedde for a throwe, As he that was for lone wode, Whan that he saw howe it stode.

Fr. vier signifieth “the arrow called a Quarrell; used only for the cross-bow.” Cotgr. Arm. bir, an arrow. Isl. aor, telum, sagitta; G. Andr.
WIRRY-COW, WORRY-COW, a bug-bear; a scarecrow.

WIRRY-CARL, WIRRY, WYROCK, WIRLIN, WIRL, a small rickety child, or any stunted animal.

WIRK, WERK, to work.

WIRRING, fretting; carking.

WIRE-WORM, a voracious grub.

WIS, a wish.

WISAN, to wither; to cause to fade, or make dry.

WISBIE, Wisbie, Wisby, Washby, Washby, a goblin of any description.

WISCH, WISCHEAF, WISCHELL-BUIK, possibly a work on exchange.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCH-A, Wisch-A, a goblin.

WYS-HORN, WIS-HORN, to incline by caution or art.

WIS, Wisch, a goblin.

WISCHEN, WISSEW, WISCHEN, to exchange.

WISCH-A, Wisch-A, to exchange.

WISCH-A, Wisch-A, to wish—Wis, Wiss, a wish.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCH, WISCHEAF, WISCHELL-BUIK, to exchange.

WIS, a wish.

Hamilton evidently uses the term in this sense, in one of his Epistles to Ramsay.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

To WRYE, v. a. To sling down. Pink. It is used to denote the circling motion of a crane, employed by those within the walls of a besieged town, to let down burning faggots on the works of the besiegers.

Wright, adj. Weighty; important.

WIRE, WORM, a voracious grub.

Wisn-A, Wisn-A, for Wisn-A, to make; to form.

To WEIR, v. n. To wish—Wis, Wiss, a wish.

To WISCH, v. a. To exchange.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.

WISCHEN, WYSSIN, WIZZEN, to incline by caution or art.
WYS

WISHY-WASHIES, s. pl. "Bustling in discourse; a cant term for being slow in coming to the point," S.B. Gl. Shirr.

Mirth does o'er plainly? your face appear,
For me to tow that Simon isna near.
Nae whisly washies, lad, let's hear bedden;
Ye've news, I'm sear, will glad mair hearts than ane.

This seems precisely synon. with Whitie-whatties, q. v.

It is nearly the Belg. term.

WISHT, To the Shoon.

To WISS, WISSE, To give a besom.

Bot quhen I walknyt, al that welth was wiskit away.

Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 15.

The E. v. whisk is now used in the same way. S. Germ.

Whiscken, to wipe; Su.G. wiscke, hisecke, a besom.

Wisk, a. A slight brushing stroke with any thing pliant, as twigs, hair, a piece of cloth, &c.

To whisk away, as if one quickly swept off any thing with a besom.

Bot quhen I walknyt, al that welth was wiskit away.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 50.

WYSS, WYSS-LIKE, 1. Possessing the appearance of propriety; prudent; decent; becoming. See Sup.

2. Befitting one's situation or circumstances. S.

WYSS-WIFE, Wise-wife, s. A periphrasis for a witch, S.

Most of this winter was spent in the discovery and examination of witches and sorcerers. Amongst these, Agnes Samson (commonly called the wise wife of Keith) was most remarkable, a woman not of the base and ignorant sort of witches, but matron-like, grave, and settled in her answers, which were all to some purpose," Spotswood, p. 583.

"Wise woman is synon, in E.

"Pray, was't not the wise woman of Brainford?"

Shaeverae.

"At this daie it is indifferent to saie in the English tongue; She is a witch; or She is a wise woman." Scott's Discoverie of Witchcraft, B. V. c. 9.

In the same manner, witches are in Germ. called weissen-frauen; in Belg. a witch is witte-wrouer. Stylo Francorum et Alamannorum vaticinari dicuntur non solum divinitus inspirati, quos prophetas vocamus, sed etiam con­jectores et hariolatores. Gloss. Pez. Arioli, wissa, wussa, wissa, Wachter, vo. Weissagen, vaticinari. The Egyptian magicians are in the A.S. version called wissatam witan, Gen. xli. 8. from the superl. wisest, wisest, sapientissimus. Witog, witiga, denotes both a true prophet, and a diviner. In wit, knowledge, is used in a secondary sense, to denote magical arts; and wicte, for a witch. Hence, says the author of Gl. Landnamab., our old term, wicte-r, a magician. To the same source he traces E. witch; although this has been generally referred to A.S. wisce, id. Wicston signifies to fascinate, to use enchantments. West-Goth. wicai, to fascinate; Seren, vo. Witch. E. wicaward is evidently from Alem. wits-an, scire.

These designations all equally originate from the claim made by witches and sorcerers to superior wisdom; or from the supposed extent of their intelligence, in the judgment of others. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 504.

This mode of expression has been used very early. In Egypt, the term wisse-men seems to have been synon. with magicians. "Pharaoh called for all the magicians in Egypt, and all the wisse-men thereof;" Gen. xlii. 8. Ex. vii. 11. In our own country, whatever knowledge was ascribed to persons of this description, it was, however, generally believed that their own lot remained a secret to them. Hence the reflection, in that humorous Song, The Rock, &c. which seems to have been proverbially used in former times:

But they'll say, She's a wise-wife that kens her sin weed.

V. Rose's Heleneare, p. 133.

The wyss lordis gert hym some brek that band.

Wallace, i. 76. MS.

Willyam Wallace, or he was man of armys;

Gret pitté thocht that Scotland tuk sic harmys.

Mekill dolour it did hym in his mynd;

For he was wyss, rycht worthy, wight, and kynd.

Ibid. ver. 184. MS.

2. Knowing; informed. Ye want ay to be se wyss;

You are so anxious to know every thing, S.

Hence wysser, better informed; as, I did na mak him ony wysser; I gave him no further information, S.

A.S. wis, sapientes; wis geworden, certior factus, Bede, ap. Lye; Teut. wis, gewesis, Su.G. wis, certus; whence wiskek, certitudo, wisst, certo, foerwis-an, certam fidem facere, wisset, certa indicia. V. the v.

3. In the full exercise of reason, generally used with a negative, S.

"Anes wood, never wise, ay the worse;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 5.

See Sup.
WIT

WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently. S.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.

To WYT, v. a. S. Intelligence; information; tidings, b.
To WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. WED-
adj.
WYTENONFA, adj. Wi' this, adv. Upon this; hereupon.
S. WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.

To WYT, v. a. S. Intelligence; information; tidings, b.
To WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. WED-
adj.
WYTENONFA, adj. Wi' this, adv. Upon this; hereupon.
S. WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.

To WYT, v. a. S. Intelligence; information; tidings, b.
To WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. WED-
adj.
WYTENONFA, adj. Wi' this, adv. Upon this; hereupon.
S. WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.

To WYT, v. a. S. Intelligence; information; tidings, b.
To WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. WED-
adj.
WYTENONFA, adj. Wi' this, adv. Upon this; hereupon.
S. WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.

To WYT, v. a. S. Intelligence; information; tidings, b.
To WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. WED-
adj.
WYTENONFA, adj. Wi' this, adv. Upon this; hereupon.
S. WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.

To WYT, v. a. S. Intelligence; information; tidings, b.
To WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. WED-
adj.
WYTENONFA, adj. Wi' this, adv. Upon this; hereupon.
S. WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.

To WYT, v. a. S. Intelligence; information; tidings, b.
To WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. WED-
adj.
WYTENONFA, adj. Wi' this, adv. Upon this; hereupon.
S. WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.

To WYT, v. a. S. Intelligence; information; tidings, b.
To WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. WED-
adj.
WYTENONFA, adj. Wi' this, adv. Upon this; hereupon.
S. WYSSLIKE, a.de. Properly; decently.
A.S. wis-li, prudens; Germ. weislich, discreetly, judiciously.
To WISS, v. n. To wish.—Wiss, s. A wish. V. Wiss. S.
Wiss, s. Use.
To WISSEL, s. pl. 1. To exchange. 2. To join in paying for drink; to club. Syn. Birla.
S. Wissel, s. Change. V. Quhissel.
Wissler, Wilsare, s. One who exchanges money. S.
To WISSLE WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse.
Wiss, fi. Use. *?.
WITH THAT, adv. Upon that; thereupon; denoting one thing as the consequence of another.

Tresoune than cryst, traytours was thaim amang.

Kerlye with that fled out sone at a side.

His falow Stewyn than thocht no tyme to bide.

Wallace, v. 153. MS.

 Isl. vid that is synon. Fluga fuglar upp his theim, vid that faeludest hestur theira, oc fella mann af baki, sumer bruto hannud smar, sumer suetuer, eda skeidund a topumn smum, fur samum dognu, roinu, oc foro their vid that heim aptur; Literally, "Fowsill flew above them; with that," or, "in consequence of that," their horses took fright, and men fell from their lackets. Some broke their arms, and others their legs. Some were wounded by their own weapons; consequence of that, literally, "Fowls flew above them; with that."—Kristinig., p. 24.

In the Gl. this phrase is rendered, idea, his facts.

WITH THEI, conj. 1. Wherefore; Barbour. It seems to have been used so late as the reign of Ja. VI.

Bot thy great grace has mee restord,
Thow grace, to libertie;
To thy merci with thee will I go.

2. Provided; on condition.

And gyff that ye will trow to me,
Ye sall ger mak tharoff king,
And I sall be in your helping;
With thi ye giff me all the land,
That ye haiff now in till your hand.

Barbour, i. 493. MS.

With the is undoubtedly an error for with thi.

A.S. with, propertee, and thy, quod.

To WITHER, v. a. To fret; to whine; to whimper. S. WITHERGLOOM, s. The clear sky near the horizon. S. WITHERLOCK, s. The lock of a horse's mane of which one takes hold when mounting on his back, that is so hardi and wight, and relese him his right, and graunte him his londe.


A.S. with, propertee, and thy, quod.

To WITHER, v. a. To fret; to whine; to whimper. S. WITHERGLOOM, s. The clear sky near the horizon. S. WITHERLOCK, s. The lock of a horse's mane of which one takes hold when mounting on his back. S. WITHEROU, s. A rogue. S. WITHERSCHINS, adv. In the contrary direction; contrary to the course of the sun. V. WIDDERSCHINS. S. WITHERSPAUL, s. Goosegrass-or clivers. S. WITHERWECHT, s. The weight thrown into one scale, to counterbalance the paper, or vessel, in the opposite scale, which contains the goods bought; the witherwecht being adjusted before these goods are put into the other scale, S.B. See Sup. A.S. wither, against, and with, weight, q. opposite weight.

WITYHEST, adj. Apparently, eyecheust, most powerful. S. WITH-GANG, s. Toleration; permission to pass with impunity, Skene.

From gang, to go, and the prep. with. In the same sense, we say, S. that one should not be allowed to gang with a thing, when it is meant that one's conduct in any instance ought not to be tolerated, S.

WITH-GATE, s. Liberty; toleration. See Sup. — "Procuring thereby not only private grudges, but publicke exclamations, against the with-gate and libertie granted unto such shameful seacaffie and extortion."—Acts, Ja. VI. 1621, c. 19.

This, although synon, with With-gang, is formed from the s. gate, A.S. gal, via, instead of the s. 687

To GET THE WITHGATE. To get the advantage; to get the better of; to overcome by some false pretence. S. To WITHHALD, v. a. I. To withhold, S. I quiescent. 2. To hold; to possess.

The Kyngis palice and all that rial hald
All bir alane ane douchter did withhald.

 Dong. Virgil, 206, 22.

The golden palyce now, with sternes brothry,
Of heuyn, in sete ryall, withhaldis that wicht.

Ibid. 212, 38.

This v. resembles A.S. with-hæbben, which not only signifies resisture, but continere, retinere.

WITHLETTING, s. Obstruction.

"The following is the title of one of the sections of Barbour's Bruce, edit. 1620. "The withletting of the Passe of Endnellane." p. 272.

A.S. with, Isl. vid, Su.G. wid, against, and A.S. let-an, Su.G. late-a, to permit; as denoting the reverse of permission, that is hinderance, opposition; in the same manner as A.S. with-gyosan, reprobare, from with, contra, and cysan, eliger.

WİTHOUTYN, prep. Without.

Thai gart serwaldys, with outyn langer pleid,
With shorct awiss on to the wall him bar:
Thai kest him our of that bailfull steid.

Wallace, ii. 252. MS.

This in MS. is generally written as two words.

The acute Mr. Tookke rejects all former derivations of without, affirming that "it is nothing but the imperative werthutan, from the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic verb weor-than, warthan,—esse." Divers. Purley, i. 217. Thus he views it as literally signifying Be out; as analogous to Bat. This, however, seems to be too great a sacrifice to hypothesis. Even on his own ground, it would have been more natural to have deduced this term from A.S. wit-an, glandere, to depart, to go away, to go forth. For ut witos is expressly rendered, Foras discedere, exire; Boet. p. 186, Lyse.

It appears, however, that it is composed of A.S. with, versus, denoting motion towards a place, and uten, extra; as with uten, versus occidentem, Oros. i. 1. V. Outwirth.

To WİTHSAY, v. a. To gainsay; to oppose; to speak against.

Barbour gives the following account of the conduct of the English, under Edw. I.

And gyff that one man thaim by
Had ony thing that was worthy,
As hors, or hund, or othir thing,
That war plesand to thar liking:
With rycht or wrong it have wald thai.

Wallace, xiv. 107. MS.

A.S. with-set-an, to resist. See Sup.

To WİTHSAT, v. a. To lay hold of; to seize.

And ane othyr, hat Makartane,
With set a passe in till his way.

Barbour, xiv. 107. MS.

A.S. with-set-an, to resist. See Sup.

To WİTHTAK, v. a. To lay hold of; to seize.

"And last of all, some violentlie intromettit,
With taken, and yit uphaldis the yronis of our Cunyehous, quhilk is
And yit uphaldis the yronis of our Cunyehous, quhilk is
That ane of the cheif pointis that concernis our croun." Pro­

A.S. with-tae-an, ad capere.

WİTTANDLIE, WİTTANLIE, WİTTLENIE, WİTTLE, v. a. To gainsay; to oppose; to speak against.

This, however, seems to be too great a sacrifice to hypothesis. Even on his own ground, it would have been more natural to have deduced this term from A.S. with-an, glandere, to depart, to go away, to go forth. For ut witos is expressly rendered, Foras discedere, exire; Boet. p. 186, Lyse.

A.S. with, versus, denoting motion towards a place, and uten, extra; as with uten, versus occidentem, Oros. i. 1. V. Outwirth.

WİTTLE, v. a. To gainsay; to oppose; to speak against.
WITTRYNG, WYTTRING, WITTERING, WITTRELY, adv. 1. A mark; a sign; i.e. an indication; knowledge.

For he said thaim that the King was Logyt in to sa strayt a place, That horsmen mycht noch him assaille. And giff faturemen gaiff him bataille, He suld be hard to wyn, giff he Off thair cumming may wittreyt be.


For thai twowch wytt wytt wyk a wyle This Makbeth for til begyle; Swa for to cum in prewate On hyn, or he suld wytrgyt be. Wyntown, vi. 18, 378.

Su.G. witr-a, id. Notum facere, indicare, ibre. Isl. witr-aest, innotescere, apparet et praemonere. In Isl. it seems especially to respect the manifestation of a person. Hence witrarn, an apparition; Witrur, a term synon. with Alfar, Elfur, our Elves or Fairies, because these little demons (daemonioli) sometimes made their appearances. Verel. Ind. p. 295.

WITTER, WYTYR, v. n. “To fight; to fall foul of one another; GL Sibb.; perhaps to take one by the throat. V. WITTERS.

Begl. vetter, a point; Teut. wette, acies cultri.

WITTER, part. adj. Barbed. S. WITTER, s. A tree reserved in a general cutting. To WITTER, v. n. To struggle in whatever way; often, to struggle for a sustenance. WITTERS, s. pl. Throats. See Sup.

The queans was in sic a firryfarry, that they began to misca' ane anither like kail-wives, an' you wou'd hae thought that they wou'd hae flown in ither's witters in a hand-clap.” Journal from London, p. 8.

This seems corr. from Lat. guttur.

WITTING, s. Knowledge. S. WITTINS, s. pl. Knowledge. Without my wittins, without my knowledge, S. This seems the E. part. in pl. used as a s., unless from the A.S. part. witendae, knowing.

WITTIS, s. pl. The senses; the organs of sense.

Myself is sound, but seikness or but soir; My wittis fyve in dew proportioun. Heusone, Banonatyne Poems, p. 132.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

“...This is to sayn the dedly sinnes that ben entred into thyn herte by thy fyn wittis.” Tale of Melibeu, p. 284, ed. Tyrwhitt.

To WYWE, WYWE, v.a. To weaye.—Wyver, A spider. To WIZE, v. a. To entice away. V. WEISE. To WIZEN, s. The throat. S. See Sup.

“...It tasted sweet i' your mou, but fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly knaggim.” Journal from London, p. 3.

This is an improper use of E. weasand, the windpipe.

WIZZARDS, s. pl. Quick-grass, or other weeds, dried, withered, or wizened, on fallow fields. S. To WIZZEN, v. n. To become dry. V. WISEN.

WLISPIT, pret. Lisped. V. ULSIPIT. S. WILONK, adj. 1. Gaudily dressed; used in the superl. wolunkest.

Thus to wode arn thie went, the wlonkest in wedes, Both the Kyng, and the Quene:
And thair noght with thair nobility;
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, he ledes.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 1.


There he wedd his wyf, wlonkest, I wene,
With gits, and garsons, Schir Galeron the gay.

Barbour, iv. 642. MS.

A. Bor. wittering, a hint. Isl. wit-a is given by Verel, as synon. with Sw. forbode, to prognosticate; and, as we have seen, is frequently used to denote preternatural appearance. It seems derived from Moes.G. wit-an, scire; and is thus allied to the various terms respecting prophecy or divination, mentioned under the article Wyss Wife.

WITTER-stone, s. Apparently, a stone originally placed as a witter or mark.

“...Find, that the mill-dam and mill-land of Pittles have been past memory as it now is, and that it is not the occasion of the regorging of the water upon the mill of Ramoreyn; and that the stone called the witterstone is not a stone for the regulating thereof” Fountainhall, i. 66.

WITTER, s. The barb of an arrow or fish-hook; the barbs of a Trident, or spear for striking fish, S. To WITTER, v. n. “To fight; to fall foul of one another; solo, perhaps to take one by the throat. V. WITTERS.

Begl. vetter, a point; Teut. wette, acies cultri.
A wod dog, one that has the hydrophobia, S.

"Quhen [the sterne calit canis] ringis in our hem-sphere, than dogs ar in dangir to ry wod, rather nor in ony vther tym of the yeir." Compl. S. p. 89.

It also occurs in this sense, O.E.

—— Bitten by a wood-dog’s venom’d tooth.

Fletcher’s Faithful Shepherdess, Act. ii.

This seems to be the primary sense. Moes.G. wods is the term used in describing the demoniac, Mark v. 18, who was exceeding fierce, A.S. wod, amens, insanus. Isl. od-wur, id. Belg. woedt. This sense is retained in O.E. woode.

“Tweye men metten him that hadden develis and camen out of graves ful woode so that no man myghte go bi that wy.” Wichif, Mat. viii.

2. Furious with rage; denoting the act, S. It is sometimes conjoined with wrath or wroth, angry, q. angry to madness. See Sup.

Maist cruel or this abus

Seet with the first the port deipt Scea,

And from the schippis the oistis on sche callis,

Standard wodcarith enamored on the wallis.

Doug. Virgil, 59, 27.

Wod wroith he worthis for disdene and dispite.

Ibid. 423, 16.

A.S. wod, furious. Isl. od-wur is used both as signifying insanus, and ira percussa.

This is most probably the origin of the name Odin or Woden, the great God of the Northern nations, whence our Wednesday; from od-wur, or wod, furious. Some have viewed this deity as the same with the Mercury of the Romans. But as, like Mercury, he presided over eloquence, in other respects his attributes correspond exactly with those of Mars. For he is still represented as the God of battle, as dispensing the fate of it, and as feasting on the slain. V. Verstegan, p. 80. His name seems in­

3. Having a fierce or fiery temper; expressive of the habit. A wud body, a person of a very violent temper.

4. Ravenous; in relation to appetite.

Bot the vile bellisy of that cursit schrewis

Habounds of sen maist abhominabill,

And pail all tyme thare mouthis miserabill

For wod hund and gredy apette.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 1.

5. Wild, as opposed to an animal that is domesticated.

Hence wod catt, a wild cat. The term is used metaphor.

By Blind Harry.

"Yo wood-catt sail do we litil der;" we saw thain fall twys in a grettar wer.

V. Weede, v.

Wallace, x. 809. MS.

Ance wod and ay waur. 1. Increasing in insanity. 2. One who, being in a passion, still waxes more furious.

S. Wod, Wud. In the wud o’t, an expression applied to a person, when eager to obtain or do anything, or when greatly in need of it, S.B.

It seems merely an oblique use of A.S. wod, Isl. od-wur, mente captus, q. having the mind so engaged, as to be able to attend to nothing else.

S. Wodman, s. A madman.

S. Wodnes, s. Fury; madness. See Sup.
WOI

How many Romanis slayne wes,
And wys men rageand in woodees.
Wynntown, iv. 23. Rubr.

Vinsily wicht, how did thy mind inuaid

Infelix, quae tanta animus dementia cepit?

"And whanne his kyynes men hadden herd thei wenten
out to hold him, for thei seiden that he is turned into
woodness." Wiclif, Mark iii.

Uwonness, dementia; Isidor. iii. 4, ap. Schilter.

WOOD, s. A forward, unsettled, and fiery person,
S. used like the E. designation Hotspur, pron. woodspur.

WOODENSDAY, s. Wednesday, Roxb. *?

WOED, pret. v. Waded.

WOODWALL, Wood WEELE, s. "Expl. a bird of
the thrush kind; rather perhaps a wood-lark"; Gl.
Sibb. It appears to be the green Woodpecker. See S.

I herde the jay and the throstell,
The maris menyd in his song,
The wodevalde farde as a bell
That the wode aboute me rung.
True Thomas, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 11.

"Farde is beryd, made a noise," in another MS., which
is certainly preferable. In the Gl. wodevalde is expl.

redbreast.

WODOISS, s. A savage.
The rowch woodroiss wald that bustouis bare,
Our growin gryaly and grym in effeir.
Mair awfull in all thing sawe I nevare
Bayth to walk, and to ward, as wethis in weir.
That dable felloun my spirt affrayt,
So servfull of fantasy.
Houndate, ii. 24. MS.

Here, as in Bann. MS. rowch, saw, wethis, are put for
rout, sall, withis, in S. Rep.

According to this reading, the original term most proba-
ibly is A.S. weade-wase, in pl. wade wesan, satyrs, fauns,
Gl. Aelfric, p. 56, (unfuel wittu synon.) from wudu, a wood.
The origin of wesan is uncertain.

This A.S. term seems to have been corr. into wode-
house, O.E., used in a similar sense.

"Those [actors] said above to have been on board the
city foyst, or galley, are called monstrous widdle men; others
are frequently distinguished by the appellation of green
men; and both of them were men whimsically attired and
disguised with drol masks, having large staves or clubs,
headed with cases of crackers. At the bottom of the
thirty-second plate is one of the

warriors, sail, withis, wude-wase,

a character very common
in pi.

The origin of wesan is uncertain.
Strutt's Sports, p. 282. This

term seems to have been corr. into wode-
house, O.E., used in a similar sense.

"Those [actors] said above to have been on board the
city foyst, or galley, are called monstrous widdle men; others
are frequently distinguished by the appellation of green
men; and both of them were men whimsically attired and
disguised with drol masks, having large staves or clubs,
headed with cases of crackers. At the bottom of the
thirty-second plate is one of the

s. WODS, adj. Let in wadset.

WOODWARD, s. Sense doubtful.

WOED, pret. v. Waded. V. WOODE.

WOFT, s. The woof in a web. V. WAFT.

Toward, mentioned by Holland, may signify servant;
Teut. dretel, a servant, a drudge, a slave; mediastinus,
Kilian.

WOSET, s. The same with Wadset, q. v.

WOSET, adj. Let in wadset.

WOODE, s. Sense doubtful.

WOFT, s. The woof in a web. V. WAFT.

WOI, s. To divide.

690

WOI

A fellown salt with out thai can begin;
Gert woid the ost in four parts about,
With wachys feyll, that no man suld wsche out.
Edit. 1648, Divided.

WOLEY, adv. Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 24.

He shal be wounded, I wys, woyley I wene.

WOE, s. Week. "Eueril wolh," every week.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, adj. Week.

WOE, adv. Weekly.

WOE, pret. Walked.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Week. "Eueril wolh," every week.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. "Eueril wolh," every week.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. "Eueril wolh," every week.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.

WOE, s. Wool.
WOLL, WOIL, s. A well.

WOLROUN, s.

I have ane wallitrag, ane worm, ane auld wobat carle,
A waistit wolroun, na worth the bot wardis to clatter.

Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 48.

In edit. 1508, it is crandoun, apparently the same with Crowdon, q. v. But wolroun appears preferable, because of the alliteration.

This word seems synon. with Culroun. It is well known that ɣ and u are frequently interchanged. Now Su.G. gal signifies testiculus, and Teut. rau-en, castrare. That gal was also written wall, is highly probable from the variety of similar terms, allied in signification; as Germ. sol, pleasure, luxury; Alem. welum, id. seil, voluptuous; Germ. wal-en, luxurious crescere, wela, amia. V. Walterious.

WOLV, w. a. To overturn.

WOMENTING, s. A vault. V. Vout.

To WOLTER, v. a. To turn over. See Sup.

Beware! we may be wolterit or we witt;
And lykways los our land, and libertie.

Mailand Poems, p. 162.

Teut. volter-en, volutare. V. Welter.

Wolter, s. An overturning; a change productive of confusion. See Sup.


In MS, penes auct. Walter. V. the v.

WOLVIN, WOIL, WOIL, part. pa. Woven.

WOLWAT, WOLWOUSS, *. Velvet.

WOLVIN, part. pa. Wearing.

WOMAN-MUCKLE, a$. Having the size of a woman.*?

WOMAN-HOUSE, s. The laundry. *?

WOMAN'S SONG. To Lay the Woman's Song,

"The king beheld that old, and thare-
For the loss of a husband, child, or lover. *?

Phatic phrase signifying to change mirth to sorrow,
Or that wallitrag, ane worm, ane auld wobat carle,
A waistit wolroun, na worth the bot wardis to clatter.

Humph, quoth the Deel, when he clipp'd the sow,
And the lady hyr leyff has tayn:
And went hyr hame till hyr wonnyng.

Sir Tristrem, p. 42, st. 67.


Humph, quoth the Deel, when he clipp'd the sow,
A great cry, and little woo.

S. Prov., "spoken of great pretences, and small performances."

"The king beheld that old,
Who was too bashful to announce in words that the purpose of his visit was to propose marriage.

S. Prov. It is all one, there is no difference. See Sup.

WOW, adj. Woolly.

WOODER, s. The dust of cotton or flax.

WOODIE, s. 1. Two or three willow twigs twisted together, used for binding the end of a broom or birch besom. 2. A halter for hanging a criminal.

TO CHEAT THE WOODIE, V. under Widdie. TO CHEAT-THE-WOODIE, s. One who has narrowly escaped from being hanged; usually applied to a person who is believed to deserve this punishment.

S. WHOEDE-CARL, s. The name of a pear. S. WOOD-ILL, WUDE-ILL, s. A disease to which black cattle are subject from eating some kind of herb, which makes them pass blood instead of urine. Syn. Muir-ill.

S. WOOD-LOUSE, s. A book-worm. S. WOODRIP, s. The Asperula Odorata, E. Woodruff.

S. WOORE-BAB, s. 1. The garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops, formerly worn by a young man who was too bashful to announce in words that the purpose of his visit was to propose marriage.
WOOLSTER, s. A wool-stapler. *.

WOOL-SWABS, s. A great bellyful. S.

WOOLSTER, s. A wool-stapler. S.

WOONE, part. pa. of the s. Win, to dry. Dried. S.

WOOSTER, s. A suitor; a wooer. S.

WOOZE, v. n. To distill. E.

WOP, s. A thread with which any thing is bound. S.

WOR, pret. Guarded; defended.

Word Wallace euir he folowit thaim so fast, Qhill in the houes he eirrit at the last; The yett he wor, qhill cumin was all the rout, Of Inglass and Scottis he held na man thairt.

WORLIN, WORLIN, s. A neck-cloth knit with the lover's knot, so as to abone rehersit, inuenting ane new factioun of his awin, quharethrow he wald be thocht singulare (as he is in deid) baith faith & religioun, tyl al the rest of thir factius men.

WOWLIN, s. A great bellyful. S.

WOR, s. A snarling ill-natured spider's web. *.

WORL, WORLIN, s. A puny and feeble creature. See S. Worlin wanworth, I warn thee it is written, Thou skyland skarth, thou has the hurle behind. See Sup.

WORL, WORLIN, s. The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs, Weel knotted on their garten.—Burns, iii. 126.

WORM, s. 1. An old name for a serpent; often one of a monstrous size. 2. A designation given by old people to the toothache. 3. The hungry worms, the gnawings of hunger.

WORM-MONTH, s. The month of July.

WORM-WEB, WORM-WAB, WORM-WAB, s. A bugbear, &c. V.

WORN, s. 1. A snarling ill-natured spider's web. *.

WORRY-COW, WORRY-CARL, WORRY-CARL, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW.

WORRY-COW, WORRY-COW, s. A bugbear, &c. V.

WORRY-DRAWER, WORRY-DRAWER, s. A bugbear, &c. V.

WORRY-DRAWER, WORRY-DRAWER, s. A bugbear, &c. V.

WORRY, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW. To worry, v. a. To strangle.

WORRYOURIS, s. pl. Warriors.

WORRYOURIS, s. pl. Warriors. Thai waith out worryouris, with wapannis to wald.

WORTH, s. 1. An old name for a serpent; often one of a monstrous size. *.

WORTH; WORTH; WORTH, WORTH; WORTH, s. A snarling ill-natured spider's web. *.

WOROSHIP, WOROSHIP, WOROSHIP, WOROSHIP, s. A snarling ill-natured spider's web. *.

WORSET, WORSETT, s. Corr. of E. worsted. This is still the vulgar pronunciation, S. See Sup.

WORST, WORST, s. A large coarse pear. *.

WORSTING, WORSTING, WORSTING, WORSTING, s. A large coarse pear. *.

WORSTING, WORSTING, WORSTING, WORSTING, s. A large coarse pear. *.

WORRY, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW. To worry, v. a. To choke; to be suffocated.

WORRY, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW. To worry, v. a. To choke; to be suffocated.

WORRYOURIS, s. pl. Warriors. Thai waith out worryouris, with wapannis to wald.

WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW.

WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW.

WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW.

WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW.

WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, WOBBLE, s. A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRY-COW.
when as swyne worthe up the graues?"  K. James's Daemonologie, p. 124.

" I wroote or wrote, as a swyne dothe;" Palsgrave.

From A.S. wroth-an, versare rostro, " to roote, as the swine doth, to digge or turne up;" Somner. Lancash. to wroote. Belg. wroot-ten, wrooten.

WORT, v. impers. Become; corr. from Worth, q. v. S. To WORT, v. a. To waste any article, particularly of food; to be prodigal of it, so as to put it to disuse. *?.

WORTH, adj. A small-featured, and hard-looking person.

When as swine wroote.

worth, become; corr. from that which is literally crooked to what is morally so. From A.S. wroth-an, versare rostro, " to roote, as the swine doth;" Palsgrave. But its primary signification is curvatura, flexio; being a play on the designation of this Geffrey, in the second line. A.S. wroth-an, versare rostro, " to roote, as the swine doth;" Palsgrave. But its primary signification is curvatura, flexio; being a play on the designation of this Geffrey, in the second line.

worthless; not good; of no value; 2. It worthis, v. imp. Become; corr. from Worth, q. v. S. To WORT, v. a. To become; part. pa. wouthe; wouthe.

And sum of thaim nedis but fail
With pluch and barow for to get
And othyr serv craftis, their mete.
Swa that thair armyng sall worth aud;
And sall be rottyn, stroyt, and sould.

Barbour, xix. 175. MS.

And he for wo wyele ner worthit to weide.

Wallace, i. 437. MS.

Of Troiane wemen the myndis worth agast.

Douglas, Virgil, 149, 23.

So clappis the breith in breitisis with mony pant,
Qubil in thare thare drothiis the aynd worth skant.

Ibid. 134, 17.

This ilk Nius, worthin proude and gay.

And baldare of his chance sa with him gone,
Ane vthir takill assayit he anone.

Ibid. 291, 20.


2. It worthit, v. imp. It becomes, Him worthit, it was necessary for him, &c.

Thir angrys may I ne mar drey,
And seyd, " For Cristes rode,
And gif he nykis you with nay,
Tharfor and vnlaw." Quon.  Attach, c. 80. V. UNLAW.

3. Trouble; fatigue; used obliquely.

Tristrem with Hodain,
A wilde he segleh;
In on erthe house thai layn,
Ther hadde thai joie y-nough,
Etenes, bi old dayn
Had wrought it with outen wouch.

Sir Tristrem, p. 149. st. 17.

i. e. " Giants, in ancient days, had erected it without any difficulty."

4. Wo, mischief; in a physical respect.

The wyis wroght uther grete wandreth and wouch.

Wirkand woundis full wyde, with wapnis of were.

Gawan and Gol. iii. 5.

Heare expr. wouch as used by R. Brunne, "wo, grief, affliction, harm." In p. 129, the only place I have marked, it occurs as a v.

Geoffry of Manndeule to fele wrouh he wouch,
The deuelle yald him his while, with an arowe on him slouh.

i. e. "to great wrath he waxed." The writer seems to play on the designation of this Geoffrey, in the second line. A.S. wo, woh, wough, woud, perversitas, pravitas, error. But its primary signification is curvature, flexio; being transferred from that which is literally crooked to what is morally so. Wo, woh, wough, wo, are also used adjectively; pravus, perversus. They also signify, crooked, distorted; curvus, tortus. Wouch, in the quotation, sense 1., may indeed be viewed as an adj.

From woh, in its literal sense, are formed, woh-fotade, having distorted feet, woh-handede, &c.; in its metaphorical, woh-dom, unjust judgment, woh-full, full of iniquity, &c. Woge gemeta, unjust measures.

Ial. ei, is moral significet, a sudden or unexpected calamity; valk, misery.

To WOUCH, v. n. To bork. Wouch, s. The bark of a dog - S.
To WOULD, v. a. To void; to evacuate. *?

WOUNDED, pret. Waded.

Out of the myre full smertlie at he woude;
And on the wall he clame full haistely
Was maid about, and all with stants dry.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

Wod is the imperf. of A.S. wad-an, vadere, ire. See S.

WOUNF, WOUF, s. The wolf, S.
The wouf and tod with sighing spent the day,
Their sickly stomacks scanner'd at the pret.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 498.

"Ye have given the wouf the wedder to keep?" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 82.

To WOUFF, WOUF, v. n. To bark, S. See Sup.

Su.G. wulf-a, lulare, to cry as a wolf, from wulf, a wolf.
The common pron. of wolf, S. wouf, nearly approaches to that of the S. Belg. guyv-en, to howl as a dog.

To Wow, s. n. To howl, Moray.
—The wolf wou'd hideous on the hill,
Yowlin' frae glack to brae.

Jameson's Popular Ball, i. 234.

WOUK, pret. Watched.
The quethir ilk nycht him selwyn wouk,
And his rest apon dayis touk.
Barbour, ii. 552, MS.

Till ner mydnycht a wach on thaim he set;
Him self wouk well qhiuhl he tbe fy' sa rys.
Wallace, vii. 476, MS.

WOUK, WOUKE, s. A week, S.B. ook. See Sup.

Tristrem's schip was yare;
He asked his benisoun;
The haven he gan out fare,
It hight Carlioun:
Niven woukes, and mare,
He hobbled up and down
A winde to wil him bare,
To a stede ther him was boun.

Sir Tristrem, p. 75. st. 4.

—All the folk off thair ost war
Refreshyt weill, ane wouk or mar.
Barbour, xiv. 132. MS.

O.E. writers also used this term.

Unto Kyngeston the first wouke of May
Com S. Dunstan, upon a Sonenday.

R. Brune, p. 37.

Wormius observes that, even before the introduction of Christianity, the Gothic nations divided time by weeks; using for distinction Runic letters, Fast. Dan. Lib. i. c. 15.


A.S. wunc, wic, wic, id. Dan. uge, age, anciently wiha, wiku. Seren. views Moes.G. wi, ordo, as the origin of the terms denoting a week.

WOULD, pret. v. to Will. 1. Used by most of our old writers for should, like will for shall. 2. At times used for must.

S.

WOUN, adj. Woolen.

WOUND.

With that come girdand in greif ane woun grym Sire.
With stout contenance and stare he stude thame beforene.

This seems the pret. of A.S. wand-an, vereri, to dread; to be afraid; used for forming a superlative. Wond, veritus est, Lye; q. frightfully grim. Hence, most probably the provincial term, South of E., "woundy, very great!"

WOUNDER, WONDIR, adv. Wonderfully.
The meen sessoun this Anchoise the prince,
In th' ane wounder grene vale ful of sence
Soulls inclusit.—

Doug. Virgil, 189, 6.

694

WOWN, adj. Wound.

A.S. wundor, miraculum, is often used adverbially, in the ablat. woundrum; as woundrum faest, surprisingly firm; woundrum fagier, wonderfully fair.

WOUNDRING, s. A monster; a prodigy.

Before the portis and first jwisi of hel
Lamentacions, and wraikful Thochtis feli
Thare lugeing had, and therat duiulsis eik—

W. Balter Discord that woundring maiast cruel,
Wompit and buskit in ane bludy bend,
With snakis hung at eevry hars end.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 2.

A.S. woundrum, admiration. Wondor itself signifies a prodigy; ostentum.

WOURSUM, WORSUM, s. Purulent matter, S. pron. worsum. See Sup.

This wretchit mennis fleche, that is his fade,
And drinkis woursum, and that lopperite blude.


O quhat manere of torment cal ye thys!
Droppand in woursum and fyth, laythlie se
So miserabil embracing, thus wise he
Be lang procis of dede can thaym slay.

Ibid. 299, 47.

Rudd. derives it from A.S. worms, wyrmus, pus, tabes; wyrmios, putridus, wyrmis-an, putreascere. Perhaps rather from A.S. wyr, pus, (Fenn. weri, Sw. war, worus, id.) and sum as denoting quality.

WOUSPES, s. A WOSPE.

WOUSTOUR, s. A boaster. V. VOISTARE.

WOUT, s. Countenance; aspect.
To the lordly on loft that lufly can lout,
Salust the bauder bern, with ane blith wou.
V. Vulf.

Ganeus and Gol. iv. 22.

To WOW, v. a. To woo or make love to.
Robeyens Jok come to wow our Jynny
On our feist-evin quhen we wer ferow.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.

That this is from A.S. wog-an, nubere, appears from the use of wogere, procus, amasius, a wooer, a suitor; S. wowar. Seren. thinks that E. woo has primarily signified the lamentation of love-sick swains, as being nearly the same with Sw. woa-a sig; queri, lamentari.

To WOW, v. n. To howl. V. under WOUF.

WOW, interj. 1. Denoting admiration or surprise. 2. Expressive of grief. 3. Expressive also of gratification.

On the wanderand spretis, wow, thou cryis,
It semys ane man war manglit, theron list luke.

V. Vow.

Doug. Virgil, Pro! 158, 57.

To WOW, v. n. To wave; to beckon.

S.

WOW, adj. In some degree deranged; half-mad. S.

WOWFISH, adj. Approaching to derangement.

S.

WOWFNESS, s. The state of being wowf.

S.

WOWN, s. Wont; custom.

—Nere in that land
Than wes a yhowman by duellant,
That wes cald Twyname Lowrysown;
He wes thowles, and had in

Wyntown,

E. Yowlin' frae glack to brae.

To a stede ther him was boun.

That this is from A.S. wand-an, vereri, to dread; to be afraid; used for forming a superlative. Wond, veritus est, Lye; q. frightfully grim. Hence, most probably the provincial term, South of E., "woundy, very great!"

Thus Alem. woun-en, manere, (whence Germ. wohn-en, habitare,) occurs with the prefix, ki-wounen, solent, ki-wounin, solito. Hence also unionakeite, consuetudo, wone, mos. The transition is very natural. For what is habitat or habitation is merely permanence in a place. And what is custom or wow, but permanency in a thing?
W R A

WOWNE, adj. Wont; accustomed.
—A gret ecleps wes of the sowne: Thare-for folk, that wes not wowne 
To se swilk a want, as thai saw thare 
Abaysyd of that sycht thai ware. 
—Wyntoun, viii. 37, 72.

To WOWT, v. a. To vault; to arch.
WRA, s. “Company; society,” Rudd. 
Sathanie, the clepe I Pluto infernalle, 
Prince in that dolorus den of wo and pane, 
Not God thereon, but gretest wrath of all. 
To name the God, that war ane manifest lee, 
Set thuo to Vulcane haue ful grete resembling; 
And art sum time the minister of thundring; 
Or sum blynd Cyclopes, of the laithly wra, 
Thou art bot Jouis smyth in the fire blawing, 
And dirk furnace of perpetuall Ethna. 

From “Fr. fray, sperma piscium, [fal. frae, semen] whence the E. fray or from the A.S. wraeth, grez,” Rudd. 
Su.G. wraeth signifies a herd of swine.

To WRAPPE, v. n. Apparently to wriythe, as synon. 

To WRABBE, v. n. To crawl about. Rudd., more properly, to move in a slow undulating manner, like a worm; to wriggle; S. warble, wurble; as, to wurble in or out. It is sometimes used actively, as to warble, or wurble, one’s self out, to get out of confinement of any kind by a continuation of twisting motions. About his palpis, but fere, as thare modyr, 
The twa twynnys small childer yng, 
Sportand ful tyto gan do wrabil and hing. 
—Doug. Virgil, 266, 1.

Warple is used in the same sense, S.B.
At greedly glade, or warpling on the green, 
She ‘clipst them a,’ and gar’d them look like frye, 
That is to say, the Goddis wrak and ire. 
—Ross’s Helenore, p. 17.

Teut. wrabel-en, Belg. wervel-en, Mor. warbling, in orbem cito agere; whence 
It seems to be the same word that is elsewhere written 
Warbling, warble, wurble; as, to wurble out. 

WRACHIS, Doug. Virgil, V. WRATH.

WRACK, s. For its different senses, V. WRAK.

WRACK, s. Dog’s grass; Triticum repens. *?

To WRACK, v. n. To clear up. E.

WRACK-BOX, s. The oval vesicle full of air growing on some species of sea-weed. 

WRAIGHTLY, adv. 
The verray cause of his come I knew notghy the cace, 
But woudir warightly he wroght, and all as of were. 
—Gewan and Gol. i. 13.

“Untowardly,” Pink. But it may signify, wretchedly, from A.S. wraeccu, wretched; or rather strangely, from wreccce, peregre, “on pilgrimage, in a strange country, farre from home;” Somner.

WRAIK, WRAK, s. 1. Revenge; vengeance. 
O Turnus, Turnus, ful hard and beyn wurak 
And sorowful vengeance yit sal the ouertaik. 
—Doug. Virgil, 228, 44.

2. Anger; wrath.
For paciently the Goddis wurak, him thocht, 
Schev that by fate Enee was thiddir brocht. 

3. Destruction; wrek, E. 
Myre wreksys synardy has oure-tayne 
Of Goddis lkyng this Bretayne; 

WR A

Quhen Peychts warrayd it stoutly, 
And wan of it a gret party; 
Syne the Romanys tryblute gate 
Of Bretayne.——— 
—Wyntoun, i. 13, 27.

It is sometimes written warach.
“To make any publick dispute I thought it not safe, being myself alone, and fearing, above all evils, to be the occasion of any division, which was our certain warach.” 
Bailie’s Lett. i. 132.

4. As denoting one who threatens or brings vengeance or destruction.
This vengeabul warak, in sic forme changit thus, 
Euin in the face and visage of Turnus 
Can fle, and flat, and made him for to growe, 
Scho soundis so with mony hiss and how. 

This is spoken of one of the Furies,— 
Clepit to surname Dire, wilkit as fyre, 
That is to say, the Goddis warak and ire. 
—Ibid. 445, 30.

This seems to determine the origin of E. wretch, as properly denoting one who is the object of vengeance.
A.S. wrec, wraec, wraec, Belg. wraek, wilt, vindicta. 
S.B. wrecce, an, Sibylla. 

Wraith, Wrayth, Wraitheth, Wreth, s. Properly, an apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the vulgar to be seen before, or soon after death, S. V. Gl. Sibb. A. Bor. id. also swarth. 

This goddess than furth of ane bois clode 
In liknes of Enee did schape and schroude 
Ane vode figure, but streuch or curage bald, 
The quhilk wounderus monstoure to behald. 

With Troiane wappinnis and armour grathis sche,— 
Sic lik as, that thay say, in duiers placis 
The warthis walkis of goistis that ar dede. 
—Doug. Virgil, 341, 42.

Thiddir went this wraith or schado of Enee. 
—Imago, Virg. 

Ibid. 342, 21.

Nor yit nane vane wrethis nor gaistis quent 
Thy chare constreint bakwart for to went. 
—Ibid. 339, 15.

It seems to be the same word that is elsewhere written 
Warthis, from the similarity of c and t in MSS. 
And were not his expert mait Sibylla 
Taucht him thay war bot vode gaistis all tha, 
But any bodisy, as waunderand warachys waist, 
He had apoune thame ruschit in grete baist. 
—Ibid. 178, 27.

Mr. Tookie this, vappur, as synon, with ruch, rakh, 
Justly commending Rudd, for not altering the text. 
But how can the learned writer excuse himself for using this liberty with respect to wrethis, Doug. Virgil, 339, 15.; warthis, 341, 42.; and wraith, 342, 21.; which he alters to wrethis, wraekis, and wraegh? 
V. Divers. Purley, II. 389.

“Phi. And what meant these kindes of spirit, when they appeare in the shadow of a person newly deade, or to die, to his friends?”

“Epi. When they appeare vpon that occasion, they are called Wraithes in our language: Amongst the Gentiles the diuell used that much, to make them believe that it was some good spirit that appeared to them then, either to forewarne them of the death of their friend, or else to discover unto them the will of the defunct, or what was the way of his slaughter; as it is written in the booke of the histories prodigiouis.” 

“The wrath, or spectral appearance, of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scottish superstition. Nor is it unknown in our sister kingdom. See the
WRAI

This word is used in the same sense, A. Bor. Petch, synon.; only it seems restricted to "the apparition of a person living."
Gl. Grose.
2. The term is sometimes used, but improperly, to denote a spirit supposed to preside over the waters.
The wraiths of angry Clyde complain.
Levis's Tales of Wonder, No. I.
Hence the designation, water-wraith, S.
Scarcce was he gane, I saw his ghost,
It vanish'd like a shriek of sorrow;
Thrice did the water-wraith ascend,
And gave a doleful groan thro' Yarrow.
Ridson's S. Songs, i. 155.
"I believe gin ye had seen me than (for it was just i' the glomin) staikin about like a hallen shaker, you would ha' taen me for a water-wraith, or some gruous ghast.
The wraith of a living person does not, as some have supposed, indicate that he shall die soon. Although in all cases viewed as a premonition of the disembodied state; the season, in the natural day, at which the spectre makes its appearance, is understood as a certain presage of the time of the person's departure. If seen early in the morning, it forejades that he shall live long, and even arrive at old age; if in the evening, it indicates that his death is at hand.
Rudd. says, "F. ab A.S. wraith-an, infestare." Other conjectures have been thrown out, that have no greater probability. I have sometimes thought that the term might be allied to Su.G. rea, genius loci, whence Stoeroc, a Nereid, a Nymph. In Dalekarlia, as Ihre informs us, (vo. Ras.) spectres are to this day called raunden. But I rather incline to deduce it from Mooes. G. woard-jan, A.S. weard-an, Alem. wuert-jen, custodire; as the apparition, called a wraith, was supposed to be that of one's guardian angel. A.S. woard, Isl. war, Alem. Germ. waert, all signify a guardian, a keeper. Now the use of wraith, S.B. shews that the letters have been transposed, in one or other of the terms; so that the original pronunciation may have been ward, or waert.
When the maid informed the disciples, that the apostle Peter was standing before the gate of the house in which they were assembled, they said, "It is his angel?" Acts, xii. 13. This exactly corresponds to the idea still entertained by the vulgar. If literally rendered, in our language, it would be, "It is his wraith, i.e. his guardian angel. For the notion, that every one had a tutelar angel, who sometimes appeared in his likeness, was not peculiar to the Jews, but received by the ancient Persians, by the Saracens, and by many other Gentile nations. V. Wolf. Cur. Philol. in loc.
Wraith, s.
The younger soch wond upon land weir neir, Richt solitar beneth the buss and breir, Quhyle on the corns and wraith of harching men, As outlaws do, scho maid an easy fen.
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 144.
Wraith, adj. Wroth.
And in his sleip wid wraith, in everie place Hyr semy cruell Knee gan hir chace.
Wraithily, adv. Furiously.
Wallace was grawt quhen hes tic tary saw.
Sumpart amowet, wraithily till it he went,
696
WRANG, s. 1. Wrong; S.

WRANGIS, WRAYNGIS, adj. 1. Wrong; not proper.

Wryssl, Wryssliss, adj. Wrysslis, Wrysslis, adj. 1. Wrong; used to denote violence in a metaph. sense. *?

WRATACK, fi. A dwarf, S.B.

WRATTIE, s. A wrat. S.

WRAP-RASCAL, 7b WRAPLE, 2. Used to denote violence in a metaph. sense. *?

WRATE, v. a. To croun him King bot wyse of the parlyment, For thai wyst nocht gyff Scotland wald consent. Wyss men said, Nay, it war bot derysioun, And in the twentyd yere we wrate.— Of his kynrik the twentyd yere He deyd, and wes brought on bere.

Wyntown, ix. 10. 44.

To WRATCH, WRETCH, v. n. To become niggardly, S. V. RICH, v.

WRAT-CRACK, v. To wrack. S.

WRATEG, v. a. To fatigue one’s self; to over­strain by any kind of exertion. S.

WRATEG, v. a. Apparenly, died.

Wraeyth, wraeth, wrate, s. 1. Writing. 2. In reference to play, used to denote a bad or false strain by any kind of exertion. *?

WRATEG, v. a. Wrongfully; unjustly. *?

WRATEG, v. a. Wrongly; unjustly. 2. Injurious. 3. Used to denote violence in a metaph. sense. *?

WRATEG, v. a. Not proper; unjust. 2. Injurious. 3. Not in the exercise of reason; insane.

WRATEG, v. a. To injure; to wrong.—To WRANG one’s self. To be guilty of falsehood or perjury. S.

WRATEGOUSLY, adv. Wrongfully; unjustly.

WRATEGIS, WRAYNGIS, s. pl. “The ribs or floor timbers of a ship; Fr. coarongus, id.” Rudd.

The talloned burdis kest ane pikky low.

The talloned burdis kept ane picklow.

Upblish ouerloft, hetschis, wranges, and how.

Thare cabillis now, and thare hede towis reparis.

And gan to forge newlie wrayngis and aris.

Ibid. 153, 7.

To WRAPLESS, v. a. To entangle; to warp, S.B.

To Nory’s heart began to cool full fast,

Vegetation, as applied to pulse, to cleanse them from the husks, Loth.; pron. also REE, q. v.

This is distinguished from riddling; as in the latter operation, every thing is allowed to pass through the sieve except the straw. By the way, I may remark that, although Skinner naturally enough deduces A.S. wræt, a sieve, from hræt-an, to sift, whence Germ, hriddel, signifes to sift, whence Germ, hriddel, signifes to sift, whence Fr. hirondelle, or hriddel, signifes to sift, whence Fr. hirondelle, or hirondelle, signifes to sift; q. departed this life. V. WRAK.*?

To WRAPLESSNESS, s. The state of being wary. S.

To WRECK, s. A vessel; the roots of weeds gathered from arable land, piled up to be carried off or burnt. V. WRAK. S.

To WREDE, s. A wretch. V. WRIE.

To WREE, s. An instrument for cleansing grain, by separating that which is shelled from what retains the husks, Loth.; pron. also REE, q. v.

To WREE, s. To separate shelled from unshelled grain. As applied to pulse, to cleanse them from the sand, Loth.

This is distinguished from riddling; as in the latter operation, every thing is allowed to pass through the sieve except the straw. By the way, I may remark that, although Skinner naturally enough deduces A.S. hræt, a sieve, from hræt-an, to sift, whence barbour, to sift, whence Ger., barton, to sift, whence Fr. borton, to sift; q. departed this life. V. WRAK.*?

To WRAIL, WRELE, s. n. To wriggle, turn about,” Rudd.

This would seem to resemble dael, bridach, or crusteacan; both, according to Shaw, signifying a dwarf.

VOL. II. 697
To WRY, WRYE, v. a. To turn; to twist.

Now the le scheyt, and now the luf thay shalck,
Set in ane fang, and throw the ra abake
Bayth to and fra, al dyd thare nokkys wry.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 17.

Wrie is used by Chaucer in a similar sense.

This Phibus gan awayward for to wren;
Him thought his woful herte brast atwo.
Manciple T. v. 17211.

"To turn, to incline;" Tyrwhitt.

A.S. wry-an, tender.

Aelc gesceatt wriagan with his geoyndes;
Omnis creature tendit juxta ejus naturam; Boet. v. 23.

To wrye is used by James I.

So toter qhilium did sche it to wrye,
There was bot yyme and rycht downward bye;
And sum were eke that fallyng had sore.
King's Quair, v. 13.

This is a description of the wheel of fortune.

A.S. to-towill-an, signifying detorquere; perhaps we may rather trace the term to writh-an, than to wry-an.

To WRY, v. a. To cover; to conceal. See Sup.

This seems to be the meaning in the following passage, rather than, oppose, contradict, as exp. by Rudd.

—— Quha sa vehement fyre
Draif from thare schippis thus wise birnand shire?
The dede is aul for to beleif or wry,
Bot the memor remains perpetually.

Doug. Virgil, 276, 44.

It is used by Chaucer in the literal sense.

He is ay angry as is a pissemire,
Though that he have all that he can desire,
Though I him wrie a-night, and make him warm.
Sompnour's T. v. 7409.

A.S. wry-an, wri-an, wryg-an, tegere, operiere, celeare, ascenderre.

WRIBLE, s. A quaver, the act of warbling; also written wrible.

Throw the moist air dois snow quhyte swannis fe—
Wele sounding wriebis throw thare throttis lang.


Alem. uererb-en, vertere, Teut. uervel-en, to twirl, literally, to turn round. V. WRABLE.

WRIDE, s. A writhing of snow.

S.

WRIDY, adj. Forming wreaths.

S.

WRIG, s. 1. The youngest or feeblest bird in a nest, S.
2. A weak or puny child, or the youngest of the family, S.

A.Bor. reckling seems to be a derivat., q. wrigle, It signifies "an unhealthy child, pig, or lamb; (also,) the nestling, or smaller bird in a nest;" Wreckle is evidently the same; "the least animal in a brood or litter;" Gl. Grose.

The origin may be Isl. warg, an exile. V. WALLIDRAG.

WRIGGLE, s. V. WINDSKEW.

To WRIGGLE, v. a. To wrestle; to struggle.

S.

WRIGHT, s. 1. A joiner. 2. The general designation for any workman, one by whom any thing is framed. It is evidently from wryg-an, to work.

To WRIK, n. a. To wrec; to avenge, King Hart.

A.S. wrig-an, id.

WRING, s. Deformity; blemish.

S.

WRINGLE, s. A writhing motion, S.B. either allied to E. wriggle, or to the following word. V. also WRINKLIT.

WRINK, WRYNK, s. 1. A turning or winding.

Als fele wrenchis and tunrnis can sche mak,
As doth the swallow with his plumes blak,
Fleand and seirand swiflethe thare and here.

Doug. Virgil, 426, 53.

2. A trick; a fraud; a subterfuge, as synon. with wyle.
Pardorian getis no cheretic,
Withoth that we deaiit it,
Amanis the wywis with wrenkis and wylis;
As all my merrellen men begyllis
Be our fair fals flattery.

Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 68.

Now ar noocht thee mayst trystly trow the ferde;
Weltth is away, and wit is worthin wrenkis.

Ballade, 1508, S.P.R. iii. 133.

wraken, part. pa.
wraken, s.
wraken, wroik, s.
wraken.

Ad. 1. Writing, as contrasted with verbal comm­

ication;

Wrenke. R. Brunne, p. 58.

A.S. wrence, wrence, frus, dolus, stratagema. Isl. reinki,

fraudentus. The source is Teut. rancch-en, renck-en, to

bend, to turn. Hence wrink primarily, as we have seen,

denotes a winding. Teut. renck, rencke, is used in both

senses; lexus, flexio, flexus viarum; also, fallacia, astutia;

Germ. raenk. Hence.

WRINKLIT, part. adj. Intricate, having many turnings.

Sa, as thay say, vmquhile the hous in Crete,

Hate Labyrinthus, with mony went and strete,

Sa, as thay say, umquhil the hous in Crete,

Wroik.

Doug. Virgil, 147, 20.

This same labyrinth is elsewhere described as

Full of wrinklit overturndail saist.

Ibid. 163, 22.

WRITE, s. 1. Writing, as contrasted with verbal commu­ni­cation; Writ, any thing written. 2. Used as expressing
the size of the hand-writing.

Grit, Big, or Muckle write, round text.

WRITER, s. An attorney, S.

I have been at drunken writers' feasts. — Burns, i. 189.

WRITHE, s. The designation of a sow. S.

WRUOK, Wrook, s. A place in which cattle, &c, may rest
and be sheltered, now commonly called

The same with O.E. wylen.

I suspect that it rather signifies an enclosure, wrae, S.B.

V. Ray.

WROK, s. Spite; revenge.

—– Saturnus get Juno,

Can that of wrath and malice nearer ho,

Nor satisfyt of her auld furie nor wroik,

Has send adoun unto the Troiane nauy

Iris ——

Doug. Virgil, 148, 3.

WROKEN, part. pa. Revenged.

It wyll my mind assuage, for to be wroken
On hir quham by Troy birut is and doun brokin.

Doug. Virgil, 58, 35.

From A.S. wraec-an, ulcisci.

699
Y consonant corresponds to A.S. G before a vowel. This has generally in S. been printed ð, from the resemblance of the A.S. letter to the form of the Roman g, although there is not the least affinity as to power. Sibb. has observed, that "the printers having no such character in their fonts,—substituted ð in many of the early printed books," whence, "in the sixteenth century, it came to be written in its short form, or without a tail, and at last, in more instances from one, to be pronounced as if it actually had been s or z."

But this, I apprehend, must not entirely be laid to the charge of our typographers, but perhaps primarily to the inaccuracy, if not, in some instances, to the ignorance of the writers or copyists of MSS., who, in writing the A.S. g, did not properly distinguish it in form from the long s, or ã. V. Macpherson's Rules for reading Wyntoun's Chronicle.

This being a gross corruption, which can serve no end but to mislead or perplex the reader, it is uniformly rejected in this Dictionary, even where the language quoted has been printed in this manner. There can be no objection to this change, that would not be equally valid against the correction of any other error in orthography. For antiquity can never sanction absurdity.

Sibb. has justly remarked, that in some of the most ancient MS. copies of Wyntoun's Chronicle, and Barbour's Bruce, the words year, yearn, young, &c. are written yhear, yhearn, ything, &c. which ascertains the pronunciation beyond a doubt. This holds true, at least, in a variety of instances.

He also observes, that the power of the A.S. g, in the instances referred to, "was uniformly gh." That it was so, is probable. We have not sufficient evidence for ascertaining this without limitation. G, in the same connexion, is aspirated in Belg. V. Sewel's Nether-Dutch Dictionary, p. 3. This seems to be the reason why Kilian writes the prefix ghe, as ghe-uer, certus, ghe-ueer, arma, &c. But in Germ., before e and i, it is pron. as y consonant. G also, the seventh letter of the Moes.G., being entirely different from the third, which is written precisely as the Gr. Gamma, seems to have been pronounced as y consonant. Thus Gr. wâ is written by Ulphilas goto, wodan, gud-daiol, wodas gudas, &c. The Northern writers, in rendering this letter, use j, which has the sound of y.

Rudd. observes that "it is very ordinary with old authors to prefix y or i to verbs, participles, and verbal nouns, for ornament or the verse's sake: which they have done in imitation of the Anglo-Saxons, who made the same use of their ge, afterwards changed into y or i."

But, as far as I have observed, scarcely any of our writers have adopted this mode, except the Bishop of Dunkeld: and it is certainly foreign to our dialect of the Goth.; in which there is hardly a vestige of any prefix, similar to that of the A.S., having been used.

There seems to be no necessity for particularizing these words; as, in most instances, the only thing that distinguishes them from common E. is the use of this prefix. Doug. uses ybaik for baken, ybe for be, yhiered for buried, ybore for born, ybound for bound, ybrokin for broken, &c. Any that deserve particular attention, will be found under the letter I.

It may be added, that, in the south of S., y consonant is prefixed to a variety of words which are elsewhere pronounced without it; as yail for ache, yailer, an ear of corn, yield, age, for eild, yill for ale, yesh, hiccup, for eesh, S.B. &c. &c. This must be attributed to the connexion of the southern counties with the Anglo-Saxons; as y, in this form, is merely the vestige of A.S. ge prefix. It is not so easy to account for the use of this consonant, in some instances, in Banffs, and Buchan.

Y, in the Buchan dialect, is often prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel; as, Yaffu for awful, Yawins for awins, the beards of corn, &c. It is also introduced between the initial consonant and a vowel; V. Tyauve, v. &c. S.

Y.A, YHA, adv. Yea, yes, Moray.

He said, "Thir V ar fast command:

"Thai are weller neer now at our hand.

"Si is ther ony help at the?"

"For we sail sone assaillyt be."

"Ya Schyr,' he said, 'all that I may.'

Barbour, vi. 618. MS.

"Ya wilt thou?" said Wallace, "then tak thee that."

Jameson's Popul. Ball, i. 175.


YAA, adv. Yes, Shetl. V. YA, YHA.

To Yaag, v. a. To importune incessantly.

YAAGER, v. A travelling pedler, &c. V. YAGGER.

YAAAL, interj. Expressive of defiance. V. YAIL.

To YABBLE, v. n. 1. To gabble, Fife. 2. To scold; to speak in an ill-natured style. 3. To be querulous.

YABBOK, s. A chattering talkative person.

YABLE, adj. Able; old pronunciation of South of S. S. To YACK, v. n. To talk precipitately and indiscriminately.

YACKUZ, s. A person who yacks, or talks thick.

YACKLE, s. A grinder; a double tooth.

YAD, s. A piece of bad coal, which becomes a white ashly lump in the fire, Fife; Gaist, synon.

YAD, YAUD, s. 1. A mare, South of S. 2. Properly, an old mare, S.; in Yorks. it signifies a horse; E. jade, a worn-out-horse, A. Bor. yaud. Suppos i war ane and yaid aver, Schott furth our cleuchs to squishe the clevir, I wald at Youl be housit and stald.

YAD, YAUD, s. 1. A mare, South of S. 2. Properly, an old mare, S.; in Yorks. it signifies a horse; E. jade, a worn-out-horse, A. Bor. yaud. Suppos i war ane and yaid aver, Schott furth our cleuchs to squishe the clevir, I wald at Youl be housit and stald.

YAD, YAUD, s. 1. A mare, South of S. 2. Properly, an old mare, S.; in Yorks. it signifies a horse; E. jade, a worn-out-horse, A. Bor. yaud. Suppos i war ane and yaid aver, Schott furth our cleuchs to squishe the clevir, I wald at Youl be housit and stald.

YAD, YAUD, s. 1. A mare, South of S. 2. Properly, an old mare, S.; in Yorks. it signifies a horse; E. jade, a worn-out-horse, A. Bor. yaud. Suppos i war ane and yaid aver, Schott furth our cleuchs to squishe the clevir, I wald at Youl be housit and stald.
"If wads were yade, beggars wad ride;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 42, i. e. wishes, or would be's. Kelly gives it otherwise; "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride!"

Lyce observes, on the E. word, that a horse of twelve years old or above is called yale, from yad or yada, which denotes the failure of the teeth; Add. Jun. Ætym. Himenjodijr, is rendered, equi solis, in the Voluspa; from himen, heaven, and jod, which, I apprehend, is the word 'that properly signifies offspring. Teut. yade denotes a male or female, properly among birds. Silh. views the word as formed from the v. to go; yaid, or yede, signifying gone, spent, or wasted." Chron. S.P. i. 340.

Yad, s. Apparently, one who drives an old mare.

This is one of the terms used by Dunbar in his Flying. Mutton dryner, girul ryvar, yad skynvar, foul fell thee. Evergreen, ii. 60.

From Yad, q. v. and perhaps Su.G. skynvar, to drive.

YAD, YAUD, s. A thread which has been let over one of the reel-spokes, in the act of reeling.

To YADDLE, v. n. To contend. V. YED. S.


YAFFING, YAIL, YALE, YAIK, YAICK, YAIK, v. n.

"If a salmon, troutes, or the frye of anie fisch of the sea, or of the fresh waters ascends and descends; that ilk hecke of the salmon, troutes, or the frye of anie fisch of the sea coast, sometimes by nets and cobles, called a yare, or small inclosures, gathered from the tide water mark, about four feet in breadth, and their nets, and are often very successful in taking the smaller fishe, such as herrings, gurnies or sprats, sparlings or smelts, small whittings, haddocks, sea trouts and eels." P. Allos, Clackmann. Statist. Acc. xviii. 597.

There seems scarcely any reason to doubt that yare, yar, is radically one with E. wear, a dam in a river, fish-yard or taking fish;" Baillie, also, expl. "a net of twigs to catch fish." This is from A.S. waer, wer, piscina, septum, piscatorium, piscium capiendorum et custodienorum locus; "a place or engine for catching and keeping of fish;" Somner. Isl. fishever, fiskever, id. (piscina, G. andr.) Franc. waere, Belg. wijer.

Yair, s. The act of barking.

To YAIK, YACK, v. n. To ache, S.A.


"Oyle is profitabill aganis gret labouris of the boddy, for as the A. Saxons called a wear wardjan, wardian, is to be observed that Janus derives the Franc. word from Lat. vivarium. Somner, with more propriety, refers to A.S. be-war-ian, cohibere, to restrain. Hence, he says, nostratium pro vivario;—Gallis, (G. pro W. amantibus) arenumne. To these we may add L.B. waren, vivarium piscium, as well as waarena, id. Du Cange.

We might conclude, from analogy, that yair and yair are from the same fountain; as various Goth. words, beginning with g, gu, and y, are to be viewed as belonging to one stock. Thus E. garden, S. garth, and yard, are not radically different from S. ward, L.B. waar, signifying an enclosure, a piece of ground fenced by a wall, hedge, ditch, or palisade.

To this term our yare seems immediately allied, the y being softened into g. It is to be observed that fishgarth, although not mentioned by Johns., is a term used in the O.E. laws, as would appear, precisely in the same sense with wear and our yare. Skinner refers to the 23d Henry VIII. c. 18. It is also used, S.B.


It confirms the idea, that wear, garth, and yare, are all from the same root, that the Sw. term for a warren, is kanin-gaerd, our canningaire, in which the y is still retained, i. e. an enclosure for rabbits. Warren, indeed, in its primitive sense, denoted an enclosure for fishes and fowls, as well as for smaller quadrupeds.

It may be supposed, that war, and garth or yare, are derived from terms radically different, because we find not only Moes.G. wardjan, A.S. weird-ian, custodie, be-werian, defendere, and Su.G. wer-ia, id.; but Moes.G. garde,
in auriculums, hortus, as well as A.S. gaerd, Su.G. gaerd, Isl. gaerd-r, sepimentum. But the Moson. and A.S. nouns are, I imagine, to be traced to the verbs ward-jan and weard-ian. Su.G. waerd-a, custodie, tueri, is undoubtedly from the same source with gaerd-a, sepire. The latter merely expresses a particular mode of keeping or protecting; i.e., by means of a fence. The difference of form only illustrates, what is well known as a characteristic of the Goth, dialects, that $g$ and $u$ are often interchanged; and shews that this has been the case in a very early period. Perhaps we may view the Ital. and Fr. mode of pron. as uniting the different forms of the Goth. dialects, in the combination of $g$ with $u$. V. Cruve.

**YAIK-Net, YARE-Net, s.** A long net extending into the bed of a river inclined upwards, and fixed by poles, S.B.

"Interrogated for the heritors. Whether the feith-nets, and conceit-net, and yare-net, are stent-nets? depones, That they are not; and that no net[s] can be counted stent-nets, unless such as cross the water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805, p. 78.

The contrary, however, is asserted on the other side.

"The conceit, and yare-net extend at least three fourths across the channel of the river, and are fixed, stented, and immovable nets, which proprietors of the fishing are expressly discharged by the foresaid decision, from using." Ibid. p. 136.

"That the yare-net is about thirty-six fathoms in length, and about two and one-half fathoms in depth; and the conceit-net is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth; and the poles that fix each end of the yare-net may be about two fathoms and one-half in length." Ibid. p. 109.

**Yakee, s.** A double tooth, whether in man or beast. Orkney.

This is undoubtedly allied to Isl. insl, a grinder, dens molaris, G. Andr. p. 181; and to Isk-r, which denotes feeble manuduction, munging. Ibid. p. 129.

**To Yald, v. a.** To yield; pret. yald.

So tyll hy's hart stoundis the pryk of deith; He waleis ouer, and yaldis vp the breith. Doug. Virgil. 339, 40.

The gaiest he yald with babundance of blude.

Ibid. 56, 50.

**Yald, York.** 1. Sprightly; alert; active; vigorous; strong. S.A. Loth. A yald ganger, a powerful walker. 2. Sharp, as respecting the temperature of the air.

S. I can see no reason why Sibb. should conjecture, that this may be from A.S. teld, barren.

Isl. yald-r expresses the same idea; Virtus et create præstans; yald-a, valere.

**Yald, adj.** Niggardly; parsimonious.

S. Yallacrack, s. Intemperate altercation; excessive noise of voices.

S. Yalloch, s. A shout; a shrill cry; the act of yelling. S. also yalloch.

Vpstart Rutulianis samyn complenying Wyth aye yalloch and carefull worstmonyng, Quhil all the hyllis rumesmit thaym about, And fer on brede thik woddis gaif aue shocht. Doug. Virgil. 447, 4.

Su.G. gail-a, to cry, to vociferate; yoll-a, to resound; Belg. gil-en, to squeak, Sewel.

**Yalte, ade.** Slowly.—Yaltie, interj. Take leisure. S. Yaltico, interj. A common expression of surprise, or of defiance, among the vulgar. V. Yelly, Yealtou.

702

**Yap, Yape, Yawp, Yawmer, v. n.** 1. To shriek; to yell; to cry aloud.

The birist baris and beiris in thare stys
Raring all wod furth quhrynys and wyld cryis,
And grete figures of wolffs eik in fere,
Youland and yammerand grishie for to here.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 54.

Yamer, also yom مراد, occurs, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal, i. 7, rendered "muttering," in Gl. But from the connexion it evidently conveys a stronger idea.

There come a Lede of the Lawe, in londe is not to yayne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gayne;
Yauland, and yom مراد, with many loud yelles,
Hit yaules, hit yamers, with waymyng wyte.

2. It is now generally used, as signifying, to fret; to whine; to whimper. S. See Sup.

It is surprising that Rudd. should say of a word, which has so many cognates; Vox, ut videtur, a sono confecta. Sibb. properly mentions Germ. jammer-en, plangere; jammer, luctus, planctus; A.S. geomer-ian, [geomer-ian, to groan, to grumble] and perhaps Lat. gem-ere.

May it be observed that yom مراد most nearly resembles the A.S. v. while jammer has greater affinity to the Germ.

To the terms already mentioned, we may add A.S. geomer, plaintive; Su.G. jaemmer, a groan, Isl. ym-r, whence ym-r, to groan heavily. Perhaps the root is retained in Isl. ym-r, in a more querulous voice, to groan, whence Yamer.

Yamer, Yawmer, Yamering, s. 1. A cry; a yell.

The air was dirkit with the fowlis,
That come with yom مراد, and with yowlis.

Dunbar. Bannatyne Poems, p. 52, st. 16.

"The yamering was sa huge, that few appert othir to revenge the injuris of enimyges, or yit to defend their realme." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 13. Luctus, Boeth.

Yamour, s. Whining.

S. Yammills, s. pl. Twins.

S. To Yamph, Yame, v. n. "To bark, or make a noise like little dogs;" Gl. Rams. S. See Sup.

And sic a reid ran thro' the rout,
Gart a' the hale town tykes
Yamph loud that day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 278.

Isl. gamb-r, gannitus, barking, yelping; gamb-ra, gannire.

This is perhaps radically allied to the terms mentioned, v. Yamer, v. YAN, YAN'T, adj. Small; puny.

S. YAN, s. " Sic yars," such small creatures.

S. YANK, s. A sudden and severe blow. To tak one a yank, to give one such a blow. Syn. Lounder.

S. YANKER, s. 1. A smart stroke. 2. A great falsehood. S.

YANKER, s. 1. An agile girl. 2. An incessant talker. S.

YANKIE, s. A sharp, clever, forward woman. S.

YANKING, part. adj. Active; pushing. Througyn. S.

YAPE, YAP, YAUP, YAIp, adj. 1. Having a keen appetite for food, S.

Right yap she yoked to the ready feast,
And lay and eat a full half hour at least.


2. Eager; having an earnest desire for any thing; very ready, S.

I was, within thir sextie yeiris and sevin,
Ane freik on fold, als forss, and als fre,
Ais glaid, ais gay, ais yng, ais yain as yie.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, pp. 131, 192.

The bissy knapis and verlotis of his stabil
About thaym stude, ful yap and seruial.

3. Forward: "a yap gilpy," a forward girl. S.

To YAPER, v. n. To be hungry.

"Your head's nae sooner up, than your stomacks yapin;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 87.

YAPISH, YAPLY, YARPH. Adj. Disposed to be keen; hungry. S.

YAPLY, adv. Keenly, with a sharp appetit. S.

Unto their supper now they yapily in." Ross's Hesmore, p. 75.

YARD, YAIRD, YAPLY, YAPISH, YAUHISH, KAIL-YAIRDIE, S. A small kitchen-garden. *?

YARDIE, S. A

YARE, YHAR, YORE, S. A wear, interj.

YARNE, YERNE, YARK, S.

To YARK, v. a.

To 3. Forward; "a menter.

YARP, YARNE, YARD, YARE, YHAR, YORE, S. A wear, interj.

YARK, To YARK, v. a.

It occurs in O.E.

When Uther with his folk was yare,

They went to schip ouer the se to fare.

R. Brunne, App. to Pref. excii.

"Yare, covetous, desirous, eager. Also, nimble, ready, ft, ticklish. North." Gl. Grose. Nimble, sprightly, smart, (Suffolk;) Rudd.

It is evidently the same with GARE, q. v.

YARE, v. n. Get ready quickly. Yare, Yare! S.

YARE, s. A wear, for catching fish. V. YAIR.

To YARK, v. a. To beat. V. YERK.

Yark, s. A smart blow. V. YERK.

YARNAND MODE. An old name in our schools of Scotland for the Optative mood.

S.

YARNE, YERNE, adv. Eagerly; diligently.

And thai stabbet, steket, and slew,

And pailwynys down yarne they drew.

Barbour, s. ix. 566. MS.

The blak swarme ouer the feildis walkis yarne,

Turand throw the gers their pray to hiddillis derne.

Doug. Virgil, 119, 32.

A.S. georne, georn, studious, diligent, careful, earnest.

The latter is merely this word in the superlative form, geornest, geornost, most diligent; Su.G. georne, anciently geicer, Isl. gurn, Alm. gerno, Iberian; solicite, vehementer.

Yerne is also used by Chaucer as an adv. V.

YSAVEY, YARROW, S.

YARNETS, s. pl. An instrument for winding yarns, S.

To YARP, v. n. To whine; to carp; to complain. S.

YARPHA, s. 1. Peat full of fibres and roots. 2. Peat

combined with clay or sand; a denomination of soil, Orkn. See Sup.

"This substance, combined with clay or with sand, forms a soil here as common as any other, and universally known by the name of Yarphe, or bog soil, whose characteristic is a black colour connected with the power of retaining moisture, which has been supposed to account for the dampness prevalent in the country." Barry's Orkney, p. 10.

Isl. jarp-ur signifies black, dark-coloured. But the radical term in yarphe seems to be iard, Su.G. jard, earth; perhaps originally the same with iardfall, eruptio terrae, Su.G. torfva, turf, soil. Isl. joere, exarata gleba, aru-am.

YARR, s. Corn spurry, Spargula arvensis, Linn. a weed found in poor land. S. See Sup.

YARRING, adj. "Snarling; captious; troublesome;" Gl. Shirr. V. YIRR.

To YARROW, v. a. To earn; to gain by industry, S.B. allied perhaps to A.S. garowian, to prepare, Su.G. garfu-a, gar-a, id.

YARTA. A familiar address; Yeo, art thou! V. YELLY.

To YAT, v. a. To pour in large quantity. V. YET, v. S.

To YATTER, v. a. 1. To fret; to continue talking in a querulous manner, or as finding fault with others. 2.

To chatter.

YATTER, s. 1. Chattering noise; confused talk. 2. An incessant talker.

YATTER, s. A confused mass of stones, or weeds, &c. S.

YATTLE, adj. Prone, or lying flat, and apparently in a state of insensibility.

S.

"For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil an' as thyst as gin I had been elf-shot." Journal from London, p.4.

"Ding me yavil, lay me flat?" Gl. Perhaps merely apald, q. v. used literally, with y prefixed; as opposed to yepal. V. however, Auala, Aweat, and Awailet.

YAVIL, s. The second crop after lea. V. AWAT.

YAVIL, YAVEL, adj. Prone, or lying flat, and apparently in a state of insensibility.

S.

This is the same with O.E. yewel, and Orkn. See Sup.

YAVE, s. Awe, Banills.

YAVIL, YAYEL, adj. Prone, or lying flat, and apparently in a state of insensibility.

S.

"Hey! Batty, lad! far yau?" V. YELLY.

This was the morning sounds heard he, and "ever alack!" auld Durie cried, and "the deil is hounding his tykes on me." See Sup.

Minstrelsy, Border, i. 116.

To YAUL, v. n. To yell. V. YAMER, v. and YALLOCH.

YAUUL-CUTED, adj. Having ancles formed for quick motion. V. YALD.

YAUUL, adj. Alert; sprightly. V. YALD.

YAYUP, YAWP, adj. Hungry. V. YAP.

To YAYUP, v. a. 1. To yelp. S. 2. It also denotes the incessant crying of birds; Gl. Sibb. Border; yeppy, Westmorel. 3. To whine; often applied to the querulous cry of a child.

This is the same with O.E. yewel. V. Junii Etym. Teut. galp-en, gaunrie instar vulpis.

YAWP, s. The cry of a sickly bird, or of one in distress. S.
YEDE, YEID, YHED, YHUDE, YOWDE, adj. 7b YED, S. YED, S.
YEAROCK, S. A hen a YEARIN'-BAG, S. A bag containing the stomach of a YEAR-AULD, YEAR-OLD,
Tor To YEALINGS, v. YEILDINS.
adj. 7b YEALIE, yeablesea, Perhaps, Loth. Border, adv.
To YECK, v. n. To YEARN, v. n.
faillir with E. failli; taillir, a slice, taillir or tailli.
It has been supposed, that this had its rise among our ancestors, by the pronunciation of e mute, in words of Fr. origin, as is commonly done by the Dutch at present.
In this manner chenig is deduced from Fr. chaine, seingie, from saing. Gl. Compnl. vo. Chenig.
But there is no evidence that the Scots ever pronounced e mute. The form of many of our terminations seem to have proceeded from an imitation of the liquid sound used by the French, in consequence of g preceding n in the original word; or, where this was not the case, in consequence of the S. noun following the form of the verb which retained the sound of the Fr. infinitive or participle; as en-chainier, en-chainé. Failigie is merely Fr. failir or failli; taillie, a slice, taillir or tailli.
In some instances, the term ye or yie has originated from the softening of no, or ve, the last syllable of some Lat. words. Thus assaîlie is from absolve, the beginning of a prayer for the dead, in the Romish Litany.
YEALINGS, V. YEILDINS. To YEALIE, v. n. Gradually to disappear. V. ELY. S.
YEAR-AULD, YEAR-OLD, s. 1. A colt one year old.
2. A young bullock or heifer.
To YEARN, v. n. To coagulate. V. EARN.
To YEARN, v. a. To cause to coagulate.
YEARNN, YIRNN, s. Rennet. V. EARNING.
YEARNN'-BAG, s. A bag containing the stomach of a calf, used for making milk curdle. Syn. Keeslop.
YEAROCK, s. A hen a year old, or that has just begun to lay eggs. V. EIRACK.
To YEATTLE, v. n. To snarl; to grumble.
To YECK, v. a. To suckup.
YED, s. Strife; contention, Loth.
I eithly scan the man well-bred,
And soger that, where honour led,
Has venturd baid;
Wha now to youngster leaves the yed,
To tend his fauld.

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 347.

To YEED, v. n. To fib; to magnify in narration.
YEED, s. A fib; a falsehood. Syn. Whid. S.
YEDDLIE, adj. Thick; muddy; applied to water, Loth. synon. drumly. It must be originally the same with E. addle. V. ADILL.

YEDE, YEID, YEHD, YHUDE, YOWDE, pret. v. Went. 704

YEED, YEED, YHED, YHUDE, YOWDE, adj. 7b YED, S. YED, S.
YEAROCK, S. A hen a YEARIN'-BAG, S. A bag containing the stomach of a YEAR-AULD, YEAR-OLD,
To YEALINGS, v. YEILDINS.
adj. 7b YEALIE, yeablesea, Perhaps, Loth. Border, adv.
To YECK, v. n. To YEARN, v. n.
faillir with E. failli; taillir, a slice, taillir or tailli.
It has been supposed, that this had its rise among our ancestors, by the pronunciation of e mute, in words of Fr. origin, as is commonly done by the Dutch at present.
In this manner chenig is deduced from Fr. chaine, seingie, from saing. Gl. Compnl. vo. Chenig.
But there is no evidence that the Scots ever pronounced e mute. The form of many of our terminations seem to have proceeded from an imitation of the liquid sound used by the French, in consequence of g preceding n in the original word; or, where this was not the case, in consequence of the S. noun following the form of the verb which retained the sound of the Fr. infinitive or participle; as en-chainier, en-chainé. Failigie is merely Fr. failir or failli; taillie, a slice, taillir or tailli.
In some instances, the term ye or yie has originated from the softening of no, or ve, the last syllable of some Lat. words. Thus assaîlie is from absolve, the beginning of a prayer for the dead, in the Romish Litany.
YEALINGS, V. YEILDINS. To YEALIE, v. n. Gradually to disappear. V. ELY. S.
YEAR-AULD, YEAR-OLD, s. 1. A colt one year old.
2. A young bullock or heifer.
To YEARN, v. n. To coagulate. V. EARN.
To YEARN, v. a. To cause to coagulate.
YEARNN, YIRNN, s. Rennet. V. EARNING.
YEARNN'-BAG, s. A bag containing the stomach of a calf, used for making milk curdle. Syn. Keeslop.
YEAROCK, s. A hen a year old, or that has just begun to lay eggs. V. EIRACK.
To YEATTLE, v. n. To snarl; to grumble.
To YECK, v. a. To suckup.
YED, s. Strife; contention, Loth.
I eithly scan the man well-bred,
And soger that, where honour led,
Has venturd baid;
Wha now to youngster leaves the yed,
To tend his fauld.

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 347.

To YEED, v. n. To fib; to magnify in narration.
YEED, s. A fib; a falsehood. Syn. Whid. S.
YEDDLIE, adj. Thick; muddy; applied to water, Loth. synon. drumly. It must be originally the same with E. addle. V. ADILL.

YEDE, YEID, YEHD, YHUDE, YOWDE, pret. v. Went. 704
YEIRD, YERE, s. A year; often misprinted Zedr, Zere, S. Yeird and Stane. The mode of giving delivery of a feudal subject or land, is by putting earth and stone on that property, into the hands of the heir, or purchaser, or into those of his agent. V. Yerd. S.

To YEISK, YISK, v. n. To hickup; to give no milk; lactem co-

hibere; G. Andr. In like manner, gallvitd signifies wood, or a tree that bears no fruit; and gallnot, E. galltut, q. a nut that has no kernel: argalli, Specul. Regni, anni in-

frequentitas, annona declinans, q. a yell year. Dan. gald, Su.G. gall, id. galliko, vacca sterilla, precisely our gald cow. Ibre views Isl. galle, vittium, delectus, as the origin; whence gallad-ar, vitiosus. He has a suspicion, he says, that the Isl. word properly denotes that kind of defect which is caused by magical arts, and that it may thus be derived from gald-s, incantatio. This conjecture, indeed, may seem to have considerable connexion with our term, in one sense; as almost all the Northern nations have formed the notion, that milk is peculiarly under the influence of witchcraft, as well as cattle in general. Germ. goll also signifies barren. But Wachtler assigns to it a different origin; Sterilis, quia castrato similis.

YELDE, s. A subsidy. V. YEILD, *?.

YELDER-EED, adj. Having an evil or unlucky eye. S.

YELDICK, YELLOW YELDRICK. V. YELDRING.


"Citrinella, the Yellow Youlding," P. 18.

An ingenious friend has supplied me with the following account of the vulgar prejudice against this bird.

"The superstition of the country has rendered it a very common belief among the illiterate and children, that this bird some how or other receives a drop of the Devil's blood every May morning. Children hang by the neck all the yellow-hammers they can lay bold of. They often take the bare gorbals, or unfledged young, of this bird, and suspend them by a thread tied round the neck, to one end of a cross-beam, which has a small nose hung from the other: they then suddenly strike down the stone-end, and drive the poor bird into the air. This operation they call Spangie-hewit." Hewit seems derived from A.S. hewet, heuod, the head. Spang is to fly off with elasticity; q. to make the head spring or fly off.

In other parts of S., this devoted bird's communication with the Devil is believed to be far more frequent. For it is said to receive three drops of its blood every morning.

The first part of the word is evidently from A.S. geole, Su.G. gul, yellow. The term, rin, properly, as would seem, ring, may respect the yellow ring which at least partly adorns the neck of this bird. A.S. geole waerte, luscina, (for luscina) Gl. Aelfr.

To YELL, v. n. To roll, a term applied to a ship. Yawd, id. is used as a sea-term, E.

"By her tumbling and yielding the mast shok so loose, that Mr. Robert, the old man being dammisht and mightless, had much ado to fasten the same." Mr. Ja. Melvill's MS, Mem, p. 179.

YELL, interj. Yea will ? V. YAIL.

YELL, adj. Barren. V. YELD.

YELL, s. An echo.

YELLYHOING, s. Yelling.

YELLY, YEALTOU, used as an interj. expressive of sur­prise, S.B. "Yelly, yea will you, [rather, ye ʃ] yellow, yea wilt thou?" Gl. Shirr.

Ye bla'ya my whistle! It wad fell ye—
I lat you halt a while! Na, yelly.
I wad be laith.
Shirreff's Poems, p. xix.

I have some hesitation, however, whether yellië be not from A.S. caia, euge !

To YELLOCH, v. n. To scream; to shriek, S.B. Fife.


YELLOCH, YELLY low, s. A yell, S.
**YeMsell**, S. The act of keeping; custody.

**Yellow TunG, Fucus nodosus.**

**Yellos, Yellowses, S.** The jaundice in sheep.

**Yellow Go Wan.** The name given in S. to different species of trout so denominated.

**Yeman, Yeeman, E. S.** To keep; to take care of.

**Ye Me, YHEME, YLM, Yym, Yemsel,** of ane castell, the custodie and keeping of ane.

**Yemar, YHEMAR, S.** A keeper; one who has any object in charge. This designation is given to a groom. And gyf hys yhemar oucht gruchys, Luk that thyw tak hym myghe his.

**Yemensell, YHEMSELL, S.** The act of keeping; custody. And Wartre Stewart of Scotland, That than wes young and avenand, And syne in laucht wes to the King, Haid sa gret will and sic yarning Ner hand the marchis for to be, That Berwik to yemensell tuk be.

Bot he that him in yhemensell had Than warmyt hym dispitously. *Ibid.* ii. 136. MS.

"Ye mesel, of ane castell, the custodie and keeping of ane castell.——For yeme, in our auld language, is to obserue and keene, as quhen in time of singular battell, they quha

_YER_ standes by, and behaldes, ar commanded to keepe, & yeme the time of the denerye, the weapons fra the hands of the appealer and defendour." Verb, Sign, in yo. 2. It is used nearly in the same sense with mod. wardship, guardianship, tutoage.

And syn the thrid bataill thi gaff Till Wartre Stewart for to leid; And to Douglas douchty of deid, Thai war cosynigs in ner degre, Tharfor till him bauctauch wes he, For he wes young, but nocht for thi I trow he sald sa manly Do his dewoir, and wirk sa weil, That hym sald ne de mar yemen.

_Yeussell, Ed. Pink._

Barbour, xi. 229. MS.

Skinner ludicrously derives this s. from the A.S. and Teut. particle _ge_ and _mece_, a table. But it retains the very form of Isl. _geimsa_, Su.G. _goemsell_, custodia. As Su.G. _goema_ obliquely signifies, to hide, _goemens_ also denotes a lurking place.

**YEPIE, S.** A blow, as with a sword. *V. EPIE.*

**YERD, YERTH, S.** Earth; soil. *V. ERED.*

To Yerd, to bury. *V. ERED._

Spalding uses the term in sense 3.

"They found _yerded_ in the yard of Drum, a trunk filled with silver work," &c. *Troubles,* ii. 184.

_Yerde_ sometimes occurs in O.E.

"I take one out of the _yerthe_ that was buryed," *Paisg._

**Cauld Yerd.** The _cauld_ Yerd, the grave.

_Yerd-fast, adj._ Firmly fastened in the ground. *S. See S._

—Now thy groans in dowy dens

The _yerfast_ stanes do thirle.


Some magical influence is, by the grossly superstition, asbered to a stone of this description.

Her feet fixt 'gainst a _yerfaste_ stone, Her back leant to a tree, An' glowrin up, she made her mane ; 'O, new Moon! I hail thee.'

V. _Mone._

*Rev. J. Niccol's Poems,* i. 82.

A.S. _carde-faste_ is used in a general sense, as signifying, "placed, planted, settled, founded, grounded;" Somner. Hence, _cardefaest_ been ; in loco habitations suae perdurare; *Oros.* 5. 4. _ap._ *Lye._ Isl. _iardastra_ stein, saxum in terra immotum.

_Yerd-fast, s._ A stone well fastened in the ground.

_Yerd-hunger, s._ 1. The keen desire of food, sometimes manifested by persons before death, viewed as a presage that the _Yerd_, or grave, is calling for them as its prey. 2. Voraciousness; used in a general sense.

_Yerd-meal, s._ "Earth mould; church-yard dust," *Aberd._

_Gl. Shirr._

_Yerd-siluer, s._ Perhaps, _Lair-siluer_, grave money. *S._

_YERE, ade._ Certainly. To _yere_, too surely, or truly.

Or quhat bettir may I beleue, than he has said? — Quhidder gif he for reuth furth yet anis ane tere? Or of his luf had pieté? _Na not to yere._

_Doug._ *Virgil,* 112, 42.

Rudd. overlooks this term, which is from A.S. _geare_, _geree_, certo. _Gare_ is also used as an adj. *He wiston garee ;* They were sure; *Luk,* xx. 6.

_YERESTRENE, S._ "The night before last," *Gl. Sibb.* This seems a corr. of _Here-yestreen,* q. v. also _Here-yesterday._

To _YERK,* r.a. "To bind tightly, as with a small cord," *Gl. Sibb._ See _Sop._
YET

He derives it from A.S. gere-an, cinere. If not from ger-an, parare; abbrev. perhaps from gerec-an, corriger, gere; whence gere-cellic, strictus, firmus.

To YERK, v. n. 1. To be in a state of fermentation, a term applied to beer, Ang.

Perhaps a frequentative from Germ. guer-a, S.u. goer-a, effervescere. Drickat goeres; cerevisia, addito fermento, effervescit. It may, however, be merely a peculiar use of the E. v. because of the quickness of motion.

2. "To do any thing with agility," Gl. Shirr. S.B.

3. To be engaged in any work that requires much exertion; to be laboriously and earnestly engaged. S.

4. To be busy, or keenly engaged, applied to the mind.

"I will say nothing, but I will yerk at the thinking." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 182.

Su.G. yrk-a, however, has a sense somewhat analogous; postulare, insistere; Seren.

YERKER, s. A sudden and very severe blow, E., yark, A.

YERN-BLITER, s. The name given to the snipe, S.B.

2. "To do any thing with agility," Gl. Shirr. S.B.

S.

3. To be engaged in any work that requires much exertion; to be laboriously and earnestly engaged. S.

4. To be busy, or keenly engaged, applied to the mind.

"I will say nothing, but I will yerk at the thinking." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 182.

Su.G. yrk-a, however, has a sense somewhat analogous; postulare, insistere; Seren.

YERK, v. n. To beat; to strike smartly, S.

YARK, v. n. To beat; to strike sharply, S.

YARN, v. n. To beat; to strike smartly, S.

See Sup.

But ere the sport be done, I trow. But ere the sport be done, I trow.

Their skins are gayly yarkit and peel'd their days.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 74.

A.S. gerce-an, to correct, to punish; Isl. lreco-an, to beat, pulsare; jarke, A.

Yark. See Sup.

Yet, yett, yhate, S. A gate, S. A. Bor.

YETCHEEK, s. The side or post of the gate.

S.

YETHOUSE, s. A gate-house.

S.

To YET, YETT, YVT, v. a. 1. To pour, S. yet, yett, poured. See Sup.

On bois helmes and scheildis the werely schot

Maid rap for rap, reboundand with ilk stot.

Scharp aud awfull incressis the bargane,

Furth of the west dois smyte apoun the wald.

Ouer al the schip discendis the perrellus low:

Als violent as euer the yett down rane

Furth of the west dois smyte apoun the wald.

Doug. Virgil, 301, 54.

On yet, poured on.

Ouer al the schip discendis the perrellus low:

There was na strength of vailyeant men to wale,

Nor large fludis on yet that mycht auale.

Ibid. 150, 44.


2. To cast metals. Yt, molten, cast.

Sum goukis qubi the glas pyg growal of gold ytell.

Doug. Virgil, Pro!. 298, b. 51.

YETLAND, YETTLIN, adj. Of or belonging to cast iron, S. See Sup.

"The ploughs in general are of Small's construction. They have a cast yetland mould-board, which is curved." P. Ormiston, E. Loth. Statist. Acc. iv. 167.

YETLIN, s. 1. Iron not made malleable. 2. A boiler. S. Bor. yettling, a small iron boiler, is evidently from the same origin. The term is also used as a pron. yettlin, S. Su.G. giut-a is commonly used in this sense. Giuta en klocka, to cast a bell; giuta stycken, to cast guns. Teut. giht-en, id. Mqela gihten, confiare, funderne; gihter van metael, fusor, confiater; Kalian. Germ. giess-en, id. Belg. een klok gihten, to cast a bell.

To YETHER, v. a. 1. To bind firmly. 2. To beat or dash severely; properly, to leave the mark of the stroke.

S.

1. A severe blow. 2. "The mark left by tight binding, as with a small cord," Gl. Sibb., Border; probably allied to A. Bor. yeather, "a flexible twig, used for binding hedges;" Grose.

YETHING, s. Striking.

S.

To YETT, v. a. To fasten in the firmest manner; to rivet; Loth. Ruwe, synon. Perhaps allied to Isl. gat-a, perforare.

To YEUK, v. n. To itch. V. YOUK.

S.

YEUNS, s. pl. The refuse of grain, &c. V.YAUPRIE.

YEVERY, adj. Greedy; voracious.

"Gif thy war skait, rtheris (qubikis war mair yever"
and tume; said licht in their rownes, and sooke out the resdew of hir blude, quhilk war vnprofitabil." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 7. Alias (muscus) recentes ac famelicos, Both.

A.S. gifer, gifta, giftre, avidus, vorax, rapax, gulodus. Wael giftre fugel, a fowl fond of carrion; giftre, a glutton. Perhaps Su.G. giri, gireig, and Teut. gierich, avidus, are allied.

YEVRISOME, adj. Having a craving appetite. S. To YHARN, v. a. Eagerly to desire.

The kyryk yharn I noche to have.
Bot giff it fall of yocht to me. Barbour, i. 158. MS.

A.S. georn-æan, gyrm-an, desiderare, concupiscere; Moos.G. gïrm-an, Isl. gîrm-att, cupere. V. YARN.

YHARNE, YHERNE, adj. Eager; keen.
Agayne hym ras a compamy
In-to the towe of Fexylvkerne :
To fecht wyth hym thai ware sa yherno.

Wynghorn, vi. 10. 152.

YHEMAR, s. A keeper. V. YEMAR.
YHEMSEL, s. Custody. V. YEMSEL.

YHIS, ado. Yes.
"Yhis," said a woman, "Schyrr, perfay;
"Off strang men I can yow say."—
"This," said sco, "Schyrr, I will blythly
"Ga with yow and your compamy." Barbour, iv. 470, 484. MS.

Some view this as contr. from yeus. But A.S. yeus, gie, gyse, are used in the sense of immo, etiam.

YHODE, pret. Went. V. YEEDE.
YHULE, s. Christmas. V. YULE.
YHUMAN, YUMAN, YOMAN, YEOMAN, s. 1. A person of inferior station; as, a husbandman or farmer.

"Item, all quha are inferior in parentage, are husband-
men, (or yeoman.) And the Cro of ane husbandman, is

This has been deduced from Fris. gaeman, comp. of gae,
Belg. gae, gauwe, a country, a village, and man, q. the
inhabitant of a village. But it may be rather from Teut. gœ-myn, A.S. geman, communis, vulgaris.

As Julius renders gaeman, incolla ejusdem pagi, Sibb.
views it as "corresponding with Scot. Portuacer, the
owner of a small piece of land." Yeomann, in E., indeed
bears this sense; as denoting "a man of a small estate in
land." But I have met with no evidence that it was ever
thus used in S. When Skene gives it as synon. with
husbandman, we cannot suppose that he understood the
latter as denoting a landed proprietor.

2. It seems sometimes to signify a farmer's servant.
In the contre thar wonnyt ane
That husband wes, and with his fe
Oftsayys hay to the peile led he.—
And hime self, thar wes dour and stout,
Suld by the wayne gang ydily;
And ane gaiman, wycht and hardy.
Befor suld dryve the wayne; and her
Ane hachat, that war scharp to scher,
Wunde his belt.—— Barbour, x. 172. MS.

The term, however, may be here used according to the
signification following.

3. It also denotes a peasant or inhabitant of the country
employed as a foot-soldier. Yhunyarn, the peasantry
armed on foot.

And of all Irland assemblit he
Bath burges and chesvaryl;
And hokilleris and phamurny.—
And Schyr Richard of Clar in hy,
Quhen Schyr Eduarda wes passby by,

YIN

Send lycht yomen, that weill couth schout
To bykkyr the rerward upon fute.—
Bot Schyr Colyne Cambell, that ner
Was by qhur thai twa yhumen wer,
Schowtand amang tharm hardly,
Prykty on thaim in full gret hy.

|Barbour, xvi. 80, 101, 120. MS.

Than sail the mast off his menye,
That ar bot simple ymarner,
Be destroyit comonly.
To wyn thair mete with thair trawail.

Ibid. xix. 171. MS.

Dystroyit, I apprehend, is an error of the copyst, for
destroyit. In Edit. 1620, the word is strenjied.

4. As used by Blind Harry, it denotes soldiers on
horseback.

Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid,
With him twa men that douchtye war in deid,—
Wallace raid furth, with him twa yemen past.—
Walls his slaw iii by the his yemen wicht.

The tothir twa derli to deede thai dycht,
Wallace, iv. 23, 79, 93. MS.

YHUMANLY, s. V. preceding word.

YICKLE-YAWKIE, s. A wooden tool used by shoe-makers to polish the edges and bottoms of shoe-soles.S.

YIELD, adj. V. YELD.

YIELD OF THE DAY, the influence of the sun; also,
the height of the day. When the ice melts, although
there be no proper thaw, it is said to be owing to the
yield of the day, Ang.

This may be from E. yield, as denoting that the frost
gives way. But it may be traced to A.S. eald, S. eild, age, q. the advancement of the day, analogous to the use of the term height. Isl. elding, age, is used somewhat in a similar sense. Naut. eilding, senium noctis, diliculum; the age of the night, the dawn of day. So in Lat. senium lunae denotes the last quarter of the moon.

YIFF-YAFF, s. A puny person who talks a great deal,
and to little purpose. V. NIFF-NAFF.

YILL, s. Ale. S. This is the vulgar pron. in the West
and South of S. "Yill-cuppe, or browster-tafe, a wo-
man who brewed and sold ale," (Gl. Sibb.
Syne as ye brew, my maiden fair,
Keep mind that ye maun drink the yill.
V. Cow, v.
A.S. ealce, id. V. YULE. Hence,
To YILL, v. a. To entertain with ale, a term commonly
used by the vulgar S.O. to denote one special mode
in which a lover entertains his
market.

YILL-BOAT, s. An ale-barrel. V. BOAT.

YILL-CAP, s. A wooden vessel from which ale is drunk.S.

YILL-CUP, s. A cup of wood or horn for holding ale.*?

YILL-BOAT, s. An ale-barrel. V. BOAT.

YILL-CAP, s. A wooden vessel from which ale is drunk.S.

YILL-WIFE, s. A wo­
Ye had I now sic youtheid, traitis me, 
But ony price I sold all reddy be.

After William men cald the rede kyng, 
Henry the coroun nam, his brother that was ying.

R. Brunne, p. 95.

YIRB, s. The provincial prounciation of E. Herb, S.

YIRB-WIFE, s. An old woman who pretends to be ac­

YIRB, S. The provincial prounciation of E.

YIRDLINS.

S.

YIRD, yr, pret. v.

YODE, v. a. To yow and crack.

YOAG, s. The great muscle.

YOAK, s. A blow.—To YOAK, v. a. To strike; as, to yoll with an axe, S.B.

YOLFE, s. A yowl.

YOAKED, YONTMOST, O!$'.  Farthest; most distant,*?.

YOUDEN, part. pa. Yielded; surrendered.

—Tharfor in hy
He set a sear than to stowly;
And lay thar quhill it yoldyn was.

YOULPH, s. “A swinging blow;” a smart blow, YUFF, s. A blow.—To YUFF, v. n. To strike; as, to yoll with an axe, S.B.

YOULPIN, s. A blow.—To YOULPIN, v. a. To strike. S.

YOUM, s. A blow.—To YOMF, v. a. To strike. S.

YOURE, adj. Ready; alert. V. YARE.

YORLING, s. The yellow-hammer.

YOUTH, s. Youth, S.A.—YODLIN, fi. A stripling,*?

YOUTHFEED, s. “A swinging blow;” a smart blow, Loth. radically the same with yowff, S.
Y O U

Death wi' his rung rax'd her a youuff.
And sae she died. Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.

To Your, Yowff, v. a. To strike forcibly. Syn. Gouff, S.
To Yourk, Yuke, Yuck, v. n. To itch; to be itchy, S. yuck, id. Lincoln.

Junius mentions this as a S. word, referring to the Prov.,
I'll gae you scar where you yook not; i.e. I'll make you
scratch where you itch not. This Prov. is used metaphorically;
as when a parent threatens to beat a child. It is commonly
expressed in this manner; I'll gae you claw where ye're no yonky.

It seems also to signify the causing of pain or vexation
of mind without any previous apprehension.

"Thay—throw a proud presumption of their ain wis­
dome, hearis thame selis, or sik as flatters thair

To one who does anything that may expose him to
capital punishment, or who seems to make advances to
an action of this kind, it is sometimes said; Your neck's youk­
ing, i.e. You seem to long for the gawlows. V. Kelly,
p. 391. See Sup.

Germ. jucken, Belg. jeucken, id. prurire; also, to
scratch; Germ. jucki, Belg. jeukie, (pron. q.v.) A.S. jeckha,
pruritus, Su.G. jecti.

Your, YeuK, Youk, Yuck, v. 1. The itch, S.
A couple taylor to his trade,
And when their hands he shook,
Ga' em what he got frae his dad,
Videlict, the yuke,
To claw that day. Ramsay's Warks, i. 263.
—But water wives, the worst of a',
Without a yonk they gar ane claw.
V. the a. Ibid. p. 307.

2. Itchiness; without any relation to the cutaneous
disease denominated the itch, S.
Yourk, adj. 1. Itchy, S. V. the v.
2. Eager; anxious; metaph. used.

Straight Bawys rises, quickly dresses.
While haste his youky mind expresses.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 560.

Youkfit, s. The snipe. V. Yuckfit.
ToYour, Youle, v. n. To howl; to yell, S. A. Bor.
And oft with wyde seryke the nycht oule
Hie on the rufe allane was hard youste.
—He straucht, fordrunkin, ligging in his dreme,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,
Saw that cruell foynd eik thare, but dout,
Ibid. 55, 15.

"Strike a dog with a bone, and he'll not
bray wald thou be?"
—But waster wives, the warst of a',
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,
The youstir tharfa chinid and blak blud.
Doug. Virgil, 116, 10.
Doug. Virgil, 128, 11.

With duleful skrik and wailing all is confundit,
The holl houis youlit and resoundit. Ibid. 55, 15.

"Strike a dog with a bone, and he'll not youlit?" S.
Prov. "Men will bear small inconveniences, that bring
great profit." Kelly, p. 294.

Goul, youl, yoult, houl, yell, and yelcho, seem to be all
from the same fountain. V. Goul, v.

Youl, Yowl, v. A yell; the act of howling, S. V. the v.
The air was dirkit with the fowlis,
That come with yawmeris, and with youltis.

Youllie, s. A policeman, Edinburgh; a low term,
probably from their youlling, or calling the hours. S.
Youlling, s. A yellowhammer. V. Yeildrin.
Yound, Yond, adj. Opposite, what is on the other
side.

Wenis thou vnerdit now, and thus vnaibil
Ouer Styx the hellis pule sic wise to fare?—
Vocalit on the yound bray wald thou be?

Doug. Virgil, 176, 35.

A.S. geond, illuc, ultra; there, further; Moes.G. gaint,
illuc. Junius seems, with great propriety, to derive A.S.

710

Y O U

ongeond, adversum, contra, from on, and geond, illuc; so
that the comp. term signifies whatever is opposite. V.
Etym. vo. Against. Germ. gen, adversus, contra; hence
jen-eur, ulterior; jen-set, ultra, trans, in opposita regione,
from gen, Jen, and sel, latus, side.
It is pron. yont; as, the yont side, the further side.
Yond, adv. further, is pron. in the same manner. See Sup.
"What want ye up and down? ye have hither and
yont?" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 76. A. S. sider and geond,
lucente attque illuc; Bed. v. 13. A. Bor. yont, beyond.

Sit younyment, File, sit farther off, from yonder, S. yonter, and
mair, more.

Far Yond, Far Yont. A phrase applied to one sup­
posed to be in a nearly hopeless state.

Young Folk. The designation commonly given in
Scotland to a newly-married pair.

Youngsome, adj. Youthful.

Youp, s. A scream. V. You, s.
To Youst, v. n. To talk idly and loosely, with volu­
bility and noise.

Youst, s. Conversation of this description.

Youstir, Youster, s. "Putrid matter; corrupt
blood; sanies;" Rudd. See Sup.

I saw that cruelly eynd ilk theare, but doun,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,
The youstir tharfa chinid and blak blud.

—He straucht, fordrunkin, ligging in his dreme,
Bokkis furth and yeikis of youster mony streame.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 33, 43.

Rudd, says, that he can offer nothing certain concerning the
origin of this word. Sibb, entirely overlooks it.

There can be no doubt that it is merely A.S. golder, geoldster, " virus, sanies, tabum: poison, venome; black,
corrupt, filthy matter or bloud;" Somner. Hence geoldster,
virulentus; virulent, full of poison; Id.

It might seem formed from geolw, yellow, as indicating
the colour of putreulent matter, and ster, a term, yet retained
in some Goth. dialects, by which substantives are formed from
verbs, and adjectives from substantives; as Belg.
uyt, virgo nubilis, from frey-en, nubere, Germ. hamster,
mus agrestis, from hamme, agrar. V. Ster, term.

Kilian renders Teut. geOLD, ghist, faex, sanies, crassamenum,
crassamentum. This might seem allied, were it not synon.

With A.S. gist, E. yeast. And, from the orthography, it is
probable that the latter has no affinity to geoldier.

By the way, it may be observed that A.S. gist, Su.G.
gaeant. Isl. jast-r, which all denote the flower of beer in a
state of fermentation, are to be traced to Alenji.

Buret's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 33.
YUK

My heart it quells wi' fear,
The sighs to see, the yout to hear
That stound upon mine ear,
Jamieson's Popul. Ball. i. 233.

Skinner gives yowp as synon. This seems allied to the S. v. YAUP, q. v.

YOUTHED, YOUTHADE, YOWTHHEID, s. 1. The season of youth.
—Til swyik thowlesnes ye heid,
As the courss askis off youthheid.—Barbour, i. 334. MS.

In-til the floure of hys yhowthed
He dedy in clen e madynhed. —Wyntown, vii. 7, 331.

Bot qhen youthheid hes blown his wantoun blast,
Than sail God Counsell rewill him at the last.
Lyndsay, S.P.R. ii. 128.

The latter is the most proper orthography.

2. Used to denote persons in a state of adolescence. S.

YOUTHINESS, s.

YOWTH, s. 1. Any strong or nauseous smell. 2. It
To be itchy. YUKE, v. n.

YOWTHHEID, s.

YOWTS, s. 1. The name given to Christ.

YULE, YHULE, YUYLL, s. The name given to Christmas, S. A. Bor.

Oure the Mowth theyne passyd he sene,
And hald his Yhule in Abhurden.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 300.

In-tyl Kinlos that yere for-thi
In Morawe held the King Davy
His Yule. And of Sanct-Andrewis than
The Bishope de Landalis, that gud man,
In Elgyn held his Yule that yere.

Tibd. viii. 45. 107. 109.

"In the thrid yeir efir, the erle of Caithnes com to
kyng Alexander, quhen he was sittand with his modir on
the Eppyphany day at his Yull, and desirit grace." Bel­

“Green Yule makes a fat kirk-yard;” Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 11.

The true of this Prov. is denied by some learned physicians, who assert that a hard winter cuts off
many more, especially those advanced in life, than an open

Su. G. Jul, Dan. jul, juled. Isl. jol, A.S. geola, geogol,
gehol, gehul, id.

Mr. Pinkerton has justly observed, that this was “ori­
ginally the Gothic Pagan feast of Yule or Jul;” Gl.
Mail. Poems. The ancient Goths had three great reli­
gious festivals in the year. Of these Yule was the first.
It was celebrated at the time of the winter solstice, in
honour of the Sun, whom the Goths worshipped under
the name of Thor. As at this period the Sun began to
return, they expressed their joy in this manner, and ende­
avoured to secure a propitious year. Mallet's North.
Antiq. i. 130. 131.

It must be acknowledged, that the same confusion may
be remarked in the Gothic mythology, as in that of Greece
and Rome. The attributes of one deity are often trans­
ferred to another. Hence the Sun is sometimes recog­
nized by the name of Odin; and we are informed, that this deity
was denominated, by the inhabitants of the North, Julat­
ter, or the Father of Yule, because this feast was observed in
honour of him. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. p. 159.

This confusion may in part be accounted for, by a circum­
stance which Mallet has taken notice of. The different
northern nations had their partialities; and as they all ob­
served the feast of Jul, some might ascribe the honor of
one deity, and others to another. “The Danes seem to
have paid the highest honours to Odin. The inhabi­tants
of Norway and Ireland appear to have been under the
immediate protection of Thor; and the Swedes had chosen
Freya for their tutelar deity.” North. Antiq. i. 97.

I. Many conjectures have been formed as to the origin
of the Name. Some have derived it from Gr. νολος, which
denoted a hymn that was wont to be sung by women in
honour of Bacchus, as appears from the following verse:

Δεύολας τειχνον καθεν καθεν απειρ.

“And preparing the salted flour, she sung the pleasant
Iuli.”

Didymus and Athenaeus assert, that the hymn was in
honour of Ceres; and the same thing is intimated by
Theodoret, in his work De Materia et Mundo, when he
says; “Let us not sing the Iule to Ceres, nor the Dithy­
rambus to Bacchus.” By the way, it may be remarked,
that, according to the learned Verelius, Ceres was by the
Goths called Frigga or Freia. Not. in Hervarar S. p. 52.
Hickes observes, that this agrees very well with the Yule­
games of our ancestors, who celebrated this feast after
the completion of harvest, and at the commencement of a
new year, over the labours of which Ceres was supposed to
preside.

It has been objected to this derivation, that it is impro­
bable that the Goths would borrow the term from the
Greeks. But if we could view the words as having a common origin, it might rather be supposed that the Greeks had borrowed theirs from the Goths, as the Persians seem to have taken their word for the Sun from the Scythians.

Those ancestors, however, the Persians venerated Ceres, who lived under Augustus and Tiberius, the regions beyond the Elbe, where the sea was interposed, were quite unknown to the Romans in his time. Lib. vii. p. 249. V. Loccen. Antiq. Sueo-Goth. p. 23.

The name originates, if I mistake not, from the Goths; and metonymically, a feast. De Temporum Ratione, c. 13. Ihre adopts this idea, observing that C.B. huel, as well as the horse, was, according to their mythology, sacred to him. We must view it as a remnant of the same Eastern idolatry, that the Goths offered horses at the feast of Yule. V. El. Sched. de Dis German. p. 102.

The Persians sacrificed horses to the Sun. This noble animal was, indeed, sacred to him. We must view it as a remnant of the same Eastern idolatry, that the Goths offered horses at the feast of Yule. V. El. Sched. de Dis German. p. 102.

The Greenwooders at this day keep a Sun-feast at the winter solstice, about Dec. 22, to rejoice at the return of the Sun, and the expected renewal of the hunting season.' Cranta's Hist. Greenland, i. 176. V. Mallet, ii. 68. The Goths used also to sacrifice a boar. For this animal, as well as the horse, was, according to their mythology, sacred to the Sun. To this day it is customary, among the peasants in the North of Europe, at the time of Christmas, to make bread in the form of a koar-pig. This they place upon a table, with bacon and other dishes; and, as a good omen, they expose it as long as the feast continues. For to leave it uncovered, is reckoned a bad omen, and totally incongruous to the manners of their ancestors. They call this kind of bread Julegât; Yeral. Most and Hervar. Saemund. vo. ii. 129.

In our own country, the use that is made of the Maiden, or last handful of corn that has been cut down in harvest, bears a striking analogy to this custom. It is divided among the horses or cows, on the morning of Yule, sometimes of the new year, “to make them thrive all the year round.” To this custom Burns seems to allude, in his beautiful Poem, entitled, The Auld Farmer's New-year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie, on giving her the accustomed ripp of corn to hansel in the new year, iii. 140.

A guid New-year I wish thee! Maggie,
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, &c.

This custom varies in different places. In some, the horses generally get a feed of corn on the morning of Yule; and the Maiden is given to the horse called the Winder, which leads the rest in the plough.

The ancient Romans had a rite analogous to this, in the celebration of the Feriae Sementinae, a festival appointed to the original use of the word, signifies nourishment in general, from ek el, alo, and thus includes the idea both of meat and drink, it more especially denotes a joyous and splendid feast. Very fat meat is called jofsell holt; and a well-fed horse, allin hesht. Some have derived Jol from the eating of horse-flesh. This animal, indeed, was sacred to the Sun (Jauw.) and was doubtless, in ancient times, sacrificed in honour of this deity.” Gl. Eddaæ Saemund., vo. Jol. Far.

Passing a variety of other etymons, I shall only add that of several learned writers, who derive the term from Moes. Gil, the Sun; C.B. hual, Arm. gowil, hual, id. The resemblance of the Gr. name of this luminary, Jauwos, has been remarked.

Where there is so great a diversity of opinions, I cannot pretend to determine which of them ought to be preferred. I shall only say, that the latter derivation, and that from huel, rota, together with that of Hickeh, seem to have the chief claim to attention.

II. This festival, among the Northern nations, was the great season of Sacrifice. On this occasion human victims seem generally to have been offered to their false gods. According to Ditmar, (in Chron.,) at this general convention, the Danes once in nine years increased the number of human sacrifices to ninety-nine. Besides these, they offered as many hares, dogs, and cocks, in place of hawks. V. Ihre, vo. Høck, p. 912.

The Persians sacrificed horses to the Sun. This noble animal was, indeed, sacred to him. We must view it as a remnant of the same Eastern idolatry, that the Goths offered horses at the feast of Yule. V. El. Sched. de Dis German. p. 102.

The Greenwooders at this day keep a Sun-feast at the winter solstice, about Dec. 22, to rejoice at the return of the Sun, and the expected renewal of the hunting season.” Cranta's Hist. Greenland, i. 176. V. Mallet, ii. 68. The Goths used also to sacrifice a boar. For this animal, as well as the horse, was, according to their mythology, sacred to the Sun. To this day it is customary, among the peasants in the North of Europe, at the time of Christmas, to make bread in the form of a koar-pig. This they place upon a table, with bacon and other dishes; and, as a good omen, they expose it as long as the feast continues. For to leave it uncovered, is reckoned a bad omen, and totally incongruous to the manners of their ancestors. They call this kind of bread Julegât; Yeral. Most and Hervar. Saemund. vo. ii. 129.

In our own country, the use that is made of the Maiden, or last handful of corn that has been cut down in harvest, bears a striking analogy to this custom. It is divided among the horses or cows, on the morning of Yule, sometimes of the new year, “to make them thrive all the year round.” To this custom Burns seems to allude, in his beautiful Poem, entitled, The Auld Farmer's New-year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie, on giving her the accustomed ripp of corn to hansel in the new year, iii. 140.

A guid New-year I wish thee! Maggie,
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, &c.

This custom varies in different places. In some, the horses generally get a feed of corn on the morning of Yule; and the Maiden is given to the horse called the Winder, which leads the rest in the plough.

The ancient Romans had a rite analogous to this, in the celebration of the Feriae Sementinae, a festival appointed to the original use of the word, signifies nourishment in general, from ek el, alo, and thus includes the idea both of meat and drink, it more especially denotes a joyous and splendid feast. Very fat meat is called jofsell holt; and a well-fed horse, allin hesht. Some have derived Jol from the eating of horse-flesh. This animal, indeed, was sacred to the Sun (Jauw.) and was doubtless, in ancient times, sacrificed in honour of this deity.” Gl. Eddaæ Saemund., vo. Jol. Far.

Passing a variety of other etymons, I shall only add that of several learned writers, who derive the term from Moes. Gil, the Sun; C.B. hual, Arm. gowil, hual, id. The resemblance of the Gr. name of this luminary, Jauwos, has been remarked.

Where there is so great a diversity of opinions, I cannot pretend to determine which of them ought to be preferred. I shall only say, that the latter derivation, and that from huel, rota, together with that of Hickeh, seem to have the chief claim to attention.

II. This festival, among the Northern nations, was the great season of Sacrifice. On this occasion human victims seem generally to have been offered to their false gods. According to Ditmar, (in Chron.,) at this general convention, the Danes once in nine years increased the number of human sacrifices to ninety-nine. Besides these, they offered as many hares, dogs, and cocks, in place of hawks. V. Ihre, vo. Høck, p. 912.

The Persians sacrificed horses to the Sun. This noble animal was, indeed, sacred to him. We must view it as a remnant of the same Eastern idolatry, that the Goths offered horses at the feast of Yule. V. El. Sched. de Dis German. p. 102.

The Greenwooders at this day keep a Sun-feast at the winter solstice, about Dec. 22, to rejoice at the return of the Sun, and the expected renewal of the hunting season.” Cranta's Hist. Greenland, i. 176. V. Mallet, ii. 68. The Goths used also to sacrifice a boar. For this animal, as well as the horse, was, according to their mythology, sacred to the Sun. To this day it is customary, among the peasants in the North of Europe, at the time of Christmas, to make bread in the form of a koar-pig. This they place upon a table, with bacon and other dishes; and, as a good omen, they expose it as long as the feast continues. For to leave it uncovered, is reckoned a bad omen, and totally incongruous to the manners of their ancestors. They call this kind of bread Julegât; Yeral. Most and Hervar. Saemund. vo. ii. 129.

In our own country, the use that is made of the Maiden, or last handful of corn that has been cut down in harvest, bears a striking analogy to this custom. It is divided among the horses or cows, on the morning of Yule, sometimes of the new year, “to make them thrive all the year round.” To this custom Burns seems to allude, in his beautiful Poem, entitled, The Auld Farmer's New-year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie, on giving her the accustomed ripp of corn to hansel in the new year, iii. 140.

A guid New-year I wish thee! Maggie,
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, &c.
to be kept at the beginning of seed-time, for imploring
their deities, particularly Ceres and Tellus, to give success
to their labours. On this occasion, the oxen, used for
labours, were crowned with garlands, and received a double
portion of food. In allusion to this custom, Ovid says;

State coronati plurum ad praespe juventi. Fast. Lib. i.

Something similar to the custom of the Julagalt has
evidently subsisted in the Orkney Islands, although the
vestiges of it are not now understood.

"In a part of the parish of Sandwick, every family, that
has a herd of swine, kills a sow on the 17th of December,
and thence it is called Sow-day. There is no tradition as
to the origin of this practice." Statist. Acc. xvi. 400.

This, indeed, may be viewed as a relic of the heathen
worship of the ancient Goths, in sacrificing a boar to the
Sun.

It is the opinion of some learned writers, that the Sun
was worshipped under the name of Saturn. Servius (in
Virgil, Lib. i.) says, that the Assyrians worshipped Saturn
under the name of Bel, and that the Sun and Saturn are
the same. V. Minut. Fel. Not. pp. 45, 46. It is certainly
a well-founded idea, that Bel or Baalus, the great god of the
Chaldeans, was the Sun. This is asserted by Macrobius,
Lib. i. c. 22. Uranus, i. e. the Heaven, being the father
of Saturn, and Rhea, or the Earth, his sister and wife; it
seems highly probable, that the worship of Saturn was
originally derived, by the western nations, from that of
the Sun as adored in the east. At the same time, it is
evident that they incorporated many things of their own
into this part of their mythology. But as they had dif-
ferent deities that bore the same name, they seem to have
often jumbled together allegories concerning nature, the
history of their departed heroes, and mere fables, in their
accounts of one particular deity.

As Saturn was another name for the Sun, we can easily account for the striking similarity of the
rites used by the Romans in their Saturnalia, cele-
brated in the latter part of the month of December, to
those of the Northern nations. Nay, as the Celts undoubt-
edly worshipped the Sun under the name of Bel or Belenus,
and as some of the most solemn acts of the Druidical
worship were performed about this season; we find Goths,
Celts, and Romans, conspiring in the observation of a great
feast at the time of the winter solstice.

As the Druids then employed their golden bill, for cut-
ting the mistletoe, it is remarkable, that the fakel, the bill
or acythe, was the badge of Saturn, because he was sup-
pended to preside over agriculture; Rosin, p. 294. Banier's
Myth. i. 302.

His worship, in another respect, agrees with that of the
Sun. For it seems to be admitted, that human sacrifices
had been offered to him by the Carthaginians; Banier,
ibid. p. 258. In the same manner the Pelasgi are said to
have worshipped him; Rosin. ut supra.

A custom, similar to that of the Julagalt already de-
scribed, prevailed among the ancient Italians, in the worship
of Saturn. We are informed by Dionysius of Halicarnas-
us, that Hercules, on his return from Spain to Italy,
abolished the horrid custom of offering human sacrifices
to Saturn; and, having erected an altar to him on the
Saturnine mount, presented those offerings, which the
Greeks call τρυπτής αὐτής, which, according to the Scholion
on Thucydides, were of paste figured like animals; Banier's
Mythol. B. i. c. 3, p. 299.

Something of the same kind has been observed among
the Egyptians. According to Jerome, indeed, it would
seem to have been a general custom among the heathen,
to distinguish the end of the old year, or the beginning of
the new, by peculiar religious ceremonies.

The passage I refer to, is his comment on these words,
Isa. lxv. 11, "That prepare a table for that troop, and
that furnish the drink-offering unto that number." He
renders it, "That place a table to Fortune, and pour out
upon it," or, according to the Septuagint, "That give
a drink-offering to the daemon." Then he says; "But there
is an ancient idolatrous custom in all cities, and especially
in Egypt and in Alexandria, that on the last day of the
year and of the last month, they place a table covered
with meats of different kinds, and a cup mixed with honey,
expressive of abundance, either of the past, or of the future
year." These words, That prepare a table for that troop,
are viewed by the learned Vitringa, as respecting the
worship of Apollo or the Sun, who, he apprehends, is
there in Heb. called Cad; as he renders מַטִּים, explained
in our version, "that number," the Moon. In Isa. lxv.
11. V. Moy.

In our own country, there are still several vestiges of
this idolatry. In Anglus, he, who first opens the door on
Yule-day, expects to prosper more than any other member
of the family during the future year, because, as the vulgar
express it, "he lets in Yule." The door being opened,
it is customary with some to place a table or chair in it,
covering it with clean cloth, and, according to their own
language, to "set on it bread and cheese to Yule." Early
in the morning, as soon as any one of the family gets out
of bed, a new broom besom is set at the back of the outer
door. The design is, "to let in Yule." These gross
superstitions, and the very modes of expression used, have
undoubtedly had a heathen origin; for Yule is thus not
only personified, but treated as a deity, who receives an
oblation. See Sup.

It is also very common to have a table covered, in the
house, from morning to evening, with bread and drink on
it, that every one who calls may take a portion; and it is
deemed very ominous, if one come into a house, and leave
it without participation. However many call on this day,
all must partake of the cheer provided.

It was customary with the Romans, at this season, to
cover tables, and set lamps on them. This is one of the
observances prohibited as heathenish, in the early canons
of the Church. V. Gysar.

Here I may also mention some other ridiculous rites
practised on this day. Any servant, who is supposed to
have a due regard to the interests of the family, and at
the same time not emancipated from the yoke of supersti-
tion, is careful to go early to the well, on Christmas morn-
ing, to draw water, to draw corn out of the stack, and also
to bring in kale from the kitchen-garden. This is meant
to insure prosperity to the family. A similar superstition is,
for the same reason, still observed by many on the morning of the New-year. One of a family watches the stroke of twelve, goes to the well as quickly as possible, and carefully skims it. This they
call getting the scum or room (cream) of the well.

This superstitious rite, in the south of £., is observed
on the morning of New-year's day.

Twall struck.—Twa neebour hizzies raise ;
'An', lilin, gaed a sad gate;
The flower o' the well to our house gaes,
'An' I'll the boniest lad get.'

"Upon the morning of the first day of the new year,
the country lasses are sure to rise as early as possible, if
they have been in bed, which is seldom the case, that they
may get the flower, as it is called, or the first pail-full of
water from the well. The girl, who is so lucky as to ob-
serve it without participation. However many call on this day,
all must partake of the cheer provided.

This seems to be a very ancient superstition; and may
perhaps be viewed as a vestige of the worship of wells,
which prevailed among the Picts. This rite was not unknown to the Romans. Virgil attributes the observation of it to Æneas. The act of skimming water with the hand was one of the rites necessary in order to successful augury.

— Et sic affatus ad undam
Processsit, summamo hausti de gurgite lymphas,
Multa deos orae, oneravitque aetheria vois.

Virg. Æn. ix. 23.

Or, as it is rendered by the Bishop of Dunkeld:
And thare withal with wonderful augurial,
Effir thare spaying eynomyt duimal,
Vuto the flude amone furth steppis be,
And of the strenys crop ane litil we
The watter liftis up into his handis,
Ful gretumlie the Gods, qubare he standis,
Beseekand til attend til his praier.

Doug. Virgil, 274, 15.

The strenys crop, i. e. the surface of the stream.

III. Yule, as has been already observed, was celebrated as a Feast, among the ancient Goths. At this time, those who were related had the closest intercourse. They used by turns to feast with each other. These entertainments they called Offergilden: for the term gild denotes a fraternity or association, for the purpose of having money, meat, drink, &c. in common. Keysler. Antiq. Septent. p. 349. Thence gild or guild among us denotes a society possessing a common stock.

It was also customary during Yule, particularly in Sweden, for different families to meet together in one village, and to bring meat and drink with them, for the celebration of the feast. The same custom was observed, when there was a general concourse to the place where one of their temples stood. Erat veteranum more receptum, ut cum sacrificia erant celebranda, ad templum frequentes conveniunt cives omnes, ferentes secum singuli victum et commentum, quo per sacrificium solennis ueterentur, singuli etiam cerevisiam, quae isto in convivio adhibetur. Snorr. Sturl. Heiraskring. S. Hakourar, c. 16.

I need not say, that this is most probably the origin of the custom still preserved among us, of relations and friends feasting in each other's houses, at this time. The vulgar, in the Northern counties of S., have also a custom which greatly resembles the Offergilden. On the morning of the new year, it is common for neighbours to go into each other's houses, and to club their meat in order to send out for drink, to welcome in the year. This is done in private houses.

During the times of heathenism, the solemnities of the North were never at a loss for the means of celebrating their Yule. Johnstone (Antiq. Celto-Normann.) has a Note referring to this subject, which exhibits their character in its true light. The Scandinavians, expeditions, he says, were anciently conducted in the following manner. A chieftain sailed, with a few ships, for Britain, and collected all the scattered adventurera he could find in his way. They landed on the coast, and formed a temporary fortress. To this strong hold they drove all the cattle, and having salted them, the freebooters returned home, where they spent their Jol, or brumal feast, with much glee. Such an expedition was called a Strand-hogga, or strand-slaughter.

P. 65.

IV. The Gifts, now generally conferred at the New-year, seem to have originally belonged to Yule. Among the Northern nations, it was customary for subjects, at this season, to present gifts to the sovereign. These were denominated Jolagifs, i. e. Yule-gifts. They were Benevolences of that description, which, if not given cheerfully, the prince considered himself as having a right to extort. Hence, it is said of Hacno, King of Norway, A. 1093.

Hamn toth tha oe of wid tha solagifs; Is qyue tributa,
quae donorum Jolensium nomine solvi debebat, eis re-
missit.


The Romans, at this season, were wont to send presents of sweetmeats, such as dried figs, honey, &c. to which they gave the name of Strenae. This was meant as a good omen; and, by this substantial emblem, they also expressed their wishes, that their friends might enjoy the sweets of the year on which they entered; Rosin. Antiq. pp. 29, 250. The custom which prevails in S., of presenting what the vulgar call a sweet or, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currents, and spiceries, has an evident analogy to this.

In some of the northern counties of S., the vulgar would reckon it a bad omen, to enter a neighbour's house, on New-year's day, empty-handed. It is common to carry some trilling present; as, a bit of bread, a little meal, or a piece of money.

Those gifts were also called by the Romans Saturnalia; Rosin. p. 294. Saturnalia,—says Tertullian, strenae cap-
tandae, et septimontium, et brumae, et carae cognationis,
singuli etiam cerevisiam, quae isto in convivio adhibetur.

Sporr, Stur. Heimskr. S. Hakourar, c. 16.

I need not say, that this is most probably the origin of the custom still preserved among us, of relations and friends feasting in each other's houses, at this time. The vulgar, in the Northern counties of S., have also a custom which greatly resembles the Offergilden. On the morning of the new year, it is common for neighbours to go into each other's houses, and to club their meat in order to send out for drink, to welcome in the year. This is done in private houses.

During the times of heathenism, the solemnities of Yule lasted three days. The festival seems to have been some­
times continued for eight days. Halon Skuldbred's S. c. 11, 14.

The festive observation of this season, even where there is no idea of sanctity in relation to the supposed date of Strenae.

This was meant as a good omen; and, by this substantial emblem, they also expressed their wishes, that their friends might enjoy the sweets of the year on which they entered; Rosin. Antiq. pp. 29, 250. The custom which prevails in S., of presenting what the vulgar call a sweet or, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currents, and spiceries, has an evident analogy to this.

In some of the northern counties of S., the vulgar would reckon it a bad omen, to enter a neighbour's house, on New-year's day, empty-handed. It is common to carry some trilling present; as, a bit of bread, a little meal, or a piece of money.

Tertullian severely reprehends the Christians, for their compliance with the heathen, in paying some respect to these customs. “By us,” he says, “who are strangers to sabbaths, and new moons, once acceptable to God, the Saturnalia and the feasts of January, and Bru-
maia, and Matronalia, are frequented; gifts are sent hither and thither, there is the noise of the Strenae, and of the names of Feasting, O! better faith of the nations in their own religion, which adopts no solemnity of games and of feasting. O! better faith of the nations in their own religion, which adopts no solemnity of games and of feasting.” De Idololatria, c. 14. We accordingly find that the Strenae were prohibited by the Christian church. V. Rosin. Antiq. p. 29, and yo. Gysar.

The Strenae are traced as far back as to King Tatius, who, at this season, used to receive branches of a happy or fortunate tree from the grove of Strenia, as favourite omens with respect to the New-year; Q. Symmach. ap. Rosin. p. 28.

It appears that, in consequence of the establishment of the monarchy under Augustus, all orders of people were expected to present New-year's-gifts to the emperors themselves; Sueton. in August. c. 37. During the reign of this prince, these were given at the Capitol. But Caligula was so lost to a sense of shame, as to publish an edict expressly requiring such gifts; and to stand in the porch of the palace, on the Calends of January, in order to receive those which people of all descriptions brought to him; Sueton. in Calig. c. 42. Even Augustus pretended to have a nocturnal vision, requiring that the people should annually, on a certain day, present to him, which he received with a hollow hand, cavum manum assors por-
rigentibus praebens; Id. in August. c. 91. It was reckoned a handsome enough way of receiving gifts, when the bosom-
fold of the cloak was expanded. But when they were
received utraque manu cavata, as it would be expressed in S., in gualins, it was accounted a species of depredation. Hence rapine was proverbially expressed in this manner. V. Ammian. Marcellin. Lib. 16. Rosin. Antiq. p. 29.

The Strenea were considered as of such importance, that a particular deity was supposed to preside over them, called Ops Strenea; Rosin. p. 28. This might be the principal reason why they were condemned by Christians in early times. To have any concern with them, might be reckoned a symbolizing in some sort with idolatry. V. This season, in very early times, was characterized by such Dissipation, that even the more sober heathens were scandalized at it. Among the Northern nations, “feasting, dances, nocturnal assemblies, and all the demonstrations of a most dissolute joy, were then authorized by the general usage.” Mallet’s North. Antiq. i. 130.

On account of the hilarity usual at this season, Wachter concludes, that Germ. jol-en, to revel, Belg. joolig, homo festivus, as well as Fr. joli, and E. jolly, have their origin from Jol, Yule.

The Saturnalia, among the Romans, at length lasted for seven days, the Sigillaria being included. During this season of festivity, all public business was suspended; the Senate, and the Courts of Justice, were shut up. All schools also had a vacation; Rosin. p. 98. I need scarcely remark the striking similarity of our Christmas Holidays.

Masters and servants sat at one table. Some, indeed, say, that masters waited on their servants. Every thing serious was laid aside; and people of all ranks gave themselves up to jollity; Bochart. Phaleg. p. 3.

There can be no doubt that, in the dissipation by which the new year is ushered in, we have borrowed from the heathen. The account which Seneca, the Philosopher gives of this season, might seem to have been written for our times. “It is now,” says he to his friend Lucilius “the month of December, when the greatest part of the city is in a bustle. Loose reins are given to public dissipation; every where may you hear the sound of great preparations, as if there were some real difference between the days dedicated to Saturn, and those for transacting business. Thus, I am disposed to think, that he was not far from the truth, who said that anciently it was the month of December, but now the year. Were you here, I would willingly confer with you as to the plan of our conduct; whether we should live in our usual way, or, to avoid singularity, both take a better supper, and throw off the toga. For if a man is not to be alone, except in a tumult, or during some public calamity in the city, is now done for the sake of pleasure, and from regard to the festival. Men change their dress.—It were certainly far better to be thrifty and sober amidst a drunken crowd, disgorging what they have recently swallowed.” Epist. 18. Oper. p. 273.

I have not met with any proof that the Romans disguised themselves during the Saturnalia; although this custom seems to have prevailed, during the same season, among the Celts, as it certainly did among the Goths. But such disguises were permitted in the worship of Cybele, the mother of the gods. To this purpose we have the testimony of Herodian. “Yearly, in the beginning of Spring, the Romans celebrate the feast of the Mother of the gods. On this occasion, the most striking symbols of wealth, which any one possesses, even royal furniture, and the most wonderful productions of nature or art, are wont to be carried before the deity. Liberty is given to all to indulge themselves in any kind of sport. Every one assumes whatever appearance is most agreeable to him. Nor is there any delicacy so great, that a man may not invent himself with the emblems of it, if he pleases. Such pains are taken to deceive and to conceal the truth, that what is real cannot easily be distinguished from what is done in mimicry.” Hist. Lib. i. c. 32.

Cybele, it may be observed, is admitted to be the same with Rhea or the Earth.

The ancient Northern nations worshipped Frea or Frigga. Her festival was observed in the month of February. She seems to correspond to Cybele in the Roman Calendar. As Cybele was the Mother of the gods, Frea was believed to be, not only the daughter, but the wife of Odin; Mallet. ii. 30. In the Edda it is declared, that all the other gods sprung from Odin and Frea. She was the same with Herthus, Hertha, or the Earth. Tacitus describes her under this very designation, of the Mother of the gods. Matrem Deum venerantur Aesitii; insignis superstitionis formas aporum gestant; German. c. 45. The Northern nations indeed sacrificed to Frea the largest hog they could find. This exactly agrees with the Roman mode of worshipping Cybele. For they sacrificed a hog to her; Rosin. p. 232.

With respect to the disguises customary, during this festivity, among the Goths, and also in our own country, V. ABBOT of UNRESSON and GYSAR. It may be added, that Dr. Johnson, in his Journey to the Western Islands, mentions a custom, which has probably been transmitted from the Norwegian lords of the Hebrides.

“As at new year’s eve, in the hall or castle of the lord, where at festivals there is supposed to be a very numerous company, one man dresses himself in a cow-hide, on which others beat with sticks; he runs with all this noise round the house in a counterfeit fear; the door is then shut, and no re-admission obtained after their pretended terror, but by the repetition of a verse of poetry, which those acquainted with the custom are provided with.” V. Strutt’s Sports, p. 198. N.

During Yule, our forefathers seem to have been much addicted to Games of Chance. This custom still prevails. Even children lay up stores of pins, for playing at Te Totum. In some parts of the country, merchants generally provide themselves, about this time, with a coarser sort, which they call Yuk-pins.

This custom is analogous to that of the Romans. Although games of chance were prohibited by the laws, these provided an exception for the month of December. V. Adam’s Antiq. p. 498.

One species of amusement, on this day, S.B. is wand-shooting. This signifies shooting at a mark for a prize thus laid in pledge. V. Wand-Shooting.

VI. CANDLES of a particular kind are made for this season. For the candle, that is lighted on Yule, must be so large as to burn from the time of its being lighted till the day be done. If it did not, the circumstance would be an omen of ill fortune to the family during the subsequent year. Hence large candles are by the vulgar called Yule Candles. Even where lamps are commonly used, the poorest will not light them at this time.

There is no reason to doubt that this custom has been transmitted from the times of heathenism. Rudbeck informs us, that Su.G. Jule lius denotes “the Candles of Yule, or of the Sun, which, on the night preceding the Festival of Yule, illuminated the houses of private persons through the whole kingdom.” Atlantic. P. ii. 239. See Sup.

There is a striking conformity between this rite and that of the ancient Romans, in their celebration of the Saturnalia. They used lights in the worship of their deity. Hence originated the custom of making presents of this kind. The poor were wont to present the rich with wax tapers. Cybele’s Saturnalia were later decorated humanely potentioribus, quia candes pauperes, locupletes cerea utebantur. Fest. Pomp. Lib. 3. Yule-candles are, in the N. of S., given as a present at this season by merchants to their stated customers.
By many, who rigidly observe the superstitious of this season, the Yule-candle is allowed to burn out of itself. The influence of superstition appears equally in others, although in a different way. When the day is at a close, the portentious candle is extinguished, and carefully locked up in a chest. There it is kept, in order to be burnt out at the owner's Late-week.

I may observe, by the way, that the preservation of candles has been viewed by the superstitious as a matter of great importance. This notion seems to have been pretty generally diffused. An Icelandic writer informs us, 'that a speake-wife, a speake-wife, or sibyl, who thought herself neglected, in comparison of her sisterhood, at some unhallowed rites observed for foretelling the fate of a child, cried out; "Truly, I add this to these predictions, that the child shall live no longer than these candles, which are lighted beside him, are burnt out." Then "the chief of the Sibyls immediately extinguished one of the candles, and gave it to the mother of the child to be carefully preserved, and not to be lighted while the child was in life." Norragiest Sag. ap. Bartholin, Caus. Contempt. Mortis, p. 686. See Sup.

VII. A number of Miscellaneous Superstitions may be mentioned, in relation to Yule, which are still regarded by many, especially in the North of S. Some of them, like those already referred to, may be traced to heathenism; others seem to have had their origin from the darkness of Popery. The bare mention of them must, to any thinking mind, be sufficient to shew their absurdity.

In the morning one rises before the rest of the family, and prepares food for them, which must be eaten in bed. This frequently consists of cakes baked with eggs, called Care-cakes. A bannock or cake is baken for every person in the house. If any one of these break in the toasting, the person for whom it is baked, will not, it is supposed, see another Yule. V. Care-cake.

On this day, as well as on New-year's-day, Handsel-Monday, and Rood-day, superstitious people would not allow a coal to be carried out of their own house to that of a neighbour, lest it should be employed for the purpose of witchcraft. See Sup.

The generality of people in the North of S., even of those who have no attachment to the rites of the Church of England, do far retain a traditionary regard for Yule, that they observe it as a holiday. They would reckon it an ominous to do any work; although they can give no better reason for their conduct, than that "their fathers never wrought on Yule."

Women seem to have a peculiar aversion to spinning on this day. This bears strong marks of a pagan origin. The ancient heathens would not suffer their women to spin on a holiday. Hence Tibullus says:

Non sestet ulla lanificam pensis imposuisse manum.

And Ovid relates, that Bacchus punished Alcithoe and her sisters for presuming to spin during his festival.

There is a singular passage in Jhone Hamilton's Facile Tractise, which, while it affords a proof of the traditionary custom of spinning on Yule-day, also shews how jealous our worthy reformers were against the observation of all festival days.

After declaring the opposition of the Columbanians sect to all holidydays except Sunday, he says: "The Ministers of Scotland—In contempt of the other halie dayes observat the Englishmen cause their wyffis and serveants spin in oppin sicht of the people upon Yeul day; and their affectionate auditeurs constraines their tenants to yel their pleuchs on Yeul day in contempt of Christ's Nativitie, whilk our Lord hes not left vpusit; for thair oxin ran wid and brak thair neks, and leamit [lamed] sum pleugh men, as is notoriously knawin in sindrie parts of Scotland." Pp. 174, 175.

The term Yule is also used for Christmas; A. Bor. They have their Yn, or Yule-batch, i.e. Christmas-batch; their Yule-games, and Yule-clog, or Christmas-block. In farm-houses, the servants lay by a large knotty block for their Christmas fire, and, during the time it lasts, they are entitled by custom to ale at their meals;" Grosse's GL.

Yule occurs in the same sense in O.E. His Yole for to hold was his encheson.

Bourne, speaking of the custom of lighting up candles, and of burning the Yule-clog, says, that it "seems to have been used as an emblem of the return of the Sun, and the lengthening of the days. The continuing of it," he adds, "after the introduction of Christianity, may have been intended for a symbol of that Light which lightened the Gentiles;" Antiq. Vulgar.

In Yorkshire, and other Northern parts, they have an old custom after sermon or service on Christmas-day, the people will, even in the churches, cry Ule, Ule, as a token of rejoicing, and the common sort run about the streets singing, Ule, Ule, Ule, Ule, &c. V. Blount's Dict. yo. Ule. V. Yule-e'en.

That some such childish cry was anciently used in S. at this season, seems probable from the old Prov., "It is eith crying yool on another man's stool;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 45.

To Yule, Yool, &c. To observe Christmas according to the customary rites.

The lords refused to let the lady marchioness go to the castle with her husband, unless she would ward also, and with great intreaty had the favour to yool with him, but to stay no longer, and caling for Troubles, i. 48.

Yule-e'en, Yule-ewyn, s. The night preceding Christmas, the wake of Yule, S.

Till Auld Meldrum thai yeid their way, And thar with thair men logyt thai, Befor Yhule ewyn a nycht but mar. A thowsand, trow I, weel thai war. Barbour, ix. 204, MS.

A-pon a Yhule-ewyn alsua Wyttailis, that to the Kyng suld ga Of Ingland, that at Melros lay, He met rycht stowly in the way. Wyntown, viii. 36. 69.

This the A.-Saxons denominated Myld-yngrates massae-aegen, vigilia Nativitatis Christi. For they called Christ Maist, mid-winter, and Mylde-yngrates massae-aegen, i.e. the mass-day in the middle of winter; as, for a similar reason, they gave the name of mid-winter to the day observed in commemoration of the nativity of John Baptist. The Northern nations called this night Modernact, or Modenact, (Modernact, Ibre,) not according to the sense given by Sibth, as being "the night of mothers," but the Mother-night, "as that which produced all the rest: and this epoch was rendered the more remarkable, as they dated from thence the beginning of the year, which among the northern nations was computed from one winter solstice to another, as the month was from one new moon to the next." Mallet, i. 130. We learn from Wormius, that to this day the Icelanders date the beginnning of their year from Yule, in consequence of ancient custom which the law of their country obliges them to retain. They even reckon a person's age by the number of Yules he has seen; so that one who has lived during the celebration of this feast for twice twenty years, is said to be twenty years of age, although he was born December 24th, or the very day preceding Yule-e'en. This night the Icelanders call Jolanat; and he who, according to this mode of reckoning, is twenty years of age, is said to have lived xx Jolanet; Far. Dan. Lib. i. s. 12.
A similar mode of reckoning is retained in some parts of S. V. Singin'-en.

The Goths also called this Hoekanatt; because, in times of heathenism, on this occasion hawks were sacrificed. Ihré observes, (vo. Hoek,) that, as this feast was instituted in honour of the Sun, the Egyptians, according to the testimony of Horapollo, accounted hawks sacred to that luminary, because, by a secret power of nature, they could steadfastly look at him.

The vulgar, in the North of S. especially, have a great many ridiculous notions with respect to the eve of Yule, and on this night observe a number of superstitious rites. It is believed by some, that, if one were to go into the cow-house at twelve o'clock at night, all the cattle would be seen to kneel. This wild idea seems to refer to our Lord's being born in a stable. Many also firmly believe, that the bees sing in their hives on Christmas-eve, as welcoming the approaching day.

It has been observed, on the word Yule, that on this day women abstain from spinning. On the evening preceding, they will not even venture to leave any flax or yarn on their wheels; apprehending that the devil would reel it for them before morning. Women in a single state assign another reason for this caution. Their rocks would otherwise follow them to church on their marriage-day. If any flax be left on their rocks, they salt it, in order to preserve it from satanical power. If yarn be accidentally left on a reel, it must not be taken off in the usual way, but be cut off.

The same caution is exercised on Good-Friday; but a reason is given, different from both of these that have already been mentioned. On this day, it is said, a rope could not be found to bind our Saviour to the cross, and the yarn was taken off a woman's wheel for this purpose.

It is a striking proof of the tyrannical influence of custom on the mind, that many who have no faith in these observances, would not feel themselves easy, did they neglect them.

Some farmers, I have been assured, are so extremely superstitious, as to go into their stables and cow-houses on Yule-e'en, and read a chapter of the Bible behind their horses and cattle, to preserve them from harm.

Yule-boys, s. pl. Boys who ramble through the country in disguise during the Christmas holidays. V. Gysar. S.

Yule-brose, s. Fat brose, a dish formerly common in S. on Christmas morning; and still very common in Fife on the morning of Auld Handsel Monday. S.

Yuman, Yumanry. V. Yhuman.

Yurn, s. The acid substance used for coagulating milk; rennet. V. Earning. S. To Yurn, v. n. Perhaps an errat. for Yirm, to fret. S.

Zadak. Most probably for Yadak. V. Yadok. S.

Zickety. A term occurring in a traditionary rhyme, used by children, when they mean to determine by lot who shall begin a game or be counted out. For an account of this and other traditions, &c., see the Supplement.

THE END OF VOL. II.

EDINBURGH:
Printed by Andrew Shortrede, Thistle Lane.
For Reference

Not to be taken from this room