JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY.
AN
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF
THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING
THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS;
SHOWING THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY THE NORTHERN;
EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE FORMERLY
COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES; AND ELUCIDATING NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND
INSTITUTIONS, IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A DISSERATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

BY
JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

A NEW EDITION,
CAREFULLY REVISED AND COLLATED, WITH THE ENTIRE SUPPLEMENT INCORPORATED,

BY
JOHN LONGMUIR, A.M., LL.D., AND DAVID DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

VOLUME I.

PAISLEY: ALEXANDER GARDNER.
M.DCCC.LXXIX.
PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

For convenient reference, and in order otherwise to increase the usefulness of this work, many important improvements have been introduced in the form of the book. It will be found, for example, that all the quotations, corrections, and additions of the Supp., have been incorporated in the body of the work; and that the arrangement of words, which was in some instances faulty, has been made more consistent; that many corrections have been made throughout; and that not a few additional forms and meanings of words have been given. But, in almost every case, except where the alteration is merely verbal, the new matter has been enclosed within brackets, to distinguish it from the work of Dr. Jamieson.

No pains have been spared to make this edition of the Scottish Dictionary as correct and complete as possible; but, even with the utmost care and attention, in a work of such magnitude and diversity, mistakes and omissions are unavoidable. In order to remedy these defects, the volumes will come under the eye of ripe and able scholars in all parts of the world, and lists of corrigenda and addenda will be collected as the work proceeds, which, when properly sifted and arranged, will form an interesting and valuable addition to the great work by Dr. Jamieson.

To secure a result so important, every one who takes an interest in our Scottish literature, and in the success of the present undertaking, is respectfully invited to assist; for, only by combination of effort, can completeness be obtained. The Publisher will reckon himself peculiarly indebted to any readers who will take the trouble of pointing out errors of importance, or of transmitting to him such words as have been omitted, with the proper explanations.

This edition contains Dr. Jamieson's original Prefaces, his Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language, a List of the Books referred to, or quoted by the Author throughout his Dictionary and Supp., and the List of Original Subscribers.

When nearly half of the first volume had passed through the press, Dr. Longmuir was compelled, by the state of his health, to withdraw in some measure from the supervision of the work. The Publisher was fortunate in securing the services of D. Donaldson, Esq., F.E.I.S., Editor of "The Troy Book" in the Early English Text Society's Series, whose extensive knowledge of Scottish literature, and experience as a student of Philology, specially qualify him for the work.
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AN
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING
THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS,
BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS;
SHEWING THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY
THE NORTHERN;
EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE
FORMERLY COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES;
AND ECLIDATING
NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND INSTITUTIONS,
IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

BY JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE
ANTiquaries OF SCOTLAND.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
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1808.
BOT QUHAT DANGERE IS OCHT TO COMPILE, ALLACE!—
SUM BENE SA FRAWART IN MALICE AND WANGRACE,
QUHAT IS WELE SAYD THAY LOIF NOT WORTH AN ACE,
BOT CASTIS THAME EUIR TO SPY OUT FALT AND CRUKE,
AL THAT THAY FYND IN HIDDILLIS, HIRNE, OR NUKE,
THAY BLAW OUT, SAYAND IN EVERY MANNIS FACE,
LO HERE HE FAILYEIS, LO HERE HE LEIS, LUKE.

GAWINE DOUGLAS, BISHOP OF DUNKELD.
[Dedication of the Original Edition.]

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES,
PRINCE AND STEWARD OF SCOTLAND,
DUKE OF ROTHESAY, EARL OF CARRICK, BARON OF RENFREW,

THIS WORK,

INTENDED TO PRESERVE AND ILLUSTRATE

THE LANGUAGE AND EARLY LITERATURE

OF A BRAVE PEOPLE,

WHOSE PATRIOTIC AND SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS,

IN DEFENCE OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,

WERE,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF AUTHENTIC HISTORY,

INVARIABLY CONNECTED

WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF THE HEREDITARY CROWN

OF HIS ROYAL ANCESTORS;

IS BY PERMISSION

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

[Edinburgh, 1808.]
TO

THE KING.

SIRE,

In the work which I have the honour of presenting to YOUR MAJESTY, I have exerted myself to the utmost to explain, elucidate, and trace to its sources, that ancient and energetic language which was spoken by YOUR MAJESTY's Illustrious Ancestors for so many ages, and in which not only the Deeds of their Councils, but the Acts of the Parliaments they held, were recorded, and still exist as the standing law of no inconsiderable portion of the British Empire.

To whom could I with such propriety dedicate the continuation of my Philological labours, as to that Distinguished Personage who, many years ago, so condescendingly accepted of the first-fruits; especially when He has been pleased, in the most gracious manner, not only to express His approbation of these, but to grant me permission to bring my later increase to the steps of His Throne?

Although this condescension had not laid me under the strongest ties,—or were it possible that I could be so far lost to a sense of gratitude as to forget YOUR MAJESTY's singular goodness on another occasion,—Your Royal Grace and Munificence, in devising, instituting, and endowing a Society for the Encouragement of Literature, of which Society I have unexpectedly received the honour of being elected an Associate, would naturally suggest that I could not with equal propriety look to any other, for a favourable acceptance of the fruits of my labour for so many years, as to Him to whom the British Empire looks up, not only as its Gracious Sovereign, but as the Munificent Patron of its Literature.

That the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may in His mercy long spare YOUR MAJESTY for a blessing to this extensive Empire, is,

May it please YOUR MAJESTY,

The ardent desire of

YOUR MAJESTY's most faithful Subject,

And devoted Servant,

JOHN JAMIESON.

Edinburgh, May 20, 1825.
Some affect to despise all etymological researches, because of their uncertainty. But many other branches of science are equally liable to this objection. Was it a clear proof of the wisdom conferred on our common parent, that he gave names to all the inferior creatures, according to their peculiar natures? And may we not discern a considerable vestige of his primeval state, in the propriety of many of the names imposed on things, even in modern languages? An inquiry into the reasons of these is not, therefore, a matter of mere unprofitable curiosity. It is no contemptible mean of investigating the operations of our intellectual powers.

The structure of language is, indeed, one important branch of that philosophy which so nearly interests man,—the philosophy of his own mind;—a branch which, although less attended to than many others, and often more obscured than elucidated by system, extends its influence through all nations; is, practically at least, as well known to the peasant as to the prince, to the savage as to the man of letters; in the most lively manner, in many instances, delineates the objects with which we are conversant, exhibiting to others a faithful copy of the impressions which these make on our own minds; forcibly illustrates, as far as the oblique signification of words are concerned, the singular associations of our ideas; appears, by its striking analogies, as a grand link among the various individuals of the same species, how remote soever from each other as to situation; frequently affords a proof of the near affinity of particular nations; and, by the general diffusion of certain primitive terms, or by certain rules of formation universally adopted, assigns a common origin to mankind, although scattered "on the face of the whole earth."

Since the union of the kingdoms, how beneficial soever this event has been in other respects, the language of Scotland has been subjected to peculiar disadvantages. No longer written in public deeds, or spoken in those assemblies which fix the standard of national taste, its influence has gradually declined, notwithstanding the occasional efforts of the Muse to rescue it from total oblivion.
This decline may be traced still further back. The union of the crowns, although an event highly honourable to Scotland, soon had an unfavourable influence on the ancient language of the country. She still indeed retained her national independence, but the removal of the court seems to have been viewed as an argument for closer approximation in language to those who lived within its verge. From this time forward, as living authors in general avoided the peculiarities of their native tongue, topographers seem to have reckoned it necessary to alter the diction even of the venerable dead. In thus accommodating our ancient national works to the growing servility of their times, they have in many instances totally lost the sense of the original writers.

In this manner, even the classical writings of our ancestors have been gradually neglected. The alterations occasionally made by editors, although sufficient to disfigure them, were not carried so far as to keep pace with the ideal refinement of their contemporaries.

It is surprising that no one has ever attempted to rescue the language of the country from oblivion by compiling a Dictionary of it. Had this been done a century ago, it would most probably have been the means of preserving many of our literary productions, which it is to be feared are now lost, as well as the meaning of many terms now left to conjecture.—Till of late, even those who pretended to write Glossaries to the Scottish books which they published, generally explained the terms which almost every reader understood, and quite overlooked those that were more ancient and obscure. The Glossary to Douglas's Virgil formed the only exception to this observation.

Within these few years, a taste for Scottish literature has revived both in Scotland and England. Hence the want of an Etymological Dictionary has been felt more than ever; and it may well be supposed, that all who possess a genuine taste for the literary productions of their country, must feel disposed to encourage a work which is necessary, not merely for illustrating their beauties, but in many instances even for rendering them intelligible. The use of such a work is not confined to our edited books, but may, in a great measure, prove a key to our ancient MSS. It must facilitate the progress of those, whose studies or employments lay them under the necessity of investigating the records of antiquity, and who, especially in their earlier years, are apt to be disgusted at their professions, from the frequent occurrence of terms at the meaning of which they can only guess.

It is undeniable, indeed, that from the strange neglect of our vernacular language, the signification of some of our law terms is already lost; and that the meaning of others, on the interpretation of which not only private property, but public justice depends, is so doubtful, as to leave room for almost endless litigation.

Even these invaluable remains of antiquity, which record the valiant deeds of our ancestors, delineate their manners, or exhibit their zeal for religion, excite little interest in our time, because they are in a great measure unintelligible.

Those who possess old libraries, that have been handed down, perhaps through
many generations, must be convinced of the necessity of a work of this kind; because the books which were perfectly familiar to their fathers, and which communicated instruction to their minds, or kindled up the flame of patriotism in their breasts, are now nearly as completely locked up to them, as if they were written in a foreign tongue.

Such a work is necessary for preserving, from being totally lost, many ancient and emphatic terms, which now occur only in the conversation of the sage of the the hamlet, or are occasionally mentioned by him as those which he has heard his fathers use. It may also serve to mark the difference between words which may be called classical, and others merely colloquial; and between both of these, as far as they are proper, and such as belong to a still lower class, being mere corruptions, cant terms, or puerilities.

Many ancient customs, otherwise unknown or involved in obscurity, come also to be explained or illustrated, from the use of those words which necessarily refer to them. The importance of any thing pertaining to the manners of a nation, as constituting one of the principal branches of its history, needs not to be mentioned; and, as the knowledge of ancient manners removes the obscurity of language, by a reciprocal operation, ancient language often affords the best elucidation of manners.

Such a Dictionary, if properly conducted, should not only throw light on the ancient customs of Scotland, but point out their analogy to those of other Northern nations. So striking indeed is the coincidence of manners, even in a variety of more minute instances, between our ancestors and the inhabitants of Scandinavia, as marked by the great similarity or absolute sameness of terms, that it must necessarily suggest to every impartial inquirer, that the connexion between them has been much closer than is generally supposed.

Language, it is universally admitted, forms one of the best criterions of the origin of a nation; especially where there is a deficiency of historical evidence. Our country must ever regret the want, or the destruction, of written records. But an accurate and comparative examination of our vernacular language may, undoubtedly, in part repair the loss; as well as throw considerable light on the faint traces which history affords, with respect to the origin of those, who for many centuries have been distinguished from the Celtic race, as speaking the Scottish language.

I do not hesitate to call that the Scottish Language, which has generally been considered in no other light than as merely on a level with the different provincial dialects of the English. Without entering at present into the origin of the former, I am bold to affirm, that it has as just a claim to the designation of a peculiar language as most of the other languages of Europe. From the view here given of it to the public, in the form of an Etymological Dictionary, it will appear that it is not more nearly allied to the English, than the Belgic is to the German, the Danish to the Swedish, or the Portuguese to the Spanish. Call it a
dialect, if you will: a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon it cannot be; for, from the Dissertation prefixed to the Dictionary, it must appear to the unprejudiced reader, that there is no good reason for supposing that it was ever imported from the southern part of our island.

How far the work proposed possesses the requisites mentioned above, the public must judge. I shall only say, that I have still kept these things in view, as necessary recommendations of a work of this kind. Particularly, as far as my opportunities led me, I have paid attention to the more ancient terms used in our laws; without unnecessarily encumbering the work with many words of Latin origin, as to the meaning and derivation of which there can be no difficulty.

Many of our nation, not only in the higher, but even in the middle ranks of life, now affect to despise all the terms or phrases peculiar to their country, as gross vulgarisms. This childish fastidiousness is unknown not only to intelligent foreigners, but to the learned in South Britain. Well assured that the peasantry are the living depositaries of the ancient language of every country, they regard their phraseology nearly in the same light in which they would view that of a foreign people.

A learned and elegant writer of our own country seems to regret that the language of Scotland has been so much neglected. "If the two nations," he says, "had continued distinct, each might have retained idioms and forms of speech peculiar to itself; and these, rendered fashionable by the example of a court, and supported by the authority of writers of reputation, might have been considered in the same light with the varieties occasioned by the different dialects in the Greek tongue; might have been considered as beauties; and, in many cases, might have been used promiscuously by the authors of both nations. But, by the accession, the English naturally became the sole judges and lawgivers in language, and rejected, as solecisms, every form of speech to which their ear was not accustomed." Robertson's Hist. of Scotland, B. viii. ad fin.

Our best writers have felt the disagreeable consequences of the national servility. No man, educated in Scotland, can entirely divest himself of its peculiar idioms. Even the learned writer quoted above, Hume, and many others, who have justly acquired celebrity in other respects, have not escaped censure, because they have been found guilty of using national barbarisms.

In consequence of the late publication of a variety of curious works of Scottish antiquity, and of some modern works of genius in this language, the English literati are now convinced, that a more extensive acquaintance with it is necessary for understanding many terms in their own ancient writings, which have formerly been common to both countries, but have become obsolete in South Britain.

Even before the revival of a taste for Scottish antiquities, the great Lexicographer of England, although not partial to our country, expressed his wish for the preservation of its language. Boswell gives the following account of what Dr. Johnson said to him on this subject. "October 19, (1769)—he advised me to complete
a dictionary of words peculiar to Scotland, of which I shewed him a specimen. 'Sir, (said he,) Ray has made a collection of north-country words. By collecting those of your country, you will do a useful thing towards the history of the language.'" Life of Dr. Johnson, ii. 86—87. Lond. edit., 1804.

It must be evident to every person of ordinary reflection, that a native of any country, or one at least who has long resided in it, can alone be qualified to compose a Dictionary of its language. There is a copiousness in the Scottish, of which the native of another kingdom can scarcely form an idea. Although I have spent my time in this quarter of the island, and devoted no inconsiderable attention to this subject, I find it necessary to acknowledge, that I have met with a variety of words and phrases, which, although in common use, I find it extremely difficult to explain.

On every word, or particular sense of a word, I endeavour to give the oldest printed or MS. authorities. I have had the best opportunities of doing so, not only from the kindness of my literary friends, but from the access I have had, in consequence of the liberality of the Faculty of Advocates, to their valuable Library, which contains a variety of Scottish books and MSS. not to be found elsewhere. I am not so fastidious, however, as to reject every word that cannot be supported by written authority. In this case, many of our most ancient and expressive terms would be for ever buried. Having resided for many years in the county of Angus, where the Old Scottish is spoken with as great purity as any where in North Britain, I collected a vast number of words unknown in the Southern and Western dialects of Scotland. Many of these I found to be classical terms in the languages of Iceland, Sweden, and Denmark. I have also endeavoured, as far as I could, to collect the terms belonging to the different provinces of Scotland. It could not be expected that literary men would use such diligence, in preparing the way for a Scottish Dictionary, as was used with a view to the publication of the Vocabulario della Crusca; when books were composed, containing such words as had formerly occurred only in conversation, for the express purpose of supplying the compilers of that celebrated work with written authorities. I have therefore been obliged to give these words, as I found them, on the authority of the nation at large, or of particular provinces. This, I humbly apprehend, is fully as good authority as that of a variety of later writers, whose works have scarcely had any other claim to the attention of their countrymen, than as they tended to preserve the vernacular tongue. If the first compilers of Dictionaries had rejected all the terms which they did not find written, many that now pass for classical would never have appeared in print to this day.

This work is not professedly a Dictionary of old English words. But such as occur in Scottish works, or seem to have been common to both nations, are explained, as well as those that are peculiar to the North; while their sense is illustrated by references to the most ancient English writers, or to Vocabularies of Provincial terms. Notwithstanding the length of time that I have been habitu-
ated to researches of this kind, I do not, by reason of my local situation, think myself qualified to give a complete Dictionary of all the old words used by English writers, or of those that belong to different Provinces of England. I have endeavoured to compress the work as much as I could, without injuring it; yet, from the great variety of terms, either peculiar to the Scottish, or common to it with the English, had I pretended to give a complete view of all the ancient and provincial words of both languages, it must have far exceeded any reasonable bounds. The words explained, where it could be done with any degree of certainty, are exhibited in their relation to those which are allied to them, whether in the ancient or in the modern dialects of the Gothic, in the Latin, or in the languages derived from it. The correspondence of others with similar words occurring in the Welsh, Armorican, Gaelic, or Irish, is also pointed out. I have occasionally, although sparingly, made etymological references to the Greek, and even to some of the oriental languages.

I have been engaged in this work, often as a relaxation from professional labours, or studies of greater importance, for nearly twenty years. During this period, it has almost imperceptibly swelled far beyond any idea I had originally formed with respect to its size.

When I first engaged in this investigation, it was not with the remotest idea of publication. Even after proposals had been made to me on this head, I designed to keep the work on a small scale, and had, therefore, in my notes in general, merely mentioned the name of the author who uses any word in a particular sense, without referring to the place. It was afterwards suggested, that the work would be less useful, if it did not contain authorities for the different significations; and less acceptable to the public, as they would have no criterion for judging whether the sense of the writers referred to had been rightly understood or not. Fully convinced of the justness of this remark, I subjected myself to the drudgery of going over the same ground a second, and in various instances, a third time. After all my labour, I have not been able to recover some passages to which I had formerly referred; and have, therefore, been obliged merely to mention the name of the writer.

I have often quoted books, which neither have acquired nor have any claim to celebrity; and given extracts, which in themselves scarcely merit quotation. But, from the plan adopted, I was under the necessity of doing so, or of leaving many words without any authority whatsoever.

I may have frequently erred with respect to provincial terms,—in giving those as such which are perhaps pretty generally used, or in assigning to one county or district what more properly belongs to another. The following rule has been generally observed:—The county or district is referred to in which, according to personal knowledge, or the best of my information, any term is used; while, in many instances, the reference is not meant to be understood exclusively.

There is reason to fear that I may also have often erred even as to the sense.
This can hardly occasion surprise, when it is stated, that words to which I was a stranger have been often explained to me in a variety of ways, and some of these directly opposed to each other; and that many which are commonly used are interpreted very differently, according to the peculiar ideas which are attached to them from the humour or fancy of individuals, and in consequence of that indefinite character which marks terms only or principally oral.

I present this work, therefore, to the public, fully convinced that it has many of the imperfections, which must necessarily attend a first attempt of this kind. At the same time, I flatter myself that these will be viewed with a candid eye; and am assured that I shall meet with the greatest share of indulgence from those, who, from literary habits of a similar description, have learned the difficulty and labour inseparable from such multifarious investigation, in which the mind derives neither support nor animation from unity, but every distinct word appears as a new subject.

In case another edition of this work should ever be called for, I will reckon myself peculiarly indebted to any of my readers, who will take the trouble of pointing out any material errors into which I have fallen, or of transmitting to me such ancient national terms as may have been omitted, with the proper explanations.

To all who have encouraged this work, some of them indeed in the most liberal manner, I owe a tribute of gratitude. My friends, who, in the progress of it, have favoured me with their advice, or assisted me by their communications, will be pleased to accept of my sincere acknowledgments. Some of the latter stand so high in the lists of literary fame, that their names, if mentioned, would do honour to the work. But, lest I should subject myself to the charge of ostentation, or seem to seek a veil for covering my own defects, or wound the delicacy of any to whom I have thus been indebted, I shall rest in this general testimony of my sense of obligation.

[Edinburgh, 1808.]

PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENT.

Seventeen years have elapsed since the publication of the Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language. That nothing might be withheld from the public, that could tend to render the work more complete, I then subjoined, as Additions, all the information which I had received before it was finished. Subsequently, with the same view, words which had been overlooked, or were formerly
unknown to me, with further illustrations or additional significations of those already printed, were from time to time incorporated with the original work, that an enlarged edition might be in readiness, if it should be called for.

Such, however, has been the excitement of national interest in regard to our ancient language, that, from the mass of information kindly communicated to me, it appeared that the Dictionary, if reprinted with all this new matter, would appear as almost entirely a different work; and thus render the first edition, although it had risen to double its price, of comparatively little value to the possessors.

Many of my friends, I know, blame me, on different grounds, for having deviated from my original plan. It would indeed have saved a great deal of labour,—of labour of the most unpleasant kind, which can only be compared with that of taking down every stone of an edifice, when it has been well nigh finished, and of then replacing them all in a different form. But the original work having been of such extent and unavoidable expense, that I could not have hazarded the publication of it without being previously assured of the sale of as many copies as would indemnify me; as I had been most kindly encouraged, not only by personal friends, but by the liberality of the public, even when, from a very singular literary opposition, I had nearly renounced all hopes of success; it appeared to me that I was under a tie of honour to those to whom I felt so much indebted, to furnish them with all my additional information. Without making and printing two works totally distinct from each other, this could have been done in no way but according to the plan which has been adopted. To prevent the necessity of consulting three alphabets, all that was formerly given under the title of "Additions and Corrections," has been embodied in the volumes now published. From the dispersion of the work in various countries, and the contingencies connected with this circumstance, it was judged most expedient that the Edition of the Supplement should be fully a fourth smaller than that of the original work.

When terms were entered into for the publication of this work, it was calculated that it would not exceed the size of one of the preceding volumes. Had it been foreseen that it would extend to two, it most probably would have seemed preferable to have incorporated the whole into one work.

These volumes owe no inconsiderable part of their value to the rich and ample stores which have been opened, since the publication of the preceding ones, in consequence of the munificent plan adopted by His Majesty's Government, for the publication of all the Public Records of Scotland; the greatest part of which had not previously seen the light, and were in a great measure unknown. For a copy of these, as the volumes have been successively printed under the eye of one con-
fessedly so well qualified for the task, Thomas Thomson, Esq., Advocate, Deputy-Register, I am bound to acknowledge my obligation to the liberality of the Honourable Commissioners, to whom the charge of this great national work was entrusted.

As the revival of a taste for the ancient language of our country has, since the appearance of the former volumes of this work, been remarkably displayed in many works of imagination, some of them of the highest character in this line of writing, I have availed myself of the vast variety of national or provincial words abounding in them, with which I was formerly unacquainted, and of many additional senses or illustrations of the words contained in the DICTIONARY.

Perhaps I may be permitted to say, without the charge of undue self-commendation, that in consequence of a more accurate examination of etymons formerly given, and of the consultation of many works which I had not then seen, I have been enabled to correct various errors into which I had fallen, and to set some things in a clearer point of view. Conscious I am that, without a blind attachment to any system as to the origin of our language, I have endeavoured to trace every word to what appeared its most probable source.

The south and west of Scotland have contributed largely to this work; especially the districts of Roxburgh, Ettrick Forest, and Clydesdale. The generality of the local terms supplied from the former, are obviously of Scandinavian origin; which may easily be accounted for by the vicinity of the Danish kingdom of Northumbria. A considerable number of those, peculiar to the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, manifest their affinity to the Welsh; as these counties lay within the boundaries, or on the border, of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde. The words belonging to Ayrshire and Galloway generally exhibit relation to the Irish, or what in Scotland is called the Gaelic.

I have, to the utmost of my power, availed myself of the antiquarian lore of one who has justly acquired an unrivalled degree of literary celebrity. I need scarcely mention the name of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. I owe much to the works acknowledged by him, and to others, which the general voice of the public ascribes to him, as the only living person who is deemed capable of writing them. On every application, however much occupied by his own literary engagements, he has manifested the greatest promptitude in forwarding mine.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of mentioning the deep interest that has still been taken in my investigations, by one who, although he has filled the highest offices under his Sovereign, has retained all his original amenity of manners and native benevolence; and who, amidst the irksome labours of diplomacy, has sought
relaxation in philological research. To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Liston, G.C.B., while I must ever feel the warmest gratitude for the most unequivocal proofs of personal friendship, I am also bound to acknowledge my obligations for many terms, and additional senses and illustrations, contained in this work.

To the unwearied attention of my very learned friend, Thomas Thomson, Esq., I have been indebted for many uncommon words and curious extracts, which would not otherwise have met the eye of the public.

To Major-General Hutton, the son of the celebrated mathematician, who has smoothed the asperities of a military life by his attachment to literature, the public is indebted for the great variety of antiquated words from the Registers of the city of Aberdeen. During the labour of several years spent in investigating these ancient records, with a view to a very interesting work of his own in relation to our ancient history, anxious at the same time to render the Scottish Dictionary as complete as possible, he has most obligingly noted down all the words, or varieties of orthography, that he thought might be useful to me. Those who have the pleasure of being acquainted with the General, will have no doubt as to his accuracy. It is only to be regretted that, in some instances, the quotations have been so short as to leave the sense of the term indeterminate.

From John Stuart, Esq., Professor of Greek in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, who is well known for his acuteness and learning, I have received many valuable communications, especially in regard to local terms. Similar aid was given me by two distinguished scholars, Professors Scott and Glennie, who are now beyond the reach of my unprofitable praise. Mr. James Melvin, of the Grammar School of the same ancient seat of learning, has been at great pains, not only in supplying me with northern provincial words, which I should not otherwise have met with, but in pointing out many additional senses which had been overlooked. Such, even in an early stage of life, are his acquirements as a scholar, that, I have no doubt, he will soon be better known to the public.

The words from Moray, Nairn, &c., have been chiefly furnished by the voluntary kindness of the Reverend Mr. Leslie of Darkland, James Hoy, Esq., Gordon Castle, and John Barclay, Esq., Cauldcots, who has engaged con amore in investigating the relation between the Scottish and the other northern languages. To Dr. James Kennedy, of Glasgow, author of "Glenochel, a Descriptive Poem," I owe many of the terms belonging to the counties of Perth and Kinross. Those peculiar to Fife were chiefly furnished by my late worthy and dear friend, the Reverend Dr. Black of Dunfermline; than whom I knew no individual who was better acquainted with the peculiarities of our vernacular language.
C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq., has from time to time communicated to me, from his favourite sources of intelligence, a variety of singular passages; such especially as regarded the ancient superstitions of our country. My store of Roxburghshire words would have been far more limited, had I not been most liberally supplied by the unwearied assiduity of Thomas Wilkie, Esq., surgeon, Inverleithen, formerly in the service of the Honourable East India Company, James Fair, Esq., Langlee, and the Messrs. Shortreeds of Jedburgh. While the works of the *Ettrick Bard* have furnished many antiquated terms, in the explanation of which he has kindly assisted me; for many others, belonging to that pastoral district, I have been indebted to his nephew, Mr. Robert Hogg, who is not only well acquainted with the popular language, but possesses the power of explaining it with discriminating accuracy.

My acquaintance with the dialect of Dumfriesshire is chiefly derived from the friendly contributions of J. Mayne, Esq., of the Star Office, London, author of *The Siller Gun*, &c., of John Thorburn, Esq., S.S.C. and Mr. A. Crichton, Edinburgh. My list of Ayrshire and Renfrewshire words would have appeared to greater disadvantage, had it not been much increased by the spontaneous and unceasing exertions of Mr. Joseph Archibald, a native of the former county, who, although he has not enjoyed the same literary advantages with many of my coadjutors, yields to none of them in zeal for the preservation and elucidation of our native tongue.

The Reverend Charles Thomson, now of North-Shields, Northumberland, has, ever since the publication of the former part of my work, been engaged in collecting additional words or senses, especially in the district of Upper Clydesdale; and has, in other respects, done much to assist me in my multifarious labour. I would have to charge myself with ingratitude did I omit to acknowledge how much I owe to George B. Kinloch, Esq., Edinburgh, for his friendly exertions in adding to my list of Clydesdale and also of Kincardineshire words; and, indeed, in liberally communicating all that he had collected for supplying the defects of my Dictionary. I have much pleasure in announcing that he is engaged in making a collection of our Scottish Proverbs, which, I have reason to believe, will be far more copious and correct than any one that has hitherto been published.

Both in this and in the original work, in what regards the nomenclature of plants, animals, and minerals, I have drawn largely on the well-known goodness and accurate information of my friend Patrick Neill, Esq., F.R.S.E., Secretary to the Wernerian Society.

I have to regret that the interesting list of ancient words still occasionally used in Shetland, which has been communicated by a very intelligent correspondent, Lawrence Edmonston, Esq., Baltasound, came to hand so late that I could avail
myself of these only in the latter part of the alphabet. I beg leave to return my thanks, in this public manner, to the Reverend Robert Trail, Rector of Ballintoy, County of Antrim, Ireland, for the great trouble he has taken in collecting and transmitting to me many words which I had overlooked in the works quoted in the preceding volumes, and in other books which I had not time to consult previous to publication. I must, however, take the liberty to say that, although the kindness of my literary friends might seem to have superseded the necessity of a considerable portion of personal labour, I have in every instance, when it has been in my power, examined the quotations myself, that they might be given with as much accuracy as possible.

To my friend W. Hamper, Esq. of Birmingham—who, even while involved in business and burdened with the municipal cares inseparable from the functions of the supreme magistrate of so extensive a community, has found time to indulge in antiquarian researches—I feel much indebted, for his useful communications in regard to provincial English synonymes and antiquated words.

But did I attempt to particularize all the obligations I have been laid under in the prosecution of this work, both by friends and by strangers (by persons, indeed, in very different ranks in society), I might seem to write a Memoir rather than a Preface. I cannot, however, omit taking notice of the kindness of John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, who, from his wish to contribute all in his power for my information, was so good as to bring with him from London a singular manuscript of his learned ancestor, so well known as the author of "An Account of all the Religious Houses that were in Scotland at the time of the Reformation." The MS. referred to is entitled "An Historical Dictionary of the Laws of Scotland." I have made various extracts from this work. But, although it discovers great diligence and erudition, in consequence of its being chiefly confined to legal matters, and continued only through part of the third letter of the alphabet, the supply it afforded was far more limited than I had previously expected. I am not less bound to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to the venerable Professor Jardine, and the other learned Curators of the Hunterian Museum in my respected Alma Mater, the University of Glasgow. For many years had I been in quest of that very rare book, the Promptorium Parvulorum of Father Fraunces, and did not discover, till I had made considerable progress in printing this Supplement, that there was a copy in that invaluable Museum. My application for the use of this bijou was most liberally complied with; and I have only to regret that I did not see it at an earlier stage. I have, however, as far as possible, endeavoured to enrich this work with all that seemed conducive to elucidation or illustration; although at the expense of giving up a variety of terms, as old English, which had been formerly deemed peculiar to the northern part of our island.
To my learned and amiable friend, Archdeacon Nares, the public is undoubtedly much indebted for his *Glossary*, a work which contains a great deal of curious information not to be found any where else. It would have been highly gratifying to me had a larger portion of his intelligence regarded the peculiar phraseology or manners of Scotland. Owing to peculiar circumstances, I have not had all the benefit that might have been derived from this valuable accession to our ancient literature, nor which I yet hope to have.

In regard to many provincial words common to the north of England and south of Scotland, as well as antiquated terms of a more general description, I have been anticipated by my worthy friend and colleague, the Reverend H. J. Todd, in the large and useful additions he has made to Dr. Johnson’s English Dictionary. He has, with great propriety, paid far more attention to the etymology of the language than his celebrated precursor had done; and it affords me pleasure to find that he and I so frequently concur in our ideas as to the origin of particular words.

Although my friend John T. Brockett, Esq. of Newcastle, furnished me as early as possible with a copy of his “*Glossary of North Country Words, from an original MS. in the Library of J. G. Lambton, Esq., M.P., with considerable Additions*,” yet, it did not and could not reach me, till this work was nearly concluded. From the use I have made of this ingenious and amusing publication, it may well be supposed that I would have referred to it much oftener had it been in my power.

*Edinburgh, May 20, 1825.*
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A DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

It is an opinion, which has been pretty generally received, and perhaps almost taken for granted, that the language spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland is merely a corrupt dialect of the English, or at least of the Anglo-Saxon. Those who have adopted this idea have assigned, some one era, some another, for the introduction of this language from the South; each preferring that which seemed to have the most plausible claim, without entertaining a single doubt as to the solidity of the hypothesis, which rendered it necessary to fix such an era. Having long adhered to this hypothesis, without any particular investigation, it is probable that I might never have thought of calling it in question, had I not heard it positively asserted, by a learned foreigner, that we had not received our language from the English; that there were many words in the mouths of the vulgar in Scotland, which had never passed through the channel of the Anglo-Saxon, or been spoken in England, although still used in the languages of the North of Europe; that the Scottish was not to be viewed as a daughter of the Anglo-Saxon, but as, in common with the latter, derived from the ancient Gothic; and that, while we had to regret the want of authentic records, an accurate and extensive investigation of the language of our country might throw considerable light on her ancient history, particularly as to the origin of her first inhabitants.

This assertion seemed to merit a fair investigation. On this I entered, prepossessed with an opinion directly the reverse of that which I now embrace as the
most tenable. I am far from saying that it is attended with no difficulties. These I mean to submit to the public, in all the force which they appear to have; while, at the same time, I shall exhibit a variety of considerations, which, if they amount not to full proof, seem to afford as much as can well be expected, on a subject necessarily involved in such obscurity, from the distance of time, and from the deficiency of historical testimony.

The learned Camden, Father Innes, and some other respectable writers, have viewed the Picts as Welsh; and have argued, in consequence, that their language must have been a dialect of the Celtic. I will not contend about the name of this people; although there is sufficient evidence that it was written corruptly by the Romans. What particularly demands our attention, is the origin of the people themselves; and also their language, whether it was Gothic or Celtic.

It would serve no good purpose, to enter into any disquisition as to the supposed time of their arrival in this country. As this dissertation is intended merely in subserviency to the following work, it will be enough, if it appear that there is good reason to view them as a Gothic race.

I. Historical Evidence.—The testimony of venerable Bede has been universally respected, except in as far as his credulity might be viewed as influenced by ecclesiastical attachment. It has been supposed, indeed, that many of the legendary stories now found in his history, were not written by him; as, in a variety of instances, although they appear in the Anglo-Saxon translation, they are wanting in the original. Being the earliest historian of this island, he must have been best qualified to give a just account of the Picts; and, although we should suppose him to have been under ecclesiastical influence in matters of religion, he could have no end to serve in giving a false account of the origin of this people. Yet, on this subject, even the testimony of Bede has been treated as unworthy of regard; because it is directly eversive of system.

He says—“Cum plurimam insulæ partem, incipientes ab austro, possedissent [Brittones], contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, ut pérhibent, longis navibus non multis oceanum ingressam,” &c. Lib. i. 1. "When they [the Britons], beginning at the South, had made themselves masters of the greatest part of the island, it happened that the nation of the Picts, coming into the ocean from Scythia, as it is reported, in a few long ships," &c. After giving an account of their landing in Ireland, and of their being advised by the Scots of that country to steer towards Britain, he adds—"Itaque petentes Britanniam Picti, habitare per septentrionales insulæ partes coeperunt: nam austrina Brittones occupaverunt;" Ibid. "The Picts accordingly sailing over into Britain, began to inhabit the northern parts of it, for the Britons were possessed of the southern.

There is not the slightest reason to doubt that, by the Britons, he means the Welsh; as this is the name by which he designs this people. It is well known, that Scandinavia had been called Scythia by Jornandes, two centuries before Bede's
time. De Orig. Get. p. 595—597. Is it said that Bede lived too long after the settlement of the Picts, to know any thing certain as to their origin? It is sufficient to reply, that he undoubtedly gives the received belief of his time, which had been transmitted from preceding ages, and which no writer, for nearly nine hundred years after him, ever ventured to controvert. If Bede could not know whence the Picts came, it can hardly be supposed that we should have superior means of information.

Bede was certainly well acquainted with the Britons, or Welsh. Now, although it should be supposed that he had been misinformed as to the origin of the Picts, his assertion amounts to a full proof that they were quite a different people from the former. For had they been Welsh, or indeed Celts of any description, the similarity of language could not have entirely escaped his observation. If an intelligent Highlander can at this day, after a national separation of nearly fourteen hundred years, make himself understood by an Irishman, it is totally inconceivable that the language of the Picts, if British, should have so far lost its original character in a far shorter period.

An attempt has lately been made, by a learned writer, to set aside this testimony of Bede, who, it is admitted, "was contemporary with the Pictish government." "He speaks," it is said, "doubtfully of the Picts, as the second people, who came into this island, from Scythia; first to Ireland; and thence to North-Britain. But though Bede states all this, rather as what he had heard, than as what he knew, his authority has deluded many writers, who did not inquire whether what he had said modestly could possibly be true," Caledonia, p. 199, N.

But why is it said that Bede speaks doubtfully, or, as it is afterwards somewhat softened, modestly, of the Picts? There can be no other reason for this assertion, than that he uses the phrase, ut perhibent. He therefore states all this, rather as what he had heard, than as what he knew. Doubtless, he could not know it, but by some kind of relation. For, although "contemporary with the Pictish government," it has never been supposed that he could have ocular demonstration as to the landing of this people. Is it meant to be objected that Bede does not quote his authorities, or that he refers only to traditionary testimony? In a matter of this kind, would it be surprising that he could have referred to nothing else? Viewing it in this light, there is not the least evidence that it was not the general belief. Had it been merely the report of some, opposed by a different account of the origin of this people, he would in all probability have said,—ut nonnulli perhibent. Had he known any argument against this account, one, for example, from the diversity of language, would he not naturally have stated this?

But must perhibent necessarily be restricted to mere report? Has it never been used to denote historical narration? Or, as it occurs in the language of Bede, may it not rather be viewed as respecting the more circumstantial account which follows, concerning the size and number of the ships,—(ut perhibent, longis navibus non multis,) than as respecting what precedes, in regard to the migration of the
Picts from Scythia? It is a singular circumstance, that Bede uses the very same verb with respect to the chiefs of the Anglo-Saxons. "Ducesuisse perhibentureorum primi duo fratres Hengist et Horsa." Lib. i. c. 15. Could Bede be in any doubt, whether these were the leaders of his ancestors, little more than 200 years before his own time?

If, however, Bede wrote doubtfully, how could his authority "delude many writers?" If he indeed mentions this only as a modest opinion, as a matter of mere hearsay, as a thing about which he was himself in hesitation; whence is it, that none of these "many writers," during nearly ten centuries, ever adverted to this till now? Were they all, without exception, so very prone to delusion? This is undoubtedly the conclusion we are left to deduce. They were so blind as to mistake mere doubt for authority; and therefore "they did not inquire whether what he had said modestly could possibly be true." Here the secret breaks out. Bede must necessarily be viewed as writing doubtfully, because he could not possibly be writing the truth. For, although neither Bede nor his followers did inquire, "we now know, from more accurate examination, that the Picts were certainly Caledonians; that the Caledonians were Britons; and that the Britons were Gauls: it is the topography of North-Britain, during the second and first centuries, as it contains a thousand facts, which solves all these doubts, and settles all controversy about the lineage of the Picts." Caled. ut sup.

Although Bede knew somewhat about the names of places in North-Britain, we, in the nineteenth century, can form a far more certain judgment: and so powerful is this single argument from topography, as to invalidate all other evidence arising from direct historical testimony.

Nennius, who wrote about the year 858, informs us, that "the Picts came and occupied the islands called Orkneys, and afterwards, from the adjacent islands desolated many large regions, and took possession of those on the left, i.e., the north, coast (sinistra plaga) of Britain, where they remain even to this day." "There," he adds, "they held the third part of Britain, and hold it even until now." Cap. 5. ap. Gale, I. 99.

Mr. Pinkerton has made a remark, the force of which cannot easily be set aside, that both Nennius and his coadjutor Samuel "were Welch," and that, "therefore, their testimony is conclusive that the Piks were not Welsh, for they speak of the Piks, while the Pikish name was in full power." Enquiry, II. 161.

That the Picts were not Welsh, appears also from the testimony of Gildas, an earlier British writer, who calls them a transmarine nation, who came ab aquilone, from the north. Ap. Gale, I. 1.

The Saxon Chronicle, which seems to have been begun about the year 1000, perfectly concurs with these testimonies. The account given of the Picts is so similar to that of Bede, that it would almost seem to have been copied from his history. It is more minute in one point; as it says that they came, ex australi parte Scythiae, "from the south of Scythia."
The northern origin of the Picts seems to have been admitted by Roman writers. I shall not urge the well-known testimony of Tacitus, with respect to the striking resemblance of the Caledonians to the Germans; for, notwithstanding the partiality of former ages for this ancient writer, as an accurate investigator and faithful historian, we are now told, that “Tacitus talked about the origin of the Caledonians and Germans, like a man who was not very skilful in such investigations; and who preferred declamation to inquiry.” Caled. p. 202, N.

The testimony of Claudian, who was coeval with the Emperor Valentinian I., deserves our attention.

Goodall, in his Introduction to Fordun, observes on this passage, that although the Romans slew the Saxons in the Orkneys, it does not follow that they were either the inhabitants of the Orkneys, or of Britain. But one consequence is unavoidable,—that even in this early period the Saxons were acquainted with the Orkneys. Hence, also, it seems highly probable, that they were in a state of confederacy with the Picts, as being a kindred race.

Stillingfleet’s reasoning, concerning the testimony of Eumenius, is very strong. “In his Panegyrick,” says the Bishop, “he takes notice of the different state of the Britons, when Caesar subdued them, from what they were in Constantius his time. ‘Then,’ saith he, ‘they were a rude, half-naked people, and so easily vanquished; but now the Britons were exercised by the arms of the Picts and the Irish.’ Nothing can be plainer, than that Eumenius here distinguishes the Picts from the Britons, and supposes them to be enemies to each other. Neither can we reasonably think this a name then taken up to distinguish the barbarous Britons from the Provincial. For that distinction had now been of a very long standing; and if it had been applied to that purpose, we should have met with it in Tacitus, or Dio, or Herodian, or Zosimus, who speak of the Extra-provincial Britains, under no other name but of Britains.” Orig. Britann. p. 241.

It has indeed been said, that “the Picts of the third century—appeared to Roman eyes under new aspects, and to the Roman understanding under more formidable shapes.” Caled. p. 215. By the reference to B. i. c. 6, the author seems to respect “their peculiar seclusion from the Roman provincials on the south of the walls;” p. 191. But this gives no sort of satisfaction to the mind, as a reason for a new designation. Were they not formerly extra-provincial, as much as in the time of Eumenius? Did they assume a warlike aspect formerly unobserved? Was not their character, in this respect, abundantly well known to Agricola? The idea of Stillingfleet, that the ancient Caledonians, although of Gothic origin, were about this time joined by a new colony from the continent, is at least worthy of mature consideration. V. Orig. p. 246.
Ammianus Marcellinus having said, Pictos Saxonasque, et Scottos et Attacottos, Britannos aerumnis vexasse continuis; Goodall observes, that "it cannot be inferred that the Saxons were Scots or Picts, because these are spoken of as different nations." But from the classification observed by Marcellinus, *Pictos Saxonasque*, he seems to have viewed these as only different names given to contiguous and kindred nations.


But I shall not urge this as an argument; as it may be said that these writers were all too late to know with certainty the origin of the Picts. While, however, we are assured that the Scandinavians were early acquainted with the northern parts of our island, and made frequent descents on them, it must appear singular indeed, had we reason to believe that they were universally mistaken with respect to the origin of the inhabitants. Had they spoken a dialect of the Celtic, it would have afforded sufficient evidence that there was no national affinity with their invaders.

Nor would it be less remarkable, if almost all our own ancient writers had been grossly mistaken as to the origin of a people, who make so distinguished a figure in our history, and who so long occupied by far the greatest part of Scotland. The general persuasion of the old English writers was the same with theirs.

But the learned gentleman, formerly referred to, views every species of evidence as of no weight whatsoever, when opposed to that of a topographical kind, arising from the names of places in the first and second centuries; especially as these are found in the work of Ptolemy the Geographer. It was my original intention in this preliminary dissertation, to throw together, as briefly as possible, the various circumstances which indicate the Gothic origin of our ancestors, without entering into the wide field of controversy. But however unpleasant this task, especially with a gentleman whose abilities and indefatigable industry I am bound to acknowledge, and who, whatever may be his mistakes, deserves well of his country for the pains he has taken to elucidate her ancient history; yet, I find it indispensably necessary to investigate the grounds on which he proceeds, as otherwise any thing here exhibited, under the notion of argument, might be viewed as already invalidated.

In order to erect or support his argument, that the Picts were Britons, or the same people with the Welsh, and that no language was spoken in Scotland, before the introduction of what is called the Scoto-Saxon, save the Celtic; the learned writer finds it necessary to assume certain *data* of a singular description. He either takes for granted, or flatters himself that he has proved, that, till a late
period there were none but Celts in Germany; that the Roman historians are not worthy of credit, in as far as they insinuate any thing opposed to this hypothesis; that the Goths were different from the Seythians; that the Belgic was merely a dialect of the Celtic; and that the stone monuments to be found in Britain were all constructed by Celts.

He assumes, that there were none but Celts in Germany, till a late period. He does not, indeed, fix the time of the first migration of the Goths into that country; but seems to think that it was scarcely prior to the Christian era. For, as far as I can perceive, the only proof which he appeals to, is that of there being "only two tongues (except the Greek) heard on the western side of the Euxine, the *Getic* and the *Sarmatic," when Ovid was banished to Tomi by Augustus. But, because there was a body of Goths at this time residing on the Euxine, it cannot amount to a proof that none of this race had previously settled in Germany, or in the northern countries. The *Suevi*, who certainly were not Celts, were inhabitants of Germany in the time of Julius Caesar, possessing the country now called Mecklenburg, and some neighbouring districts. The *Cimbri* extended to the Baltic. By many, indeed, they have been viewed as Celts. But the writers of the Universal History, whom Mr. Chalmers often quotes with respect, observe on this head—"The learned Grotius, and after him Sheringham, and most of the northern writers, maintain, with arguments which have not yet been confuted, that the Cimbrians, Getes, and Goths were one and the same nation; that Scandinavia was first peopled by them, and that from thence they sent colonies into the islands of the Baltic, the Chersonesus, and the adjacent places, yet destitute of inhabitants." Vol. XIX. 254.

A very able and learned writer, who has paid particular attention to the subject, contends that "the Cimbri, who, in conjunction with the Teutones, invaded Italy, and were defeated by Marius," were Goths. "The country," he says, "whence they proceeded, their close alliance with a Gothic tribe, and the description given of them by the Greek and Latin historians, who appear to have considered them of the same race with the Teutones, clearly prove them to have been of German origin. (Plut. in Mario; Livy, Epit. L. 68; Percy's Preface to Mallet's North. Antiq. p. 33; Mallet, Vol. I. 32.) To these considerations it may be added, that the name of their leader, *Boiorix*, is evidently of Gothic structure; and that Tacitus, who, in his description of Germany, particularly and expressly marks the few tribes who appeared not to be Germans, is entirely silent respecting the Celtic origin of the Cimbri; and in his account points out no difference between them and the other inhabitants. Tacit. Germ. 37." Edin. Rev. for July, 1803, p. 367, 368.

The *Suiones* have never been viewed as Celts, but generally acknowledged as the more immediate ancestors of the Swedes, although some say of the Danes. The *Sitones*, also a Scandinavian nation, were settled in these northern regions before the time of Tacitus. Caesar testifies that the Teutones and Cimbri, before
his time, *patrum nostrorum memoria*, after harassing all Gaul, had attempted to enter into the territories of the Belgae. Gall. Lib. ii. c. 4.

But when ancient writers insinuate any thing unfavourable to our author’s hypothesis, he refuses to give them credit. We have seen with what freedom Tacitus is treated on another point. Here he meets with the same treatment, although in good company. “When J. Caesar and Tacitus speak of Celtic colonies proceeding from Gaul into Germany, they only confound those recent colonies with the ancient people, who appear to have been unknown to those celebrated writers. Strabo, *who was not well informed* with regard to Western Europe, acquaints us, indeed, that the Daci *ab antiquo*, of old, lived *towards Germany*, around the fountains of the Danube. Vol. i. 446. If his notion of antiquity extended to the age of Herodotus, we might learn from the father of history that the Danube had its springs among the Celtae.” Caled. p. 15, N.

Respectable as the testimony of Herodotus is, it cannot, in this instance, be preferred to that of Strabo; for it is evident that he knew very little of the Celts, and this only by report. The accurate and intelligent Rennell does not lay much stress on the passage referred to. “Our author,” he says, “had heard of the Celtae, who lived beyond the columns of Hercules, and bordered on the Cynesiae or Cynetae, the most remote of all the nations who inhabited the western parts of Europe.—Who the latter were intended for, we know not.” Geog. Syst. of Herod. p. 41, 42.

If the ancient inhabitants of Germany were unknown to Caesar and Tacitus, with what consistency is it said, only in the page immediately preceding, where the writer speaks of Mascou’s work on the ancient Germans, that “the Gothic people,” whom he “considers as the first settlers of his country,—obviously came in on the Celtic aborigines; as we learn from *J. Caesar and Tacitus*?” Caled. p. 14, N. Could these celebrated writers acknowledge the Celts as aborigines, although “the ancient people” who inhabited Germany, “appear to have been unknown to” them?

He also takes it for granted, that the Goths were a different people from the Scythians.

“Every inquiry,” he observes, “tends to demonstrate that the tribes who originally came into Europe by the Hellespont, were remarkably different, in their persons, their manners, and their language, from those people who in after ages migrated from Asia, by the more devious course, around the northern extremities of the Euxine, and its kindred lake. This striking variety must for ever evince the *difference between the Gothic and the Scythian hordes*, however they may have been confounded by the inaccuracy of some writers, or by the design of others.” Ibid. p. 12.

This assertion seems to have at least the merit of novelty. It is probably hazarded by our author, because he wishes it to appear that the Goths did not enter Europe so early as he finds the Scythians did; and also, that the former were
never so powerful a race as to be able to people a great part of Europe. But we need not spend time on it; as this passage contains all the proof that is exhibited. I shall only add, that, according to Rennell, the Scythia of Herodotus answers generally to the Ukraine,—"its first river on the west being the Danube." Geog. Syst. p. 50. Our author admits, that, during the fifth century before our common era, the Goths "inhabited the western shores of the Euxine, on the south of the Danube." Caled. p. 12, 13. He places them so nearly on the same spot with Herodotus, that he cannot easily prove that those whom he calls Goths, were not the same people whom "the father of history" calls Scythians.

The accurate Reviewer, formerly quoted, has shown that, according to Diodorus Siculus, the Scythians settled beyond the Tanais, on the Borders of Thrace, before the time of Sesostris, who, it is supposed, flourished about 1400 A.C. Hence he considers the opinion, independently of its direct evidence, that "500 A.C., they had advanced to the western extremity of Gaul, as by no means absurd or improbable." Edin. Rev. ut sup. p. 358.

He afterwards shews, that Strabo (Lib. vii. p. 295, Causab.) "evidently considers the Getae as a Scythian tribe;" adding, "Pliny says, 'From the Borysthenes, over the whole adjoining country, all are Scythian nations, different tribes of whom dwell near its banks: in one part the Getae, whom the Romans call the Daci.'" Hist. Nat. Lib. iv. c. 12. Zamolxis is mentioned by Herodotus, Melp. p. 289; and by Strabo [ut sup.] as worshipped by the Getae; and the authors of the Etymol. Mag., and Suidas, (in voc. Zamolxis) understand the Getae of Herodotus, whom they quote, to be Scythians." Ibid. p. 359.

Perhaps the strangest foundation of Mr. C.'s theory, is his opinion with respect to the language of the Belgae. He is well aware, that, if it appear from ancient history that their speech was Gothic, his whole fabric must fall to the ground; because it is undeniable that Belgic colonies were settled in Britain before the invasion by Julius Caesar. To me, the existence of the Belgae in Britain, when it was first visited by the Romans, had always appeared an irrefragable proof that the Gothic language was very early spoken, if not in the northern, at least in the southern, parts of our island; and of itself a strong presumption that it was pretty generally extended along the eastern coast. But our author boldly cuts the Gordian knot; finding it easier, doubtless, to do so than to loose it.

"The British Belgae," he says, "were of a Celtic lineage."——"This inquiry, with regard both to the lineage and colonization of the Belgae in Britain, has arisen by inference, rather than by direct information, from J. Caesar, when he speaks of the Belgae as occupying one third of Gaul, and as using a different tongue from the other Gauls. De Bel. Gal. i. i. c. 1. Yet, from the intimations of Livy and Strabo, Pliny and Lucan, we may infer that J. Caesar meant dialect, when he spoke of language. He ought to be allowed to explain his own meaning by his context. He afterwards says, 'that the Belgae were chiefly descended from the Germans; and, passing the Rhine, in ancient times, seized the nearest
country of the Gauls.” Ibid. Lib. ii. c. 4. But Germany, as we have seen, was possessed by the Celtae, in ancient times,” &c. Caled. p. 16. N.

It is evident that the learned writer, notwithstanding the force of historical evidence to the contrary, is extremely unwilling to admit any distinct migration of the Belgae to Britain. For he adds—“It is even probable, that the Belgae of Kent (Cantae) may have obtained from their neighbours the Belgae of Gaul, their Gaelic name; and even derived such a tincture from their intercourse, both in their speech and in their habits, as to appear to the undistinguishing eyes of strangers, to be of a doubtful descent.”

It is asserted that Caesar gives no direct information as to the Belgae using a different tongue from the other Gauls. He does not, indeed, give any information of this kind. For, although he uses the common name for the country into which the Belgae had forced their way, calling it Gallia, he expressly distinguishes them from the Gauls. With respect to the difference of the language of this different people, he gives the most direct information. So little ground is there for the most remote idea that he meant only a peculiar dialect, that he uses all those distinguishing modes of expression, which could be deemed necessary for characterizing a different race. He marks this difference, not merely in language, but in customs and laws. “Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt.” Lib. i. c. 1. After the lapse of many centuries, every traveller observes the strong attachment of the Celts, not only to their language, but to their customs; and can it be supposed that they were so thoroughly changed by residing a few centuries in Belgium, although surrounded by kindred tribes? Caesar does not speak like a man who was only throwing out a vague opinion. For he elsewhere informs us, that in consequence of particular inquiry, which he personally made at the deputies of the Rhemi, who of the Belgae were most contiguous to Gaul, “he found that the greatest part of the Belgae were sprung from the Germans, and that they had anciently crossed the Rhine, and taken up their abode there because of the fertility of the country, and expelled the Gauls who inhabited these places.” Lib. ii. c. 4.

Is it not evident from this language, that not only Caesar considered the Gauls as a different race from the Germans, but that these deputies also were fully persuaded of the same thing? Had they known, or even suspected, that the inhabitants of Germany were originally the same people with the Gauls, would they not naturally have said that they had sprung from the Gauls of Germany, and not from those of Gallia? Does not the term ortos properly refer to the people or kindred, and not to any former place of residence?

If a single doubt can remain with respect to the certainty of the migration of the Belgae to Britain, after it had been possessed by the Celts, it must be removed by attending to what the same historian says in another place. “The interior part of Britain is inhabited by those who, according to tradition, were the aborigines; the maritime parts, by those who, for the sake of war and spoil, passed over from Belgia, who are almost all denominated from these States from which they had
their origin; and who began to cultivate the lands which they had conquered. The number of men is infinite," &c. Lib. v. c. 12.

An attempt is made to avoid the force of Caesar's testimony concerning the origin of the Belgae from the Germans, when it is said, "But Germany, as we have seen, was possessed by the Celtae in ancient times." This, however, is fairly to beg the question. Mr. Chalmers may persuade himself that he has seen this; but, to others, the proof must appear extremely deficient. Although Caesar asserts that the Belgae differed from the Celts in language, customs, and laws; yet we must believe that he meant nothing more than that there was some slight difference in dialect. Although he asserts that they were mostly sprung from the Germans, we must believe that by them he either meant Gauls, or was not acquainted with his subject. The reader may take his choice; for, in the course of two pages, both these assertions are made.

The learned gentleman seems, indeed, to have overlooked an historical fact of the greatest importance in this inquiry, which has been stated in the clearest light by a well-informed writer, to whom I have had occasion to refer more than once. This respects the application of the name Celts, as used by ancient historians.

"The Greek authors appear to use Κέλται and Γαλαται, and the corresponding names of the inhabitants, as strictly synonymous: they apply them sometimes to Gaul in general; at other times the context proves that they are used in their original sense. But Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants are most frequently denoted by the words Κέλται and Καλτα. The Belgae appear to have attracted most of the attention of these historians; and their description of them is so uniform and accurate, that no doubt can be entertained that they mean the Belgic Gauls, although they call them Καλτα. Strabo, speaking of the inhabitants of Britain, says, 'The men are taller than the Gauls (τῶν Κέλτων), and their hair less yellow.' Lib. iv. p.194, 200. In his description of Germany, 'Immediately beyond the Rhine, to the east of the Celts, the Germans live, differing little from the Celtic race (τῶν Κέλτων), in their savageness, tallness, and yellowness of hair; and with respect to features, customs, and modes of life, very like the Gauls (τῶν Κάλτων), whom we have already described: wherefore it is our opinion, that the Romans have given them very properly the name Germani, implying the common origin of the Gauls (Γαλαται) and them.' Lib. vii. p. 290. The faithfulness and exact information of this author are well known: we may, therefore, consider his description of the Gauls as accurate; but it will apply only to the German or Belgic Gauls. Yellow or red hair distinguished a German tribe. There was no resemblance between the Celts and Germans. Dio- dorus Siculus gives a very particular description of Gaul (Γαλαται, Κέλται); and it is evident that these terms are frequently employed, when he is speaking of that part which Caesar, from whom he has taken his description, says was inhabited by the Belgae. He also expressly says,—'The Gauls (Γαλαται) are tall, fair skinned, and naturally yellow haired.' Lib. v. p. 212. Polybius, our author asserts, describes the Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, as Celts: he certainly calls
them Celts (грαται, κακε) ; but his enumeration and description of their different tribes put it beyond a doubt that they were German Gauls. He particularly names and describes the Veneti, Semnones, and Boii. Lib. ii. p. 42, Edit. Bas. 1549. We have the express testimony of Strabo, that the first were German Gauls, Lib. iv. p. 194; and the others are enumerated by Tacitus among the tribes of Germany; Tacit. Germ. c. 38, 39. It may be objected, that Polybius mentions the Gauls as coming from a country very remote from any assigned to them by Tacitus and Strabo. But, in the time of the first historian, the Romans were entirely ignorant of Germany, and knew very little of Transalpine Gaul, and therefore could not mention the names or situation of the country whence the invaders originally came. Polybius says, they proceeded into Italy from the adjoining territory on the north: this would be directly on their route from Germany: and as they had most probably occupied it for some time, Polybius, both from this circumstance and his want of information, would consider it as their original or permanent residence. Longolius, in his edition of Taciti Germanum, shews that the appellations, Semnones and Boii, are evidently derived from the Gothic, and particularly applicable to the situation and manners of those tribes. Tacit. Germ. edit. Longol. c. 38, 39. Pausanias calls both the Celtic and Belgic inhabitants of Gaul, γραται and κακε; but as his authority is less important, and his descriptions not so full and definite, we shall only refer to him. Pausanias, Lib. i. p. 16, 62, 66; Lib. x. p. 644, &c. Edit. Sylbur. Hanov. 1613.

"It is still more evident that the terms Gallia and Galli are frequently employed by the Latin authors, when their observations and descriptions are applicable only to Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants. We need not illustrate this point by the examination of any particular passages, as it is generally admitted, and easily proved." Edin. Rev. ut sup. pp. 366, 367.

But the assumptions of the learned writer, which we have considered, are merely preparatory to the etymological evidence from Topography, which he views as an irrefragable proof of his hypothesis. We shall first advert to what is said in order to shew that the Belgae were Celts.

"The topography of the five Belgic tribes of Southern Britain," he observes, "has been accurately viewed by a competent surveyor, [Whitaker, Genuine Hist. of Britons, pp. 83—145.] and the names of their waters, of their head-lands, and of their towns, have been found, by his inquisitive inspection, to be only significant in the Celtic tongue." Caled. p. 16.

Candour requires that it should be admitted, that the Celtic dialects seem to excel the Gothic in expressive names of a topographical kind. The Celts have undoubtedly discovered greater warmth of fancy, and a more natural vein for poetical description, than the Gothic or Teutonic tribes. Their nomenclatures are, as it were, pictures of the countries which they inhabit. But at the same time, their explanations must be viewed with reserve, not only because of the vivid character of their imagination, but on account of the extreme ductility of their
language, which, from the great changes which it admits in a state of construction, has a far more ample range than any of the Gothic dialects. Hence, an ingenious Celt, without the appearance of much violence, could derive almost any word from his mother-tongue. Our author has very properly referred to Bullet's Dictionnaire, in proof of "the great variety of the Celtic tongue;" Caled. p. 221. For, any one who consults that work, must see what uncertain ground he treads on in the pursuit of Celtic etymons.

The learned gentleman asserts, that the names in the five Belgic provinces of South Britain are "only significant in the Celtic tongue." I dare not pretend to say that I can give the true meaning of any of them in another language; because there is little more than conjecture on either side. But if it can be proved, that they may have a significance in the Gothic or Teutonic, as well as in the Celtic—and one at least fully as probable—this argument must appear inconclusive.

"The Belgic Cantae, in Kent," he says, "derived their significant name from the districts which they inhabited; being the British Cait, signifying the open country." This observation he applies, and it must apply equally well, to "the Cantae in North Britain;" p. 17. By the way, it may be observed, that this is a description of which our author seems peculiarly fond; although it is of a very general nature. For, as he says, p. 201, that the Picts received from the British provincials the descriptive appellation of Peithw, which "denoted the people of the open country;" in the very same page, explaining Venta, the name of a town, he derives it from "British gwent, which, in composition, is went, signifying the open country." This also shews the flexibility of the language; as the same word may be either caint, gwent, or went. But might not the Cantae receive their name from Alem. and Germ. kant, an extremity, a corner; margo, extremitas, angulus? Does not this more particularly describe the situation? Schilter, I find, vo. Kant, has made the same observation which had occurred to me. He refers to Caesar, who indeed describes Kent, as if he had viewed the name as descriptive of its situation; Cujus unum latus est contra Galliam: hujus lateris alter angulus—est ad Cantium. Bell. Gall. Lib. v. 13. It is also far more descriptive, than Brit. gwent, of the situation of the Cantae in North Britain, who inhabited the East of Ross-shire; and whose country, as our author observes, p. 66, "ran out eastward into the narrow point " now called Tarbet-ness. There is at least one river in Kent, the name of which is not British. This is the Medway, A.-S. Medwaeg, i.e. the river which runs through the middle of the country, or holds the mid way. It is probable that this was the Belg. name, which the A.-Saxons retained, because the Welsh call Maidstone, Caer Medwag, i.e., the city on Medway. V. Camden. The term Waeg or way appears indeed in the name given to it in the Itinerary of Antonine, Vagniacas.

Mr. Chalmers derives the name of the Thames from Brit. Tav, Tam, &c., "signifying what expands or spreads, or what is calm." This river, which is one of
the boundaries of Kent, has also been explained as significant in a Goth. dialect, by a writer who had no interest in the present question. "There are two rivers in England," he says, "of which the one is very rapid, and is called Tif-wr, whence at tif-α, praeceps iré: the other Temsa, which is almost stagnant, whence at temsa." He explains eg tems-α, paululum mover. G. Andr. p. 237.

In Kent, according to Antonine's Itinerary, three towns have Dur as the initial syllable; Durovernum, Durolumen, and Durobrivi, or, as Camden says, more correctly, Durobrovae. Dur, it has been said, in British and Irish, signifies water; Caled. p. 17, N. But the idea is too general and indefinite, to have given rise to so many names as, in different counties, exhibit this as a component term; as Batavodurum, a Belgic town, now Durstede, &c. Schilter has observed, that, in composition, it signifies a door or mouth, ostium. Now, although the word occurs in Celtic compositions, it seems originally Teutonic. The primary idea is janua, a door, which sense it still retains in almost all the dialects of this language. Brit. dor has the same meaning. But the Teut. term is far more general.

The Regni of Sussex were another Belgic tribe. Baxter says, that Ptolemy wrote Regni for Renci; and derives the name from C. B. rheng, quivis longus ordo, as lying along the coast. He admits that Belg. recn has the same meaning; ordo, series; also flexus, flexus viarum, &c.; Kilian. It has therefore at least an equal claim with the British. The only city mentioned by Ptolemy in this district is Noviomagus. Magus, according to Wachter, is a Celtic word signifying a field, also a colony or town in a field. It frequently occurs in the composition of continental names, en being used for the Latin termination us. But, although magus should be originally Celtic, the name seems to have been formed by a Teutonic people, nouio being evidently Teut. nieu, new. C. B. newydd is synon., but more remote. This name is the very same with the ancient one of Nimygen, Teut. Nieuwmeagen. This is Noviomagus, i.e. the new colony or town.

The proper Belgae possessed at least part of Somersetshire, besides Hampshire and Wiltsire. Bath was the Badiza, or, as Baxter reads, the Badixa of Stephanus. This the British call Caer badon. But it is evident, that the name is not Brit. but Belg. Germ. Franc. Belg. bad, A.-S. baeth, Alem. pad, balneum; Alem. Franc. bad-on, Germ. bad-en, A.-S. baeth-an, lavare. Ptolemy mentions Uzella aestuarium, which, Camden says, is now called Euel-mouth. Now Goth. os signifies the mouth of a river. Thus Uzella would seem exactly to correspond to the modern name; q. os-euel, the mouth of the Euel. To this day, Oyse in Shetland, where the Celtic never entered, signifies "an inlet of the sea;" Brand's Descr. p. 70.

As the names of many of the Belgic towns end in Dun or Dinum, Mr. Chalmers attempts to shew that the Belgae must have been Celts, because "Dunum and Dinum are the latinized form of Dun, and Din, which, in the British and Irish, as well as in the ancient Gothic, signify a fortified place;" Caled. p. 17, N. But, if dun has this signification in the ancient Gothic, the argument proves nothing.
From what he has stated, the presumption is that it was originally a Goth. and not a Celt. term. For, as he says, that "**Dunum** is the name of the chief town of the *Cauci* in Ireland, which is asserted to be a Belgic tribe;" it is questionable if any of the other towns, having this termination, were **Celtic**. **Londinum** and **Camelodunum** were Belgic towns, being situated in the territories of the Trinovantes. **Maridunum,** according to Baxter, who reads **Margidunum,** is from Teut. **maery,** marl, which is copiously found in the neighbourhood, and **dun,** town. He says that, in the modern British, mer signifies medulla. But in the old Brit. the term for **marl** is the same with that now used in English. It may be added, that Germ. **dun,** as signifying civitas, urbs, is only the term, properly signifying an inclosure, locus septus, used in a secondary sense. It is derived from **tyn-en,** septus. V. Wachter, vo. **Dun.**

It has been asserted, that "there is a radical difference in the formation of the Celtic and Gothic names, which furnishes the most decisive test for discriminating the one language from the other in topographic disquisitions; and even in the construction of the two tongues: such vocables as are prefixed in the formation of the British and Gaelic names, are constantly affixed in the composition of the Gothic, the Saxon, and English names.—Those tests are so decisive, as to give the means of discriminating the Celtic from the Saxon or Gothic names, when the form of the vocables compounded are nearly the same." Caled. p. 491. Without disputing the propriety of this position, it is sufficient to observe that, if this be so decisive a test, although the names of places terminating in **Dun,** **Dunum,** &c., are elsewhere (p. 17.) claimed as Celtic, it must be evident that the claim is unjust. **Londinum,** **Vindonum,** **Milsidunum,** **Camelodunum,** **Rigadunum,** **Mari-** **dunum,** &c., must all be Gothic names.

It is a strong assertion, which the learned writer has made, that "the topography of Scotland, during the first two centuries of our common era—contains not a particle of Gothicism;" p. 231. "The Carnabii, Damnii, and Cantae, of Scotland are granted to have been Belgic tribes;" Ibid. pp. 16, 17, N. The Carnabii, or, with greater approximation to the orthography of Ptolemy, Cornabii, have been supposed to receive their name from the three great promontories which they possessed in Caithness, Noss-Head, Duncansby-Head, and the Dunnet-Head. For **corn,** in Brit. is said to signify a promontory. But the name might be derived, in the same sense, from Belg. **koer,** specula, a watch-tower, and **nebbe,** a promontory; q. the people who looked attentively from the promontories. Or, if it should be Carnabii, it may be from O. Goth. **kar,** a man, whence Su.-G. **karl,** A.-S. **ceorl,** id. V. **Karl,** Ihre, and Verel. Ind. This most probably gives us the origin of a number of names beginning with **Car,** which Mr. Pinkerton has mentioned, without adverting to the use of the term in Gothic (Enquiry, I. 226.); as the Careni and Carnonae of Scotland, the *Carini* of ancient Germany, the *Cariblesi* and *Carbitae* of Thrace, the *Carni,* &c. &c. The latter part of the word may be from *Nubaei* or *Navaia,* the river Navern. **Virvedr-um,** Duncansby-head, may be composed of Isl. **ver,** ora, and **vedr,** tempestas, q. the stormy coast.
Concerning Berubium, Noss-head, it has been said, that "the word Bery would seem to have been a common appellation to such places, as Dungisbay Head, at those times [when Ptolemy wrote]. At this day a similar promontory in the island of Walls in Orkney, is termed the Bery. The word is clearly of Norwegian derivation. It signifies a place of observation; or a principal station for discovering the approach of an enemy by sea, when at a great distance." P. Canisbay, Statist. Acc. viii. 163. By mistake, however, the writer applies the name Berubium to Dungisbay Head. He says, that "there is not a place throughout the parish, whose name indicates the least affinity to" the Gaelic. Tarvedr-um may be from taer-a, atterere, and vedr, tempestas; the promontory where the storm renders or tears ships.

We have already adverted to the meaning of the name Cantae. In the territory of this tribe was the Vara Aestuarium, or Murray Frith, into which runs the river Beaulie, anciently called Farar. Isl. vara, voer in Genit. varar, signifies ora, portus, a harbour, ubi appellant naves; G. Andr. p. 247. Loxa, the name given by Ptolemy to the Murray Frith, may be allied to Isl. loka, a small harbour, porta parva; Verel. These etymons have at least as much probability as those of Baxter; who deduces Varar from C. B. gwar ar isc, maris collum, the neck of the sea, and Loxa from ael osc, supercilium aquae, the brow of the water. Mr Chalmers says, that the latter "obviously derived its name—from the British Lluch, with a foreign termination, signifying an inlet of the sea, or collection of water;" p. 66, N. But the Goth. dialects exhibit this word with far greater variety of use; Su.-G. A.-S. Alem. log, laga, a lake; Isl. log, laug, lug, a sea, a collection of waters; Su.-G. loeg-a, profluente unda vel mare se proluere; Isl. log-ast, fluviwm vel aquam tranare; Alem. lauche, collectio aquarium, &c., &c.

He thinks that the Catini, whose name is retained in Caithness, "probably derived their appellation from the British name of the weapon, the Cat, or Catai, wherewith they fought," q. clubmen; p. 67. But the Cateia was a weapon of the ancient Germans. If the testimony of Virgil merits regard, it belonged not to a Celtic but to a Teutonic people.

Teutonicum ritu soliti torquere cateias. Æn. Lib. vii.

For this reason, the Cateia was also called Teutona. Hence Aelfric in his A.-S. Gl. says. Clava vel Cateia, vel Teutona, annes cynnes geseot, i.e., "a javeline of the same kind." Servius informs us, that spears were called Cateiae in the Teutonic language. Wachter says; "It is properly a javelin, denominated from katt-en, i.e., because of its being thrown."

This etymon pretty clearly indicates that they were Belgae. They might perhaps be the same people with the Catti, a German nation mentioned by Tacitus. Their name, according to Wachter, signifies warlike, from the Celt. word cat, war.

In the specimens which our author has given of the names of Promontories,
Rivers, &c., in North Britain, it is granted that many are undoubtedly Celtic. It is not, however, a satisfactory proof of the British origin of the Picts, that many British names are yet retained in the country which they possessed. For, while it is said that the Scoto-Saxon afterwards prevailed over the Gaelic, it is admitted that the Celtic names of places, whether British or Gaelic, still kept their ground. It is also well known, that in various parts of England, where the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons have resided for upwards of thirteen centuries, the names of some rivers and mountains are still British. Lhuyd even goes so far as to assert that the names of different rivers are neither Welsh nor Armorican, but of Irish or Gaelic origin: whence he infers, that those who now speak the Irish language, possessed the southern parts of Britain before the Welsh, and that the latter were only a secondary colony from Gaul. Now, if this be the case as to the Welsh, who have possessed that country for nearly two thousand years, might not the same thing happen in the northern part of the island? V. Lhuyd's Lett. to the Welsh, Transl., pp. 12, 17.

The very same process passes before our own eyes. Do not the British settlers in America very generally retain the Indian names of rivers, bays, mountains, villages, &c. May it therefore be justly inferred, a thousand years hence, that the British were an Indian people?

The author of *Caledonia* observes, p. 221,—"In the subsequent progress of the Gothic tribes over Europe, wherever they occupied countries which had been previously occupied by the Celts, the Gothic intruders not only adopted the names of the rivers, mountains, and other places, that the more lively genius of the Celts had imposed, from a more energetic and descriptive speech; but, the Gothic colonists borrowed many terms from the more opulent language of their Celtic predecessors.—The Saxons, who settled in Britain, were prompted, by the poverty of their speech, to follow the example of their Gothic fathers."

Is not this sufficient to invalidate the argument in favour of the British origin of the Picts? If Goths, it is natural to suppose that, like the rest of their brethren, they would retain the Celtic names.

This assertion, however, must not be carried too far. For, notwithstanding the concession frequently made by Schilter and Wachter, that words retained in Germany, to which they could not assign a Gothic origin, are Celtic; other learned writers have viewed the matter in a different light. Leibnitz concludes, from Boehm's Brit. Dict., that the Welsh have borrowed a great deal from the German. Oper. Vol. IV. P. I, Hist., p. 193. The truth seems to be, as Ihrle candidly acknowledges, that some of the most ancient and primitive terms, common to the Gothic and Celtic dialects, are so nearly allied, that it is impossible to determine with certainty to which of them they have originally belonged.

Many of the words, indeed, which the learned writer has selected as exclusively British, appear in the Goth. dialects. *Cove,* it is said, signifies a creek, from O. B. *cof,* a hollow trunk, a cavity, a belly. But A.-S. *cofe,* Isl. and Germ. *kofe,* seem to
give the proper sense; spelunca, a cave. Cove-harbour, (St. Vigeans, P. Forfars,) is mentioned as confirming the other sense. But its proper name is East-haven. The coves in its vicinity are not creeks, but caves. Kyle, p. 34, a strait, is not confined to Celt. V. Dict. in. vo. Heugh, p. 35, a height on the sea-coast, is traced to C. B. uch, high, &c. But the term is strictly Goth. V. Dict. The words having port, a harbour, in their composition, are very oddly claimed as C. B. Forth, it said, p. 36, N., is merely C. B. porth, a haven, being "the great haven of Edinburgh." Far more accurately might it be deduced from Isl. fjord, Su.-G. jaoerd, a firth. But more probably the firth took the name of the river, a name which it bears far above Stirling. There is no necessity that Ram, as signifying a point, in a variety of names (p. 36,) should be traced to ram, high, or in C. B. what projects. Su.-G. and Germ. ram will answer fully as well; ora, margo; terminus. Rin, Rynd, Rhind, denoting a point, may be all traced to Isl. rind-a protrudo, whence rind-ung, protrusio; or may be the same with Alem. rin, terminus, lines, finis, from rin-en, separare. Ross, a promontory, p. 37, may be allied to Teut. roetse, rootse, rupees, petra, sive mons praeruptus; Franc. roz, id. Although C. B. trwyn signifies a nose, a snout, and Corn. tron, a nose, a promontory, they seem originally the same with Isl. triona, rostrum porrectum.

Among the Rivers, &c., p. 37, the first mentioned are White Adder and Black Adder, the term being traced to C. B. aweddur, running water. But although written, in some of the Statist. Accounts, Whittader and Whittater, the vulgar pronunciation is merely given. In four instances, where the first of these denominations is explained, it is resolved, as all the South of Scotland knows it ought to be, into White water. Allen, Alwen, Elwin, and Aln, p. 38, are claimed as of Brit. origin. Alem. cllende denotes impetus, from ell-en, festinare. Sw. elf, however, signifies a river; in its inflected form, elfwen or elwen. Hence, as has been supposed, the Elb in Germany, Lat. Alb-is. Air is traced to C. B. air, brightness, or aer, violence. Isl. aer, corresponds to the latter, furious; aeraut, to rage, aer-a, to raise to fury. Aven, a river, may be allied to Su.-G. aa, water in general, a river, which assumes the inflected form of aan. V. Rudbeck. Atlant., II. 52. Bannocburn does not appear to be a dimin. from Gael. ban, as in p. 39, but a Goth. name: V. BANNOCK in Dict. Bello (C. B. bellaw, a tumultuous raging stream); Isl. bell-a, to be driven with noise, and aia, water. The name Bran (O. Gael. a stream, C. B. what rises over, p. 39, may originate from its lucidity; Germ. brand, clear, bright.

The rivers which have the name Calder, are derived from Brit. caeddur, the hard water, or cell-dwr, Ir. coill-dur, the woody water, p. 40. The latter is most natural; because, when this name was given, it must be supposed that the country was almost one wood. Isl. kaelda signifies an impure spring of water, or living water in putrid and marshy ground; V. G. Andr. The Dean (p. 41) might properly enough be traced to Germ. dien-en, humiliare, as it is a very flat stream, that creeps along through Strathmore; as den, a small dale, seems to acknowledge...
the same origin, q. locus depressus. *Don* and *Doon*, derived from C. B. *down*, Ir. *don*, dark, dusky, or *douin*, deep, may be from Goth. *don-a*, strepere, to make a noise. *Eden* (deduced from C. B. *eddain*, a gliding stream, p. 43), might be traced to A.-S. *ea*, water, a river, and *den*, a vale. The very prevalent name of *Esk*, notwithstanding its evident affinity to O. Gaul. *esc*, *wyse*, C. B. *wysg*, Is. *easc*, *uisg*, water, a stream, a river, cannot reasonably disclaim all Goth. affinity. For Isl. *wass* is the genitive of *wattin*, water, G. Andr., pp. 248, 249, the form of which is retained in Germ. *wasser*, aqua, fluvius. Wachter observes that Belg. *esch* or *asch* denotes a stream. This he indeed views as formed from Celt. *isca*. But this is at least very doubtful; for this good reason, that the Goth. dialects retain the obvious origin of the name for water, as well as the primary idea, in *vos*, perfusio aquae, &c. V. Dict. vo. *Weeze*, v. For, as the learned Hyde says, the reason why water has received this name, is plainly because it *ouseth out*. Hence he expl. Oxford, q. *ouse-ford*, either the *ford*, or the castle on the water. Even the designation *Car-leon-ur-usc*, i.e. the city of the Legion on the river, is not exclusively Celt. For Wormius, in like manner, thus explains Dan. *os* or *ois*; Ostium fluminis: vel sinum maris notat.; Monum. Dan., pp. 195, 196. The Runic letter *O*, or *Oys*, is thus defined; Sinus maris promontoriis acutioribus excurrentibus, nautis infestis; vel etiam ostium maris portum navibus praebens. Literat. Run. c. xvi., p. 87: V. also Jun. Gl. Goth., p. 22. To this day, Isl. *aros* signifies the mouth of the river; *Verel*.

Nothing can be inferred from *Ey*, in Eymouth, &c., p. 44. For it is unquestionably Goth. If it appears in Celt. in the forms of *aw*, *ew*, *ea*, *ey*, a river, we find Su.-G. *a*, Su.-G. Isl. *aa*, A.-S. *ea*, pl. *aea*, Alem. *aha*, id. Germ. *ache*, elementum aquae, Moes-G. *ahuha*, id.; V. Ihre, vo. *Aa*, amnis. *Garry* (derived from C. B. *garw*, Ir. *garbh*, what is rough, a torrent), may be resolved into A.-S. *gare*, *gearw*, expeditus, and *ea*, aqua, q. the rapid stream, S., the *iare* stream. *Lyme* (C. B. what is in motion, what flows, p. 46), may be allied to Isl. *lin-ur*, Germ. *lind*, mild, gentle. *Lunan* is traced to Celt. *lan*, *lun*, *lyn*, what flows, water, a lake, a pool. Isl. *lon*, stagnum, lacuna. Now, it is admitted that “the Lunan in Angus, from its tranquil flow, settles into a number of small pools.” There is no necessity for deriving *Lid*, which indeed seems the proper name of the river vulgarly called *Liddal* or *Liddell*, from C. B. *lilid*, “a violent effusion, a gush;” or “O. Gaulish *lid*, hasty, rapid, p. 47. It may be traced to Teut. *lijd*, transitus, *lyd-en*, to glide; to Alem. *lid*, liquor; to Isl. *lid*, a bending; *lid-a*, to hasten, to pass with flight; or to A.-S. *lilid*, *lyld*, tumult, noise, like *Lid* in Devonshire, whence *Lidford*, A.-S. *hlyda-ford*, which Somner thinks denominated from its noisy motion. *Nid* is derived from C. B. *nidd*, *neth*, “a stream that forms whirls or turns,” p. 47. A.-S. *nithe* is used in a similar sense; *nithe one*, genibus flexis, with bent knees, from *nith-an*, deorsum. *Nethy* and *Nethan* are said to be diminutives of the C. B. word. But *Nethan* is probably from A.-S. *neothan*, downwards, q. what descends; and *Nethy* may be q. *neoth-ea*, the water which descends, or the stream that is
lower in respect of some other. On Orr in Fife, and Orr, Urr, in Galloway, Mr. C. refers to C. B. or, cold, wyr, signifying a brisk flow, Basque ura, water, a river, p. 48. Su.-G. ur denotes stormy weather; Alem. ur, a river, because by inundation it lays waste like a wild beast; Isl. orra, Martis impetus. Pool, in several compound words, is referred to C. B. pooll, Arm. poull, Gael. poll, a ditch, a pool; and it is said that A.-S. pol is from the C. B., this word being "in all the dialects of the Celtic, but not in any of the pure Gothic dialects;" p. 48. But Teut. poel is palus, lacuna, stagnum; Su.-G. poel, Isl. poel-a, and Germ. pful, id. Tay and Tiviot are both derived from C. B. ta, taw, "what spreads or expands; also tranquil." Isl. teig-ia also signifies to extend. G. Andr. deduces Tif-r, the name of a very rapid river, from tyfa, praeceps pedare; Germ. tav-en, diffluere, to flow abroad. Tweed,—"C. B. tuedd, signifies what is on a side, or border; the border or limit of a country;" p. 49. This etymon is pretty consonant to modern ideas. But when the name was imposed, Tweed did not suggest the idea of a border any more than Tay, &c. Allied perhaps to Isl. thwaette, twaette, to wash, from twae, id., as a river is said to wash a country. A.-S. twaede signifies double, and may denote something in reference to the river. This name being given to it in Annandale, we cannot well suppose it to originate from the junction of the Teviot, and what is called Tweed; although these rivers are so nearly of a size, that one might be at a loss to say which of the names should predominate. Tyne,—"C. B. tain, a river, or running water." Isl. tyn-a, to collect, q. the gathering of waters. Hence perhaps Teut. tyne, lacus.

Yarrow, p. 50, to which the same origin with Garry is ascribed, may have been formed from gearw, as above; or from ge, the A.-S. prefix, and arewa, an arrow, as denoting its rapidity. According to Wachter, Germ. arf, id., is used in this figurative sense. For he says that Arabian, a river which joins the Danube, has its name from arf, an arrow, because of its rapid motion. Ythan, the Ituna of Richard, is deduced "from Brit. eddain, or ethain, which signifies gliding," as being "a slow running stream." Might it not be traced to A.-S. yth, unda, ythian, to flow?

Among the names of Miscellaneous Districts, appears Dal, as signifying a flat field, or meadow, from Brit. dol, Ir. dal, id., p. 53. But this term appears in all the Goth. dialects, for a valley; Moes-G. dalei, A.-S. dael, Su.-G. Belg. dal, Isl. dal-ur, Alem. tal, tuol, &c. Besides, this is the precise sense of C. B. dól, as given by Lhuyd, vallis; and Ir. dal has no affinity, as explained by Obrien. For it signifies a share, a portion, evidently the same with Teut. deel, Su.-G. del, &c. Nothing can be inferred from the names including Eagles or Eccles, which our author derives from Brit. eglwys, Ir. eaglais, &c., a church. For they are merely the corruptions of the Latin name imposed by the monks. Thus the proper writing, of one of the names mentioned, is not Eccles-Magirdle, but Ecclesia-Magirdle. Nothing is done unless it can be proved that the Gr. word ekklēsia was borrowed from the Celtic. If Fordun, Kineardines, and Forden, Perths. be pro-
perly derived from Brit. *ford*, a passage, a road, the Goth. would have an equal claim; A.-S. *ford*, a ford, *fore*, iter, Su.-G. *forcere*, viae facilitas.

Rayne, Aberd. is traced to C. B. *rhann*, Ir. *rann*, rain, "a portion, a division, a division of lands among brothers;" p. 56. Isl. *ren*, signifies the margin or border of a field, whence *rend*, ager limitatus; Verel.

Here I shall only add that the learned writer goes so far as to assert that the very "name of the Belgae was derived from the Celtic, and not a Teutonic, origin." "The root," he adds, "is the Celtic *Bel*, signifying tumult, havoc, war; *Bela*, to wrangle, to war; *Belac*, trouble, molestation; *Belawg*, apt to be ravaging; *Belg*, an overwhelming, or bursting out; *Belgiad*, one that outruns, a ravager, a Belgian; *Belgws*, the ravagers, the Belgae;" p. 17.

This, although it were true, would prove nothing as to the origin of the Belgae. For we might reasonably enough suppose that the name had been given them by the neighbouring Celts, who had suffered so much from them, as they invaded and took possession of part of their territories. But as our author commends the Glossaries of Schilter and Wachter as *elaborate*, p. 16, N. (b), as he justly acknowledges the writers to be "vastly learned," p. 12, their sentiments merit some regard. Schilter says: "That the name of the Belgae is German, certainly hence appears, that this people were of a German origin, and having crossed the Rhine, vanquished the Gauls in these lands which they occupied." He then cites the passage from Caesar, formerly considered, adding—"This migration took place before the irruption of the Cimbri and Teutones, which was A. 111, before Christ; because Caesar says that this was, *Patrum memoria nostrum*, but the other must have been long before, because he uses the term *antiquitus.*" He derives the name from Alem. *belg-en*, to be enraged, a term used by Notker, and still in Alsace and Belgium. Thus *Belgae* is explained as equivalent to *indignabundi et irritabiles*.

Wachter seems to give the same etymon, vo. *Balgen*. He observes that ancient writers everywhere mark the wrathful disposition of the Belgae; and particularly Josephus, Antiq. L. xix., c. 1. Bell. Jud., c. 16, when he calls the Germans "men naturally irascible," and ascribes to them "fury more vehement than that of wild beasts."

II.—But besides the evidence arising from history, it certainly is no inconsiderable proof that the northern parts of Scotland were immediately peopled from the North of Europe by a Gothic race, that otherwise no satisfactory account can be given of the introduction of the Vulgar Language.

It has been generally supposed that the Saxon language was introduced into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore by his good queen and her retinue; or partly by means of the intercourse which prevailed between the inhabitants of Scotland, and those of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, which were held by the kings of Scotland as fiefs of the crown of England. An
English writer, not less distinguished for his amiable disposition and candour than for the cultivation of his mind, has objected to this hypothesis with great force of argument.

"This conjecture," he says, "does not seem to be perfectly satisfactory; nor are the causes in themselves sufficient to have wholly changed the language of the country. If, at the present moment, the Celtic language prevailed over the whole of Scotland, instead of being confined to the Highlands, such a testimony would compel us to admit, either that the Saxons and Danes had been prevented by some unaccountable cause from attempting to form a settlement on the northern shores of this island; or that their attempts had been rendered abortive by the superior bravery and skill of the inhabitants. But, as the same Teutonic dialects are found to form the basis of the language, both in England and in the Lowlands of Scotland, Mr. Hume has been induced, and apparently with great reason, to infer, from this similarity of speech, a similar series of successive invasions; although this success is not recorded by the historians of Scotland.

"If this conclusion be admitted, it is evidently unnecessary to refer us to the much later period of Malcolm's reign; or to seek in his marriage with an English princess, in his distributions of lands among his followers, or in the policy which induced him to change his place of residence, for the establishment of a language which the Saxons and Danes could not fail of bringing with them; and which, if it had not been thus introduced, the inhabitants of the plains would probably have rejected as obstinately as those of the mountains." Ellis's Spec. Anc. Eng. Poet., i. 226, &c.

To suppose, indeed, that a few foreign adherents of a court, received as refugees, could change the language of a country, is to form the idea of something which would appear in history as a fact completely insulated. Whether the same elegant writer be right or not in his opinion, that William the Conqueror did not think of eradicating the Saxon language, his reasoning, abstractly viewed, is certainly just. "William must have known that the Franks who conquered Gaul, and his own ancestors who subdued Neustria, had not been able to substitute the Teutonic for the Romance language, in their dominions; that the measure was not at all necessary to the establishment of their power; and that such an attempt is, in all cases, no less impracticable than absurd, because the patient indocility of the multitude must ultimately triumph over the caprice of their armed preceptors." Ibid., pp. 38, 39.

It is undeniable, indeed, that the Norman-French, although it had every advantage, and retained its ascendancy at court for several ages, was at length even there borne down by the Saxon, which had still been spoken by the vulgar. The Romans, although they conquered the South-Britains, civilized them in a considerable degree, and introduced the knowledge of arts among them, seem scarcely to have made any impression on their language. The Goths, who subdued the Romans, and seated themselves in Italy, were in their turn subdued by the very
people to whom they gave laws, as receiving their language from them. For it is well known that, although a variety of Gothic words are retained in the Italian, by far the greatest proportion is Roman.

Can it be supposed, then, without directly contradicting universal experience, that a few Saxons, who were not conquerors but refugees, could give language to the nation that afforded them protection? Has any change similar to this taken place among the Welsh, who are viewed as the same people with the Picts, notwithstanding their intercourse with the English during several centuries, since the cessation of national hostilities? Have the Celts of Ireland renounced their language in compliment to the English of the Pale, as they have been called, who, in proportion, were certainly far more numerous than the Saxons belonging to the court of Canmore? Few nations have been more tenacious of the customs and language of their ancestors than the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland. We know how little progress has been made for more than half a century past in diffusing the English tongue through the Highlands; although not only the arm of power has been employed to dissolve the feudal attachments, but the aid of learning and religion has been called in. The young are indeed taught to read English, but often they read without understanding, and still prefer speaking Gaelic.

Had the Saxon found its way into Scotland in the manner supposed, it would necessarily have been superinduced on the Gaelic. This has always been the case, where one language prevailed over another, unless the people who spoke the original language were either completely or nearly exterminated. Thus was the Norman gradually incorporated with the Saxon, as the Frankish had been with the Latinized Celtic of France. But the number of Gaelic words to be found in what is called the Broad Scots, bears a very small proportion to the body of the language.

It is well known, that in many places on the borders of the Highlands, where, according to the hypothesis controverted, the one language should appear as it were melting into the other, they are kept totally distinct. This is particularly remarked in the account of the parish of Dowally in Perthshire. "It is a curious fact, that the hills of King's Seat and Craigy Barns, which form the lower boundary of Dowally, have been for centuries the separating barrier of these languages. In the first house below them, the English is, and has been spoken; and the Gaelic, in the first house (not above a mile distant) above them." Statist. Acc., xx. 490. In some instances a rivulet forms as effectual a boundary in this respect, as if an ocean intervened.

Malcolm Canmore, according to the testimony of Simeon of Durham and Brompton, in his incursions into England, carried so many captives with him, that they were afterwards seen not only in every village, but in every house. Had this been literally the case, his army must have borne some resemblance to that of Xerxes. But, although this had been literally the case, would captives or slaves overpower the language of their masters? Is it not admitted, at any rate, that after the
death of Malcolm they “were driven away by the usual enmity of the Gaelic people;” that “the Celtic inhabitants would not submit to” the authority of Duncan, till he had agreed never again to introduce Normans or English into their country; that “this jealousy of strangers continued under Donal Bane;” and that it “occasioned insurrections under William the Lyon?” Caled., p. 498.

It is evident that some Saxon Barons, with their followers, received lands in Scotland during some of the succeeding reigns. But, a few individuals could not produce greater effects in Scotland, than all the power of the Norman Barons in England. It seems also undeniable, that the foreigners of distinction who settled in Scotland, particularly in the reign of David I., were mostly Normans, and therefore could not introduce the Saxon. According to Lesley, Hist. Scot., Lib. vi., p. 201, this was the case even in the time of Canmore.

It is very questionable, if, even during the reign of Edward the Confessor, French was not the language principally spoken at court. It has been asserted, indeed, that during this reign “the Anglo-Saxon had ceased to be cultivated.” V. Ellis’s Spec., i. 39. Camden has said that Edward the Confessor “resided long in France, and is charged by historians of his time to have returned from thence wholly Frenchified.” Remains, p. 210.

It has been supposed that this unparalleled change was partly owing to occasional intercourse with the northern counties of England, which were subjected to the Scottish crown. But this intercourse was by far too limited to have any influence in completely changing a language. It would be more natural to invert the idea and to suppose that the inhabitants of these countries had received the peculiar terms, which they retain in common with the vulgar of Scotland, from the residence of the Scots among them, while the heir-apparent of our crown was Prince of Cumberland.

It is certain that Domesday-book, a work compiled by order of William the Conqueror, from an actual survey of the whole of England, does not include any of the counties lying to the North of the Humber; which is a proof that, in that age; these counties were considered as belonging to Scotland.

Hardyng acknowledges that all the country to the North of the Humber once pertained to Scotland. "He made the bye ways throughout Britain, and he founded the archflamynes, at London one for Logres, another at Yorke for Albanye, that nowe is Scotlanye; for that time from Humber north that was that tyme Scotland; and the thyrd at Carleon in Wales, for al Wales.” Chron. Rubr. of c. 33, Fol. 29, a.

This indeed refers to a period long prior to the Christian era; and the account is evidently fabulous. But I mention it, because it is here admitted by the Chronicer, hostile as he was to the independence of Scotland, as a circumstance which could not be denied, that in former times the country to the North of the Humber was viewed as a part of Scotland.
But there is still a more natural account of the great similarity of language between Scotland and the North of England. To me it appears that Mr. Pinkerton has proved, from undoubted testimony, that the Picts had possession of the North of England for more than a century before Ida founded the kingdom of Bernicia; and that, although for a time they were subjected to the power of the Angles, they afterwards regained their authority in this quarter. V. Enquiry, I. 321—335.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this account, that, in the North of England, th is often changed into d. "In the N.," says Lambe,—"th is frequently changed into d; as, for father, we say fader; for girth, gird; for Rothbury, a town in Northumberland, Rodbury; for Lothian, Loudon." Notes to the Battle of Flodden, p. 80.

This is a distinguishing characteristic of the dialect of Angus, which was undoubtedly a part of the Pictish territory. For baith, both, they still say baid; for skaith, injury, skaid; for maith, a maggot, maid, &c. Now, it is well known that this is a peculiarity of the ancient Scandinavian. The Icelanders, at this day, pronounce the th as if it were d; they often, indeed, write d, where th occurs in A.-S. and in the German dialects.

It has also been supposed that the Flemings, a considerable number of whom occasionally settled in Scotland, contributed to the change of language. But, from all the evidence that we have of a Flemish colonization, the effect is evidently by far too great for the cause. Whatever influence, as tradesmen, they might be supposed to have in towns, it must have been very inconsiderable in the interior parts of the country. As it is said that—"Aberdeenshire was particularly distinguished in early times for considerable colonies of Flemings," it has been inferred that "we may thus perceive the true source to which may be traced up the Teutonic dialect of Aberdeenshire, that is even now called the Broad Buchan." Caled., p. 603, 604. But it will appear from the following Dictionary, that many of these words are not Teutonic, but Scandinavian. At any rate, the fact is undeniable, that many of the terms common in S., and especially in the North, are not to be found in any Anglo-Saxon, Flemish, or Teutonic Lexicon, but occur in those of Iceland, Sweden, or Denmark. Were there only a few of this description, it might be supposed that they had found their way into our language by commercial intercourse, or by some straggling settlers. But their number is such, that they cannot be ascribed to any adventitious cause.

Here I might refer the reader to the following words, under one letter only: Bar, Baryane, v. and s., Barrat, Bathe, Bauche, Beik, Beild, v. and s., Beirth, Bone, a., Beugh, Bike, Bilbie, Billie, Bisma, Blait, Blout, Bludder, Boden, Boldin, Boo, Boun, Brachen, Brade, v. and s., Brag, Brath, Brash, Break, v., Bree, s. 2, Brent, a., Breth, Brin, Broche, Brod, v. and s., Brogue, Broukit, Buller, v. and s., Burde. I might also refer to Dordermeat, Emmis, Gleg, Ithan, (eident), Stanners, and to a thousand of the same description.
Here I might also mention the remarkable analogies of idea, displayed in very singular figures or modes of expression, common to our language with those of the North of Europe, even where the words themselves are radically different. Many of these occur in this work, which cannot reasonably be considered as merely casual, or as proceeding from any intercourse in later ages; but, in connexion with other evidence, may well be viewed as indications of national affinity. I may refer to the articles, Loun's Piece, and Pockshakings, as examples of this coincidence.

One thing very remarkable is, that, among the vulgar, the names of herbs in the North of S. are either the same with those still used in Sweden and other northern countries, or nearly allied. The same observation applies, pretty generally through S., to the names of quadrupeds, of birds, of insects, and of fishes.

The circumstance of the Scottish language bearing so striking a resemblance to the English in its form, which has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French, and particularly in its becoming indeclinable, has been urged as a powerful proof that we borrowed our language from our southern neighbours. But Mr. Ellis has manifested his judgment, not less than his candour, in the solution of this apparent difficulty. He shews that, "at the era assigned for the introduction of A.-Saxon into Scotland, as indeed it had not been previously mingled with Norman, although it had, the Saxon refugees would never have wished to introduce into that country which afforded them an asylum, a language which they must have considered as the badge of their slavery." He also shews that, as the "influx of French words did not begin to produce a sensible change in the language of England till the beginning, or perhaps the middle, of the thirteenth century, its importation into Scotland ought to be capable of being distinctly traced; and that, as the improvements of the common language would pass by slow gradations from the original into the provincial idiom, the composition of the English bards would be clearly distinguished by superiority of elegance." He denies, however, that this is the case, quoting the elegiac sonnet on the death of Alexander III., as superior to any English composition of that early period.

Upon the whole, he is disposed to conclude, that "our language was separately formed in the two countries, and that it has owed its identity to its being constructed of similar materials, by similar gradations, and by nations in the same state of society." He thinks that the Scots borrowed the French idioms and phrases, like the English, from the Norman Romance, "the most widely diffused and most cultivated language, excepting the Italian, of civilised Europe." He also ascribes a considerable influence to the early and close union between the French and Scots, justly observing, that any improvements borrowed from the former would not be retarded in Scotland, as they were in England, by a different language being spoken in the country from that which was spoken at court; because "the dialect of the Scottish kings was the same with that of their subjects." Spec. I. 226—233.
As it is evident that the language could not have been imported into Scotland by the Saxon refugees with its French idioms, it is equally clear that these were not borrowed from the English. For, in this case, the language of Scotland must, in its improvements, still have been at least a century behind that of England. Although this had been verified by fact, it would scarcely have been credible that our fathers had been indebted to the English for these improvements. The two nations were generally in a state of hostility; and it is never during war that nations borrow from each other refinements in language, unless a few military terms can be viewed in this light. Too few of our early writers resided long enough in England, to have made any material change on the language of their country when they returned. Besides, we have a great variety of French terms and idioms, that have been early introduced into our language, which do not seem to have been ever known in England.

Here, also, a circumstance ought to be called into account, which seems to have been hitherto overlooked on this subject. Many families are mentioned by our historians as having come out of France and settled in Scotland, at different periods. It appears, indeed, that many families of French or Norman extraction had come into Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Sub haece etiam tempora (says Lesley), Freser, Sanchir, Monteth, Montgomery, Campbell, Brise, Betoun, Tailyefer, Bothuell, ingle  denique nobilium numerus, ex Gallia venit.—De Reb. Scot., Lib. vi. p. 201. It is natural to suppose that these would introduce many French terms and idioms; and, as Mr. Ellis observes, the same language having been spoken at the court and in the country, there would be no resistance to them.

Here, perhaps, it may be proper to take notice of another objection to the derivation of our language from Scandinavia. This is its great affinity to the A.-Saxon. But this is of no weight. For, although it appears that a variety of terms were used in the Scandinavian dialects, which had not passed into the A.-Saxon and other Germ. dialects, the structure of both was so much the same, that ancient writers speak of them as one language in the time of Ethelred the son of Edgar. Illa actate eadem fuit lingua Anglica, Norwegica et Danica; mutatio autem facta est, occupata per Wilhelnum Nothum Anglia. Gunnlaug. Sag. p. 87. V. Peringskiold, Moniment, Upsal., p. 182. Seren. De Vet. Sueo-Goth. cum Anglis Usu., pp. 14, 15.

Some have affected to view the celebrated Odin as a fabulous character. The more intelligent northern writers, indeed, acknowledge that he, to whom great antiquity is ascribed, and who was worshipped as a god, must be viewed in this light. Yet they admit the existence of a later Odin, who led the Scandinavians towards the shores of the Baltic. While it is a presumption in favour of the existence of such a person, it is a further proof that, in an early age, the Saxons and Scandinavians were viewed as the same people; that both Bede and the northern writers trace the lineage of Hengist and Horsa, the chiefs who conquered England, to Odin. Peringskiold has given the genealogy of Hengist as the twelfth
from Odin, which he collected from the most ancient documents, partly printed and partly in MS. Bede acknowledges the same descent, Hist., Lib. xv., although he shortens the line by several generations.

III.—The Scandinavian origin of the Picts is illustrated by the history of the Orkney Islands. We have seen that, according to some ancient accounts, they first took possession of these. That they were, in succeeding ages, inhabited by Picts, is acknowledged on all hands.

Wallace published an authentic Diploma concerning the succession of the Earls of Orkney, digested A. 1403, not only from the relation of their "faythfull antecessors and progenitors," but from books, writings, and chronicles, both in the Latin and in the Norwegian language; and attested by the Bishop, clergy, and all the principal people of these islands. In this they inform Eric, King of Norway, that, when the Scandinavians took possession of these islands, (which was in the ninth century,) they were inhabited by two nations, the Peti and Papé; and "that the country was not then called Orkney, but the land of the Pets, as yet appears from the name given to the sea that divides Orkney from Scotland, which is called the Petland Sea." V. Wallace's Account, p. 129. This, indeed, is still called, in the Icelandic histories, Petland Fiord.

There is not the least ground to doubt that the Picts are here designed Peti. This is the name given by Scandinavian writers to the Picts. Saxo Grammaticus, who flourished in the twelfth century, calls Scotland Petia; Lib. ix. p. 154. It has been conjectured, with great probability, that the Papé, or Papae, were Irish priests, who, speaking a different language from the Pets, were viewed by the Norwegian settlers as constituting a different nation, although acting only in a religious character. For it appears from Arius Frode, that some of these Papae had found their way to Iceland, before it was discovered by the Norwegians.

It has been said, indeed, that "there is reason to believe that the Orkney Islands were planted, during early ages, by the posterity of the same people who settled Western Europe," i.e. by Celts; Caled., p. 261. The only proof offered for this idea is, "that Druid remains and stone monuments exist, and that celts and flint arrow-heads have been found in the Orkney Islands; while none of these have ever been discovered in the Shetland Islands." "This," it is added, "evinces that the Celtic people, who colonized South and North Britain, also penetrated into the Orkney, but not into the Shetland, Islands; and this fact also shows, that those several antiquities owe their origin to the Celts, who early colonized the Orkney Islands alone, and not to the Scandinavians, who equally colonized both the Orkney and the Shetland Islands;" Ibid.

Whether what is here asserted as to "Druid remains, &c.," be true, I do not presently inquire. Let it suffice to observe, that such is the mode of reasoning adopted by the learned gentleman, as plainly to show how much he is here at a loss for argument. This is, indeed, a complete specimen of what is called reason-
ing in a circle. The existence of some monuments in Orkney, contrasted with the want of them in Shetland, evinces that "the first settlers in Orkney were Celts, and also shows that these stone monuments were Celtic."

It is admitted, that "scarcely any of the names of places in Orkney or Shetland are Celtic." "They are all," it is said, "Teutonic, in the Scandinavian form;" Ibid. Now, this is a very strong fact. We may, indeed, lay aside the limitation. For the most competent judges have not found any. If the Picts, who inhabited the Orkney Islands, were Celts, whence is it that not a single vestige of their language remains? To this query, which so naturally arises on the subject, it is by no means a satisfactory answer, that, "owing probably to some physical cause, the original people seem to have disappeared, in some period of a prior date to our era." What could possibly give birth to so strange a conjecture? It is the solitary testimony of one writer, who lived in an age in which nothing could have been written that was not true, because it would not have been received had it been false. "During the intelligent age of Solinus, those islands were supposed to be uninhabited, and to be "only the haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mew's clang;"" Ibid.

Are we then to view this as the physical cause of the disappearance of the original people? Were these Celts so harassed by "seals and orcs, and sea-mews," that they forsook their abodes, and sought a place of repose on the continent? Or did these troublesome animals, in fact, swallow up the wretched inhabitants of Orkney?

But can this dream of Solinus be seriously mentioned? Or can it be received in an "intelligent age?" Ere this be the case, some cause, whether physical or moral, which has at least some degree of plausibility, must be assigned for the supposed disappearance of a people, who had been so regularly settled as to have stone monuments and buildings, and so well versed in the art of war as to be acquainted with the use of celts. But it is evident that Solinus was very ill informed concerning the Orkney Islands; as he says they were only three in number. And in what he asserts as to their being uninhabited (vacant homine), he gives not the remotest hint that the contrary had ever been the case; but seems indeed to consider them as uninhabitable; Lib. 25.

Since, then, the account given by Solinus is so directly contrary to all probability, to what purpose grasp at it? The reason is obvious. The great topographical test of the genealogy of nations is here pointed directly against the learned writer. He must either part with this, or devote all the Celts of Orkney to destruction. It is only by some such supposition as that which he makes, that any reason can be given why the names of places in Orkney are all Teutonic. As the stone buildings must necessarily be ascribed to Celts, whence comes it that there is not one topographical vestige of this race in Orkney, while the names imposed by the British in Scotland remained long after the people were lost? It is supposed that the "original people" totally disappeared in some unaccountable
manner, and, of course, that their possessions were, for centuries perhaps, uninhabited.

But that no argument may be founded on the Teutonic names in Orkney, we are informed, that "the topography of Orkney, Shetland, and Cathness, is completely different from the Saxon topography of Scotland, which does not exhibit one Scandinavian name that is distinct from the Northumbrian Dano-Saxon;" that "of the Scandinavian names in Orkney, and in Cathness, the great body terminates, according to the Gothic construction, in Buster, signifying a dwelling-place; in Ster, denoting a station or settlement; and in Seter, a seat or settling-place. But there is not a single instance of the Buster, the Ster, or Seter, in the topography of proper Scotland." Caled., p. 489.

Three terms are here mentioned, which do not occur, as far as I know, to the south of Caithness. They are most probably Norwegian; although, perhaps, it may be doubted if they are to be accounted among the most ancient Scandinavian terms. G. Andree is referred to; but I can find none of these terms in his Lexicon. Nor does it appear that they are common in Orkney. Brand mentions Kebister in Shetland, p. 110. But a variety of other terminations common to Orkney and Shetland, and to Scotland, are quite overlooked by the author of Caledonia—as Dale, Ness, Wick, Head, Ton, Bye, so common in the South of S., and Burgh. V. Brand, and Statist. Acc. Bow, which is undeniably Scandinavian, is the name given in Orkney to the principal house on a farm, or on an estate. That this was not unknown in Scotland, appears from what is said in Dict. vo. Boo.

IV.—A pretty certain test of the affinities of nations is their Architecture. A variety of circular buildings in Scotland, and in the Orkney Islands, are traditionally ascribed to the Picts. They are found in different parts of the country, and are of two kinds. One of these is above ground, the other almost entirely under it. The first includes their circular spires and castles,—as the spires of Abernethy and Brechin, and the castles of Glenbeg in Inverness-shire. V. Gordon’s Itin., p. 166. Their subterranean buildings, or those which are nearly so, externally exhibiting the appearance of a tumulus or mound, are still more numerous. Many of these are described by Pennant, in his Tour, and by the writers of the Statistical Accounts.

These are almost universally ascribed to the Picts, whether appearing in the Lowlands, in the Highlands, or in the Islands of Orkney. In some instances, however, they are called Danish or Norwegian. Even this variation in the voice of tradition may perhaps be viewed as a proof of the general conviction, which from time immemorial has prevailed in this country, that the Picts were originally a Scandinavian people.

They are by far most numerous in those places where we are certain that the Scandinavians had a permanent abode, as in Sutherland and Caithness, on the coast of Ross-shire, on the mainland, and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In
Sutherland, there are three in the P. of Kildonan, Statist. Acc., iii. 410; six in the P. of Far, Ibid. p. 543; almost everywhere in the P. of Rogart, Ibid. p. 567. There is a chain of Pictish buildings on each side of Loch Brura, P. of Clyne, Ibid. x. 304. In Caithness, P. of Olrick, there are six or seven, Ibid. xii. 163; a number in Wick, and "throughout the country in general," Ibid. x. 32; in Dunnet, &c.

The names of these buildings claim peculiar attention. It would appear that they are all Gothic. In the Orkneys they are called Burghs or Brughs. This word cannot reasonably be claimed as Celtic. Nor is it confined to the islands. It is given to one of these structures in Caithness, called the Boury of Dunbeth. Pennant's Tour, 1769, p. 195. There is an evident affinity between this name and that imposed on a fortification in Angus, which tradition calls a Pictish camp. V. Dict. vo. Brugh. As the Burians in the South of S. are generally viewed as Pictish, although the term may be rendered burying-places, it is not improbable that some of them were erections of the same kind with the Burghs. V. Dict. vo. Burian.

They are denominated Picts' houses. Now, as the Picts certainly had names for their fortresses in their own language, had this been Celtic, it is most natural to think that, in some instances, these names would have been preserved, as well as the Celtic designations of rivers, mountains, &c., ascribed to this people.

They are also called Duns. This term is mentioned as equivalent to the other two. "There is a range of watch-houses, and many remains of burghs, duns, or Picts' houses." P. Northmaven, Orkney, Statist. Acc., xii. 365. Another name is also given to them by the vulgar. V. Dict. vo. Howie, Castle-Howie.

Even in those places where Gaelic is now spoken, they seem to have a Gothic designation. The valley in which Castle Troddan, Chalamine, &c., have been erected, is called Glen-beg. The final syllable does not seem Gaelic. It is probably corrupted from Goth. bygg-a, to build, bygd, pagus; q. the glen of the buildings or houses. The Pictish castle in the P. of Loth, Sutherland, is in like manner called Loth-beg, q. the building situated on the river Loth. The signification little cannot well apply here. For what sense could be made of the little Loth? They are indeed in one place called Uags. "In Glenloch," says Mr. Pope, "are three [Pictish buildings], —— called by the country people Uags." Pennant's Tour. 1769, Append. p. 338. This may be from Gael. uaigh, "a den, grave, cave;" Shaw, In the P. of Liff, they have the synonymous designation of Weems or caves. But these are obviously names imposed by the ignorant people, because they knew neither the use nor the origin of these buildings.

I am informed, that in Inverness-shire the foundations of various houses have been discovered of a round form, with spots of cultivated ground surrounding them; and that when the Highlanders are asked to whom they belonged, they say that they were the houses of the Drinnich or Trinnich, i.e., of the labourers, a name which they gave to the Picts. By the way, it may be observed that this implies, that, according to the tradition of the country, the Picts were cultivators.
of the soil, while the Celts led a wandering life. This seems to confirm the sense
given of the name *Cruithneach*, imposed by the Irish on the Picts, *q. eaters of
wheat.*

It has always appeared to me a powerful proof of the Gothic origin of the Picts,
that they had left their names to structures apparently unknown to the Celtic in-
habitants of Britain. But of late this argument has been pointed the other way.
Mr. King, a writer of considerable celebrity, contends that all these are Celtic
monuments. The proof he gives is the existence of some buildings of a similar
kind in Cornwall and South Wales.

It appears, however, that the remains of what are accounted similar buildings
in South-Britain are very scanty. "There are still *some vestiges,*" he says, "to
ascertain the fact. For in the parish of *Morvah,* in Cornwall, are the remains of
a most remarkable structure, called *Castle Chun,* that, as it appears to me, can-
not well be considered in any other light than as one of the first sort of very rude
imitations of the mode of building round castles, according to hints given by the
Phenicians, and before the Britains learned the use of cement. It bears considerable
resemblance to the *Duns,* near *Grianan Hill* in Scotland, and in the Isle of *Ilay.*

"It consisted of a strong wall of stones without cement, surrounding a large
oval area, and having the interior space evidently divided into several separate
divisions, ranging round the inside, leaving an open oval space in the centre. It
was even much larger than the two great Duns just referred to in Scotland; the
area being 125 feet by 110; and it was moreover surrounded on the outside by
a large, deep ditch, over which was a zigzag narrow passage on a bank of earth,
with a strong rude uncemented wall on each side.

"From the largeness of the area within, it seems exceedingly probable, that
(whilst the surrounding walled divisions served for stores) the more interior oval
space was for habitation, like that in a Dun, supplied with floors of timber, supported
by posts near the middle, but yet leaving still a smaller open area in the centre of
all.

"Dr. Borlase conceived that this, with some other *hill-fortresses,* which are con-
tinued in a chain in sight of each other, must have been *Danish.*" *Munim. Antiq.,*
iii. 204, 205.

But this fort, from the description given of it, appears to differ considerably from
those call Pictish. It more nearly resembles the *hill-forts,* such as *Finhaven,* and
that called *The Laws* in the P. of Monifseth, both in Forfarshire. Almost the only
difference is, that, from whatever cause, they retain indubitable marks of *vitrifica-
tion.* In the latter, the vestiges of a variety of small buildings, between the inner
and outer wall, are perfectly distinct.

It is no inconsiderable argument against Mr. King's hypothesis that Dr. Borlase,
who was thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh Antiquities, saw no reason to think
that these buildings were British.
Besides, it would be natural to conclude that, if the Picts were originally what are now called Welsh, and had learned this mode of building from their ancestors in South Britain, such remains would be far more generally diffused in that part of the island. It is evident, indeed, that these structures were unknown to the Britons in the time of Julius Caesar. In the description of their civitates, there is not a hint of anything that has the least resemblance. Nor are they mentioned by succeeding Roman writers.

The learned writer, probably aware of this important objection, brings forward a very strange hypothesis, apparently with the design of setting it aside. He thinks that the Picts, who penetrated as far as London, while Theodosius was in Britain, saw the British fortresses, and on their return imitated them. Munim. Antiq., iii. 187. But this theory is loaded with difficulties. Although it were certain that the Picts had penetrated as far as London, there is no evidence that they ever were in Cornwall or South Wales. Besides, although they had seen such buildings, the South Britons, long before this time having been completely brought into a provincial state by the Romans, must necessarily have become acquainted with a style of architecture far superior to that of the subterranean description. We certainly know that it was because they were enervated by luxury that they became so easy a prey to the Picts and Scots. Now, if the Picts were so prone to imitate their enemies—a rare thing, especially among savage nations—would they not have preferred that superior mode of architecture, which they must have observed wherever they went? Did they need to go to London to learn the art of building dry stone walls, when for more than two centuries before this so many Roman castella had been erected on their own frontiers?

If it should be supposed, as this theory is evidently untenable, that the ancient Celts brought this mode of building into Scotland with them, whence is it that the Irish Celts of this country universally ascribe these forts to a race of people different from themselves? As they were undoubtedly of the same stock with the Welsh, and seem in common with them to have had their first settlement in South Britain, how did the Irish Celts completely lose this simple mode of architecture? Did they retain the Abers and the Duns, &c., the names of rivers and mountains, which had been imposed by the Picts, because their language was radically the same, and yet perceive no vestiges of national affinity whatsoever in the very mode of defending themselves from their enemies, from wild beasts, or from the rage of the elements? He who can suppose that the Celts of Scotland would thus renounce all claim to the architecture of their ancestors, ascribes to them a degree of modesty, in this instance, unexampled in any other.

Mr. King admits that one example of this mode of building has been described as existing near Drontheim in Norway. It may be observed that the name is the same as in Orkney. It is called Sualsburgh. He reasons as if this were the only one known in the North of Europe, and makes a very odd supposition, although consistent with the former, that the Danes imitated this mode of building in con-
sequence of their incursions into Scotland. V. Munim., iii. 107, 108. But another has been described by Dalberg in his Suecia, called the castle of Ymsbury, which is situated in Westrogothia. V. Barry's Orkn., p. 97. It is probable that there are many others in these northern regions unknown to us, either because they have not been particularly described, or because we are not sufficiently versant in Northern topography. What are called Danish forts in the Western Islands, bear a strong resemblance to these Pictish buildings. V. Statist. Acc., (P. Barvas, Lewis,) xix. 270, 271.

It is well known that there are round towers in Ireland, resembling those at Brechin and Abernethy, and that some intelligent writers ascribe them to the Danes, although Sir James Ware claims the honour of them to his own countrymen, Antiq., i. 129. The Danes-Raths, as another kind of building is denominated in Ireland, are evidently the same with the Picts' houses. Their description exactly corresponds; Ibid., i. 137, 138. These Ware acknowledges to be Danish, although his editor, Harris, differs from him, because Rath is an Irish word. Dr. Ledwich, who contends for the Danish origin of these forts, expresses his "wonder at Mr. Harris, who inconsiderately argues for the Celtic original of these forts, and that solely from their Irish appellation, Rath, which, though it figuratively imports a fortress, primarily signified security." He adds—"In my opinion it is doubtful whether Rath is not a Teutonic word; for, we find in Germany Junkerraith, Immerrahit, Raht-vorwald, &c., applied to artificial mounts and places of defence as in Ireland." Antiq. of Ireland, p. 185. Perhaps his idea is confirmed by the use of A.-S. vraeth. Although it primarily signifies a wreath, or anything plaited, it has been transferred to a fortification; sustentaculum, munimen. Burh wrathum werian; Urbem munimine defendere; Caed., p. 43. 21. Lye. Most probably it was first applied to those simple inclosures made for defence, by means of wattles or wicker-work.

It may be added, that to this day the houses of the Icelanders, the most unmingled colony of the Goths, retain a striking resemblance of the Pictish buildings. They are in a great measure under ground, so as externally to assume somewhat of the appearance of hillocks or tumuli.

The author of Caledonia frequently refers to "the erudite Edward King," praising him as "a profound antiquary." "After investigating," he says, "the stone monuments, the ancient castles, and the barbarous manners of North Britain, he gives it as his judgment 'that the Picts were descended from the aboriginal Britons,'" Caled., p. 233.

But the learned gentleman has not mentioned, that one of the grounds on which Mr. King rests his judgment is, that "the Pictish buildings, or those so called, resemble the British remains in Cornwall and South Wales." It is singular that, while both lay down the same general principle as a powerful argument in proof of the Celtic origin of the Picts, the one should attempt to prove that these
structures are Celtic, and the other strenuously contend that they are Scandinavian, and that the Picts had no hand in their erection.

The chief reason assigned for the latter hypothesis is, that "those Burgs, or strengths, only exist in the countries where the Scandinavian people erected settlements," being "only seen in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, in Cathness, on the coast of Sutherland, and in the Hebrides, with a few on the west coasts of Ross and Inverness;" Caled., p. 342.

But in a work of such extent, and comprising so many different objects, it is not surprising that the various parts should not be always consonant to each other. The author has in one place referred to the subterraneous buildings in the parish of Liff, as of the same kind with those existing in Orkney; to a work of the same kind in Alyth parish; to several subterraneous works in the parish of Bendoth, expressly called Pictish buildings, Statist. Acc., xix. 359; to a considerable number of these in the parish of Kildrummy, Aberd. "Similar buildings," he adds, "have been discovered in several parts of Kirkudbright Stewartry;" Caled., p. 97, N. None of these places are within the limits assigned for the Scandinavian settlements.

Several others might have been mentioned. Some in the neighbourhood of Perth have been described. V. Pennant’s Tour, iii. Append., p. 453. In the parish of Stonykirk, Wigton, are some remains of Druid temples and Pictish castles; Statist. Acc., ii. 56. Edwin’s hall, parish of Dunse, Berwicks., corresponds to the account given of the Castles in Glenbeg. "It is supposed to have been a Pictish building;" Ibid., iv. 389, 390. The Round-about in the parish of Castletown, Roxburghs., "are commonly called Picts Works;" Ibid., xvi. 64. It appears, then, with what propriety it is said, that "the recent appellation of Pictish castles, or Picts houses, has only been given to those in Orkney and Shetland, in Cathness, and in Sutherland." Caled., p. 343.

Mr. Chalmers has given such an account of the remains of one of these forts, in the parish of Castletown, as plainly to shew that it corresponds to those which he elsewhere calls Scandinavian. "There are two of those forts near Herdshouse, two on the farm of Shaws, one on Totholm, one on Foulshiels, one on Cocklaw, one on Blackburn, and one on Shortbuttrees. When the ruins of this fort were lately removed, there was found, on the South side of it, a place which was ten feet wide and twenty feet long, and was paved with flat stones, and inclosed by the same sort of stones that were set on edge; and there was discovered, within this inclosure, what seems to intimate its culinary use, ashes and burnt sticks." Caled., p. 94.

It is also urged, that "not one of these strengths bears any appellation from the Pictish, or British language;" and that they "have no similarity to any of the strengths—of the genuine Picts, or British tribes in North Britain;" Ibid., p. 343, 344. But, as all the force of these arguments lies in what logicians call a petitio principii, no particular reply is requisite.
It is said that many of these edifices, "in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and in Cathness, have been erroneously called Pictish castles, Pictish towers, and Picts houses, from a fabulous story that attributes to Kenneth Macalpin the impolicy of driving many of the Picts into the northern extremity of our island; whence they fled to the Orkney and Shetland Isles." But it has been seen that these designations are not confined to the districts mentioned. Besides, to suppose such a mode of denomination is entirely opposite to the analogy of tradition. For it is almost universally found, that the works of an early age, instead of being given to the more ancient people, to whom they really belong, are ascribed to those of a later age, who have made some considerable figure in the country. Thus, in many places in Scotland, camps, undoubtedly Roman, are vulgarly attributed to the Danes. Nor is it at all a natural supposition, that, in those very places said to have been occupied by Scandinavian settlers, their descendants should be so extremely modest as to give away the merit of these structures, which they continue to view with wonder and veneration, from their own ancestors to an earlier race, with whom they are supposed to have been in a state of constant hostility, and whom they either expelled or subdued.

The idea that these designations originated from "the fabulous story" of the Picts being driven to the northern extremity of our island, has no better foundation than what has been already considered. The general opinion was entirely different from this. For it was "asserted by ignorance, and believed by credulity, that Kenneth made so bad an use of the power, which he had adroitly acquired, as to destroy the whole Pictish people in the wantonness of his cruelty;" Caled., p. 333.

I shall only add, that it is not easy to avert the force of Mr. King's argument against these being viewed as Danish works. They are to be seen in parts of the country into which the Danes never penetrated. He refers to that called Black Castle, in the parish of Moulin, in that division of Perthshire called Athol; Munim. iii. 199. In the Statist, Acc. it is said:—"The vestiges of small circular buildings, supposed to have been Pictish forts, are to be seen in different parts of the parish." P. Moulin, v. 70. Mr. King, after Pennant, also mentions one on the hill of Drummin, opposite to Taymouth; another, within view of that, above the church of Fortingal; a third, opposite to Alt-mhuic, in the neighbourhood of Killin; a fourth, under the house of Cashly; a fifth, about half a mile west, &c., &c. V. Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 50—53. "Most of these," says Mr. King, "lie in Glen Lion: and they shew how numerous these kind of structures were in what was once the Picts country."

It has also been asserted that "the same Celtic people, who colonized South and North Britain, penetrated into Orkney, but not into the Shetland Islands." The reason for this assertion is, "that no stone monuments" nor "flint arrow heads" have "ever been discovered in the Shetland Islands," Caled., p. 261, N.

But obelisks, or standing stones, are found even in the Shetland Islands, into
which the Celts never penetrated. Contiguous to one of the Burghs in Walls, "there is a range of large stones that runs across the neck of land, and may have been intended to inclose the spot, as a place of burial, which the building does not occupy." Statist. Acc., xx. 113. In Bressay, &c., are "several perpendicular stones, about 9 feet high, erected, no doubt, for the purpose of commemorating some great event, but of which we have no account." Ibid., x. 202. In Unst, "two ancient obelisks remain—one near Lund, a thick and shapeless rock; the other near Uy a Sound, seems to have been a mark for directing into that harbour, and is ten and a half feet high." Ibid., v. 201. Whether flint arrow heads have ever been discovered in Shetland, I cannot well say; but I have seen knives, made of a kind of agate, which were found in one of the Burghs; and am certainly informed that some stone hatchets are frequently met with, of the same kind with those found in cairns in Scotland.

V.—The absurd idea of the extermination of the Picts by the Scots, as well as that of their expulsion, is so generally exploded, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject. It is incredible, that a people who seem to have been far less powerful than the Picts, should have been able either to exterminate or to expel them. Could we suppose either of these events to have taken place, what must have been the unavoidable consequence? Either that the extensive country called Pictland must have remained in a great measure desolate, or that the country of the Scots must have been deserted. For it cannot reasonably be supposed that the Scots, all at once, especially after a succession of bloody wars with the Picts, should so increase in numbers as to be able to people, and still less, to defend the whole of Scotland and its adjacent islands.

The only reasonable position therefore is, that the Picts in general remained in their former seats. Now, if it appear that the people presently inhabiting these districts retain the Names which belonged to the Picts, it is a strong proof that they are the lineal descendants of this people. If it further appear, not only that these names are not Celtic, but that they are the same or nearly so with those of the Scandinavians, as they are transmitted to us in their most ancient monuments, it must amount to a proof that the Picts had a Gothic origin.

Residing in the county of Angus, which all allow to have been a part of the Pictish dominions, I had many years ago employed this as a test of the origin of the people. I was induced to make this trial, from the circumstance of finding many words commonly used there, which I had not found anywhere else, and which, upon examination, appeared to be the same with those that are still used in Iceland and other Gothic regions.

The multitude of monosyllabic names must strike every one who passes through that part of our country. Now, it is well known that this forms a distinguishing character in the nomenclature of Scandinavia; that the names, universally admitted to be most ancient, generally consist of one syllable.
Upon comparing many of the names in Angus, whether of one or more syllables, with those in the *Monumenta Danica* of Wormius, in Frode's *Scheda*, and especially in that singular work, the *Landnamabok*, which gives an account of the different families that settled in Iceland about the middle of the ninth century, it appeared that many of them must have been originally the same.

They are such as do not occur, as far as I have observed, in any memorials of the Anglo-Saxons. Although a greater analogy were observable here, it could only be set down to the account of the common origin of the various Gothic tribes. For, the names in Angus could not reasonably be ascribed to Saxon settlers, unless it were supposed that the country had in great part received its population from England. They cannot be accounted for on the idea of any Scandinavian settlement in the middle ages; for, it is universally admitted that no such settlement extended farther southward than Ross-shire.

A writer of great research, to whom we have had occasion frequently to refer, has indeed lately attempted to show that all the names of the Pictish kings are British. "The names of the Pictish kings," he says, "have not any meaning in the Teutonic; and they are, therefore, Celtic." They are not "Irish, and consequently they are British;" Caled., p. 207. Here I must make the same observation as before with respect to the topography. I cannot pretend to give the *true meaning* of these names, as there is no branch of etymology so uncertain as this. But if I can give a *meaning*, and one which is at least as probable as the other, it must appear that the Teutonic, as far as names can go, has as good a claim to the royal line of the Picts as the British. These names vary considerably in the different chronicles. Where any name is given according to a different reading from that adopted in Caled., p. 206, it is printed in *Italics*. Where there is a blank in the middle column, no British etymon has been given in that work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pictish Names</th>
<th>British Etymon, CALED.</th>
<th>Teutonic Etymons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>son of Erp;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Isl. <em>erp</em>-r, species gulosis; <em>orf</em>, an arrow; <em>orfe</em>, an heir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Talore,</td>
<td><em>talar</em>, harsh-fronted;</td>
<td>Isl. <em>tala</em>, number or tale, and org, jurgium, or <em>orkan</em>, vires, strength.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germ. <em>gurt</em>-en, to gird, <em>moge</em>, powerful, q. with the strong girdle; Pink. Eng., ii. 298.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pictish Names.  

5. Galanau Aetelich;  

British Etymon, Caled.  

6. Dadrest;  

godruth, beginning of tumult.  

7. Drest,  

son of Giron;  

grien, conveying the idea of stooping.  

8. Gartnach, or Gartwalt;  

gurchnwyd, of an ardent temper;  
gurchnaith, an ardent leap;  
gurthnaith, an opposing leap.  

9. Gealtraim;  

gailtrain, one that prowls about.  

10. Talorg, son of Muirchollais, or Mordeleg;  

11. Drest,  

son of Munait, or Moneth;  

12. Galam, or Galan, with Aleph;  

13. Bridei,  

perhaps rather Brude or Brudh; Brude-us; Adomnan, Vit. Columb. 1, ii. c. 17. Bed. 1, iii. c. 4.  

Son of Mailcon, Meilochon, Mailcom;  

Mailewm, Maileyon, a common name, implying the origin of good.  

Teutonic Etymons.  

Ial. galem, rabidus, furiosus; Su.-G. galen, vitiuous.  

Su.-G. aetelaege, prosapia, or its cognate aeel, noble, and like. Germ. adelich, noble, q. aetelich, from aette, father, and like, like, similis.  

Ial. dao, a very ancient Goth. particle, signifying, in composition, skilful, excellent, worthy, like Gr. eu; and Germ. drest, daring, Alem. drosa, a strong or brave man, vir potens, fortissis. V. Drust, No. 1.  

Su.-G. omgaeur-a perdere, (inverted), q. the destroyer; or geir, military instruments, and om, round about, q. surrounded with armour.  

Su.-G. gurd, Alem. garte, a guard, and Su.-G. natt, night, or nog, enough, or naegd, neighbourhood; q. a night-guard, a sufficient guard, or one at hand.  

Su.-G. gaellit, sonus, ram, robustus, q. loud-sounding.  

V. Talorc, No. 2.  

Su.-G. murk, dark, and laega, snare; q. insidious; or moerd-a, to kill, to murder, and laega, q. preparing murderous snares.  

V. Drust, No. 1.  

Ial. mun, mouth, and aet-a, to eat, q. voracious mouth. Many Germ. names are compounded with munid, id.  

A.-S. mon, homo, and eath, eth, facilis; q. a man of an easy temper.  

Ial. gall, fel, and aine, odium; q. having hatred like gall. Or, gall, vitium, and an, aine, q. without defect.  

Ial. al-a, saginare, and eje, exuviae; q. fattened with spoil. Or V. Elpin, No. 27.  

Ial. biddi, eminebat, Verel.; braid-a, to extend, and Su.-G. e, law, q. one who extends the law, who publishes it.  

Su.-G. brud, a bride, and e, lawful, q. born of wedlock, as opposed to bastardy. Or brodd, sagitta, and ey, insula, q. the arrow of the island.  

Ial. mei, puella, lookun, seductio, q. the seducer of virgins; or, mele, speech, and kunn-a, to know, q. eloquent.  

Su.-G. meala, tribute, S. mail, and komna, to come, q. one employed for lifting the royal taxes.
PIETISH NAMES.

14. Gartnaich, son of Domelch,—or Dominack.

15. Nectu, the nephew of Verb, more commonly Verp.

16. Cineoch, or Ciniod,— Cineoch, cynog, a forward person. Luthrin.

17. Garnard, son of Wid, Vaid, or Fode.

18. Bridei, the son of Wid.
19. Talorgan.

20. son of Enfret.

21. Gartnait, son of Donnall; dyrnwal, of the weaned couch.

22. Drest.
23. Bredei, Bredei, son of Bili; or Bile, Bily, Beli, a common name, bellicosus, warlike.

24. Taran, Thoran; taran, thunder.
25. Bridei, son of Deroli.
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<tr>
<th>Pictish Names</th>
<th>British Etymon, CALED.</th>
<th>Teutonic Etymons.</th>
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<tr>
<td>27. Elpin;</td>
<td>elfin, the same as Eng. elf.</td>
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<td>28. Ungus, Unnust, son of</td>
<td>Urguis, or Vergust; gorchest, great achievement; or guyr, in composition wyr, a man.</td>
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<td>29. Bridei, son of Urguis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Elpin, son of Bridei.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Drest, son of Talorgan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. Talorgan, son of Ungus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Canaul, son of</td>
<td>Tarla; tortu, oath-breaking; or turula, a heap.</td>
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<td>35. Constantin, Cuastais;</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. Ungus, son of Urguis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Drest, and Talorgan, son of Wchod;</td>
<td>Wthoil, same as the common name Ithel, signifying, knitt-brow.</td>
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<td>38. Uuen, Uven;</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Wred, Feredech, son of</td>
<td>Bargo, or Bargo, a name mentioned in the Welsh Triads.</td>
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<td>Bargoit;</td>
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<tr>
<td>40. Bred;</td>
<td>brid, brad, treachery; bradog, treacherous.</td>
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Su.-G. ung, young, and wiss, denoting manner or quality, as reht-wiss, right-wiss. Or unn-æ, cupere, and est, amor, q. desirous of love.

Alem. ur, beginning, gas, guisse, Germ. guss, Tent. guisae, a river. Or Su.-G. warg, a robber, and wiss; Wargus, an exile, Salic Law. Moes-G. wair, A.-S. wer, Su.-G. wæer, Isl. ver, a man; and gust-r, ventus rigidus; q. the man of storm.

V. No. 13 and 28.

Su.-G. kyn, a family, and oed, possession, q. of a wealthy or noble race.

Su.-G. wred, enraged, with the common termination ig. Or wæer, Isl. ver, vir, and deig-r, mollis, q. a soft or inactive man.

V. Nos. 27 and 13.

V. Nos. 1 and 2.

V. Nos. 2 and 28.

Isl. kiaen, scitus, and wál, slaughter, q. skilful in destruction; or Su.-G. kann, possessum, and Isl. aul, ale, powerful in drinking.

Su.-G. Tor, the god Thog, and laug, law. Thorlaug, a common Isl. name. apparently borrowed from the Romans.

V. No. 28.

Isl. u, negative, and thole, tolero, q. impatient.

Isl. u, Su.-G. o, negative, and Isl. vaen, Su.-G. vaen, beautiful, q. not handsome. Oegen, an adversary.

Su.-G. wered, A.-S. wreath, iratus; Belg. wreed, austerus. Or V. No. 30.

Germ. bar, bare, naked, and got, good; or Su.-G. berg-œd, one who defends his possessions, from berg-a, biorg-a, to defend, and od, oed, property.

Su.-G. braeds, rash, sudden, quick; braede, rage; or bred, latus, broad, a term common to all the Northern tongues.
The preceding list includes those names only, of Pictish kings, which are reckoned well warranted by history. There is a previous list, also contained in the Chronicon Pictorum, which has not the same authority. But although there may not be sufficient evidence that such kings existed, the list is so far valuable, as it transmits to us what were accounted genuine Pictish names. Here I shall therefore give the whole list of kings, with similar names from the Landnamabok, that Icelandic record which refers to the middle of the ninth century, adding such names as still remain in Angus, or in other counties, which resemble them or seem to have been originally the same. A, added to the word, denotes **Angus**. Where the name given in the middle column is from any other authority than the Landnamabok, it is marked.

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<tr>
<th>Pictish Names</th>
<th>Isl. Landnamab.</th>
<th>Scottish Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Circui, pron. Kirkui;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kirk, A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Fidaich;</td>
<td>2. Kadall;</td>
<td>Fettie.</td>
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<td>4. Fortreim;</td>
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<td>Flockart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Floclaid;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kay, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ke;</td>
<td>4. Broddi, Brodd-r; Bruthu, Worm,</td>
<td>Affleck, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Gedeol,—Gudach;</td>
<td>5. Gyda, Gydia;</td>
<td>Gatgirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Denbecan.</td>
<td>6. Thorarinn, Thorarna; Thoron, a Sw.</td>
<td>Fergus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Olfinecta;</td>
<td>name, Ihre, vo. Tor.</td>
<td>Brodie, A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Guidid;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Geddé, S. B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Gestgurtich;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Torn, A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Gedé, or Gilgidi;</td>
<td>9. Blig, Blaka;</td>
<td>Dogherty, S.B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Tharan;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Duguid; also Dalgity,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 18. Merleo.                       | 10. Camus, a Danish general. V. H. Boet. | Dow, A. [Degitie, A. |}
| 20. Kimolod, son of Areois;       | 11. Darri, p. 374.                  | Dewar; Daer, also Deer, A |
| 23. Doctoteric, or Deotheth,      | 14. Breid-r, Bratt-r.               | Weir, A.                  |
| brother of Din;                   |                                     |                           |
| 24. Uscombust, or Combust.        |                                     |                           |
| 25. Carvorst.                     |                                     |                           |
| 26. Deuar Tavois;                 |                                     |                           |
| 27. Uist.                         |                                     |                           |
| 28. Rue;                          |                                     |                           |
| 29. Garnait, or Garnaird;         |                                     |                           |
| 30. Vere;                         |                                     |                           |
| 31. Breth;                        |                                     |                           |
| 32. Vipoignamet.                  |                                     |                           |
Pictish Names.

33. Canut, (Ulac-hama);
34. Wradech Vechla, or Vechta; expl. the white, as in one Chron. it is rendered Albus.
35. Garnat di uber, Garnat-dives, in another Chron.
36. Talorc, Talore.
37. Drust, son of Erp;
38. Talorc, son of Amyle;
39. Necton, son of Morbot;
48. Galam, Galan, with Aleph;
50. Gartnaich, son of Domnech;
53. Garnat, son of Wid, Vaid, or Fode;
59. Bredel, son of Bili;
61. Derill;
64. Oengus, son of Tarla;
70. Canaul.
71. Castantin, Cusastin;
76. Bred;

Isl. Landnamab.
a common Dan. name. V. Pink. ut sup. p. 293.
Expl. the rich, from Goth. Germ. di, the, and uber, nota abundantiae; Pink., Ibid.
Throst-r; Drusta, Worm. Mon., p. 277.
Geallande; Alof, same as Olof, Olaf, Olave.
Doral, Worm. Mon., p. 194, signifying, devoted to Thor.

Scottish Names.
Reddoch.

Among other Pictish names the following occur in our history.

Pictish Names.

Brand, Pink. Enq., i. 311, also Isl. Gudmundr sun Brands, filius Brandi, Kristni-saga;
Bolge, Pink. i. 310;
Finlech, Ibid., 305;
Rikeat, Ibid., 305;
Fenton, Ibid., 448;
Baitan, Ibid.
Muirethach, Ibid.
Thana, (residing at Meigle, A. 841) Pink., i. 461.
Cait, a Pictish name;
Fennach, Ibid.
Fachna, Fordun., i. 189. Pink., i. 301. Phiachan, Ibid. 310.
Maicerco, Ibid., 444.

Names in Angus.
Brand.
Boag, Boog; Buik.
Finlay.
Ricart.
Fenton, pron. Fenton.
Beaton; Beattie.
Murdoch; Murdie.
Thain.
Kid.
Finnie.
Faichney.
Muckarsie, Fife.

The following names, which are most probably Pictish, have great affinity to those of Iceland and Denmark. They almost all belong to the vicinity of Forfar, or to the parish of Brechin.
Names in Angus.

Jarron;
Kettle;
Mar;
Saamond;
Ivory;
Durward, pron. Dorat;
Annan;
Thorburn;
Esten;

Keill;
Hcrrill;
Osburn;
Thom, pron. Tom;
Riddoll;
Suttie;
Teuk; but, perhaps erroneously, written Cook.

Ivie;
Buill;
Dall;
Ireland, pron. Erland;

Gouk;
Mauns;
Grubbe;
Hackney;

Renné; elsewhere Renwick;

Tyrie;

Isl. and Dan. Names.

Haflid Marsun, Maris filius, Ibid., 122.
Saemund, Ibid., 124.
Ivar, Ibid., 126.
Thorvard, Ibid. A. 981.
Onund-r, Ibid. A. 981.
Thorbiorn, i.e. the bear of the god Thor.

Harald, Ibid., 186. Herolf-r, Landnam. pass.

Osburn, Kristn-saga, p. 188. Osiurn, p. 195.

Tums, Ibid.
Rudl, Ibid., 196.
Suti, Ibid., 240.

Tuke, Ibid., 195.

Yfa, and Ebi, Ibid., 286.
Dalla, Ibid., 266.


Gauk-r, Landnam., p. 365.

Magnus, a common Isl. and Dan. name, pron. Mauns, Orkney.


Hacon, Ibid., 498.


Derived perhaps from the name of the god Tyr, as Torn from Thor, and Wood from Woden.


Kari, Ibid., 110, &c. (Kare, Ar. Frode.)

Siwurd, Sigurd, Norweg. name in Sutherland, A. 1096. Ibid., 251.

Dufthak-r, Landnam., 13, 15, &c.

Dugfus, Ibid., 140.

B 용, Ibid., 19.

Oddny, Ibid., 263.

Kari, Ibid., 110, &c. (Kare, Ar. Frode.)

Siwurd, Sigurd, Norweg. name in Sutherland, A. 1096. Ibid., 251.

Dufthak-r, Landnam., 13, 15, &c.

Dugfus, Ibid., 140.

B 용, Ibid., 19.

Oddny, Ibid., 263.

Skagi, Skeggi, Ibid., 253, 254; from skægg, hair.

Stot, Ibid., 72, 88.

Bersi, Ibid., 60, 170.

Lodinhofd (shaggy head), Ibid., 284.

Grim, Isl. Grim-r (severus), Ibid., 39.


Collie;
Hepburn;
Birnie;
Dakors;

Hallbiorn, Ibid., pass.
Biarna, Biarni, 277, 346.
Dalkr, Ibid.


Arnal, Frode, 70.

Maur, Ibid., 64, 66.

Mann, vulgarly Mannie;                Mani, Ibid., 30, 31.
Stein;                                Steinn, Ibid., 53.
Tait;                                 Teit-t, Ibid.
Hialop;                               Ileif, Ibid.
Haldane;                              Haldane, Ibid. Haldan-r, Hervarar, S.
Rollock;                              Hrollaug-r, Ar. Frode, 76.
Halley;                               Helgi, Ibid.
Hooderwick, Hiddrick;                Heidrek-r, Hervarar, S.
Hairstanes;                           Herstein, Ar. Frode, 27.
Orme;                                 Orm-r, Hervarar, S.
Swine;                                Sweyn, Ibid.
Alston;                               Hallstein, Ibid.
Graeme;                               Grim-r (severus), Ibid.
Sheeris;                              Skiria, a man's name, Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand., p. 3.
Craig;                                Kragge, Worm. Mon., 164.
Skeir;                                Skardi, Landnam., 64.
Crabb;                                Krabbe, a Danish name.
Silvie;                               Sylfa, Worm. Mon., 123.

It is most probable that the following names should be viewed as belonging to the same class. Craik, (Su.-G. 

VI.—The analogy of ancient Customs also affords a powerful test of the affinity of nations. I need scarcely mention the almost inviolable attachment manifested to these, when transmitted from time immemorial, especially if connected with religion, or upheld by superstition.

The Celtic inhabitants of this country observed one of their principal feasts on Hallow-eve, which is still called Samh’in. V. SHANNACH. But there is no memorial of any festival at the time of the winter solstice. The names which they have given to Christmas, Corn. Nadelig, Arm. Naudek, Gael. Nollig, Fr. Noel, Nouel, are all evidently formed from Lat. Natal-is, i.e. dies natalis Christi. In Corn. it is sometimes more fully expressed, Deu Nadelig, literally, God’s birth-day. In Ir. it is called Breath-la, Breith-la; but this means nothing more than birth-day.

Thus it appears, that the Celts have not, like the Goths, transferred the name of any heathen feast to Christmas; which nearly amounts to a proof, that they
previously celebrated none at this season. The matter is, indeed, more directly inverted between the Goths and the Celts. The former, observing their principal feast in honour of the Sun, at the winter solstice, transferred the name of it to the day on which it is supposed our Saviour was born; and adopted the Christian designation, such as Christianity then appeared, of Korss-maessa, or Rood-day, for the day celebrated in commemoration of the pretended Invention of the Cross. On the other hand, the Celts, continuing to observe their great annual festival, also originally in honour of the Sun, in the beginning of May, retained the pagan designation of Beltane, with most of its rites, while they adopted the Christian name of the day observed in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour. This difference is observable in our own country to this very day. In those counties, of which the Picts were the permanent inhabitants, especially beyond Tay, Yule and Rood-day are the designations still used; while Beltane is unknown, and Christmas scarcely mentioned. But in those belonging to the Celtic territories, or bordering on it, particularly in the West of Scotland, Yule and Rood-day are seldom or never mentioned.

This of itself affords no contemptible proof that the Picts were a Gothic nation, and that they still exist in those districts which were possessed by their ancestors; especially, when viewed in connexion with the great similarity between the rites still retained in the North of Scotland, and those formerly common throughout the Scandinavian regions, in the celebration of Yule. The analogy must forcibly strike any impartial reader, who will take the trouble to consult this article in the Dictionary. Had the Picts been exterminated, or even the greatest part of them destroyed, and their country occupied by Celts, it is improbable that the latter would have adopted the Gothic designation of Yule; and quite inconceivable, that they would have totally dropped the term Beltane, used to denote the most celebrated feast of their forefathers. Why should this be the only term used in those places formerly under the Celtic dominion, and totally unknown in Angus, Mearns, and other counties, which their language, after the subjugation of the Picts, is supposed to have overrun? Did they borrow the term Yule from a few straggling Saxons? This is contrary to all analogy. Did the Saxons themselves adopt the name given by their Norman conquerers to Christmas? Gehol was indeed used in A.-Saxon, as a designation for this day; but rarely, as it was properly the name of a month, or rather of part of two months. The proper and ecclesiastical designation was Mid-winter-daeg, Mid-winter-day. Had any name been borrowed, it would have been that most appropriated to religious use. This name, at any rate, must have been introduced with the other. But we have not a vestige of it in Scotland. The name Yule is, indeed, still used in England. But it is in the northern counties, which were possessed by a people originally the same with those who inhabited the lowlands of Scotland.

Here I might refer to another singular custom, formerly existing among our ancestors, that of punishing female culprits by drowning. We observe some ves-
tiges of this among the Anglo-Saxons. Although it prevailed in Scotland, I can find no evidence that it was practised by the Celts. It is undoubtedly of German or Gothic origin. V. Pit and GalloWS, Dict.

VII.—A variety of other considerations might be mentioned, which, although they do not singly amount to proof, yet merit attention, as viewed in connection with what has been already stated.

As so great a part of the eastern coast, of what is now called England, was so early peopled by the Belgae, it is hardly conceivable, that neither so enterprising a people, nor any of their kindred tribes, should ever think of extending their descents a little farther eastward. For, that the Belgae, and the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the Baltic, had a common origin, there seems to be little reason to doubt. The Dutch assert that their progenitors were Scandinavians, who, about a century before the common era, left Jutland and the neighbouring territories in quest of new habitations. V. Beknopte Historie van’t Vaderland, i. 3, 4. The Saxons must be viewed as a branch from the same stock. For they also proceeded from modern Jutland and its vicinity. Now, there is nothing repugnant to reason in supposing that some of these tribes should pass over directly to the coast of Scotland opposite to them, even before the Christian era. For Mr. Whitaker admits that the Saxons, whom he strangely makes a Gaulic people, in the second century applied themselves to navigation, and soon became formidable to the Romans. Hist. Manch. B. i. c. 12. Before they could become formidable to so powerful a people, they must have been at least so well acquainted with navigation as to account it no great enterprise to cross from the shores of the Baltic over to Scotland, especially if they took the islands of Shetland and Orkney in their way.

As we have seen that, according to Ptolemy, there were, in his time, different tribes of Belgae settled on the northern extremity of our country, the most natural idea undoubtedly is, that they came directly from the continent. For had these Belgae crossed the English Channel, according to the common progress of barbarous nations, it is scarcely supposeable that this island would have been settled to its utmost extremity so early as the age of Agricola.

There is every reason to believe that the Belgic tribes in Caledonia, described by Ptolemy, were Picts. For as the Belgae, Picts, and Saxons, seem to have had a common origin, it is not worth while to differ about names. These frequently arise from causes so trivial, that their origin becomes totally inscrutable to succeeding ages. The Angles, though only one tribe, have accidentally given their name to the country which they invaded, and to all the descendants of the Saxons and Belgae, who were far more numerous.

It is universally admitted, that there is a certain National Character of an external kind, which distinguishes one people from another. This is often so strong, that those who have travelled through various countries, or have accurately
marked the diversities of this character, will scarcely be deceived even as to a straggling individual. Tacitus long ago remarked the striking resemblance between the Germans and Caledonians. Every stranger, at this day, observes the great difference of features and complexion between the Highlanders and the Lowlanders. No intelligent person in England is in danger of confounding the Welsh with the posterity of the Saxons. Now, if the Lowland Scots be not a Gothic race, but in fact the descendants of the ancient British, they must be supposed to retain some national resemblance of the Welsh. But, will any impartial observer venture to assert that, in feature, complexion, or form, there is any such similarity, as to induce the slightest apprehension that they have been originally the same people?
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1792, quoted S. P. R. or Repr.
Piper (The) of Peebles, a Tale, by a Weaver in Kirry-
muir, 12mo, Dundee, 1783.
Pitcodd. V. Lindsay.
Player’s (The) Scourge by H. I ; i. e., (if I recollect 
right,) Hugh Innes, who was a Minister to a con-
gregation of the people called Camerons, in the 
Calton of Glasgow. It was printed about 1767.
Plinius Historia Mundi, 4 vols., 16mo, Lugd., 1681.
Ploughman’s (Piers) Vision, 4to, [ascribed to Rob. de 
Langland, and supposed to have been written be-
tween A. 1384 and 1390.] Edit. 1550 is generally quoted ; sometimes that of 1561.
Ploughman’s (Pierce the) Crede, Fol., Lond., 1814.
Poems, chiefly in the Broad Buchan Dialect, A Jax’s 
Speech to the Grecian Knabbs, Ulysses’s Answer, 
&c., 12mo, Edin., 1785.
Poems, English, Scotch, and Latin, 8vo, Paisley, 
1794.
Poetical Museum, 12mo, Hawick, 1784.
Poldore Vergile’s Notable Woorke, (Abridgment 
of) by Thomas Langley, 8vo, Lond., 1546.
Pontoppidan’s Natural History of Norway, fol., 
Lond., 1756.
Potter’s Archaeologia Graecae, 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 
1751.
Priests of Poblis, (written before 1401) in Pinkerton’s 
S. Poems Reprinted.
Procopius de Rebus Gothico-rum, Persarum, et Van-
dalorum, Fol., Basil, 1531.
Promptorium Parvulorum sine Clericorum, (also en-
titled, Promptorius Puerorum, and Promptuarium 
The author of this very scarce book was Richard 
Fraunce, a preaching or Black Frier. Hearne informs us, 
that in the beginning of a copy of this book, that was 
left to him, he found written, in an old hand, the follow-
ning note: Nomen Compilatoris istius libri est Frater 
Richardus Fraunce, inter quatuor parientes pro Christo 
inclusus, V. Hearne’s Langbri’s Chronicle, p. 624, 625 ; 
and Tyrwhitt’s Chaucer, ii. 336.
Pryce’s Archaeologia Cornu-Britannica, or Cornish 
Vocabulary, 4to, Sherborne, 1790.
Pryce’s Archaeologia Cornu-Britannica, or Cornish 
Grammar, and Cornish-English Vocabulary, 4to., 
Sherborne, 1790.
Ptolemaei Geographia, Fol., Basil, 1552.

Q.
Quarles’ Divine Fancies, 4to, Lond., 1633.

R.
Ray’s Philosophical Letters, 8vo, Lond., 1718.
—Collection of English Words, 12mo, Lond., 
1691.
Ramsay’s Evergreen, 2 vols., 12mo, Edin., 1724.
—Tea-Table Miscellany, 2 vols., 12mo, Edin., 
1793.
—Scots Proverbs, 12mo, Edin., 1776.
Ramus, Commentaries of the Ciuil Warres of 
France, 3 vols., 4to, Lond., 1574.
Rastell’s Collection of Statutes, 4to, Lond., 1559.
—Exposition of Terms of the Lawe, 8vo, 
Lond., 1579.
Rauf Collyer, V. Laing’s, &c.
Receipts in Cookery, (Collection of) 12mo, Edin. 
Regiam Majestatem, The Auld Lawes and Constitu-
tions of Scotland, Fol., Edin., 1600.
The same in Latin, Fol., Edin., 1609.
Reid’s Scots Gardiner, 4to, Edin., 1683.
Relph’s Poems, chiefly in the Cumberland Dialect, 
12mo, Carlisle, 1797.
Rennoel’s Geographical System of Herodotus, 4to, 
Lond., 1800.
Richards’ English and Welsh Dictionary, 2 vols., 
12mo, Lond., 1798.
Ritson’s Scottish Songs, 2 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1794.
—Ancient [English] Songs from the time of K. 
Henry III., 8vo, Lond., 1799.
Ritson's Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry, 8vo, Lond., 1791.

Ancient English Metrical Romances, 3 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1802, quoted as E. M. Rom. or R.

Robin Hood, 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1795.

Roberts' Treatise of Witchcraft, 4to, Lond., 1616.

Robertson's History of Charles V., 4 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1772.

(W.) Index to Records of Charters, 4to, Edin., 1798.

Rob Roy, in Three Volumes, 12mo, Edin., 1818.

Rollocke's Lectures upon the First and Second Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians, 4to, Edin., 1606.

upon the Epistle of Paul to the Colossians, 4to, Lond., 1603.

Rommanant de la Rose, Fol., Paris, 1531.

Glosaire de, 12mo, ibid., 1735.

Roman's (St.) Well, 3 vols., 12mo, Edin., 1824.

Roquefort, Glosaire de la Langue Romane, avec Supplement, 3 tom. 8vo, Paris, 1808-1820.

Rosini Antiquitates Romanæ, 4to, Amat., 1686.

Rose's Helenore, or The Fortunate Shepherdess, 8vo, Aberd., 1768, First Edit., also Aberd., 1789, Third Edit.

Rothel, Romance of the English Histories, 3 vols. 12mo, Edin., 1824.


Ruddiman's Introduction to Anderson's Diplomata, 12mo, Reinf., 1773.

Runcie's Way-side Cottager, consisting of Pieces in Prose and Verse, 12mo, Hawick, 1807.

Rusell's Conveyancing, 8vo, Edin., 1788.

Rutherford's Religious Letters, 8vo, Glasgow, 1765.

Rynmbegla, sive AnnalesVeterum Islandorum, &c., 4to, Havniae, 1780.

Rymeri Foederæ, 20 tom., fol., 1704-1735.

S.

Sadler's (Sir Ralph) State Papers and Letters, 2 vols, 4to, Edin., 1809.

Saker's Narbonus, 2 Parts, 4to, Lond., 1580.

Savage's History of Germany, 8vo, Lond., 1792.


Saxon (The) and the Gael, or the Northern Metropolis, 4 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1814.

Sacchi Myrothecium, Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacro-Profanorum, Fol., Hag., Com., 1723.

Schedli (Elias) De Dias Germania Syngrammata, 8vo, Amstel., 1648.

Schiøtteri Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum, 3 tom., Fol., Umlae, 1728.

Schotti (Gaspar) Physica Curiosa, sive Mirabila Naturae et Artis, 4to, Herbipoli, 1697.


Scott Presbyterian Eloquence, 8vo, Lond., 1719.

Scott's (Reginald) Discovery of Witchcraft, 4to, Lond., 1584.

Scott's (of Scotstarvet) Staggering State of the Scots Statesmen, 12mo, Edin., 1754.

of Satchels) True History of the name of Scot, 4to, Edin., 1776.

— (Andrew) Poems, 12mo, Edin., 1805, and Kelso, 1811.

Scott, (Sir W.) Lady of the Lake, 4to, Edin., 1810.

Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, 3 vols., 8vo, 2d Edit., Edin., 1803.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, 8vo, Edin., 1806.

Border Exploits, 12mo, Hawick, 1812.

Second Sight (Treatise on the) 12mo, Edin., 1764.

Seldeni Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani, 4to, Lond., 1665.

Senecae Opera, 8vo, Amat., 1634.

Serenus, English and Swedish Dictionary, 4to, Nykoping, 1757.

De Veterum Sueo-Gothorum cum Anglis Us et Commercio, 4to, Hamburg, 1794.

Servii Notae in Virgilium, Fol., Venet., 1514.

Sewell's English and Dutch Dictionary, 4vo, Amat., 1727.

Shakespeare (Reed's), 21 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1803.


Shield's (Alex.) Notes and Heads of a Preface and Lecture printed 1688, 4to, printed 1709.

— Faithful Contendings of the Scolt Societies displayed, 8vo, Glasg., 1780.

Shirrefs' Poems, 8vo, Edin., 1790.

Silbaldii Phalainologia Nova, 8vo, Lond., 1773.

— Scotia Illustrata, Fol., Edin., 1805.

Silbald's (Sir R.) History of Fife and Kinross, 8vo, Cupar-Fife, 1803.


Sibigerti Gemblacensis Chronicon, ab anno 381, ad 1113, 4to, Paris, 1513.


Observations on the Scottish Dialect, 8vo, Lond., 1782.

— (George) Satan's Invisible World Discovered, 12mo, Glasg, 1769.

— Miscellaneous Observations on Hydrosaticks, 4to, Edin., 1672.

Sinclair's (John) Simple Lays, 12mo, Perth, 1818.


— (of Kirkinner) Large Description of Gallochay, 8vo, Edin., 1823.


— De Verborum Significacione, Fol., Edin., 1509.

Skinner, Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicænae, Fol., Lond., 1671.


Smith's Gaelic Antiquities, 4to, Edin., 1780.

— Life of Sir Columba, 8vo, Edin., 1708.

Smuggling (The), a Tale descriptive of the Sea-coast Manners of Scotland, 3 vols., 12mo, Edin., 1819.

Society Contendings. V. Shields.

Solini Historia, 8vo, Lugd., 1600.

Somervilles (The Memorie of), a History of the Baronial House of Somerville, 2 vols, 8vo, Edin., 1815.

Spawife (The), a Tale of the Scottish Chronicles, 3 vols., 12mo, Edin., 1822.

Spalding's History of the Troubles in Scotland from 1624 to 1645, 12mo, 2 vols., Aberd., 1792.


Spelmanni Glossarium Archaeologicum, Fol., Lond., 1687.


— Works by Hughes, 6 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1715.

Spottiswoode's Historical Dictionary of the Laws of Scotland, MS. in the possession of John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, consisting of 155 sheets follic, but continued only to Col.

(Pl.) James, Bishop of Colgber in Ireland, Breve Memorial of the Life and Death of, 4to, Edin., 1811, from MS. in the Auchenleck Library.

Spotawood's History of the Church of Scotland, Fol., Lond., 1695.

Stair's (Lord), Institutions of the Law of Scotland, Fol., Edin, 1739.

Stapleton's (Thomas) Translation of Bede's History of the Church of England, 4to, Antwerp, 1565.

Steam-Bott (The), 12mo, Edin., 1822.


Stephani (Rob.) Dictionarium Latino-gallicum, Fol., Paris, 1739.

Stewart's (of Pardovan) Collections concerning the Worship, &c. of the Church of Scotland, 4to, Edin., 1700.

Stewart's Elements of Gaelic Grammar, 8vo, Edin., 1812.


— Abridgment of the Scots Acts, 12mo, Edin., 1797.

Stillingsdoet's Origins Britannicae, Fol., Lond., 1655.

Stockii Clavis Linguae Sanctae, 8vo, Lipsiae, 1753.


Struít's Horda Angél-cynn, or Compleat View of the Manners, Customs, Arms, Habits, &c. of the Inhabitants of England, 2 vols., 4to, Lond., 1774.

Stuart (Mary), a Historical Drama, 8vo, Lond., 1801.


Summary View of the Fudal Law, 8vo, Edin., 1710.

Suetonius Tranquillus, cura Graevii, Amstel., 1697.

T. Taciti Annales, cura Brotier, 4 tom., 4to, Edin., 1796.

Tales of my Landlord, 4 vols., 12mo, Edin.

— Second Series, V. Heart of Midlothian.

Tannahill's Soldier's Return, with other Poems, 12mo, Paisley, 1807.

Tarnàs's (William) Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect, 12mo, Edin., 1804.

Taylor's (William) Scots Poems, 8vo, Edin., 1787.

Tennant's Amateur Faver, with other Poems, 12mo, Edin., 1814.

— Cardinal Beaton, 8vo, Edin., 1823.


Thom's (of Govan) Works, 12mo, Glasg., 1799.


Thorkelin's (Gríme J.) Fragments of English and Irish History, 4to, London, 1758.

Thwaites, Hoptatenehus, &c., Anglo-Saxonice, 8vo, Oxon., 1698.

Tyndale's Obediency of a Christen man, 4to, Lond., without date.

Tyrie's Refutation of an Answer made be Schir John Knox, 8vo, Paris, 1573.

Tyrwhitt's Glossary. V. Chaucer.

Tytler's Poetical Remains of James the First, 8vo, Edin., 1783.

Toland's History of the Druids, with Notes Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, by R. Huddleston, 8vo, Montrose, 1814.

Toland's Nazarens, 8vo, Lond., 1718.

Tooke (Horne) Diversions of Purley, Vol. I. and II., 4to, Lond., V. Y.

Torfaei Oracdes, Fol., Hafniae, 1697.

Tourneur, or Alaster of Kempenceairn, 12mo, Edin., 1824.

Tragodie (Ane), in forme of an Dialog betuix Honour, Gude Fane, and the Author, 8vo, Edin., 1670.

Train's (Joseph) Poetical Reveries, 12mo, Glasg., 1806.

— Strains of the Mountain Muse, 8vo, Edin., 1814.


Tristrem (Sir), by Thomas of Edrildoun, called the Rhymer, edited by Walter Scott, 8vo, Edin., 1804; supposed to have been written about 1250.

Troll's (Von) Letters on Iceland, 8vo, Dublin, 1789.

Turnbull's (Gavin) Poetical Essays, 8vo, Glasg., 1788.

Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry, 4to, Lond., 1610.

U. V.

Ulpiae Quatuor Evangeliorum Versio Gothica, cum Vers. Anglo-Saxonice, 4to, Amstel., 1684.


Ure's History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride, 8vo, Glasg., 1793.

Urgubht's (Sir Thomas) Translation of the First and Second Books of the Works of Mr. Francistbelaix, Doctor in Physicke, 8vo, Lond., 1653.

Usserii Britannicarum Ecclesiasticarum Antiquitates, 4to, Dublin, 1639.

Vallancey's Prospective of the Language of the Ancient Irish, 4to, Dublin, 1802.


Vegetius de Re Militari, 12mo, Lugd. Bat., 1644.

Veneroni Dizionario Italian et François, &c., 2 tom., 4to, Lyons, 1707.

Vereii Index Lingae Veteris Scythe-Scandicae sive Gothicae, Fol., Upsal., 1691.

— Notea in Hervaraz Saga, Fol., Upsal., 1671.

— Manuductio ad Rammographiam Scandicam Antiquam, Fol., Upsal., 1675.

Verstegen's Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, 8vo, Lond., 1673.

Vidalini, De Linguar Septentrionalis Appellatione, Dansk Tunga, Commentatio, 4to, Hafniae, 1775.

Vitrings in Jessiam, 2 vols, Fol., Basil, 1732.

Walker's (Dr.) Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy, 8vo, Edin., 1808.

— (Patrick) Remarkable Passages of the Life and Death of these three famous Worthies, Mr. John Semple, Mr. John Welwood, Mr. Richard Cameron, &c., 12mo, Edin., 1727.

— Remarkable Passages in the Life of Mr. Alex. Peden, Edin., 1727.

Wallace's Life, by Blind Harry, 3 vols., 12mo, Perth, 1790, corrected from the MS. of 1439, Advocate's Library. Bl. Harry wrote, according to some, A. 1446; according to others, in 1470.

— 8vo, Edin., 1648.

— 12mo, Edin., 1673.

— 4to, Edin., 1758. This Edition, I am assured, as well as that of Bruce, was printed A. 1714 or 1715, by R. Freebairn, His Majesty's Printer; but, as he engaged in the Rebellion, they were not published. Having been suffered to lie from that time in a bookseller's warehouse, both were published A. 1758, with false dates.

Wallace's Account of the Islands of Orkney, 8vo, Lond., 1700.

Wanley's Wonders of the Little World, 4to, Lond., 1774.

Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, 2 vols., Fol., Dublin, 1762.


Watson's (K.) Historical Collections of Ecclesiastical Affairs in Scotland, 8vo, Lond., 1657.

— (James) Choice Collection of comic and serious Poems, 8vo, Edin., 1706.


— Foddon Field, 8vo, Edin., 1808.

Wedderburn (David) Vocabula cum aliis nonnullis Latinae Linguæ Subsidia, 8vo, Edin., 1673.

Westmoreland Dialect, in four Familiar Dialogues, with Glossary, Lond., 1802.

Whitaker's History of Manchester, 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1773.

— Genuine History of the Britons assorted, 8vo, Lond., 1773.

Wiclif's Translation of the New Testament (made about 1370), V. Lewis's Hist. p. 6; Fol., Lond., 1731.

Wicliff's Wicket, or a learned and godly Treatise on the Sacrament. Set forth according to an ancient printed cope, 4to, Oxford, 1612.

Widgren, Suenakt och Engelskt Lexicon, 4to, Stockholm, 1783.

Wilson's (George) Collection of Masonic Songs and Entertaining Anecdotes, 12mo, Edin., 1788.

— View of the Agriculture of Renfrewshire, 8vo, Paisley, 1812.

— (Alexander) Poems, 8vo, Paisley, 1790; with an Account of his Life and Writings, 12mo, Paisley, 1816. He was the author of that elegant work, the American Ornithology, in 9 vols., folio.

Wisheart's Theologia, 2 vols., 8vo, Edin., 1716.

Wylie (Sir Andrew), 3 vols., Edin., 1821.

Wyntown's (Andrew of) Cronykil of Scotland, written between 1430 and 1424; edited by Mr. D. Macpherson, 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1793.


Wolff, Dansk og Engelisk Ord-Bog, 4to, Lond., 1779.

Woltii Curae Philologicae et Criticae in Nov. Test., 5 tom., 4to, Hamb., 1733.

Wormii (Ol.) Fasti Danici, Fol., Hafniae, 1643.

— Literatura Runica, Fol., ibid., 1651.

— Monumentorum Danicorum Libri Sex, ibid., Fol., 1643.


Writer's (The) Clerk, or the Humours of the Scottish Metropolis, 3 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1825.

Y.

York-shire Ale, (Praise of), York-shire Dialogue, with Clavis, 8vo, York, 1697.

Young's (Arthur) Tour in Ireland, 2 vols. 8vo, Lond., 1780.
An Explanation of the Constructions used in this Work.

A. Bor. Anglia Borealis, North of England.
Adj. Adjective.
Alem. Alemanic language.
Anc. Ancient, or Anciently.
Ang. County or dialect of Angus.
Arm. Armorician, or language of Bretagne.
A-S. Anglo-Saxon language.
Belg. Belgian language.
C-B. Cambro-Britannic, or Welsh language.
Celt. Celtic.
Chauc. Used occasionally for Chancery.
Clydes. Clydesdale.
Comp. Compounded.
Comp. S. Complaynt of Scotland.
Conj. Conjunction.
Contr. Contracted, or Contraction.
Corn. Cornish, or language of Cornwall.
Corr. Corrupted, or Corruption.
Cumb. Cumberland.
Dan. Danish Language.
Deriv. Derivative, or Derivation.
Dim. & Diminutive.

E. English language.
Errat. Erratum, or Errata.
Expl. Explain, explained.
Fig. Figuratively.
Finn. Finnish, language of Finland.
Fr. French language.
Franq. Frankish, Theotisc, or Tudesque language.
Fris. Frisian dialect of the Belgic.
Gael. Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland.
Germ. German language.
Goth. Gothic.
Gr. Greek language.
Heb. Hebrew language.
Hisp. Spanish language.
Imper. Imperative.
Ir. Irish language.
Isc. Islandic (or Icelandic) language.
Ital. Italian language.
L., Lat. Latin language.
Loth. Lothian.

L. B. Barbarous Latin.
Metaph. Metaphor, Metaphorical.
Moes-G. Moeso-Gothic, as preserved in Ulphilas' Version of the Gospels.
Mod. Modern.
N. Note.
O. Old.
Orkn. Orkney.
part. pr. Participle present.
pa. past.
pl. Plural.
Precop. Precopian dialect of the Gothic.
prep. Preposition.
pret. Preterite.
pron. Pronoun; also, Pronounce, Pronunciation.
Prov. Proverb.
Q., q. Quasi.
Qu. Query.
q. v. Quod vide.
Rudd. Ruddiman's Glossary to Douglas's Virgil.
S. After Islandic quotations, denotes Saga.
S. Scottish, Scotland; also, still used in Scotland.
S. A. Scotia Australis, South of Scotland.
S. B. Scotia Borealis, North of Scotland; also, Northern Scots.
S. O. Scotia Occidentalis, West of Scotland.
S. Substantive.
Su-G. Suio-Gothic, or ancient language of Sweden.
Sw. Swedish language, (modern).
Syn. Synon. Synonym, or synonymous.
T. Tomus; sometimes Title.
Term. Termination.
Tweed. Tweeddale.
V. Vide, see; also, Volume.
v. Verb.
v. a. Verb active.
v. impers. Verb impersonal.
v. n. Verb neuter.
v. o. Voce.
Wacht. Sometimes for Wachter.

* The asterisk signifies that the word to which it is prefixed, besides the common meaning in English, is used in a different sense in Scotland.

The constructions of some other names will be learned from the List of Editions of Books and MSS. quoted.
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

A
This letter, in our language, has four different sounds:
1. A broad, as in E. all, wall. U is often added, as in cald, written also cauld. In the termination of a word, when an inverted comma is subjoined, as 'A, it is meant to intimate that the double l is cut off, according to the pronunciation of Scotland. But this is merely of modern use. W is sometimes used for l by old writers, as aw for all.
2. A, in lak, mak, tak, Scottish, as in last, past, English.
3. A, in lane, alane, mane, S. like bone, fane, E. The monosyllables have generally, although not always, a final e quiescent.
4. A, in dod, daddie, and some other words, S. as in read, pret. ready, E.

A is used in many words instead of o in E.; as one, bone, long, song, stone. These we write awe, bone, lang, sang, stane. For the Scots preserve nearly the same orthography with the Anglo-Saxons, which the English have left; as the words last mentioned correspond to the A.-S. an, ban, lang, sang, stan. In some of the northern counties, as in Angus and Mearns, the sound of ee or ei prevails, instead of ai, in various words of this formation. They pronounce ein, baun, stein, after the manner of the Germans, who use these terms in the same sense.

Mr. Macpherson has attempted to fix a standard for the pronunciation of words in which this letter is found, marking the a with an oblique stroke above it, when it should be sounded ae or ai. But any attempt of this kind must fail. For it is probable that, in the course of centuries, there has been a considerable change in the pronunciation of this letter.

In some instances, the rule does not apply in our own time. Although the prep. signifying from, is generally pronounced frae, yet frae is also used in some parts of Scotland. Na is most generally pronounced as written. It is probable that ga, to go, was formerly pronounced in the same manner, although now gae; because the part. retains this sound. Ma, more, although now pronounced like may, in the reign of Mary must have had the broad sound. For Skene writes maa. The phrase ane or maa frequently occurs; De Verb. Sign. vo. Envy.

Where o occurs in modern E. we frequently use au; as awd, bawd, fauld, instead of old, bold, fold.

A is sometimes prefixed to words, both in S. and O. E., where it makes no alteration of the sense; as abade, delay, which has precisely the same meaning with bade. This seems to have been borrowed or derived from the A.-S., in which language abidan and bidan are perfectly synon., both simply signifying to remain, to tarry. But in some of the ancient Gothic dialects, it was used as an intensive particle. Thus it is still used in Isl., as afall, impetus, from falla, cadere.

Naud, without the prefix, signifies evil; anaud, great evil. G. Andr. Lex. p. 4.

Ihre has made the same observation with respect to this letter in Su.-G., giving alik as an example, which he renders, valde similis. It occurs in many A. S. words, in which there seems to be no augmentation. Wachter, however, mentions ahaer-ian, demudare, as a proof of its intensive power; Proleg. sect. v. I am inclined to think, that some traces of this may yet be found in the English language. One would almost suppose that adown were more forcible than the simple term down; and that it had been
originally meant to express a continuation in falling, descending, or in being carried downwards, or a prolongation of the act.

A occurs occasionally as a terminative particle; as in allya, alliance. By the Anglo-Saxons it was used as a termination both to adjectives and substantives.

A sometimes signifies on; as aside, on side, a-grayfe, on the grufe. In this sense are Isl. a and Su.-G. aa used. The very instance given by G. Andr. is a grayu, cernu, proné. Ad lingua a grayu, ïd est, in faciem et pecus ac ventre prostratus cubare. Johnson thinks that a, in the composition of such English words as aside, afoot, asleep, is sometimes contracted from at. But there is no reason for the supposition. These terms are plainly equivalent to on foot, on side, on sleep. Thus on field is used in same sense with modern ofield:

Ane fair swift May of many one
Sohn went on ofield to gather flour.
Maitland Poems, p. 190.

A is used, by our oldest writers, in the sense of one. The signification is more forcible than that of a in E. when placed before nouns in the singular number. For it denotes, not merely one, where there may be many, or one, in particular; but one, exclusively of others, in the same sense in which ae is vulgarly used.

A fyserch qhilibum lay
Besid a ryver, far to get.
Hys nettis that he had thar set:—
A mycht, his nettis for to se,
He rae; and thar well lang duilt he.
Barbour, sxe. 657. MS.

i.e. "one night."

He him beheld; and said sync to himself,
Her is merwein, quhia likis it to tell,
That a person, be worthines of hand,
Trowys to stop the power of Inghland.
H. Wallace, v. 363. MS.

Thus, also, where it is printed in Perth Edit.

Bot hyr aw, strength mycht nocht again yai be.
In MS. it is,
Bot his a strength mycht nocht again thanis be.
Ibid. x. 335.

The Brownes Robert
A Pyschape favoryd and Enys twa,
Of Glasgow, Athole, and Mare war thar.
Wynstone, viii. 11. 173.

It is sometimes improperly written ea.

"For suppose Christ be ca thing in himselfe; yit the better grip thou have of him, thou art the surer of his promise."
Bruce’s Serm. on the Sacr. Sign. D, 8. a.

"Sometimes they gave it ca name and sometimes ane vther."
Ibid. E. 5. b.

This, as we learn from Hare, is a Su.-G. idiom. A, he says, in pluribus Suio-Gothiae partibus, Dalekarlia, Westrobothnia, Gothlandiaque unitatis nota est; ut a mun vir unus.

Ae is now written, in this signification, in place of A, which seems, as thus used, to have had anciently the same pronunciation. Although ae and ane both signify one, they differ considerably in their application. Ae denotes an object viewed singly, and as alone; as, “Ae swallow disna mak a simmer.” Ané marks a distinction often where there is a number; as, “I saw three men on the road; ané o’ them turn’d awa’ to the right hand.”

A is often used, in vulgar language, as an abbreviation of hae, i.e. hare, the aspirate being suppressed; as A done, “have done,” thus;

Ane spak in words wunder crouse,
A done with ane banchance.
Old Song.

For they were a’ just like to eat their thumb,
That he w’ her nae far ben shold a come.
Ross’s Helensore, First Edit. p. 11.

“A in the Tentonick tongue signifieth water;
and this is the reason the names of so many of these yses end in A, to shew they are pieces of land surrounded with water.” MS. Explication of some Norish Words used in Orkn. and Shetl. [Rather ey, island.]

AIRVHOUS, s.
“The place of meeting appointed by the Foud Generall, or Chief Governour, Shetl.” MS. Expl. of Norish Words, ut sup.

This we ought certainly to trace to Isl. orf, orf, bacnus nuntiatorius quo communitas ad judicium convocatatur. Hence, orfurtherking, judicium hoc modo convocavit. The term primarily signifies an arrow; and it would seem that this was the signal anciently employed. Su.-G. budkefle was used in the same sense. This is confirmed by the Su.-G. term herour, tessera ad bellum evocans, Su.-G. hueror, signum nuntiatorium; which /ire deduces from haer, an army, and oer, an arrow; this, marked with certain signs, being used by the ancients for assembling the multitude—it would appear that the arrow, having been used primarily in war, had been retained—the name at least—in calling the people to the place appointed for judicial decisions, V. Crossbaitich and Fyrke Croce. Thus airwous denotes the house appointed for judgment.

AAR, s.
The alder, a tree, S. O. V. ARN.

AARON’S-BEARD, s.
The dwarf-shrub called St. John’s Wort, Hypericum perforatum, Linn. Roxb.

The name is the same in Sweden, Johannis-ort, Linn. Flor. Svec. N°. 660. It is singular that the same superstitious idea should prevail in Sweden, as in S., in regard to its anti-magical influence. Linn. informs us that it is called Fuga demonom, and Lightfoot gives a similar account. “The superstitious in Scotland carry this plant about with them as a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. They also cure, or fancy they cure their rosy milk, which they suppose to be under some malig-
nant influence, by putting this herb into it, and milking it upon it. Flor. Scot. i. 417.

ABACK, ABAK, adv. 1. Away, aloof, at a distance. S.
O would they stay aback frae courts,
An' please themstells wi' countra sports,
It wad for ev'ry ane be better.
Burns, iii. 9.

Aback is an obsolete E. word, which was used in regard to space. Johns. derives it from back. A.-S. bac is indeed the origin, but in a peculiar form, as having the preposition prefixed: on back, also on bec-ling, & targo, pone, retrorum, "at his back, behind backward." Somner. It is formed like aort, from A.-S. on rih; away, from ouweg, &c. V. Awa' w'. Isl. a bak, a targo.

2. Behind, in relation to place, S.
The third, that gaed a wee a-back,
Was in the fashion shining,
Fu' gay that day.
Burns, iii. 29.

And quhen thay by war running, thare hers they wear,
And turnis againe incument at command.
To prefth thare hers, with jaulilings in thare hands:
Syne went abak in sounder ane for space,
likane atuther rynying with an race.
Doug. Virgil, 147, 8.

3. Back; used in relation to time past, Angus.
Eight days aback a post came frae himself,
Sweering for you, and wunden unco sair,
That ye had broken trayt in sic affair.
Ross's Helmsc, p. 37.

Tyrwhitt calls this word, as used by Chaucer, in the same sense, sax. But on back is the A.-S. phrase corresponding to reretunon, a being often substituted for A.-S. and S. E., as in this sense Moes-G. Buchai and bukana are used, and Isl. a ak, retrorum; G. And.

ABAD, ABADE, ABAID, s. Delay, abiding, tarrying; the same with Bad, bude.
Bishop Synclar, with out langar abaid,
Met thaim at Glammys, syne furth with thaim he rald.
Wallace, vii. 1032. MS.

The fader of hauinnae Fortunus al the gate,
With his byg hand schot the schip furth his went,
That twysfer than the south wynd on scho spenct;
Or as ane fland arrow to land gilde,
And in the depe porte enterit but abade.
I. e. without delay.
Doug. Virgil, 120, 42.

Abaid occurs, ibid. 152, 38. A.-S. abidan, manner.

ABAIR, part. pa. Waited, expected.
This sul be our tymphonpe now lang abaid,
To se thy awin son on this bere tre laid.

A. S. abad, expectatns. The latter is the very word used by Virgil.

To ABAY, ABAV, v. a. To astonish. Abayth, part. pa. astonished.
"Yield row, madame," on hich can Schir Laud say;
A wourde schoe culd not spek schoe was so abayth.
K. Hart, i. 48.

Many men of his kynde sauth him so aboved,
For him thal fante with mynde, & oft so was he sazed.

Chaucer uses abowed in the same sense. Awe has been viewed as having a common origin with abaye. But the former, as Tyrrwhitt has observed, is certainly from Fr. esbahir; the phrase, Mottt weszalcy de la meruelle, being thus used in the original Rom. Rose; where Chaucer uses abowed. Abay is undoubtedly the same word, slightly altered.

To ABAYS, v. a. To ash, to confound.
Fr. abasir, id.

Abaysid of that syacht that ware.
Bot had that knawyn the eaus all,
That getris swyik Eclippis fall,
That aul noucht have had abayysyng.
Wyntoun, viii. 37. 74.

ABAITMENT, s. Diversion, sport.
For quha so lat ere had glasden ganis here,
Ful mony mery abaitmentis followis here.
Doug. Virgil, 125, 55.

Rudl. says, "i. from abate, because they abate the weariness and uneasiness we are under by our serious occupations; for which cause they are also called diversions, because they divert our cares and anxieties."
Lye, how, has observed on this word, that Arm. abata is lude, and ebat lulus; concluding that this is the origin; Jun. Fyyn, Angl. He is certainly right.
For the term appears in a variety of forms. Besides these two Arm. words, Bullet mentions ebab, pleasure, diversion; and ebater, which he renders badin; as indeed most probably F. baton, and badinez, may be traced to this source. O. Fr. ebainir is rendered revers, relaxare, lectorari, termine populaire, qui signifie se rejouir; also, tresailire de joie, vaunti de jalousies.

Le jour s'est ebainis, belle est la matinée.
La, Solaine est tée, qui abat la rousse.
Gayot de Nanteuil.

O. Fr. ebains, hilaris; ebainsir, humour gai; ebainsissament, joie, rejonissance. The following words are still in use; ebat, diversion, recreation, and ebattent, id. the very word in question; passe temps, recreatio animi. Dict. de Trev.

ABANDOUN. In abandon, adv. at random.
He baid thaim gow to bykker syne
The Scottis ost in abandon;
That gerd thaim cum apon thaim doun;
For mycht thai gerd thaim brek array.
To haif thaim at thair will thought thai.
Barbour, xix. 335. MS.

One might suppose that the second and third lines should have the following punctuation:
The Scottis ost; in abandon
That gerd thaim cum apon thaim doun:
They caused them to come upon their enemies at full speed. In edition 1620 it is thus expressed,
The Scottish ost in a randoon.

At abandon is also used.
But sone aften thai thyme was past,
The Scottis men deng on a fast,
And schot on thaim at abandonns,
As lik man war a campiun.
That all thair fay's tak the flyolnt.
Barbour, xv. 59. MS.

All thae abans of the Tewn
Ischyd to fecht at abandonns.
Wyntoun, ix. 8, 24.

The phrase, as thus used, conveys the idea of great violence. Fr. Mettre tout a l' abandon, to put every thing in disorder, to leave all to be pillaged. Mettre sa forest en abandon, to lay the forest open, to make it common to all men. Cotgr. Abandon is used in Rom. de la Rose, to signify, at discretion. Its most common modern meaning is, at large, at random, at will.

Some suppose that this term is composed of these three Fr. words, a, ban, and don-ner, q. to give up to
intendment; that is, to expose any thing to the discretion of the public. Du Cange derives it from à and *bando*; q. res prsita in bannum, vel in bannum missa, i.e. proscripta; bando being used, L. B. for bannum. But Wachter's conjecture is more probable than either. He derives Fr. *abandonner* from the old Gothic word *banno* a standard. This term seems to have been used by the Longobardi; as Moso-G. *bando* denotes a sign, Mar. 14, 44. *Gif sa levejunds in bando*; The traitor gave them a sign; which term, as has been observed, could easily be transferred to a military sign or standard. Et hoc etiam, says Wachter, referri potest dictio Gallica a *abandonner*, emancipare se alieni; et quasi sub vexillum ejus se tradere, si componatur a *band et donner*; vo. *Band. V. Spelm. vo. *Band*. Hence the word has come to signify free will, that is, according to the original idea, the will or pleasure of that person under whose standard another enlisted himself. This idea is retained by Chaucer, in the use of the word *bando*.

Grette loos hath largesse, and grette price;
For both the wise folke and unwise
Were wholly to her bando brought,
So well with yeftis had she wrought.


In the original it is *A son bando*. V. BANDOUNE.

To ABANDON, v. a. 1. To bring under absolute restriction.

Oftays quhen it wald him lik,
He went till huynting with his menye,
And swa the land abandone de,
That durt namse warne to do his will.

Barbour, iv. 391.

Hence *abandon* is used as signifying, "brought into subjection to the will of another."

*Abandonit* will he oughte to bernes that is borne.
Or he be strynged with streth, yere storne for to shorne,
Many ledis sal be lostit, and little forlorn.

Gowan and Gol, i. 12.

i.e. he will never give allegiance to any chieftain born of woman. Fr. *Abandonner sa liberté, et se rendre serf*; gratificare libertatem sanum aliquos potentiae.

Thierry.

It is used in the same sense by Bellenden.

"Kenneth exhorteth his folks to assaile feirisle their enmyes & to perseuer in iuentu battal, that it may be desciusit be the day, quidlibet the Scottis sall abandon the Pichtis, or the Pichtis the Scottis."


2. To let loose, to give permission to act at pleasure.

The hardy Bruce ane ost *abandonous*,
xx thousand he rewyllt be force and wit,
Wpon the Scottis his men for to rekew;
Sorwyth thai war with gud spersis new.

Wallace, x. 317, MS.

Fr. *Abandonner*, to give over, to leave at random.

3. To destroy, to cut off.

Quhen Wallace saw quhen thi gud men was gayn,
Lords, he said, quhat now is your consall? Twa choys thar is, the best I rede ws waill,
Yendyr the King this ost *abandonous*,
Heyr Bruce and Belik in yon battal to stand.

Wallace, x. 359, MS.

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

4. Effectually to prevent; nearly in the sense of deter.

"To dant their attemptatis, and to *abandon* thaym in tymes cumnyng that they saill nocht inmaid France, nor this thy realme with sa bludy incursions as they did afores, Charlis of France be deliuerit mynd of his nobillis deyrirs to be conferenat with the," &c. Belland. Cron. B. 10. c. 2.

This corresponds with Horum temeritati ut obieci,
&c. of Boece.

This use of the term has some resemblance of the L. B. phrase, *Dare in abandonum*.

**ABANDONLY, adv.** At random, without regard to danger.

He tak the streth mage ther fayis will;
*Abandonly* in bargan baid that still.

*Wallace*, iv. 670, MS.

*Abandonly* Cambell agayn thaim baid,
Fast vpon Avis that was baith depe and brand.

*Bid*, vii. 653, MS.

**ABARRAND, part. pr.** Departing from, *aberrring*.

"Heir saill your grace understand how inioyiably the faith of Crist has been obscurit be your progenitoris, neir *abarrand* fra sicker religion and piste." Bellend. Cron. Concl.

**ABASIT, part. pa.** Confounded, abashed.

Abone all vtheris Dares in that stole
Thame to behald *abasi* wox gretnyly.

*Dong. Virgil*, 141, 13, V. ABAYS.

**ABATE, s.** Accident; something that surprises one, as being unexpected.

And therewith kest I doon myn eye agayne,
Quadre as I saw walkyng under the toure,
Full secretely, new cumyn hir to pleyn,
The fairest or the freschest young floure
That ever I saw, memouthit, before that houre,
For which sodisyn abate, anon aster.

The blade of all my body to my hert.

*King's Quair*, ii. 21.

Perhaps from Fr. *abbatir*, a fall, or wind-fall; or *abatttre*, to daunt, to overthrow; or rather from *abterir*, hebetem, stupedium roddere; *abet-i*, hebes; *stupfacation* often the consequence of an unexpected event. It may deserve notice, however, that Ial. *byla*, Su.-G. *bied-a*, signify, accidenst; and *bud*, casus fortuitus.

**ABATE, s.** "Event, adventure." *Gl. Sib.*

For quich sodisyn *abate* anon aster
The blade of all my body in my hert.

*K. Quair*, Chron. S. Poetry, i. 19.

It certainly signifies casting down; O. Fr. *abut*, l'acion d'abatttre; Roquefort.

**TO ABAW.** V. ABAY.

**ABBEIT, s.** Dress, apparel.

This nycht, befure the dawing cleir,
Methocht Sant Francis did to me appair,
With one religious *abiet* in his hand,
And said, In this go cleith the my servand.
Refuse the world, for thon mon be a freir.

*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 25.

This is evidently a corruption of *habit*, the *h* being thrown away; in the same manner as in Arm. *abut*, *abits*, and *ablais* are used in the sense of habitus, dress.

"And attour that thair be na vniornis nor annexatioinis maid in tymne to cum to Bischoffrikin, Abbessis, nor Pryorise of any benefice." Acts Ju. III. 1471. c. 54. Editt. 1606.

ABBAY-LAIRD, s. A ludicrous and cant term for a bankrupt, for one at least who finds it necessary to take the benefit of the girlth of the confines of Holyroodhouse as a protection from his creditors, Loth.

It seems to be of considerable antiquity.

When broken, free care
The fools are set free.
When we mak them lairds
In the Abbey, quoth she.

Cock Laird, Hist's Coll. ii. 36.

ABBIS, s. pl. Surplices, white linen vestments worn by priests.

"Item, ane chesell of purpur vveot, with the stemes and fannowis orphith, to be usit 1544; twa ameties of Bartane chayth; dornak to be touclis, unschapit; ane belt; twa corporallis." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

L. B. alba, id. from Lat. albus, white; denominated from the colour. Du Cange remarks, that albas grers, and esse alba, or esse abitati, were phrases applied to the clergy, when they proceeded to perform ecclesiastical functions; and that hence O. Fr. aube was equivalent to ordinatus.

ABBOT, s. Probably for dress, habit.

"Their was ane herald sent in England—with the king of Scotlandis ordour of the garter; to wit, ane abbot maid according to the ordour, with ane garter of gold sett with pricet stanes, and all other ornamentis according to the ordour." Pittscottie's Cron. p. 413.

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

"It is statute and ordnait that in all tymes cummin, na maner of person be chosin Robert Hute, nor Lydill John, Abbot of Vnressoun, Quenis of Malt, nor vtherwys, nother in Buirgh nor to hardway, in ony tymbe tocom. And gif ony Provost, Baillies, counsell, and communitie, ches sic ane Personage,—within Buirgh, the chesaris of sic sal tyne thair frolme for the space of fyne yeiris, and vtherwys salbe punist at the Quenis grace will, and the acceptar of siyleky office salbe baist furth of the Realme. And gif ony sic personages—bein chosin out with Buirgh, and vthers landwart townsis, the chesaris sal go to our suoneran Lady, X. punis, and thair personis put in waird, thair to remane during the Quenis grace plesaure." Acts Marie, 1355, c. 40. Editt. 1356.

The particular reason of this prohibition is not mentioned. It does not appear to have been the effect of the Protestant doctrine. For as yet the Reformation was strenuously opposed by the court. It was most probably owing to the disorders carried on, both in town and country, under the pretext of innocent recreation. The following sentence of the Act of Parliament implies something of this nature. "Gif 'any wemen or vthers about sumer treis [perhaps 'May-poles'] singand, maaks perturbatoun to the

"Queenis liegis in the passage throw Burrowis and 'vther landwart townsis, the wemen perturbatoun: 'for skafrie of money, or vtherwys, salbe takin, 'vwalitet, and put to the Cattellis of euerie 'Burgh, or townie." V. Scaffre and Cuck-style.

"One other day the same Feir maid ane uther ser- 'mone of the Abbotis Unressounis, unto whom, and quhais lawsis he compairit Prelatis of that age; for thay was sublowit to na lawis, na mair than was the Abbotis Unressounis." Knox's Hist. p. 15.

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

Abbotis by rewll, and lordis but resson, 'Sic senyeoris tynis urweill this sesoun, 'Vpon thair vyce war long to walk; 'Quhais falsatt, shalines and treasoun, 'Has rung thryis once this zkoliak. Scott, Ever-Green, ii. 187. MS.

Here, while the poet insinuates that such games had formerly been customary in the beginning of May, he beautifully alludes to the disordered state of society in his own time; declaring that the season allotted for the games did not suffice for the wantonness who really acted the part of Abbotis by, i.e. against Rule, and Lords without Reason; as they greatly overwield, or exceeded the proper time. There would be a great walking or vacation, did others wait till they had finished their eyre, or part in the game, as they use eyre in the same manner in which he has used by, as capable of a double sense, and signifying that theirs was truly a vicious part. V. Ourweill.

A similar character was well known in England. In an old memoir of shews and ceremonies exhibited at Christmas, in the reign of Henry VII. in the palace of Westminster, A. 1459, it is said; "This Christmas I saw no disguisings, and but right few plays. But there was an Abbot of Misrule, that made much sport, and did right well his office." Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 239. At Cambridge, this character was called Imperator, or Emperor. One of the Masters of Arts was placed over the juniors every Christmas, for the regulation of their games and diversions during this season of festivity. The Latin comedies and tragedies, as well as shews and dialogues, were to be under his authority and direction. His power continued for twelve days; and it was renewed on Candlemas day.

In the colleges of Oxford they had a temporary officer of the same kind, who was called Princes Natali- tian, Christmas Prince, or Lord of Misrule.

It seems uncertain whether our ancestors borrowed their Abbot of Unreason immediately from the English, or from the French. For the latter also had their Abbé de Lisse, or Abbot of Joy, Abbas Laetitiae—Du Cange. V. Warton's Hist. E. Poet. ii. 378, 381.

Polydore Virgil says, that so early as the year 1170, it was the custom of the English nation to celebrate their Christmas with plays, masques, and the most magnificent spectacles; together with games at dice and dancing. This practice, he adds, was not conformable to the usage of most other nations, who permitted these diversions, not at Christmas, but a few days before Lent, at the time of Shrove-tide. Hist. Angl. lib. xii. fol. 211. ap. Warton, iii. 307. The same writer observes, that the Christmas Prince, or Lord of Misrule, is almost peculiar to the English. "The Christmessar lollis," he adds, "that be commonly made at the nativity of the Lord, to whom all the household and familie, with the master himself, must be obedient, began of the equalitie, that the servants had with their masters, during the tymne of the said feastes." V. Pol. Virg. de Rem. Inventor. Translat. B. 5. ch. 2.

But notwithstanding the testimony of this respectable writer, these revels seemed to have prevailed as
early in France. For we learn from Beletus, who flourished in the Church of Amiens, A. 1182, that "The Feast of Fools" was observed in his time; and that, during this season, there were some churches, in which it was customary for even the Bishops and Archbishops to engage in sports, in the monasteries, with their underlings, and demanse themselves so far as to play at the balls. De Divin. Offic., cap. 190. The letters of Peter of Capua, Cardinal Legate in France, A. 1189, are still extant; in which he commands Odo, Bishop of Paris, and all the clergy of his church, utterly to abolish the Feast of Fools, which prevailed in the church of Paris, and as in other churches.

The Abbot of Unreason or Mislure, and the Boy Bishop, so well known both in England and in France, although different characters, were elected in the same manner, and for the same ludicrous purposes. We have seen that, in a later period, an election of this kind took place at an university. But the custom had been immediately borrowed from the Cathedrals and Monasteries. For, in these, the younger clergy (clerici culli) amused themselves in this manner. So strong was the attachment to this kind of diversion that they, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Cardinal Legate, already referred to, it still continued in France. For we find it interdicted by the Council of Paris, A. 1212, and afterwards by other councils. Nor need we wonder, that Popes and Councils interspersed their authority, as the most regular and their attendants introduced the very service of the church into their sports, in such a manner as must have directly tended to turn the whole into ridicule.

The procession of the Boy Bishop seems to have been introduced in subserviency to the Festival of the Innocents, appointed in commemoration of the slaughter of the children of Bethlehem. It had been fancied, that a procession, in which boys (those belonging to the choir) were the principal actors, would be a lively representation of the unsavory character of those who had fallen victims to the cruel jealousy of Herod. It would appear, that, in the introduction of this rite, nothing was meant that might have an irreligious or immoral tendency; if so much may be said in favour of a practice, which, while it admitted children to the performance of the offices of the church, not only tended to bring these into contempt, but necessarily made way for the grossest abuses.

"The Episcopis Choristorum," says Gregorie, "was chose by his fellow-children upon St. Nicholas daie. Upon that day only rather than another, because it is singularly noted of this Bishop (as St. Paul said of his Timothie) that he had known the scriptures of a child, and led a life sanctissime ab ipso incunable incoutum." The reason is yet more properly and expressly set down in the English Festival.—"We rode while he lay in his cradle, he fasted Wednesday and Friday: these days he would soke but ones of the day, and ther wyth held him plesed, thus he lyved all his lyf in vertues with this childes name. And therefo chirldren do hym worship before all other saints," &c. Lib. Festivals, fol. 55.

"From this daie till Innocents daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the Episcopus Puorum was to bear the name, and hold up the state of a Bishop, answerable inhabited with a chaple, or pastoral staff in his hand, and a mitter upon his head, and such an one too som had, as was—(saith one)—verie much richer then those of Bishops indeed." "The rest of his fellows from the same time beeing, were to take up them their kind, conceited, belonging to their Bishop (or els as if it were) canonical obedience. And look what service the verie Bishop himself with his Dean and Prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the Mass excepted, the verie same was done by the Chorister Bishop, and his Canons upon the eve and the hollidae." Episcopus Puorum, p. 115, 116.

It is said that he also received rents, duties, &c., in the time of his office; that he held a kind of visitation; and that, if he died during the continuance of his dignity, "his exequiae were solemnized with an ostentous pome and glorious ceremony." Ibid.

 Those who wish to have a particular account of the ritual observed on this occasion, will find it in the work cited above. It is now time to return to the consideration of the Feast of Fools; which, however nearly it resembled the ceremony of the Boy Bishop, and although confounded with it by the Council of Basil, was, as Gregorie has remarked (p. 119, 120), a different institution.

This festivity was called the Liberty of December, as being observed towards the close of that month. Beletus, formerly mentioned, as well as Polyclore Virgil, traces it back to the time of heathenism. "This liberty," he says, "is called that of December, because it was in former times customary among the heathen, that in this month both male and female bond-servants, as well as shepherds, who had a kind of liberty granted to them, and enjoyed a sort of equality with their masters, being admitted to the same festivities, after the harvest was gathered in." Some of the customs observed at this time plainly declare a heathen origin. From the decrees of the Council of Rome, A. 1445, we learn that in them, the ceremony, called Intr Festerum, the actors appeared terrae faciebus, with masks; and this is assigned as one reason of their being prohibited. We shall have occasion to attend more particularly to this custom, under the article Gytsar, q. v.

"It has been seen that the Act of Parliament makes mention of "women or uthers singayd," so as to "make perturbation to the Quenis legis." This seems more immediately connected with the character of the Quenis of May. It is probable, however, that a custom of this kind had been attached to the festivities of the mock abbot. For the Theological Faculty of Paris, in a circular letter sent to the Bishops of France, A. 1444, complained that the priests and clergy themselves, having created a Bishop, Archibishop, or Pope of Fools, during the continuance of his office, "went about masked, with monstrous aspects, or disguised in the appearance of women, lions, or of players, danced, and in their dancing sung indencyt songes," in choro cantilenas inhonestas cantabant. This was not all. "They eat fat viands near the horns of the altar, hard by the person celebrating Mass; they played at dice, (taxilorum), in the same place; they incensed with stinking smoke from the leather of old soles; they run and danced through the whole church," &c. Du Cange, vo. Kalendaris, p. 1606.

Thus, although the grounds on which our Parliament proceeded in passing this act are not particularly pointed out, we may conclude from analogy, that the abuses which had prevailed in our own country in the celebration of these sports, had been such as to merit the attention of the legislature. The following account is given of the election of a Lord of Misrule, among the vulgar in England; and of the abuses committed on this occasion.

"First of all, the wild heads of the parish, flocking together, chose the next ground captain of mischiefe, whom they innowle with the title of Lord of Misrule; and him they crown with great solemnity, and adopt for their king. This king annoynted chooses forth twenty, fourty, threecore, or an hundred, like to himself, to waste them day, and aabes. To these he did bestow the name of Prebends, jocuding to their Bishop (or els as if it were) canonical obedience. And look what service the verie Bishop himself with his Dean and Prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the Mass excepted, the verie same was done by the Chorister Bishop, and his Canons upon the eve and the hollidae."
ringes, precious stones and other jewels. This done, they tie about their legge twentie or fourtie bolles, with rich handkerchiefes in their handes, and sometimes laide acrosse over their shoulders and neckes. Thus all things set in order, then have they their hobby horses, their dragonis, and other anticke, together with their baudie pipers, and thundring drummers, to strike the devils daunce with all. Then march this heathen company towards the church, thay pipers piping, their drummers thundring, their bolles juggling, their handkerchiefes flattering about their heads like madde men, their hobbie horses and other monsters skirmishing amongst the throng; and in this sorte they go to the church though the minister be at prayer or preaching, daunceing and singing with such a confused noise that no man can hear his owne voyce; and thus these terrestrial furies spend the sabbath day. Then they have certaine papers, wherein is painted some babelerie or other of imaginerie works, and these they call my Lord of Mierane's badges or cognizances. These they give to every one that will give them money to maintain them in this their heathenish devilrie; and who will not show himselfe buxome to them and give them money, they shall be mocked and floated shamefully; yea, and many times carried upon a cowlstaff, and dived over heads and ears in water, or otherwise most horribly abused." Stubs, Anatomie of Abuses, 1595. V. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 161—163.

A B C, an alphabetical arrangement of duties payable to government on goods imported or exported.

"Reserveand alvyis to his maiestie the grist custumes of all guidis aswell inbrocht as carth furth;—quhilk custome sable tane of the sallis guidis conforms to the particular A B C set down anent the sallis custumes be the lordis auditouris of his hienes chekker." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, iv. 162.

ABE, s. Dimin. of Ebenezer, pron. q. Ebé. Roxb.

ABEE. To let abee, to let alone, to bear with, not to meddle with, S.

"Had't your tongue, mither, and let that a ber, For his sild and ray sild can never agree, They'll never agree, and that will be seen; For he is fairscore, and I'm but fifteen." Kelton's S. Songs, i. 176, 177.

"O. E. abyr, Chaucer Speght," Col. Lynclyst. This word, however, is not in Speght's Gl.; nor have I observed that it is used by Chaucer in any similar sense. Let a bee is merely a corr. of E. let be, used precisely in the same manner.

ABEE. V. Let abee.

ABEE, used in the same sense as be.

To Let Abee, to let alone, S. V. To Let Be.

Let-abee, used as a noun, in the sense of forbearance, or conivance. Let-abee for let-abee, one act of forbearance meeting another, mutual forbearance. There maun be let-abee for let-abee, there must be a kind of composition in the exercise of mutual forbearance, S.

"Miss Brenda is right," said Claud Halcro; "I am for let-a-be for let-a-be, as the boys say; and never fash about a warrant of liberation." The Pirate, ill. 227.

V. Bains' Bargain, and Boyanes.

LET ABE, far less, not to mention.

"He couldna sit, let abe stand," S.

ABEECH, ABEIGH, adv. Allof. "at a shy distance," chiefly used in the West of S. Stand abeigh, keep aloof.

When than an' were young and skeigh,
An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh,
How than wad prance, an' screech, an' skeigh.
An' tak the road!
Town's bodis ran, an' stood abeigh.
An' caust the mad.
Burns, i. 112. V. Skeech.

This may be viewed as a corr. of abak; unless we should suppose, from the form of the word, that it is more immediately allied to Aleth, bakh, Germ. bach, the back. Isl. a bat, however, is used in a sense pretty much allied, as corresponding to abroad, afeld.

Heimes skald hest feits, enn hund a ba. The horse must be fastened at home, the dog afield; foris, vel rure, Havanmaal. G. Andir. p. 40.

The oldest example I have met with of the use of this word is in an allegorical song composed in the reign of Queen Anne.

"Where'er her tail play'd whisk,
Or when her look grew skeigh,
It's then the wise abe man
Was blythe to stand abeigh.
Auld Gray Mare, Jacobite Relics, i. 69.

An' now the glasun comin on
The lasses turned skeigh, man;
They bid themselfs among the corn,
To keep the lads abeigh, man.
Davidson's Seasons, i. 90.

A remark has been made on the etymology here given, that certainly has a just claim to the reader's attention.

"It is rather singular that, at the word Abieigh, the common English expression of 'standing at bay' should not have occurred either to Mr. Boucher or Dr. Jameson. The English phrase is fully exemplified by Johnson, and derived from the French abois, which, as it seems to have been originally a hunting term, and our terms of the chase are chiefly borrowed from the French, is probably right. If so, the Scottish abeigh is only a corruption of the English at bay." British Critic, April 1806, p. 401.

This, doubtless, points to the true origin of the term. I do not suppose, however, that abeigh is corr. from v. at bey, but that, like many other terms in our language, it had been originally borrowed from the Fr. The Fr. word appears in a variety of forms, not merely abois and abois, but abai, abay, abais, abbay, and abê, all denoting the barking of a dog. Ours most nearly approaches to the Fr. phrase, Tenir en abois, faire languir, Roquestir; Tenir en abbay, to hold at bay, Cotgr.

ABEFOIR, adv. Formerly, before.

"All and sintrie the landis, teyd-and-shawes, and vtheris abone speecet,.—quhilkis weir abeie wyte, creit, and incorporat in ane ball and frie temndrrie, callit the temndrrie of Dunfilding." Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 457.

This term frequently occurs in the same sense, MSS. Aberl. Reg.; also in Pitiscottic, Edit. 1814; as in p. 29, a befoir.

ABEIS, ABIES, prep. In comparison with, in Fife. "This is black abeis that;—
"London is a big town abies Edinburgh." Beis, in Loth.

This may be a corr. of allbeit. In this case the resolution would be, "Albeit the one be black, the other is more so;" — "Albeit Edinburgh be large, London surpasses it." But I hesitate as to this etymology. V. Beis, prep. and allbeis.

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

"Als sone as the Saxons had conquest Britane on this manner, they visit the curtis ritis of Paganis, aberand fra the Cristin faith, & makand odooracion to ydolis, as they were institute in their first errooris." Belland, Cron. B. viii. c. 10.

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

The sad sileu that he did sched. 

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 79.

ABIDDIN, part. pa. Waited for.

"S. Augustine vyrttis, hon that Pelagius the haeretike was condemnit in the Concile of Palaeestina be syndrie bishops, but at the last quhen he was condemnit be Innocentius bishop of Rome, he says that no farder judgement sucht to be abidit.

Nicol Burns, F. 111, a.

To ABY, v. a. To suffer for.

O wretchit man! O full of ignorance!
All thy pleasure thou sail right deir aby.

Henryson, Banatayne Poems, p. 135.

Lord Hailes renders it bany. But, although I see no other origin than A.-S. bag-yan, emere, the K. verb does not explain it, unless it be used in a highly metaphorical sense. It is certainly the same word which occurs in Chaucer, under the different forms of abeye, abeye, abie, rendered by Tywhitt as above.

For if thou do, then shalt it dear aby.

Chyn. Yeman's Prod. v. 16012.

Gower uses abeye.

But I was slowe, and for no thynge
Me lyse not to love abeye
And that I nowe full sore abeye.

Conf. Am. F. 70. b.

It occurs in an other work.

So it may betide, the saile dere abie
My that thil hale, my men in prison lie.

R. Brunson, p. 159.

i. e. mine, my property.

It seems to be used nearly in the sense of Lat. luvo.

In one place where Virgil uses pende, Douglas translates it aby.

O ye wretchit peple! gan he cry,
With cruell pane full dere ye sail aby
This wilful rage, and with thy blade expres
The wrangis of sic serelie redres.

Virgil, 228, 41.

Palsgrave expl. the term in this manner: "I abye; I forethynke, or am punished for a thynge." B. iii. F. 156. b.

ABIL, adj. Able.

He wes in his yhowthole
A fare, swete, pleasant chyld;
At al poynt formyd in fassoun;
Abil; of gad conditowne.

Wyntown, vii. 6. 344.

Johnson derives this from Fr. habile, Lat. habilitis. But there are various terms to which it may more properly be traced; C. B. abil, Belg. abel, id. Mr. Macpherson has mentioned Isl. and Su.-G. of.

strength. To this may be added Isl. bell-a, Sn.-G. bekk-a, posses, valere; batel, potentia. Mr. Chalmers in his Gl. refers to A.-S. abel, whence, he says, E. able. But there is no A.-S. adj. of this signification. The s. abil indeed signifies strength, also craft, wisdom.

ABIL, adj. Perhaps. V. ABLE.

ABYLL, adj. Liable, apt.

"This woman knowing hir hous mony dayis afore abyll to be segit, send to Kyng Edward, and desir resoun." Bellox, Cron. B. xv. c. 9. Perhaps from Fr. habile, fit, apt.

ABILYEMENTIS, ABILYEMENTIS, s. pl. 1. Dress.

Sir Thomas Ureghart approaches very near to the ancient form of the word.

"In these so hauing scarfes, clothes, and abiliments so rich, think not that either one or oither of either sex did waste any time at all; for the masters of the wardrobe had all their rims and apparel so ready for every morning, and the chamber-ladies so well skilled, that in a trice they would be dressed, and compleatly in their clothes from head to foot." Rabelais, B. i. p. 247.


"That certain lordis—ger mak or get schippis, loucis, & vther gret pynk botis, witht nettis, & al abiliments ganinng tharfor for fishinge." Acts 11. 1417, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

—"Artylearis & paludir, with vthir abiliments of weire, &c. Ibid. 1473, p. 126.

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

Thay tyrit God with tyffilla tune rentalis.
And daishit him with [vther] daylie dargis,
With owkth Ablit, to augment their rensais,
Mantaal mort-muunilings, mixt with manye lds.

Scott, Banatayne Poems, p. 197.

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


Up the kirk yard he fast did jee,
I wast he was na hooly;
An' a' the ablachs glower'd to see
A bonny kind o' tylie
Atweish them twa.

Christmas Da'ing, Ed. 1806.

The author altered this to kenjyra (V. Ed. 1809); which has a very different signification.

2. The remains of any animal that has become the prey of a dog, fox, polecate, &c. Aberil.

3. A particle, a fragment; used in a general sense, Meairis.

This might be supposed to resemble Isl. afag, any thing superfluous, Dan. afgad, left.

ABLE, ABLIS, ABLINS, adv. Perhaps, peril-venture.

But that they hes ane conscience large,
And thinkis they have na mair ado.
But only preching to luke to
And that but perfutoris,
Anis in four oukis, and able ma,
Perrincheth thretene or thal een thair,
God witt as well as flock will fair.

The man may able shyn a stoot,
That cannot count his kinsm.

Ablins is still used, S.

To lat you gae, gin she speared, what'll ye give me,
I've abins said, that I sail tak yin with me.

But spare to speak, and spare to sped
She'll abins listen to my vow:
Should she refuse, I'll lay my dead
To her twa cne see bonne blue.

Burns, iv. 299.

A. Bor. Yeable-sea, according to Ray, from A.-S. Geable potens, (a word I cannot find in any lexicon.)
Proynode Yeable-sea somat ad verbum Potest ita se habere.

* ABLE, adj. 1. Fit, proper.

"Alsua in consideration that his kienes consigne and consouale forsaids is oy and aparead air to vm-
quhili James eril of Mortoun his gudshir, and thairby maist able to succede to him, his landis, honouris and
dignities, His maestie thairfuir is maist willing that he break the sanyin, " &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed.
1814, p. 262.

Able is here used as synon. with HABIL, q. v.

2. Liable, in danger of.

"The said Johnne (Achesonn)—is able to decay, and his landis will be compris. And our said souerane
lord, &c. having pietie of the said Johnne, quha is able to wraik," i. e. liable to ruin, "for na deid nor occasion

"Finding your self able to drowne, ye wald pres agane to the boit." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 159.

"Woulde ye knowe if a judgement be comming on a creature, I will tell you; if I finde the knae sleeping
and snorting in martur, adulterie and wicked-
ness, I will say, Thou art able to get a black wak-

ABLEEZE, adv. In a blaze, S.

"The very bushes on the ither side were ableeze with the flashes of the Whig guns." Bride of Lammermoor,
il. 247.

ABLINS, adv. V. ABLE.

A-BOIL, adv. To come a-boil, to begin to boil, S.

"This without any other preparation, is put into a pot on the fire, and by the time it comes a-boil, is trans-
formed into a coagulation, or jelly, of a considerable

A-BOOT, adv. To boot, the odds paid in a bargain or exchange, Roxb.

ABORDAGE, s. Apparently, the act of
boarding a ship.

"The master farther gettis of the ship takin be him and the companie, the best cahill and anchor for his

Fr. abord-e, to board.

ABOUT-SPEICH, s. Circumlocation.

Rycht so by about-speich often tyne
And semblable words we compyle our ryme.

Deug. Virg. 10. 1. 12.

ABOWYN, ABONE, ABOV, prep. 1. Above,
as signifying higher in place; aboon, S. Gl.
Yorks. Westmorel.

ABOWYN the tounye, apon the southpart sid,
Thar Wallace wald and gud Lonny abid.

Wallace, viii. 746. MS.

Obowen is used in this sense in O. E.

Bot in the yere after, obowen Grimabhy
Eft thei gan aryue thorgne some prieuely,
Thorgn fals Edrick, that tham thilker hastred.

R. Browne, p. 42.

He also writes abowen and abowen, p. 82.

2. Superior to, S.

Se quhat he dois, that swe fowly
Flys thus for his cowardy;
Bath him and his wenusbyt he,
And gerris his fayis abowyne be.

Barbour, lx. 94. MS.

Sa knychtylk apon atht sid,
Giffand and takand rotvis rold,
That Pryme was passeyt, or men mycht se,
Qha mas at thar above mycht be.

Barbour, xv. 50. MS.

i. e. who they were that had most the superiority
there.

What part soonest above should be.

Edit. 1620, p. 277.

A.-S. Abusfan, id. Junius thinks that A.-S. butfan is
from be ufann, which he derives from yfer, super, as
binnen is from be innan. Alem. uf, id. would have
been a more natural etymology for the word.

Su.-G. an is a particle added to words, which often
denotes motion towards a place. V. Ow.

3. Over.

"Tullus rang xxxii yeirs in grée gloro above the Romanis." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 57.

ABRAIDIT, part. adj. A term applied by
carpenters to the surface of a ragstone, used
for sharpening their tools, when it has become
too smooth for the purpose, Roxb.

O. Fr. abradant, wearing away; Lat. abras-cr, to
scrape or shave off.

To ABREDE, v. a. To publish, to spread
abroad, Gl. Sibb. A.-S. abraed-an, propalare.

To ABREDE, v. n. To start, to fly to a side.

And there I found the Diomed
Receivt had that lady brycht of heve,
Trollus nere out of his witte abrade.

Henrywod's Text. Cretedest, Chron. S. P. i. 158.

Chaucer abraide, id. [Is. Breide, to spread.] V.
Brade, v. 1.


ABREID, adv. Abroad, at large.

The story of Achilles stout
With gold was browntlet their abred.


This may be derived from A.-S. abraed-an, extendere.
The old. however affords a far more natural derivation.
In this language, braut signifies road, way; which G.
Andr, derives from brift, frango, because in making a
road, it was necessary to break down woods and remove
other obstacles. A braut, or brouts, corresponds to E.
abroad. Thus At ganya a braut, fara a brault, ride
brut, abire, discard. Exiles were anciently designed
brautor-ganngumnena, q. men who went abroad. Dan.
bote, bort. The vulgar S. phrase is similar. Of
one who flies for debt, or to escape justice, it is said, "He has take the rood," or "gall."

"The prophecy got abroad in the country, that whenever Mistick's grave was found out, the estate of Knock-winnock should be lost and won." Antiquary, ii. 245.  
**Abraid** is still used in this sense in Strt. For.

2. Asunder; as, among children at play, "Hand your legs abroad till I creep through," Roxb.  
Hence the phrase, Pa'n abroad, fallen down asunder, ibid.  
A.-S. abroad au dilatate, aavreadde extendeatbat.

**ABSOLVITIOR, ABSOLVITUR, ABSOLVITUR, s.** A forensic term, used in two different ways. 1. **Absolvituir ab instante.** "One is said to be absolved from the instance, when there is some defect or informality in the proceedings; for thereby that instance is ended until new citation." Spottiswoode's Law Dict. MS.

2. **Absolvituir from the claim.** "When a person is freed by sentence of a judge from any debt or demand, he is said to have obtained absolvituir from the pursuer's claim." Ibid.

"Declaris the hail lawfull remisses of reduction before speecelte relevant,—except in the speciall heidis thairof abone written quhairfre absolvituir is gaven." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1516, p. 130.

Haddo—for his safety and protection paid also to the earl 5000 merks,—by whose means he had got an absolvituir, as was alleged, from these claims, long before, in presence of a full committee." Spalding, t. 304.

Evidently from the use of the 3d pers. sing. of the Lat. verb in this deed—"Absolvituir.

**ABSTACLE, s.** Obstacle.

"Att this tyrne, some of the Kingis servantis that came out with him, maid obstacle and deletat." Pitseottie's Cron. p. 20.

**ABSTINENCE, s.** A truce, cessation of arms.

"It was the 27 of September, some days before the expiring of the Abstinence, that the Nolemen did most (as was appointed) to consult upon the means of a perfect peace," Spottwood's Hist. p. 263.


**ABSTRACTLY, adj.** Cross-tempered, Ayrs.

Perhaps a misnomer of obstreperous, like vulgar E. obstropolous.

**AB-THANE, ABTHANE. V. THANE.**

**ABUFIN, prep.** Above.


This nearly resembles the A.-S. form of the prep. abun. V. Abowyne.

**ABULYEIT, ABULYIED, ABILYEIT, part. pa.** 1. Drest, apparelled.  
With the blessand torche of day,  
Abulyeit in his lenand fresche array,  
Furth of his palice rialt ischit Phelone.  
**Doug. Virgil,** 390, 39.

2. Equipped for the field.

"And they that ar neir hand the Bordowris ar ordanit to hauze guile hounshaldis and weill abulyeit men, as effiectis," Acts Ja. II. 1435, c. 01. Edit. 1506.  
abulyied, Skene, c. 56.  
Fr. Habiller, to clothe.

**ABULEMENT, s.** Dress, habit, S.

"He despited his company, and took purpose to humble himself, and come in a vile abullement to the King, and ask pardon for the high offence that he had committed." Pitseottie, p. 45.

It is most commonly used in the plural number, and signifies dress in general.

"Thay said faderis war genyn to imitation of Crist in poucrets;—nocht arraying thayn with gold, slyuer, nor precious abunyements." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 11.  
Vestesque precioso, Boeth. V. also Quon. Attach. c. 21.

Although this is plainly from Fr. habillum, Skinner inclines to view it as corruped from abellishments, and connected with embellish.

To **ABUSE, v. a.** To disuse, to give up the practice of any thing.

"At [That] the futbal and golf be abort in tym cumnyng, & the battis maid up, & schutting usit after the tenor of the act of parlayment." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100.  
**Abusit** is substituted for the phrase "not to be usit" in the act referred to, Ja. II. A. 1457, c. 71. Ed. 1566.  
"Nocht usyt," Ed. 1814, p. 48. V. Vyssis.

L. B. abuti, non uti. V. Du Cange.

**ABUSION, ABUSION. s.** 1. Abuse. Fr. Abusion.

"Herefore eure souerane lord, willing—to seclude and put away all sic abusionis, swill visis, & extorisions put on his peple—has, be antorite of this parliment, ordinate to se sessit and left the taking of the saidis Cawpis in all tyme tocum." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

2. Deceit, imposition practised on another.

"The mighty God, seeing the abusion of the King, turned the matter so that he was taken and soon after shamefully justified." Pitseottie's Hist. Edin. 1768, p. 257.

His preistes numbrit absolutionis,  
And many other false abusionis,  
The Palp has done inuent.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 189.

**AC, Ec, conj.** But, and.

Tristrem, for soth to say,  
Y wold the litel gode;  
An Y the wyned never day;—  
As thel ich wents to dye,  
Thine erand Y schal say.  
Sir Tristrem, p. 119; 120.

Barbour uses ec for and, or also.

The gud King, upon this maner,  
Conceid him that war him ner;  
And maid thaim ganym ec solace.

The Brusics, iii. 465, MS.

R. Unloc. uses ac in the same manner.
ACCEDENS, s. A term used in reference to rent in money.

—"Of the first accedens that cumis in the Den [Dean] of gildis handis." Aberd. Reg. V. xvi. p. 525. MS.

L. B. Accedentia is expl. as equivalent to exercata, or E. echriste ; Du Cange. I hesitate, however, whether it should not be traced to Lat. accedere, to come to, as denoting the first sum that the Dean should get into his hands. Thus the phrase is pleonastic.

ACCEDENT, s. An accession, or casualty.

"About this time the earl of Stirling departed this life at London, who for all his court and accedents left no great estate nor means free behind him." Spalding, i. 217. V. ACCEDENS.

To ACCLAME, v. a. To lay claim to, to demand as one's right.

"That quha that persesse not within the said space, thyair, their airis, exeoutoris, or assignais, sall never be hard to persew the same—notwithstanding quhat-summeuer jurisdiction, privileges, lawis or constitutions, quhilkis the saidis persounis, or any of thame had, hes, or may pretend, or acclame, as grantit be our said souerane Lady," &c. Acts Mary 1563. Ed. 1814, p. 557.

"The Commissioner's G.—protested that the said act—is contraire to the perpetuall custome, and never acclamed befor." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 282.

Acclamig, claimed, occurs frequently in Aberd. Reg. MS.

L. B. acclam-are, idem quod Olamare, vendicare, ascerere. Acclamer quelque chose. Acclamavit ipsa jure hereditario has supradiest terras. Sim. Dumelm. V. Du Cange.

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

The term is used by that miserable writer, Scot of Satchell, when describing the relics of the celebrated Michael Scot.

His writing pen did seem to me to be
Of harder metal, like steel, or accomic. Hist. Name of Scot, p. 31.

ACCOMIE PEN, s. A metallic pencil employed for writing on tablets, S.

ACCOUNT, s. A metallic pencil employed for writing on tablets, S.

ACCORD, v. n. As accords, an elliptical phrase, commonly used in our legal decrees, sometimes fully expressed thus, as accords of late, i.e. as is agreeable, or conformable to law.

This in some respect corresponds with the phrase as effects. But the latter has a more extended signification, being used to denote any thing proportionable, convenient, fitting, becoming, &c. as well as conformity. As effects of law never occurs, although as accords is frequently used in this form in decrees and judicial proceedings.

* ACCOUNT, s. To lay one's account with, to assure one's self of, to make up one's mind to anything, S. This, according to Dr. Boattie, is a Scoticism.

"I counsel you to lay your account with suffering." Walker's Peden, p. 56.

ACE, s. 1. The smallest division of any thing, Orkn.

2. A single particle, ibid.

Isl. das, unitas in tesserae seu talis; monas; G. Andr., Verel., Halderson.

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

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

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

"They let it acherspyre, and shuts out all the thirst and substance at both the ends, quhoer it would come at one end onely." Chalmers' Air, ch. 26.

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

Skinner supposes that the word is compounded of A.-S. acceor, corn, and E. spire, a sharp point. As A.-S. acehir signifies an ear of corn, (spica, Lyc), the word may have been formed from this, or Su. G. aaker corn, and spira, which denotes the projection of any thing that is long and slender. Douglas uses echers for ears of corn. In the Lyfe of St. Werburge, spyre occurs in the sense of twig or branch. Warton's Hist. P. II. 183. Ackerprit, a potatoe with roots at both ends; Lancash. Gl. A. Bor. V. Euen.

Dr. Johns quotes Mortimer, as using accropire in the same sense with the S. word; also accopire as a participle. This he derives from Gr. ακροποις, sumunus, the highest, and στεφα, spira. But στεφα denotes a roundel or circle, a coil of ropes, &c. and does not, like Gr. spira, refer to a sharp point. Accropire seems to have been lately imported into the E. language. It was unknown to Minshew, although mentioned in Kersey's edition of Phillips.

It may be added that O. E. spyer signifies to shoot out in an ear, as a blade of corn. "I spyer, as corne dothe when it begynmeth to waxe ripe, &c. spire. This wheate spyereth fayre, God saue it." Palegr. B. iii. F. 369, a.
ACHERSPYRE, s. The germination of malt at that end of the grain from which the stalk grows, S. V. the v.

ACHIL, adj. Noble. V. ATHIL.

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

ACKADENT, s. Expl. “A spirituous liquor resembling rum,” Ayr.; apparently the corr. of some foreign designation beginning with Agua.

ACKER-DALE, adj. Divided into single acres, or small portions.

“He—orders his affairs in Gillmertoune, from which lands he reaped as much benefti—as he did from any other of his baronies,—being all of it in acker-dale land (except the Drum and Gutteris, duely payed), because of the neer neighbourhead of the towns of Edinburgh.” Memorie of the Somervills, i. 168.

A.-S. aceer, an acre, and doel-an, to divide. V. FREETH, v. sense 3.

ACLITE, ACKLYTE, adv. Awry, to one side, Roxb.; synon. Agee, S.

Isl. hit signifies devixitas, and A.-S. hitke jagum montis. But perhaps the word is merely a corruption, q. a-gleyd, V. GLEYD, oblique.

ACORNIE, s. Apparently, a drinking vessel with ears or handles; perhaps the same with Quaich.

“Item, a silver cup, with silver acornie and horn spoons and trenchers.” Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 80.

Fr. acorné, horned, having horns.

ACQUAINT, part. adj. Acquainted, pronounced as if acquet, S. acquant, S. B.

It occurs in the metrical version of the Psalms used in S.

Thou also most entirely art
To acquant with all my ways. Psa. cxxxix. 3.

“He is wed acquent wil a the smugglers, thieves, and banditti about Edinburgh.” Heart M. Loth. ii. 77.

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

2. Cross, perverse, S.

Dido agracuit sy, quidil he his tale tald
Wyth acquart luke gan toward him behald,
Rollyng renquiltie his one now here now thare,
Wyth sydil vastnshill waunderand over al quhare:
And all eragit thir words gan furth brade.


The word here used by Virgil is aверус. Aquerit is still used in this sense, S. as is awkward in E., and has been derived from A.-S. acwert, aверус, perversus.

ACQUATE, pret. Acquitted.

“—Doe find and declar, that the said noble Eric Alexander Eric of Levin—worthily acquate himself of the great place and trust was putt vpon him to be generall of their armies,” Acts Cha. i. Ed. 1814, V. 517.

To ACQUEIS, v. a. To acquire.

No swaging his raging
Micht mitigate or mei:
She badness and madness,
Throw kind, he did acquies.

Dervis’s Pilgr. Watson’s Coll. ii. 19.

Formed from Fr. acquis, acquire, part. Lat. acquisitum, acquired.

To ACQUIT, v. a. 1. To quiet, to bring to a state of tranquillity.

“Because thair hes bene greit abusione of justice in the north partis,—the peippil ar almasite gene wilde,—it is therefore statut—for the acquitting of the pill be justice that thair be in tyrne to cum Justicis and scheriffs deput in thai partis,” &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 219.

2. To secure.


L. B. acquiet-are, quietum se acquiram reddere, from quietas. Fr. acquiter une terre, “to quiet a peace of land, to rid it from suits, trouble, and controversie, by recovering, or delivering it from such as usurped it; to cloere the title thereof.” Cotgr.

To ACQUITE, v. a. This has been understood as signifying to revenge. But it is very doubtful.

“He exhortit his men to hauie curage, set asyld al dreddor (gif thay had ony) remembering the gret spreit and manheid of thair elderis, that thay may acquite thair deith; and thocht thay faucht with vnforintrr chance of battal, that thay be nocht vrenrmongt of thair enymes.” Bellend. Cron. B. 6, p. 13.

Ingentesque spiritus suis vitae virtutis recordari resumenter: canaerentque ne, si forstian adversante Marte moriendum foret, indiui occurrencem. Doeth.

It is not the death of ancestors that was to be avenge,
But their own death, if they should fall in battle.

ACRE, s. “An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance.” Cowl’s Law Dict.

In the Annals of Barton, A. 1237, we find a complaint, that in the diocese of Carlisle, even the abbots and priors, when challenged by any belonging to the kingdom of Scotland, were wont Acrum committere inter fores utrinque regni.

Cowel conjectures that, “as this judicial sort of duelling was called camp-fight, and the combatants champions, from the open field that was the stage of trial, acer among the Saxons being the same with campus, the borderers on Scotland, who best retained the Saxon dialect, called such Camp-fight, Acre-fight, and sometimes simply Acre.”

It does not appear, however, that there is any affinity between Lat. campius as denoting a plain, and A.-S. camp, certaines, be(l)um. The monkish writers might indeed think that they were originally the same, and thus substitute Acrum, denoting a plain or level field, for camp, as if the latter had been originally synonymous.

I have met with no other proof of this use of the term. It corresponds in so far, however, with that of Isl. and Sk.-G. hölm, which literally signifies a river-island; but, as being the place generally chosen for
single combat, was hence used to denote the place of combat: Campus, in circulum baculis inclusus, quem sibi desribebant in certamen singulare descensuri, forte exinde, quod in more positum erat veteribus, in autus ejusmodi duellis eligeret, ut ignavo omnis elabenti via praecedcretur. Ilaro, vo. Holme. Hence holmange, designation ad certamen.

ACRE-BRAID, s. The breadth of an acre, S. A. Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 104.

ACRER, s. A very small proprietor, S. A. "£54,697: 7: 3 belongs to lesser commoners, including those small proprietors known by the provincial name of ACRERs [L. acer,] portioners, and feuars." Agr. Surv. Rossb. p. 15.

To ACRER, ACCRESE, v. n. 1. To increase, to gather strength. Ay the tempest did acres, And na was likin to grow les But rather to be mair. Burel's Pltg. Watson's Coll. ii. 31. Fr. Accrois-tre, id. accroist, increase. Lat. accresceor.

2. This term is still used in our law, as expressing that one species of right or claim flows from, and naturally falls to be added to, its principal.

"ACCRESE—denotes the accession of one part to the property of another part; as, when a person disposes the property of any subject, whatever right afterwards befalls to him or his heirs, ACCRESECE to the purchaser, as if it had been in his person when he dispossessed." Spottiswoode's Law Dict. MS.

To ACT, Ack, v. a. To require by judicial authority; nearly the same with E. enact, with this difference, that there is a transition from the deed to the person whom it regards; an old forensic term, S.


"That Thomas Kenedy of Bargenye be actit to content & pay to the saidis William & Marianne the somme of twentli li for certane merchandies & lent siluer auct to the said vmquhile Schir Patrick the said Thomas," Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 221.


ACTENTIKLY, ade. Authentically.

—"The first gift—was be vmquhile our soun- rane lort—in the tendir and monage of the said vmquhile our sounrane lord, and was tharefur reekvit; and na new gift, confirmacion, nor infestment ac tenentikly gevin agane sene the said renuecacion." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 31.

ACTION SERMON, the designation commonly given in S. to the sermon which precedes the celebration of the ordinance of the Supper.

This has been generally viewed as referring to the action of symbolically eating the body and blood of the Saviour. By some, however, it has been supposed that it may have been borrowed from the Fr. phrase for thanksgiving, Action de grace, or the hanging day in S. is commonly called the Thanksgiving Day.

ACTIOUN, a. Affairs, business, interest.

"Yit sa far as pertenis to our actionun, consider that our enzymes are to fecht agan us, quhame we nemt offendit with injuries." Bellend. Cron. B. 6. c. 17. Quod ad rem nostram maxime attinet. Booth.

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

Our historian Lesly describes it as made of leather. Lorica hamis ferreis conserta muniberant, hanc tunicam coriaeas non minus firmam quam elegantiam (nostri Acton dicent) superinduerunt. De Orig. Mer. et gest. Scot. Lib. i. p. 53. According to Caseneuve, the aquetoun was anciently a doublet stuffed with cotton, well pressed and quilted, which military men wore under their coats of mail; and, in latter times under their cuirasses, for more effectually resisting the strike of a sword or lance. Grose says that it was composed of many folds of linen, stuffed with cotton, wool, or hair quilted, and commonly covered with leather made of back or doe skin." Milit. Antiq. ii. 243.

"It is statute, that induring the time of war, that ilk laik landed man haueand ten pundis in gudes and geir, sall hane for his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, one sufficient ACTON, one basnet, and one glace of plate, with one speare and sword. Quha hees not ane ACTON and basnet; he sall hane one gule habirgeon, and one gude hr Jak for his bodie; and ano hkn knapisikay, and glaces of plate." 1. Stat. Reb. I. ch. 26.

Fr. Hqueton; O. Fr. aquetoun, haeton; Germ. Hoquetze; L. B. Acton, acton. Matthew Paris calls it Alcalto. Caseneuve contends that its proper name is alceto, which he whimsically supposes to be formed of Arab. al and coto cotton; adding, that aquetoun anciently signified cotton, for which he quotes various authorities. Du Cange inclines to derive the term from C. B. actuam, given by Bochorn, as signifying, lorica dupla, duplodes. But the most probable derivation is that of M. Huet, mentioned Dict. de Trev. He views Fr. hoqueton as a diminutive from hogue and hogue, which occur in Menestrelet. Ces grands cleris a ses rouges huyuges. Hogue, he supposes, was used for huche, which denoted a piece of female dress. The word, he adds, is Flemish. Belg. huike is an old kind of cloak, which in former times was worn by women. Most probably, however, the word was not restricted to female dress. For Killian renders huynke toga, pallium; g. d. hoedke, ab hoedem, i. e. a tuendeo, sicut toga a legendo. What favours this etymology from huynke, is that Fr. hoqueton is defined by Cotgr. "a short coat, casocket or jacket without sleeves, and most in fashion among the country people;"—Colobien, sagum, Dict. de Trev. In the XVth century, according to Lobineau, houquet signified cotte d'armes. Thus, huyk denoting a cloak or mantle; its diminutives houquet and hoqueton may have been primarily used to signify the jacket or short coat worn by peasants, and, in a secondary sense, a stuffed jacket for the purpose of defence. The phraseology used by French writers shews that the hoqueton was properly a piece of common dress. For Cotgr. calls "a soldier's casocket, or horseman's coat-armour," hoqueton de guerre.

ACTUAL, adj. An actual minister, sometimes an actual man; a phrase, still used by
the vulgar, to denote one who is ordained to the office of the ministry, as distinguished from one who is merely licensed to preach; S.

"The Bishop hath presented an actual minister, Mr George Henry, fit and qualified for the charge, now being, according to the Act of Parliament, fallen into his hand, jure devoluto." Wodrow’s Hist. i. 181.

Q. in actus; L. B. actus, officiam, ministerium; Du Cange.

I find this term has the sanction of Parliament.

"The deane of the said chaptoire, with samony of thame as sahpplin to be assembled, sail proceed and chase the person qhome his maestie pleased to nomi- nate and recommend to their elections; he always being an actual minister of the kirk, and sail elect none other then one actual minister to be so nominat and recomendit he his maesty and as said is." Acts. J. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 239.

Here we have a coupé Fétire without any disguise.

ADAM’S WINE, a cant phrase for water as a beverage, our first father being supposed to have known nothing more powerful, S.

"Some take a matchkin of porter to their dinner, but I saken my drowth w’ Adam’s wine." Sir A. Wylie, i. 107.

ADDER-BEAD, s. The stone supposed to be formed by adders, Nithsdale.

Ye maun sleeve-button w’i two adder-beads.

Wi’ unchristened fingers maun plait down the breeds. Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 111. V. BEAD.

ADDER-STANE, s. The same with Adder-bead, S.

"The glass amulets or ornaments are, in the Lowlands of Scotland, called Adder-stanes, and by the Welsh Gleini na Drolch, or Drum-glass, which is in Irish Gleine nunn Druidhe, gleine in this language signifying glass, tho’ obsolete now in the Welsh dialect, and preserved only in this Gleini na Drolch.—The two last kinds of monuments of the worship of the Druids, of glass, and of earth bâk’d extremely hard, were ornaments or magical gems, as were also those of chryystal and agat, either perfectly spherical or in the figure of a lentil." Toland’s Hist. of the Druids, Lett. I. p. 16.

"The very same story is told of the Adder-stanes [in the Lowlands of Scotland] which Pliny relates of the Druid’s Egg, without the omission of one single circumstance." Ibid. Notes, p. 273.

ADDETTIT, part. pa. Indebted.

— 1 that was by envy and hallett

Of myne swene peyel with thare Hale assent

Expellit from my sceptre and my ryng,

And was addettiti for my misdoing Unto on cuntre to hane suffered pite. Doug. Virgil, 351, 7.

i.e. I owed it, debemer, Virg. Fr. endebé, id.

*ADDLE, adj. Foul; applied to liquid substances; "an addle dub," a filthy pool, Clydes.

ADE, ADIE, s. Abbreviations of Adam, and pron. Yedia, South of S.


"Weel," quo’the, "my life, my Adie, Fouth o’hless live in thy words!" A. Scott’s Poems, 1811. p. 173.

ADIEW, gone, departed, fled.

And like as that the wyld wolf in his rage, Knawd and his recut fall and grote outrage, Quhen that he has sum young grete oxn slane, Or than werryit the noothird on the plane, Tefore his fais with wapinins him persew, Anone is he to the lie mont adieu, And bid him selc ful for out of the way.

Doug. Virgil, 394, 37.

Used as an adj. in an oblique sense, from Fr. adieu, which sometimes approaches pretty near to this. Adieu est aussi un terme de commandement, de chagrin, on de refus, lorsqu’on chasse, on congélie quelqu’un. Apoge te. Dict de Trev.

ADIEW, part. pa. Done.

On Kertyngayn a strakl choysn he hais In the byrnes, that polyst was full brycht; The puneysand haid the platty perlit rycht, Through the body stekit him but reskev; Derfily to dede that chytfane was adiew; Bauie man and horse at that strak he bar down. Wallace, vii. 1199. MS.

It has been suggested, that Kertyngayn should be read Kertyngayn in MS.; the name of the person being Cressingham.

This is not, like the preceding, a figurative use of Fr. adieu; but from A. S. adaw, adeo, toller; God thanon ado to heorw agnum laude; God thenceforth took away their own land. Oros. iii. 5. ap. Ly. Lye.

ADHANTARE, s. One who haunts a place.


ADHEILL, s. That district in S. now called Athol. This is the old orthography.

— I wate wolfe

That that the erle wes of Adheill. Barbour, iv. 62.

The same in MS. In Wallace it is Adell. According to Garnett, "Adh signifies happiness or pleasure, and oll great (as Blair a plain clear of woods), so that Blair-oatholl," the name of the fine valley extending from Blair Castle to Dunkeld, "probably means the great pleasant plain; which is very descriptive of it." Tour. II. 44.

ADIENCE. To gie adience, to make room; as, to give a wall adience, not to confine it in its extent, Fife. It is viewed as synon. with S. scouth. L. B. adjenc-iae is used for adjacentiae, appendices.

Dedd—dictae viliae intus et extus, & totius territorii asiam ariam (easement), adierciamur & pertenciercum ejusdem; Du Cange. Fr. adjec-er signifies to set fitly, to match duly, to put handsomely together.

ADILL, ADDLE, s. 1. Foul and putrid water.

A on the altaris, birmand full of sence, The sacrifice socho offerit, in his presen, Anc grisly thing to tell, sche gan behald In blak addill the hallowit watter cait Changit in the altare, furth yet wynis gade Ancore returnit in latthie blinde.


Latices nigrassare sacros. Virg.

2. The urine of black cattle, Renfrews. Hence, To addle, v. a. to water the roots of plants with the urine of cattle, ibid.

E. addle occurs only as an adj., "originally applied to eggs," says Dr. Johnson, "and signifying such as
produce nothing." He derives it from A.-S. adel, a disease. But A.-S. adel has also the sense of tabern, filthy gore; Tent. adel, filth, mire. The same word, among the Ostrogoths, and in other parts of Sweden, denotes the urin of cattle. Their observations, that C. B. addel signifies facces; and, according to Davies, C. B. hadl is marcidus, putris. Sn. G. adl-a, mejere.

ADIORNALE, ADJOURNAL, Acte of, s. The designation given to the record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause; a forensic term, S.

—"The saids personis to bring with thame and produce befor my said lord Governour and three estatis of parliament the pretendent acte of Adiornaie, sentence, and proces of forfaiteur,—decernand that the said John Lord Glannis had committit art and part of the consilling and nocht reneling of the conspiracion and imaginacion in the distruccion of ymquhile our soulrane lordsis maist nobill persones of gyde mynde, quhem God assaille, be passoune [poison], emagniate and conspiret be ymquhile Janet Lady Glannis his moder," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 420.

Sometimes the term occurs by itself.

—"As at mair length is contenit in the said proces, adiornaie, decrete, convict, and done of forfaiteur forsaile." Dudd. p. 377.

It seems also used as equivalent to register.

"Ordanis lettres to be directe charging all sic personis as ar or salbe fund in registeris or adiornaill, standard denunxie rebellis, and at the horne—to compeir personis." &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1590, p. 383.

The books in which these justiciary records are contained are called the Books of Adiornal. Whether the term originated from the power of the court to adjourn from time to time, I cannot pretend to determine.

To ADIORNS, v. a. To cite, to summon.

"Tha had adiornist him thanfor as the said stuf." Aberd. Reg. A. 1845, v. 20. Fr. adjourn-er, L. B. adjoin-are, id;'

ADIST, prep. On this side.

"I wish you was neither adist her, nor ayont her." S. Prov. "Spoken to them who jeer you with some woman that you have an aversion to." Kelly, p. 399.

It might seem allied to Germ. dis, hoc, with a prefixed, as equivalent to on; thus signifying, on this (supply) side.

It is pron. adist, Ayrs., and is differenty expl., as signifying, on that side; being opposed to annent, which is rendered, on this side, and applied to the object that is nearest. It indeed seems merely A.-S. on neewes, in vicinias, prope ad, Bed. v. 12, from neath, near, nigh; formed like E. onside, from on side, &c.

This word is not only pron. adist, but atist Dumf.

ADMINICLE, s. Collateral proof.


"When it is to be proved by the testimony of witnesses, the pursuer ought, in the general case, to produce the admiinicles in writing, i. e. some collateral deed referring to that which was lost, in order to found the action," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iv. tit. 1, sec. 55.

Fr. adminicule, help, aid, support.

ADMINACLE, s.


The term, as here used, might appear to signify property, such as a pendicle of land, as it is said to hold few.

ADMINICULATE, part. pa. Supported, set forth.

"I remit you—particularly to these two defences of an extrajudicial confession, and the promise of life given to me therupon by the chancellor,—upon the verity whereof I am content to die, and ready to lay down my life; and hope your charity will be such to me, a dying man, as not to mistrust me therein, especially since it is so notoriously adminiculate by an act of secret council, and yet denied upon oath by the principal officers of State present in council at the making of the said act." Crookshank's Hist. I. 381.

Lat. adminicul-ari, to prop, to support.

To ADNULL, v. a. To abrogate, to annul.

"That our suveraine lord, with avise of his thre estatis, will adnull all sic thingis." Acts Ja. IV. 1459, Ed. 1814, p. 222

"All his blunt bonlitis and pitlles arteleryke ar sacht, to infrum and adnull his awin cause rather than to strente the samin." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 222.

Lat. adnull-are, from ad and null-us.

ADOIS, ADOES, ADDOIS, s. pl. 1. Business, affairs.

It is frequently used in this sense, Aberd. Reg. MS.

"Thai wer directit be his Maiestie to returne within this realm without certainty his Maiesties special adois within the same." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 569.

"They directit Capitane Wanchop with his band toward Aberdine, be sea, to Adame Gordoun, lieutenant in the north for the quene, to supplie him in his adois." Hist. James the Sixth, p. 165.

This is merely the pl. of E. ado; which, as far as I have observed, occurs, in that language, only in the singular. In S. it is scarcely ever used except in pl. Dr. Johns. has said that this is formed "from the v. to do, with a before it, as the Fr. faire from a and faire." But Mr. Todd has justly remarked that the origin is A.-S. ado-a facere.

2. It is very commonly used as denoting difficulties, like E. ado; as, "I had my ain adoes," i.e. peculiar difficulties, S.

To ADORNE, v. a. To worship, to adore.

"Bot vetterly this command forbiddis to mak ymagis to that effect, that thai suld be adorinit & werschipitt as goddis, or with ony godly honour, the quhilk sentence is expreitin be thir words: Non adorabis co negque colites; Thou soll nocht adorne thame nor wership thame as goddis." Arbp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 23. b.

ADOW. Naething adowe, worth little or nothing, Roxb.

From the v. Dow, to be able, A.-S. dynge-an, prodesse, valere.


A.-S. adrad-an, timere.

ADRAD, part. pa. Afraid, Gl. Sibb.

Chaucer, adrad, adradde, A.-S. adrad-an, timere.
ADRED, adv. Downright, from Fr. adroit, or droit, and this from Lat. directus, Rudd.

ADREICH, adv. Behind, at a distance. To follow adreicli, to follow at a considerable distance, S. B.

"The more he standis a drench fra it, he heris ay the better." Belland. Descr. Alb. c. 0. Remotissime, Both.

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

"The King's Daughter, which this sigh, For pure abashe drew her adrigh."

They occur in Gower's Conf. Fol. 70. It is evidently the same word, explained by Skinner, Prse mero metu se & conspectu subducxit. He erroneously derives it from A.-S. drif-an, adrf-an, pellere, V. DREICH.

ADREID, conj. Lest.

And the for fer I swet
Of hir langaige; bot than anse said scho,
List thon se farilies, behald thame yonder lo,
Yit studie nocth oon mekill adried thow ware,
For I persuade the hallings in ane farie.

Police of Honour, iii. st. 65.

Mr. Pinkerton in his Gl. renders ware in the two senses of get worse and cure. Adred is undoubtedly the imperat. of A.-S. advaned-as, timere, used as a conj. Reed is used in the same sense, S. B. V. REED, v. and conj.

ADRESLY, adv. With good address.

Of gret peple the multitude
On ilkè sit, that thare by stud,
Commonlyt heiy his aferne,
His aperie, and his manere,
As he hym hawyt adredly,
And his court taucht sa vertuosity,
As he resomed a Lord to be
Of havy state and of warit.

Wyntown, ix. 27, 317.

To ADTEMPT against, v. n. To disobey, Aberd. Reg. V. ATTEMPTAT.

To ADVERT, v. a. To avert.

Fra my sinnes advert thy face.

Poeme 16th Cent., p. 116.

ADVERTENCE, ADUERANCE, s. 1. Retinue.

The king is into Paris, that saill I warnand,
And all his aduerdance that in his count dwellis.

Ralf Colygar, C. j. b.

2. Adherents, abettors, advisers.

"In the hender end of the qhilk coniass they blew e out on Scir William of Crechton, and Scir George of Crechton, and thar aduerdance." Short Chron. of Ja. II. p. 36.

Fr. advert-ir, to give advice.

To ADVISE, v. a. To Advise a Cause, or Process, to deliberate so as to give judgement on it; a forensic phrase, S.

"And desyr the estatiss to advise the process, and to pronounce their sentence of parliament thairintill according to the saidis probation and their consciencis." Acts Ja. VI. 1603, Ed. 1814, p. 9.

And the saidis estatiss of parliament to advise the depositionis of the saidis witness and vtheris probations, and to pronounce their sentence," &c. Ibid. p. 11.

L. B. advis-are does not seem to have been used actively, merely signifying, consule, deliberate.

To BE ADYSIT with. To be ready to give judgment, in consequence of deliberate investigation.

"The hail wreitis and probationis being red, sene & considerit be the saidis hail estatiss of parliament,

And thay thairintill being ryplie adysit,—findis, decernis," &c. Ibid. p. 11.

To ADVOCATE, v. n. To plead; sometimes used actively, S., as to advocate a cause; Lat. advocare.

"For men seldom advocate against Satan's work and sin in themselves, but against God's work in themselves." Ruth. Lett. P. ii. sp. 2.

ADVOUTRIE, ADVOUTRY, s. Adultery.

"She also procured hym to be divorced from his leeful wifl, upon a charging of himselfy, that he had lived in frequent advoutry, specially with one Lady Beress." Anderson's Coll., IV. P. 1, p. 101. O. Fr. advoutvérie, advoutvrié, &c. V. AVOUTERIE.

To ADURNE, v. a. To adorn; the same with Adorne.

"Gif ye deny Christis humanitie, be resoun of the inseparable conjunction theirof with his divinitie, to be adurmit; ye ar alreadie confundit by the example of the thre kings quha adurmit him in the crif, and be example of utheris also in the Evangil." N. Wymet's Questions, Keith's Hist. App. p. 238.

ADWANG.

At length when dancing turn'd advang,
Quo' santy, Mains, ye'll gie's a sang.

W. Beatle's Tales, p. 11.

This should have been printed a dwang, literally a toil or labour, i. e. tiresome from long continuance.

V. DWANG.

AE, adj. 1. One, S.

Ah, chequer'd life! Ae day gives joy,
Tha nist our hearts maun bleed.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 180. V. the letter A.

2. Used with superlatives in an intensive sense, S.

He's gane, he's gane! he's frae us tourn,
The ae best fellow e'er was born!

Burn's Elegy on Capt. Henderson, iii. 426.

"Come to my hand, thou lang taper spearment—the half o' thy virtue has never been ket." Thou art the ae softest thing a hizzie fond o' daffin can saw in the hem o' her smock." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 513.

It has been justly observed to me by a literary friend, that this use of the S. word resembles that of Lat. unus.

Justissimae usus Qui fuit in Tenebris.


AE-BEAST-TREE, s. A swingel-tree by which only one horse draws in ploughing, Orkn.

AE-FUR, adj. Having all the soil turned over by the plough in one direction, Clydes, Selkirk.

AE-FUR-LAND, s. Ground which admits of being ploughed only in one direction be-
cause of its steepness, in which only one furrow can be drawn, as the plough always returns without entering the soil, Selkirk's, Clydes.

AE-FUR-BRAE, a synon. phrase, ibid.

AE-HAUND'T, adj. Single-handed, S. O.

"They wadna be a jiffy o' gripping ye like a gled, they're no sae ae-haund't." Saint Patrick, i. 229. q. having "one hand."

AE-POINTIT-GAIRSS, s. Sedge-grass, a species of Carex, Lanark.; i.e. single-pointed grass.

The reason why this tribe of plants is denominated Ac-pointit Gairss, is because the points of its blades are sharper and much more stiff than those of rich succulent grass.

AE, adj. Only, S.

Thou kill'd thy father, thou vile Southron, And thou kill'd my brethren three, Whilk brak the heart o' my ae sister, I lov'd as the light o' my ee.

Young Macaulay, Jacobite Relics, ii. 33.

"His only sister dying with grief for her father, and three brothers slain," Ibid. N. p. 273.

V. the letter A.

AE, adv. Always, E. aye.

"O but ae I think that citie must be glorious!" Z. Balfour's Last Batt. p. 807.

Johns, mentions A.-S. aew. Gr. ae. But he might have referred to some synon. terms which have a nearer resemblance; Isl. ae, semper; Su.-G. ae, nota universaliitas, ae-lat, omni tempore; c aevum, evig aceternum; Isl. afe, Alem. aevum, Belg. aevum, as well as Lat. ae-vum, seculum; Moes.-G. aev aceternum.

AER, s. Oar.

"Na man sail buy herring, or any fish, qubik is brocht in the shippe to the townis, before the ship ly on dry land, and put forth an aer." Stat. Gild. ch. 22. s. 1. V. Air.

AFALD, Afauld, Aefauld, adj. 1. Honest, upright, without duplicity.

Therefore, my dearest fader, I thy pray, Do as sic douits of suspition awa; Gif any sic thochtis restis in thy mynd, And traisits weel Een afauld and kynd.

Dong. Virgil, 471, 39.

"It is aueit and ene speidfull, that the said counsell now choosin in this present Parliament be sworne in the Kings presence & his thre Estates, to gif his hienes a trew and afauld counsell in all maters concerning his Majestie and his Realme." Acts J. A. 1489, c. 28. Edit. 1566.

"We fa McLauellie and solemnly swear and promis, to tak a trew afauld and plain part with His Majestie and amangis oure selfis, for diverting of the appearand danger threatened to the said religion, and His Majesties estate, and standing depending thair- upon." Band of Maintenance, Coll. of Conf. ii. 190, 110.

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

The afauld God in Treynit, Bring we buy till his week ill bis; Quhar alwayes lestand liking is.

Barbour, xx. 618. MS.

AFALD Godhede, ay lesting but discrepance, In personis thre, equale of ane substance, On the i cal with hamyl hart and miile.

\[\text{Dong. Virgil, 11, 27.}\]

The term is still commonly used in the first sense, and pronounced as if written aefald. S. From one, and fold fold. V. the letter A. This composition, in the same sense, is common in the Northern languages; Moes.-G. einfallt, simplex, Matt. 6. 22. Isl. einfallt; Sw. enfallt, A.-S. einfallt, Alem. and Fran. einfaul, einfaulthko, Germ. einfallt, Belg. eenvondig, (vowse, a fold); q. having only one fold. The formation of Lat. simplex differs, as denying the existence of any fold, sine plica. V. Anefald.

"James Earl of Morton—maid fayth and gaf his ayth—that he would gif his aefald, leill, and trew counsel in all things would happen to be proponit in counsale." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 121.

It is also written Aewald and Efauld.

"That the said Wilhame—sall tak aewald, trew, and plane part with him and his fairsaitis in all and sindec his and thair actions, querelles," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 624.

"—Wee, and everie ane of us—sall tak trew, afauld, plane and upright part with him, to the defence and maintenance of his quearell," &c. Bond to Bothwell, 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 381.

AFAST, adj.

I wrot him back, that ye yeeld aff fre me, -\[\text{-W|t} time enough at hame in time to be; \]
And in gude heal, and seem'd as sair agast To hear the news, and fair'd as a fast.
This took him by the stannack very sair, &c.
Ross's Hemonian, p. 34.

This cannot signify, wondered as fast; i. e. wondered as much as the other did. In first edit. it is, "fairly'd oasa fast." It appears, that this is a phrase used in the higher parts of Angus, the literal meaning of which the author himself did not understand; and therefore that he hesitated as to the mode of writing it. There can be little reason to doubt that as afaust is the proper mode; or that it is radically the same with A.-S. acerfaest. Juris, leges, religiones tenax, religiosus, Lyc. vo. Faest; from aew, jus, lex, and faest, firmins. The idea seems borrowed from one who is under the influence of religious terror; as corresponding with the preceding term ayaest, or aghast, not improbably deduced from a [perhaps rather A.-S. ao], and gave spectrum, q. ter- rified like one who has seen a spectre. The idea might seem more fully expressed, did we suppose that A.-S. aye, oga, terror, whence E. awe, had constituted the first syllable. But I have met with no example of egefaest. In this case, the literal signification would be, "hast," or rivetted with awe.

AFALDLY, adv. Honestly, uprightly.

"The faderis, for of the Tarquinis, intertinent the pepill with continual benefactis and gudis, to mak thame stand the mais afaelthly at their opinion." Beldend, T. Lat. p. 157.

To AFYAND, v. a. To attempt, to endeavour, to try.

Warly thai raid, and hekt thar horse in synt, For thai trowide weyll Sotheron walk afaend With hail power at anys on thaim to sett,
But Wallace kept their power for to let.
Wallace, v. 574. MS. Perth Edit. 16.
But in Edit. 1648, it is changed to afaend. A.-S. a fend- ien, tentare, to prove or make trial; Somn. R. of Brunne uses seende in the same sense; immediately from A.-S. fam-lien, id.

AFF, adv. 1. Off.
AFFECTIOUN, s. Relationship, consanguinity; or affinity.

"That na persone offerit to pass vpoun assyrias—
salbe repellit qhnan that atteue to the partie aduarsur
in the lyke or narror greis of that same sort of affec-
tion." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 44.

L. B. Affectus, filli, consangunini, uxor, nepotes, &c.
Coriatbus dixit Amminius Marcellinus. V. Du Cange.
The use of the term is evidently metaphorical, from
that tenerseness of affection which ought to subsist be-
tween those who are nearly related.

AFFEIRING, adv. In relation or proportion; as,
"It's no sae ill affeiring to," said of any
work done by a person who could not have
been expected to do it so well, Ettr. For. V.
Affeiris, Effeiris, v.

AFFEIRS, AFFA'INS, s. pl. Scraps, castings, S.

"Her kist was well made up wi' aff-a'ins." H.
Blyd's Contract.

What has fallen off. Sw. affall-a, to fall off.

AFFERD, part. pa. Affraid.

There is na drede that sail mak vs afferd.


Chaucer, affered, afrerde. A.-s. affered, id. The word
is still used by the vulgar in E.

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

The kynnyr ybarn I nocht to have,
Bot gyf it fall off rycht to me :
And gyf God will that it sa be,
I sail als frely in all thing
Hald it, as it affeirs to king;
Or as myn eldris forouch me
Hald it in freust retawte.

Barbour, l. 162. MS.

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

"It is sene speidfully, that restitution be maid of
victualis, that passia to Berwyk, Roxburgh, and Ing-
labd under sic panis, as effeiris." Acts Ja. IV. 1456, c. 67. Edit. 1566. V. ABRULYET.

2. It is sometimes used as signifying what is
proportional to, S.

"That the diet be deserted against all Reseters,
ythey taking the Test, and such as will not,—that
these be put under caution under great sums effeir-
ing to their condition and rank, and quality of their
crimes, to appear before the Justices at particular

Rudd, thinks that it may be derived from Fr. af-
saire, business, work. But it is evidently from O. Fr.
afferit, an impersonal v. used precisely in sense first.
V. Cotgr. Afferis, conviendra; n' afferit, ne convient
pas; il roya afferit, il vous convient. Rom. de la
Rose. The author of the Gl. to this old book says,
that the term is still used in Flanders. "Affeir, vieux mot.
Appartenir. On a dit, Ce qui lui afferit,
pour dire, Ce qui lui convient." Dict. Trev. It needs
scarcely be added, that the Fr. v. has evidently been
derived from Lat. affero, from ad and ferro. Accordis
is now frequently used in the same sense in law-deeds.
V. Efferis, v.

AFFECTUOUS, adj. Affectionate.

"We aught to lufe our self and sa our nighbours,
with ane affectuus & tewe lufe vnfenerty." Abp.
AFF

AFFLUFE, AFF LOOF, adj. 1. Without book, off hand. To repeat anything affluke, is to deliver it merely from memory, without having a book in one's hand, S.

2. Extempore, without premeditation, S.
   How snakly could he gle a fool reproph,
   E'en wil' sa canty tali he'd tell aff loof!
   Ramsay's Poems, ii. 11.

Where'er I shoot wil' my air gun,
'Tis ay aff loof.
   Davidson's Seasons, p. 183.

3. Forthwith, immediately; out of hand.
   "Sae I was ca'd in to the præsenæe, and sent awa aff loof tae speer ye ou, an' bring ye tae speak tae the muckle folk." Saint Patrick, i. 76.

AFFORDELL, adj. Alive, yet remaining.
   In the MS. history of the Arbuthnot family, written in Latin on the one page, with an English translation on the opposite page, the word occurs thrice thus:
   Fratum ejusquljiam obirunt, aliæ etiam superent; dead, uthērī yit affordell.
   "Of quhais posterity aither none affordell, or ar unknown." Quum nonullaæ una "Of quhais posterity cum posterius superent, sum yit ar affordell."

This seems nearly akin to the S. phrase, to the fore. Whether the termination dell be allied to A.-S. doel, as signifying in part, is uncertain. The term most closely resembles the Buchan word Fordal, "stock not exhausted." V. Fordeil, adj.

AFFPUT, s. Delay, or pretence for delaying, S. Affputting, Delaying, trifling, dilatory, putting off, S.

AFFRAY, s. Fear, terror.
   Stomayt it as greatly than thi war,
   Throw the force off that first assay,
   That thi war in till gret affray.
   Barbour, ix. 665. MS.

Chaucer, id. Fr. affre, affroyes, a fright; evidently of Gothic origin.

AFFROITLIE, adv. Affrightedly, Rudd.
   Fr. Effroyer, to frighten.

To AFFRONT, v. a. To disgrace, to put to shame, S.

AFFRONT, s. Disgrace, shame, S.
   "This sense," Dr. Johnson remarks, "is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect." The only example he gives of it is from a Scottish writer.
   "Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which afford he died of grief." Arbuthnot on Coins.

AFFRONDED, part. adj. Having done any thing that exposes one to shame, S.

AFFRONTLESS, adj. Not susceptible of disgrace or shame, Aberd.

AFFSET, s. 1. Dismission, the act of putting away, S. Moes-G. afsat jon, amovere.

2. An excuse, a pretence, S.
AFFSIDE, s. The further side of any object, S. Su.-G. afsides, seorsum; from af off, and sida side.

AFFTAK, s. A piece of waggishness, tending to expose one to ridicule, Fife.

AFFTAKIN, s. The habit or act of taking off, or exposing others to ridicule, ibid.

AFLAUGHT, adv. Lying flat, Roxb. q. on flaught; from the same origin with flaught in Flaudhbred.

AFLOCHT, AFLAUGHT, part. pa. Agitated, in a flutter, S.

“Af this day and night bygane my mynd and body is aflaught, specially seen I hard thir innocent men as cruell tormentit.” Bellend. Cron. B. ix, ch. 29.

Nulla quies detur, Both. V. FLOCHT.

AFORE-FIT, AFORFIT, adv. Indiscriminately, all without exception, Upp. Clydes; q. all before the foot.

AFORGAYN, prep. Opposite to.

—Aforgayn the schippittay,
As thay saith, thay held thair way.

Barbour, xvi. 555. MS.

This may be from A.-S. ofer over, and gen, agen, contra; or, by an inversion of Su.-G. genofer, gen or gen, signifying contra, and after trans. Or it may have the same origin with FOREAENT, q. v., also FOREGAINST.

AFORNENS, prep. Opposite to.

The castle then on Twed-mowth made,—
Set ewn a-for-nens Berwyke,
Wes tretyd to be castyn down.

Wyntons, vii. 8, 899.

V. FORE-AENT.

AFRIST, adv. On trust, or in a state of delay.

V. FRIST, v.

AFTEN, adv. Often, S.

Thus when braid flakes of snow have cled the green,
Aften I have young sportive gilpies seen,
The waxing ba' with mekle pleasure row,
Till past their pith it did unweldy grow.

Lye views A.-S. aef, iterum, as the origin of E. oft.

AFTER ANE, adv. Alike, in the same manner, in one form, S. i.e. after one. Belg. by een is used in the same sense.

...A' my time that's yet bygane,
She's fix' my lot maist after one.

Cock’s Simple Strains, p. 69.

AFCAST, s. Consequence, effect, what may ensue; as, “He hurst na do't for fear o' the aftercast,” Roxb.

AFTERCLAP, s. Evil consequence. Gl. Sibb.

AFTERCOME, s. Consequence, what comes after, South of S.

“And how are ye to stand the aftercome? There will be a black reckoning with you some day.” Brownie of Bodbeck, ii. 9.

“I fear she is ruined for this world,—an’ for the aftercome, I dare hardly venture to think about it.” Ibid. ii. 48.

AFTERSUMMER, s. A successor.

—“That he and all his aftersummers may brulik the same, as a pledge and tak'en of our good-will and kindness for his trew worthiness.” Letter Ja. V. 1542, Nisbet’s Heraldry, i. 97.

AFTERGAT, adj. 1. Applied to what is seemly or fitting; as, That’s something aftergait, that is somewhat as it ought to be, or after the proper manner, Lanark.

2. Tolerable, moderate, what does not exceed; as, “I’m ill o’ the toothache; but I never mind sae lang as it’s any way aftergait ava,” Roxb.

It is applied to the weather; as “I’ll be there, if the day’s ought aftergait,” ibid. From the prep. after, and gait, way, q. “not out of the ordinary way.”

To AFTER-GANG, v. n. To follow.

With great hamstram they thrumled thro’ the thrang,
And gae a nod to her to aftergang.

Ross’s Helmore, p. 86.

It would appear that this v. is used in the higher parts of Angus. A.-S. aefergan, subsequi.

AFTERHEND, adj. Afterwards. V. ETRHEND.


Stane still stands ha'veic, he her neck does claw,
Till she’ll free her the massy aefterin draw.

Morton’s Poems, p. 185.

2. The remainder, in a more general sense; as, “the aef’rins o’ a feast,” East of Fife.

3. Consequences, Ayrs.

“I have been the more strict in setting down these circumstantial, because in the bloody afterings of that meeting they were altogether lost sight of.” R. Gilhaize, iii. 88.

AFTERSUPPER, s. The interval between supper and the time of going to rest, Lanarks. V. FORESUPPER.

AFTERWALD, s. That division of a farm which is called outfield in other parts of Scotland, Caithn.

—“The outfield land (provincially afterwald).” Agr. Surv. of Caithn, p. 87.

Can this have any affinity to the A.-S. phrase, aefter than wæld, seems sylvant; q. ground taken in from the forest?

AFWARD, adv. Off, away from, Renfr.
This can soothe our sorrowing breasts,
Want and care set aside by whirling.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 194.

AGAIN, adv. At another time; used indefinitely.

"This will learn ye, again, ye young ramshackle."
Reg. Dalton, i. 199.

"Here's sunket for ye;—fifteen sugar pippins.—
Even take some of the rippet, and greet about his gifts
again, and get another; he was a leesh lad and a leal."

AGAYNE, AGANE, prep. Against.
The kyng of Fraws that tyne Jace
Agayne hym gairdy bys ost aame.
Wytorne, viii. 43, 10.
With thir agane grete Hercules stude he.
Dow. Virgil, 141, 25.
O. E. agen.
Agen that folc of Westex hile nom an hatsyfe.
R. Glorie, p. 240.
A. S. gean, agen, ongean, Su.-G. gen, igen, Ial. geeen,
gen, Germ. gegen, id. Mr. Tooke "believes it to be a
past participle, derived from the same verb, from
which comes the collateral Dutch verb jegenen, to meet, ren-
contre, to oppose."
Agane is still used in this sense in various counties of S.
"Deacon Clank, the white-iron smith, says that the
government folk are sair agane him for having been
out twice." Waverley, iii. 219.

To AGAIN-CALL, v. a. 1. To revoke.
"And that the said Robert salte nocht revoke ne
again-call the said procurator quhilt it be visit & hafe

2. To oppose, to gainsay; so as to put in a
legal bar in court to the execution of a sentence: synon. with FALSE, v.

"That the dome gevin in the schirrerd court of Drum-
fress—was weill gevin & evil again called. —The dome
gevin—& falsit and agane called—was weill gevin,"

AGAINCALLING, s. Recall, revocation. Reg.
Aberd. passim.

"Wit ye we, of our speacle grace, to have respitt,
supersedoit, and delay—Edward Sinclair of Strone,
&c. flor art & part of the convocation & gading of our
lieges in arrayit baltel agains unq! Johnne Erle of
Cathness,—to endure but any revocation, obstacle,
impediment, or againcalling qhatsuamever." Barry's
Orkney, App. p. 491, 492.

AGAIN-GEVIN, s. Restoration.

"And als to sele ane instrument of resignaciuone and
agane gevin of the foresaid landis & annuale, of the
Conc. A. 1491, p. 229.

To AGANE-SAY, v. a. To recall; "Revoke

16.

A-GAIRY. To Go Gairy, to leave one's
service before the term-day, Orkney.
The origin is very doubtful. It can scarcely be
traced to A. S. geare, gairu, geare, olim, quodan,
"in time past, in former time," (Somner); because this
seems properly to denote time considerably remote, or
long past. I hesitate as to its relation to A. S. ageara
parata; although it might be supposed that the phrase
signified, to go off as prepared for doing so, as is vul-
garily said, "with bag and baggage." Isl. gerra sig-
ifies homo vanus et absurdus.

AGAIT, adv. On the way or road.
A streth thar was on the watter off Cre.
With in a ruch, rycht stawart wroth off tre ;
Agait bfor mycht no man to it wyn,
But the consent off thaim that dwelt within.
On the bak sid a ruch and wattr was,
A strait entr a forsath it was to pass.
Wallace, vi. 802. MS.
This has hitherto been printed as two words, a gait;
but it is one in MS.; from a in the sense of on, and
gait way. A. S. and Isl. gata. V. Gait.

AGAIT, adv. Astir, S. B. q. on the gilt or
road, as, "Ye're air a gait the day."

AGAITWARD, AGAITWARD, adv. 1. On the
road; used in a literal sense.
"The Eries of Ergyle and Athole was that same
day agaitward to return to their awin dwellings." Bk.

"The hail tounamen of Edin', past on into a gait-
ward that day." Ibid. fol. 41.
"The lord of Mortown had put the Regent's Grace

2. In a direction towards; referring to the
mind.
"Eftir he had be thir meanis, and mony utheris,
brocht we a gaitward to his intent, he partlie extorted,
and partlie obtenit our promeis to tak him to our
husband." Q. Mary's Instructionis, Keith's Hist. p.
391.

AGAIT, s. Everywhere, literally all
ways, S.
"Ye mann ken I was at the shirra's the day; for,
—I gang about a' gaites like the troubled spirit." An-
tiquary, ii. 128. V. Algait.

AGATIS, adv. In one way, uniformly.
Ane othem is Astrologi,
Qhaur clerks, that ar witty,
May know conjunctions off planetis,
And quhether thar cours thaim settie
In soft segis, or in angry;
And off the hewn all bally
How that the disposition
Suld apon thingis wyrk her doun,
On regions, or on climatis,
That wyrkys nocht a qhbar agatis
Bot sum qhbar less, and sum qhbar mar,
Efyr, as thair bemys strekety ar,
Othir all eyn, or on wyny.
"Barboum, iv. 702. MS.
This passage, having been misunderstood, has been
rendered in Ed. 1620:
That all where worketh not all gaites:
wheres the meaning is, "that worketh not every
where in one way." From a one, and gaitis, which may
be either the plur. or the gen. of A. S. gat, gata. V.
Gait.

AGEE, A-JEE, adv. 1. To one side, S.;
from a on, and jee, to move, also to turn or
wind.
He kames his hair, indeed, and goes right snug,  
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet rige;  
Whilk pensyphile he wears a thought a-gee.  
*Ramsey's Poems*, ii. 75, 76.

To look age, to look aside; Gl. Yorks.  V. Jee, v.

2. A-jar, a little open, S.  
But warly tent, when ye come to court me,  
And come nae, unless the back-yet be a-gee;  
Syne up the back-style and let me body see,  
And come as ye nae comin to me.  
Burns, iv. 98.

3. It is sometimes applied to the mind, as expressive of some degree of derangement, S.  
"His hair was aoc mgeage, but he was a braw preacher for a'that." Tales of My Landlord, iv. 161.

To AGENT, v. a. To manage, whether in a court of law, or by interest, &c., S.; from the s.

"The Duke was carefully solicited to agent this weighty business, and has promised to do his endeavour." Baillie, i. 9.

"Their complaints were strongly agitated before this committee, whereof the lord of Balmerinoch—was president,—agented also by the laird of Craigievie." Spalding, i. 303.

To AGGREGE, AGGREADE, v. a. To aggravate, to increase, to enhance.

"Quhare ye aggerge our inimis be reeyein of certain lieis fra our dominion, we vndersteend ye ar na lauchfull y播放 selif dyision of ony inimis or riehtis pertaining to us or our lieigs." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 17. Ecoggeratis, Boeth.

"The Assembly hereby declares that presbyteries have a latitude and liberty to aggerge the censures above specified, according to the degrees and circumstances of the offences." Acts of Assem. 1646, p. 312.

"Therefore to transact so with God, whilst I foresee such a thing, were only to aggrayge my condemnation." Guthrie's Trial, p. 243.

Fr. aggrare, id. evidently from Lat. aggregare, to associate; to gather together.

To AGGRISE, v. a. To affright, to fill with horror.

With fyre infermale in myne absence also  
I sall the follow, and frae the cald dede  
Reyf from my membrys thys saul in every stede,  
My golst sail be present the to aggrisse,  
Theu sal, vnworthly wicht, spoune thys wise  
Be pensyphile.——  

This word is nearly allied to S. greese, to shudder, agrise, as used by Chaucer, signifies both to shudder, and to make to shudder. In the last sense, it is said; Lordings, I coude have told you (quod this fre). Swiche pelves, that your hertes might agrise.  
*Sompn. Prot.* v. 7231.

A.-S. agre-an horere.  V. Gravis.

AGIE, s. An abbrev. of the name Agnes, S. B.

AGLEE, AGLEY, adv. Aside, in a wrong direction, S. O. used in a moral sense.
AHIND, Ahint, prep. Behind, S.


But fat did Ajax a' this time?
Even lie like idle lice;
He stee'd na' sin Sigia's hill,
Bat slipit ahint the dyke.

A.-S. hindan, first; Moos-G. hindanu, hindar. Shall we suppose that there is any affinity with Isl. hinna, immor?

2. Late, after, in regard to time, S.

3. Applied to what remains, or is left, S.

It seems that lad has stown your heart awa'
And ye are following on, wi' what's ahint.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

4. Denoting want of success in any attempt or project; as, "Ye've fa'n ahint (ahint) there," i. e. you are disappointed in your expectations, S.

5. Expressive of error or mistake in one's supposition in regard to anything, S.

6. Marking equality as to retaliation, when it is used with a negative prefixed. "I shan-na be ahint wi' you," I shall be even with you, I shall be revenged on you, S.

In the two last senses, it has nearly the power of an adjective.

To Come in Ahint one, v. n. To take the advantage of one, S.

"Had M'Vittie's folk behaved like honest men," he said, "he wad hae liked ill to hae come in ahint them and out afore them, this gate." Rob Roy, iii. 265.

To Get on Ahint one, to get the advantage of one in a bargain, to take him in, S.

I know not if the phrase may allude to a stratagem often practised in a state of hostility, when an enemy was wont to make another his prisoner by leaping on horseback behind him, and foreboding holding his hands.

AHOMEL, adv. Turned upside down; applied to a vessel whose bottom is upwards, Roxb.

From a for on, and Quahemle, q. v.

AICH, s. Echo; pron. as ⪞ in Gr. ⪞ vox.

This is the only term used in Angus to denote the repercussion of sound. In the Gothic dialects, Echo has had no common appellation. It is evident that our forefathers have originally considered it as something supernatural. For it has received a variety of personal designations. In A.-S. it is called Wudos-maere, or the woodland nymph; maere not being confined to the night-mare, but used as a generic term. The Northern nations give it the name of Duerga-mal, or the speech of the Fairies, Pigmies, or Drochts, (for our word Drocht acknowledges the same origin) which were supposed to inhabit the rocks. The Celtic nations seem to have entertained a similar idea. For echo in Gael. is Mactalbh, i.e. "the lone son of the rock."

AY, ade. Still, to this time; as, "He's ay livin,'" he is still alive, S.

My mither's ay glorin' o'er me. Old Song.

To AICH, v. n. To echo, Clydes.

The liltie's blithe on the gowden whin,
An' the Gowdspink on the spray;
But blither far was the marmaid's sang,
Mych an' free back to hame.

Maiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May, 1820.

AICHER (gutt.) s. A head of oats or barley, Orkn. V. Echor and Echenspyre.


A mere perversion in orthography.

AICHUS, HAICHUS, (gutt.) s. A heavy fall, which causes one to respire strongly, Mearns; apparently from Hech, Hegh, v.

AIDLE-HOLE, s. A hole into which the urine of cattle is allowed to run from their stables or byres, Ayrs. V. Adill, Addle.

"By the general mode of treatment, a hole is dug at the outside of the byres, which might contain from two to three hundred gallons, and is termed the addle-hole." Agr. Surv. Ayrs.

AID-MAJOR, s. Apparently equivalent to E. adjutant.

"That particularly it may be granted us, to choose the laird of Carlops, and the laird of Kersland, or Earlstoun, be admitted for aid-major." Society Contendings, p. 395.

AYEN, s. A term applied to a beast of the herd of one year old; also to a child; Buchan. Pron. as E. aye.

AYER, s. An itinerant court.

"Thar lordis ilkman be himself is in ane amenciment—sic as effers to be taken in the said Juistis ayer." Act. Auditt. A. 1476, p. 57.

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

"Robert Charteris of Aymisfeldes protestit that the delay—ane the landis of Drumgrea suld turne him to na preludice tuichinge his possession, nor to his aileris anent the richt and possession of the samyn." Act. Dom. Cone. A. 1472, p. 42.

AIFER, s. A term used by old people in Etrr. For, to denote the.exhalations which arise from the ground in a warm sunny day; now almost obsolete: Stortle-o-stobie and Summer-couts, synon.

Tent. aleerye, practigies, delusiones; ludus, lusus; from ale-ea, larvam agere; ludero; formed from al, ale (E. elf), incubus, faunus. Isl. asfr, hot, fierce, kindling.

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

Ulphilas uses Moes-G. abron to denote grain of any kind. As in S. all grain was anciently ground in this
way; the word, originally applied to grain in general, might at length, when new modes of preparation were introduced, be restricted in its meaning, as denoting that only which was prepared after the old form. 

*Agwer-meal* is meal made of grain dried in this manner; and *aiger-brose*, a sort of potage made of this meal. 

V. Brose. Su.-G. aker, Isl. akur, corn, seges, thre; A.-S. aer, aeh; Germ. aehr, Alem. akir, spica; Franc. *aussach*, fructus autumnales, *sackehaer*, færtæls. Some have derived these words from *Moes-G. ankra*; Alem. *ahn-ehn*; Belg. *neck-en*, &c., augere, as denoting the increase of the field; others, from *ek*, *ech*, *ehc*, acies, because of the grain being sharp-pointed. Perhaps *Moes-G. ekra*, a field, may rather be viewed as the origin; especially as Su.-G. *aker* denotes both the field itself and its produce.

To AIGH, v. a. To owe, to be indebted. 

*Aighland*, owing. S. B. 

Su.-G. aeg-o, id. *Jag aeger homon saa mycket*; Tantum illi debo; Ihre. Isl. eig-a. But as the primary sense of these verbs is to possess, we may view ours as also allied to *Moes-G. aigg-an*, A.-S. *eog-an* habere, possessere. Thus a transition has been made from the idea of actual possession, to that of a right to possess; and the term, which primarily signifies what one *hos* is transferred to what he *ought* to have. Gr. *ex-eh*, habeo, seems to have a common origin.

AIGHINS, s. pl. What is owing to one; especially used as denoting dermerit. When one threatens to correct a child, it is a common expression, "I'll gie you your aighins." S. B.

Our word, in form, closely corresponds to *Moes-G. aigins*, possessio. *Aigies*, in O. Fr. signifies debts; Rom. de la Rose.

To AIGHT, EIGHT, v. a. 1. To owe, to be indebted. Aberd.

2. To own, to be the owner of, ibid.; synon. 

*Aucht*. V. AIGH.

AIGLET, s. A tagged point. 

Fr. *esquilette*, q. d. *aculeata*. It is also explained a jewel in one's cap. Gl. Sibb.

AIGRE, adj. Sour. Fr.

"Wine,—when it hath not become aigre, but so rotten also, as it cannot be counted wine nor serve for vinegar, may then not only be condemned as repugnate, but even lustily be cast out as not only improvable but also noysome and pestilent." Forbes' *Discovery of Pervers Deceit*, p. 7.

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

"That one man of honour be send to the said king of Denmark—with letters signification—for—bringing hame of aikin tymmer, qubilk is latilie inhibite to be saulil to the inhabitamis and regis of this realms," &c. Acts Mary 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 545.

An auld kist made o' wands,—

*Wi* aikes woody bands.

And that may ha' your tocher. 

*Maggie's Tocher, Herd's Coll.* ii. 78.

Through aiken wud an' birken shaw

The winsome echoes rang.


AIK, AKK, s. The oak, S.

But yon with common beds by and by,

With civic crowns of the strang *aik* tre,

Sett beild and found to thy honour, quod he,

Nomentum clete, and Gabions the toun.

*Doug. Virgill*, 193, 1.


AIKER, s. The motion, break, or movement made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast, Roxb.; synon. *aewaw*.

Isl. *aek-a*, continued agitate.

AIKERIT, adj. (pron. *yeikert*). Eared; *veil aikerat*, having full ears; applied to grain. *Tweed*. V. *Aigars*.

AIKIE GUINEAS, s. The name given by children to small flat [pieces of] shells, bleached by the sea, *Mearns*.

AIKIT, pret. Owed, Aberd. Reg. MS.

AIKRAW, s. The Lichen *scrobiculatus*. Linn. This is only a provincial name confined to the South of S. V. *Staneraw*.

"L. Scrobiculatus.—Pitted warty Lichen, with broad glaucescent leaves; Anglia. *Aikraw*; Scotia *australius*." Lightfoot, p. 850, 851.

AIKSNAG, s. V. *Snag*.

AYLE, s. 1. A projection from the body of a church; one of the wings of the transept.

2. An inclosed and covered burial place, adjoining to a church, though not forming part of it. S. It has received this designation as being originally one of the wings, or a projection.

"Donald was buried in the laird of Drum's *aile*, with many woe hearts and doleful shots." Spalding, ii. 282.


AILICKEY, s. The bridegroom's man, he who attends on the bridegroom, or is employed as his precursor, at a wedding.

On Friday next a bridal stands

At the Kirktown,

I trow we'll ha a merry day,

And I'm to be the *Ailkey*.

*The Farmer's Hat*, st. 51, 53.

"The bride appoints her two bride-maids, and the bridegroom two male attendants, termed *ex officio Allkeys*—""The victor's mode of honour [in riding the broose] is a pair of gloves, and the privilege of kissing the bride, who is now led home by the *allkeys*, her maids having previously decorated the breast of their coats with a red ribbon, the badge of office."* Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 412.

It appears that the same term originally denoted a footman or lacquey. V. *Allakey*.

This is the only word used in Ang., although in other parts of S. he who holds this place is called the best man.
This word is most probably very ancient; as compounded of Su. G. e, Germ. elen, A.-S. eorhe, marriage, and Sw. lackey, Germ. lack, a runner, explained by Wachter, cursor, servus a pedibus; from Su.-G. lack-; Germ. lack-en, lack-en, curriere. This name might be very properly given; as he to whom it belongs not only serves the bridegroom, but is generally sent to meet and bring home the bride. Wachter observes, that the word lak has been diffused, by the Goths, through France and Spain, to which Italy may be added. For hence Fr. laçagey; Hisp. lacayo; Ital. locele; Eng. lacew. The n, lack and locks are traced, both by Wachter and Harje, to Gr. λαξ a term applied to the feet, ποτε και λαξ, manibus pedibusque; and by the former, viewed as related to E. leg, Su.-G. legg, Isl. legg-r, and Ital. lacca.

AILIN, s. Sickness, ailment, S.

AILSIE, s. The contraction of the female name Alison; as, "Ailsie Gourlay," Bride Lam. ii. 232.

AINCE, adv. Once, S. V. ANIS.

AINCO, adv. 1. Once, Ettr. For.

2. Used as equivalent to E. fairly; as, "He'll ride very weel, gin he were aincin to the road," i.e., fairly set a-going, ibid.

AINST, adv. Used for Aince, S.

Seren. gives at enaste as a Sw. provincial phrase signifying, una vice.

AIN, adj. Own. V. AWIN.

AYND, END, s. Breath.

With grete payne thiddir that him broucht;
He was as stald, that he na mocht
Hys ayned bet with grete paynes draw;
Na spek bot giff it war weill law.

Barbour, iv. 199. MS.

This saynd with richt hand has echo hynt
The hare, and cutlis in tas or that scho stynt,
And thair with all the naturete hote out qncnt,
And with ane praut of ayned the lyfe out went.

Dong. Virgil, 124, 55.

O. E. onde breath. It also signifies vehement fury.

Seyat Edward the yenge martir was kyng of Engelonde:
Yong y martir and he was thair trecherie and onde.

MS. Lives of Saints, Gl. R. Brunner, in vo.

Leulyn had despite of Edward's sonde,
Bot werred also tige him with myth & onde.

R. Brunner, p. 237.

"With the utmost malice and vehemente" Gl. Hearne adds, "It is a French word, signifying a wave which goes with force." But it is merely a metaphor. use of the word primarily signifying breathe, spirit. Isl. onde, end; Su.-G. onde; A.-S. onde.

G. Andr. derives the Isl. word from Heb. ḫnś, anahih, suspiravit, genuit, Lex. p. 12.

A. Box. yane, the breath; y being prefixed, like A.-S. ge.

To AYNDE, AIYNDE, EAN, v. n. To breathe upon.

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.

"For ane familiar example, Spritit, ergo vivit, as I wald say, he aiyned, ergus he lives." Reasoning betuix Croeraguell and J. Knox, E. ii. a.

2. To expire, without including the idea of inspiration; to breathe upon.

"Efter his resurrection—he candled on thame and said:—Rescuse ye the haly sprit." Abp. Hamilton's Catech. Fol. 133, b.

To 3. To blow upon, as denoting the action of the air.

"Gil thay fynd their eiggis ayned or twicht be men, thay leif thaym, and layis eeggis in ane othir place." Bolland. Deor. Alb. ch. xi. E. eus sebiletu et afflatu vel leviter imbulta, Beoth. Hence aynend, breathing; and aynying stede, a breathing-place.

The dunk nicht is almost rollit away,
And the feirs orient will that I withdraw;
I felle the ayning of his horsi blaw.

Dong. Virgil, 152, 34.

There may be senae thrall, or aynying stede,
Of trembil Pluto fader of hel and dide.


Isl. and-,-a, Su.-G. and-as, respirare. Thre views the verb as formed from the noun; and it is evident that the latter is much more frequently used with us than the former. Su.-G. and-as often signifies to die. Hence are formed Isl. auuallat exspirare, and Su.-G. aendalikyt. V. INLAKE.

AINLIE, adj. Familiar, not estranged; Selkirk.; given as synon. with Innerly.

This might seem to be radically the same with Su.-G. wenly, familiar. But, as aindle is viewed as synon. with innerly, which signifies affectionate, I would prefer Isl. eindorgy,-r, sincerus, ingenuus; if it be not merely from ain, our own, and lic, q. attached to what is viewed as one's own.

AINS, adv. Once. V. ANIS.

AINSELL, Own self, used as a s. S.

"They are wonderfu' surprised, no doubt, to see no crowd gathering binna a woman o' the town bairns that had come out to look at their ainsells." Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

AYNDELSESE, adj. Breathless, out of breath.

Quhilie to quhilie fra,
Thai clamb into the cryksy sua,
Quhilie half the crag that clambyn had;
And thair a place that fund na land
That thai mycht syt an onery
And thair war handles and very:
And thair abad their ayned to is.

Barbour, x. 609. MS.

But in edit. 1620, instead of handles it is aynedse, which is undoubtedly the true reading, for the sense requires it, as well as the connexion with the following line. The effect of climbing up a steep rock, that on which the castle of Edinburgh stands, is here expressed. It may be observed, that there are various evidences that the edit. 1620 was printed from a MS. different from that written by Ramsay, and now in the Adv. Library.

AY QUHAI, adj. Wheresoever.

"Bot all the gudis ay quhair they be fundin, to pay the said yield, after the taxatioun, baith of Cleriks, Baronis, and Bargsesse," Act Ja. I., 1424, c. 11, Ed. 1566.

This ought to be written as one word, being merely A.-S. "aycure, ubicumque, "in every place, wheresoever." Sonmer. It is also written ayenhere. Can this be from s, aa, siper, and hur, hurer, ubi?
AIR, AYR, AR, ARE, ade. 1. Before, formerly.

In Sant Johnstone, digestsy can he fair
Till this woman the quhilk I speak of ayr.
W Wallace, iv. 704. MS.

— The Clifford, as I said ar,
And all his rout, rebutty war.
Barbour, xli. 335. MS.

There was ane hiddouns bawltall for to sone,
As thair nane vthir bargane are had been.
Douy. Virgil, 53, 45.

O. E. arc, before, R. Glouc., R. Brunne.

2. Early. Very air, very early in the morning.
S. Aire and airest are used as the comp. and superl.

It is a common proverb, "An air winter's a sair winter," s.

AIRNESS, s. The state of being early, S. as "the airmess o' the crap" or harvest.

Of this assage in thare thetyngh
The Ingls cysly to mak karpyngh;—
"Come I ar; come I late,
"I find Annot at the ythe,"
Wyntoun, viii. 33, 143.

Are morrow, early in the morning.
I irdit of my bed, and mycht not ly;
Bot gan me bils, syne in my wedis dressis:
And for it was are morrow or tyme of messis
I hint ane scripture, and my pent farth tuke.
Syne thus began of Virgil the twelt buke.
Douy. Virgil, 404, 34.

i.e. "about the time of prayer or saying massa." A.-S. On aer morges, primo mane, Bed. 5, 9. Mosc.-G. air; A.-S. aer; Alem. er; Belg. eir; E. er, ante, prins. Mosc.-G. air, and Isl. aar, aer, also signify tempus maturum. Ulph. Fitl air this doug, Mark. 16, 2. valde mane, or in S. Fell air in the day: Junius conjectures that Mosc.-G. air had been formed, and had borrowed its meaning, from Gr. μαζ, dilliumnum, tempus maturum; so that it might originally signify the first part of the natural day, and be afterwards extended to denote any portion of time preceding another; G. Goth. But there is no occasion for having recourse to the Gr. first root. Sn. G. ar signifies the beginning, initium, principium; which is a radical idea.

Ar war altda, the ecki ear;
Rinplinum crut sevi, quan nihil ecast.
Voluspa, Str. 3.

Franc., Alem., and Germ. ir, although now only used in composition, has precisely the same meaning; as in umbild, imago primitiva, urinen, proviri, urseche, principium, causa originis. It is often used as synon. with Germ. vor, before.

AIR, adj. Early, S.

"You wou'd na hae kent fat to mak' o her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amon' a curr air bear to fly awa the ruicks." Journal from London, p. 2. i.e. "early barley," that which is sowen so early in the season as to be soon ripe.

AIR, s. Expl. "hair, used for a thing of no value."

Ferne love, for favour, feir, or féd,
Of riche nor pur to speik sud spair,
For love to hisme he no hold,
Nor lyghtles lawlines ane ari,
But puttis all personis in compair.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 192.

Lord Hailes has most probably given the proper sense of the word. But it may deserve to be mentioned, that Isl. aar denotes the smallest object imaginable.

Primitivum minutissimum quid, et to arremor significans.
G. Andr.

AIR, AYR, AR, are. An our.

A hundred shippis, that ruther bar and ayr,
To tures thair gin, in hawm was lyand thear.
W Wallace, vii. 1066. MS.

Then shippyth thy, for owtryt mar,
Sum went till ster, and sum till ar,
And rowyt be the il of But.
Barbour, ill. 576. MS.

ar; Isl. aar; Dan. aere; Sn.-G. are, id. Some derive this term from Su.-G. ar-a, to plough; as sailing is often metaphorically called, ploughing the waters.

The tyde of the sea betwixt this yle and Jvr is so violent, that it is not possible to passe it, either by sayle or ayr, except at certain times. Description of the Kingdome of Scotland.

This is still the pronunciation of the north of S. It occurs in a Prov. applied to one who has too many undertakings, or who engages in a variety of business at once; "He has o'er many airs the water."

AIR, AYR, AR, are. An hear.

And quhen it to the king was tauld
Off England, how thay schap till hauhd
That castell, he was alle angry;
And callit his sone till hym in hy,
The eldest, and aparnd ayr,
A young bachelour, and stark, and fayr,
Schir Edmund callit off Carnarvan.
Barbour, iv. 71. MS.

But Bruce was knawin weyl ayr off this kynrik,
For he had rycht, we knaw no man him ilk.
Wallace, iii. 355. MS.

Hence agreship, inheritance.

"Anent the agreship of monebal guidis, that the airis of Barronis, gentilman, and frabalders shall have, It is statute and ordnait, that the saidis airs shall haue the best of ilka thing, and after the statute of the Burrow Lawis." Acts Ja. III. 1474, c. 66. edit. 1566.

Mosc.-G. arbi; Isl. and Su.-G. arf; Alem. erbe, erre; A.-S. seref; Belg. oar; Lat. aevi. The Su.-G. word primarily signifies, term, are-un; and, in a secondary sense, the goods of the soil, fundus una cum edificia, et quinquennia terrae adherere; Ihre. Thus it has been originally applied to landed property, descending by inheritance; as the term Aevologe, which, in our laws, is still opposed to moveable property, extends not only to the land itself, but to all that adheres to the soil.

Sw. arfeskap exactly corresponds with our term.

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

That gud man dreil or Wallace sauld be tane;
For Suthruum ar full salliate erit ilk mank.
A pret dyttay for Scoth thai orlan thant;
Be the lawlayis in Dunl'd set ane ayr.
Than Wallace wald na langer soitone thar.
Wallace, I. 275. MS.

"About this time the King went to the south land to the Airs, and held justice in Jedburgh." Fytscott, p. 153.

The judges of such courts are L B. sometimes called Justitiarii itinerantes. Roger of Hoveden writes, A. 1176, that Henry II. of England appointed tres Justitiarios Itinerantes. They are also called Justitiarii errantes; Pet. Biscanet's, Ep. 95; sometimes Justitiarii itineris, in Trivet's Chron. A.1290, Justitiarii itineris de Corona. By Knyghton, A. 1333, they are designed, Justitiari super la Eyre. V. Du Cange. In the laws of Rob. III. of Scotland, it is ordained, that the Lords,
AIR

having courts of regality, should hold, twice a year, itinera Justitiarii, c. 30, 33.

Scene derives this from Iter, which indeed is the Lat. word used in our old laws, and translated Aire. Skinner prefers Fr. err, a way. It would appear that we have borrowed the term from the English; and that they had it immediately from the Fr. For we find it in use among them from the time of the Conquest. For we have that common fine andacement of tout le countie en cire des justices pur faux jugemens, &c. Will. I. ca. 19. Rastell. Fol. 238, b.

AIR, s. A very small quantity, Orkn.

This has every appearance of being a very ancient Goth. term. Guud. Andr. gives Isl. åir, dær, as an Isl. or Goth. primitive, conveying the very same idea. Minutissimum quid, et to åreow significant—atomon, et unitatem, seriel principium.—Åar insuper vocamus atomen in radiis solaribus, per fenestram domus illabentes. Lex. p. 15. Pulvis minutissimus, atomes in radiis solaribus; Hadendor. Principium rerum ante creationem. År var alda, tho ecki var; Principium crat, cum nihil adhuc esset productum. Edda, Verel. Ind. It has been supposed that the Gr. term ἄρχας has had a common origin.

To AIR, v. n. To taste, Orkn.

Apparently to take “a very small quantity,” from the s. explained above.

AIR, s. A sand-bank, Orkn. Shetl.

“They have also some Norish words which they commonly use, which we understood not, till they were explained; such as Air, which signifies a sand-bank.” Brand’s Zetlanc, p. 70.

“Air, a bank of sand,” MS. Explication of some Norish words.

Perhaps the most proper definition is, an open sea-beach. “Most of the extensive beaches on the coast are called aires; as Stour-aire, Whole-aire, Bon-aire.” Edmundson’s Zetl. i. 140.

The power then dost covet.
O’er tempest and wave,
Shall be thine, then proud maiden,
I, by beach and by caye;
By stack, and by skerry, by knob, and by voe,
By aird, and by wick, and by lither and gio,
And by every wild shore which the northern winds know,
And the northern tides lave.

The Pirate, ii. 142.

Isl. ågre, ora campi vel ripae plans et sabulosa. G. Andr. p. 60. Ægir, ora maritima. Alias Ægir est sabulum, i.e. gross sand or gravel. Verel. Ind. This word, in Sc. G., by a change of the diphthong, assumes the form of oer; signifying glare, locus scrupealeus, whence in composition stenoer, our stoners. Oer also signifies campus, planitites sabulosa, circa ripam. V. Ilre in vo.

To AIRCH (pron. q. Airtsh), v. n. To take aim, to throw or let fly any missile weapon with a design to hit a particular object, Roxb. Aberdeens. It is not at all confined to shooting with a bow.

“Shoot again,—and O see to airch a wee better this time.” Brownie of Bowliche, i. 155.

I can scarcely think that this is corr. from Airt or Airth, id. It may have been borrowed from the use of the s. Archer, E. a bowman.

AIRCH, AIRGH, (gutt.), adv. Scarcely, scantily, as, “That meat’s aicht honey,” i.e. it is not dressed, (whether boiled or roasted), sufficiently, Loth.

A.-S. ærth, anglice, remissa. V. AIRGH and AIRGH.

AIREL, s. 1. An old name for a flute; properly applied to a pipe made from a reed, Selk. Liddes.

This might seem to be a cor. of air-hole, a name which might be given to the instrument, from its structure, by those who knew no other name.

2. Transferred to musical tones of whatever kind, Rox.

The beetle began his wild aird to tune,
And sang on the wynde with an eirsome croom.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 203.

To AIRGH, v. n. To hesitate, to be recumblant, S.

“I airghit at keyllying withe in that thrawart haughty mood.” Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41. V. ERCH, AIRGH, v.

AIRGH, adj. Expl. “hollow;” and used when anything is wanting to make up the level, Etr. For.

Perhaps it properly means “scarcely sufficient” for any purpose. V. ERCH, scanty.

AIRISH, adj. Chilly, S.

To AIRN, v. a. To smooth, to dress with an iron; aird du, toasted, s.

Now the saft mahl—
Reeks me, I trow, her want o’ rest,
But thats her out in a’ her best,
Wi’ weel aird du mutch, an’ kirtle clean,
To wait the hour o’ twall at e’en.

Picken’s Poems. i. 79.

AIRNS, s. pl. Fetters, S. V. IRNE.

AIRT, ART, ARTH, Airth, s. 1. Quarter of the heaven, point of the compass.

Maistres of woddles, bels to us happy and kynd,
Releif our lang trauell, quhat euer thow be,
And under quhat art of the hevin so his,
Or at quhat coist of the world at last
Sull we arriue, thow teich us by and by.

Dung. Virgil. 23, 22.

In this sense we commonly say, “What airt’s the wind in?” i.e. From what point does it blow? Airt is the general pronunciation in the west of S., airth in the Eastern counties.

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

Thus, in the passage already quoted, “coist of the world, or earth, is distinguished from “art of the hevin.” It is often used in this sense.

Wallace assur’d, said, Westernmar we will,
Our kyne ar slayne, and that me likis ill;
And othir worthi mony in that art;
Will God I leisfe, we saul we wrake on part.

Wallace, i. 209, MS.
Yit, for the lytle quantance that we had, 
Sen that I se the in stert as straithly sted, 
Quhaisrewer thou gat, in aird or art, 
With the, my frend, yet sal I neuer part.

— Priests of Pebbs, p. 48.

Thow suld have sene, had thow bidden in yone aird, 
Quhais wise yon heavens company conversit.

— I purposest er till have ducet in that art. 
Police of Honour, ill. st. 83, 91.

3. Used in a general sense, like E. hand, side, &c.

"If all I have done and said, to this purpose, were 
yet to do—I would desire it as my mercy to do it 
again, and say it again, and that with some more edge 
and fervour, in the foresight of all that hath followed 
of sorrow and reproach from all airds." Mc’Ward’s 
Contendings, p. 215.

On every aird is sometimes used in the same sense 
in which we say, on every hand, or on all sides.
Thar is within an Ile inunrnic on athir part, 
To breke the storms, and wallis on every art, 
Within the watter, in ane bosom gaits.

"This Donald gathered a company of miscievous 
cursed limmers, and invaded the King in every aird, 
wherever he came, with great cruelty." Pitcottie, 
P. 55.

"We expect good news from that aird." Baillie’s 
Lett. ii. 55.

Hardyng is the only E. writer, who, as far as I have 
observed, uses this word. Nor is it unlikely that he 
learned it from the Scots, during his residence among 
them. For it seems very doubtful, whether we ought 
to lay more stress on his using this word, as a proof 
of its being old E., than on his testimony with respect 
to the many vouchers he pretended to have found in 
this country, of its being all along dependent on the 
Englisch crown. But let us hear John himself:

This Gaulad then role forth, with his roads, 
At every way he made a knayght for to departe, 
To tymhe thei were al generally gone out, 
And none with hym; so ech one had theyr part: 
And gif any met another at any aird, 
Iys ruis was so, he should his felowe tell 
His adventures, what so that hyra befell.

Chronicle, F. 69. b.

The singular orthography of the term might of itself 
induce a conjecture, that the use of it was an innovation.
This word has been generally derived from Ir. and 
Gael. aird, quarter, cardinal point, a coast; as on aird 
shoir, from the Eastern quarter. Thus, Sir J. Sinclair 
says: "The verb art is probably derived from the 
Gaelic aird, a coast or quarter. Hence the Scots also 
say, What art? For what quarter does the wind blow 
from?" Observ. p. 26. Arctus being the name given 
in Lat. to the two famous constellations called the 
bears, near the North Pole, which is designated Polus 
Arcturus; this may have been the origin of our word.
This being also that quarter to which the eye of the 
astronomer or traveller is directed, it might be sup-
posed that this at length gave name to all the rest. 
It might seem to confirm the conjecture, that C. B. 
art signifies a bear (Lhuyd); and to complete the 
theory, it might also be supposed that the Provincial 
Britons borrowed this designation from the Romans.

The Gothic, however, presents claims nearly equal.
Germ. ort, place; die a ort oder geopolzen des Erd-
bodens, the four regions or parts of the earth. Wart 
also has the sense of locus; vorti, vortes, versus locum. 
Wachter derives ort, as signifying towards, from vortes, 
which has the same sense. Verel. renders lat. vorti, 
versus phagus orbis; Nordran-vort, versus Septem-
trionem orbis, orgeb, versus a place or quarter. These are 
all evidently allied to Moes-G. weartes, versus; ut 
Orientem, Occidentem versus; in connection with 
which Junius mentions A.-S. eastweard, westweard; 
Goth. ol.
The Lat. employs another word in the sense of aird 
or quarter, which can scarcely be thought to have any 
afinity, unless it should be supposed that r has been 
softened down in pronunciation. This is arct, att, plur. 
arter; attra arteri, octo plagae; i sudar arti, to the 
south; i nordri arti, towards the North.

To AIRT, ART, v. a. 1. To direct; to mark 
out a certain course; used with respect to 
the wind, as blowing from a particular 
quarter, S.

"That as to what course ships or boats would take 
to proceed up the river, would, in his opinion, depend 
upon the mode by which their progress was actuated, 
either by pulling, rowing, or sailing, and as the wind 
was airded." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1806, p. 192.

2. To give direction, or instruction, in order to 
find out a certain person or place, or any 
other object. It properly respects the act of 
pointing out the course one ought to hold, S.

"To art one to any thing; to direct or point out any 

As the verb is not used by our ancient writers, it 
has certainly been formed from the noun. Art occurs 
as a v. in O. E.; and might at first view be considered 
as the same with this. But it is quite different, both 
as to meaning and origin.

— My poore purs and peynes strong 
Have arted me speke, as I spoken have.
— Needs hath no laws, as that the Clerkes trete 
And thus to crave arteth me my neede.

Hood, p. 53, 56.

When I was young, at eighteene yeares of age, 
Lusty and light, desirous of pleasanse, 
Approaching on full sadde andripe courage, 
Love arted us to do our obersance, 
To his estate, and done him obeisance, 
Commanding me the Court of Love to see, 
Alike beside the mount of Citharces.

Chaucer, Court of Love, l. 46.

Tyrwhitt renders the word, constrain, which indeed 
seems to be its natural meaning in all the three pass-
gages quoted; from Lat. artco, id. To these we may 
add another in the verse.

"In France the people salten but little meat, 
except their bacon, and therefore would buy little salt; 
but yet they be arthyed (compelled) to buy more salt than 
they would." Fortes, on Monarchy, ch. 10. V. 

Ah, gentle lady, airt my way 
Across this fangesome, lonely moor; 
For he who’s dearest to my heart 
Now waits me on the western shore.

Tannhill’s Poems, p. 147.

He ered Colly down the brae, 
An’ bade him scour the flats.

Davidson’s Seasons, p. 51.

3. To direct as to duty.
"I perceive that our vile affections—cling too heavily 
to me in this hour of trying sorrow, to permit me to 
keep sight of my ain duty, or to airt you to yours." 
Heart M. Loth. ii. 185—6.

"After this discovery of a possibility to be saved, 
there is a work of desire quickened in the soul.—But 
sometimes this desire is airted amiss, whilst it goeth 
out thus, ‘What shall I do that I may work the 
works of God?’" Guthrie’s Trial, p. 59.

4. To AIRT on, v. a. To urge forward, point-
 ing out the proper course, Galloway.
AIR [29]  

---Up the steep the herd, wi' skin' shanks, 
Pursues the freemlit yewe; and now and then 
\textit{Nods on the tird tike with "Sleep aye, a, a."}


5. To \textit{AIRT} out. To discover after diligent search; as, "I airtit him out." I found him after long seeking, Roxb.

\textit{Antis} is used in the same sense by old Palgrave, F. iii. P. 153, b. "\textit{Laute, I constrayn (Fr.) Je constrains:--I maye be so aresit that I shall be fayme to do it," &c.

AIRT and PART. V. ART.

AIR-YESTERDAY, s. The day before yesterday, Banifs. \textit{V. HERE-YESTERDAY}.

AIR-YESTREEN, s. The night before last, Galloway. \textit{V. as above}.

AISLAIR, \textit{adj.} Polished, S.

"A mason can nocht hae ane eunaisleur without direction of his rewile." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 5, s.

AISLAR-BANK, s. A reddish-coloured bank, with projecting rocks in a perpendicular form, as resembling ashlar-work, Roxb.

AISMENT, \textit{Aysayment}, \textit{se}. Used in the same sense with \textit{E. caseayment}, as denoting assistance, accommodation.

"None of them sell freemie gow, or for ane price sell, or transport, or carie bowes, arrows, or anio kind of armour, or horse, or other aismentis to the common enemies of our Realme." 2 Stat. Rob. I. Tit. 2. c. 33. Fr. aisement, commodum, Dict. Treuv.

AIT, Oat or Oaten; for it may be viewed either as a \textit{s.}, in a state of construction, or as an \textit{adj.}

I the ilk vaemquills that in the small ait reds 
Toned my sang, syne fra the woddis yode, 
And fulfilled about taucht to be obeyssand, 
Thocht he war gready, to the bissy husband, 
And thankful work made for the plewman's art, 
Bot now the horrible sterne deils of Marta.


AITS, \textit{s. pl.} Oats, S.

\begin{itemize}
  \item The corns are good in Blainishes;
  \item Where \textit{aits} are fine, and sold by kind,
  \item That if ye search all thourrh
  \item Meares, Buchan, Mar, name better are
  \item Than Lender Haughs and Yarrow.
\end{itemize}

\textit{Ritson's S. Songs}, ii. 121, 122.

A.-S. \textit{ata}, \textit{aet}, id. \textit{Hafre} is the word used, in the same sense, in the Germ. and Scandinavian dialects. One might almost suppose, that as this grain constituted a principal part of the \textit{food} of our ancestors, it had hence received its name. For \textit{Isi. at} signifies the act of eating, and the pl. \textit{aete}, food in general, pabula, preda, G. Andr. A.-S. \textit{act} has the same meaning; cdulium, Lyce. It has the diphthong, indeed, whereas \textit{ate}, avena, is without it. But this is not material; as \textit{a} and \textit{ae} are commonly interchange in A.-S.

Wild \textit{aits}, bearded oat-grass, S. \textit{Avena fataua}, Linn.

The beard of this plant, I am informed, is exquisitely sensible to moisture; and hygrometers are often constructed of it.

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\textbf{AITEN, \textit{adj.} Oaten, S.}

Pan playing on the \textit{aiten} reed
And shepherds him attending,
Do here resort their flock to feed.
The hills and hedges commending.

\textit{Ritson's S. Songs}, ii. 120.

\textbf{AIT, \textit{s.} A custom, a habit; especially used of a bad one, Mearns.}

Is. \textit{aeks, aetl, inikles, moe}.

\textbf{AITEN, \textit{s.} A partridge, Selkirk.}

As the term \textit{horn} or \textit{han}, denoting either a cock or hen, is the final syllable of the name of this bird in various languages, (as Teut. \textit{feldthun}, Belg. \textit{roephon}, Su.-G. \textit{ruppham}), \textit{Aiten} may be q. \textit{ail-hen}, or the fowl that feed on oats. This bird has an A.-S. name with a similar termination; \textit{erie-henne}, perdrix, a partridge, Sommer. Su.-G. \textit{eaker-hoena}, id. q. \textit{anacre}, or \textit{field-hen}.

\textbf{AIT-FARLE, \textit{s.} One of the compartments of a cake of oat-bread, S.}

Two pints o' wool-holt solid sowings,
Wi' whauks o' gude \textit{ait-farle} cowings,

Wad scarce has ser't the wretch.

\textit{A. Wilson's Poems}, 1790, p. 91. \textit{V. FAIRL}.

\textbf{AITSEED, \textit{s.} 1. The act of sowing oats, S.}

"That the Session and College of Justice salbegan—vpon the first day of Nouember yeuridie, and sail sitt—quhill the first day of Mereche nixt thairefter; and that the halfe moneth of Mereche salbe vacante for the \textit{aitseid}." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447. \textit{V. BEIRSEID}.

2. The season appropriated for sowing oats, S.

"Quhan did that happen?" "During the \textit{aitseid}.

\textbf{AITH, \textit{Aythi}, \textit{s.} Oath. \textit{V. ATHE}.

\textbf{AITH, or AIFTLAND, \textit{s.} That kind of land called \textit{infiel}, which is made to carry oats a second time after barley, and has received no dung, Ang. Perhaps from A.-S. \textit{aetl}, iterum.

\textbf{AITH-HENNES, \textit{s. pl.} Seems to signify \textit{heathen}, as being bred on the \textit{heath}.

"Na man sail sell or buy any — Murefowles, Blackcocks, \textit{Aith-hennes}, Terriganes, [or] any sic kindes of fowles commonlie used to be chased with Hawks, under the paine of ano hunder pounds to be incurred, alswell be the buyer as the seller." Ja. VI. Parl. 16. c. 23. 

Skenes Pec. Crimes, tit. 3. c. 3.

\textbf{AITLIFF CRAP, \textit{s.} In the old husbandry, the crop after bear or barley, Ayrs.

This has been derived from \textit{Alt}, oats, and \textit{Lift}, to plow, q. v. It is, however, written \textit{Oat-leave} by Maxwell. \textit{V. BEAR-LEAVE}.

\textbf{AIVER, \textit{s.} A ho-goat, after he has been gelded. Till then he is denominated a \textit{buck}.

Sutherl.

This is evidently from a common origin with \textit{Hebrun}, id. q. v.

\textbf{AIVERIE, \textit{adj.} Very hungry, Roxb.; a term nearly obsolete. \textit{V. YEVERY}.
AIXMAN, s. 1. A hewer of wood, Sutherl.
2. One who carries an axe as his weapon in battle.

That every aixman that has nowthir sper nor bow sal have a large of tree or leder," &c. Parl. J., III. 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 132, aixman, Ed. 1566.

"This laird of Balmamoone was captain of the aixmen, in whose handis the hailf hope of victorie stood that day." Pitcathie's Cron. p. 106.

AIX-TRE, s. An axletree, S.

"Item, tua gross culverinis of found, mountit upon their stokis, quheilis and aixtreis, garnisit with irre, having thrre tymmer wadgis." Coll. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 106. V. Ax-Tree.

AYSAMENT. V. Aisment.

AIZLE, s. A hot ember. V. Eizel.


— Bessey with wedgeis he
Stade schildand ane fourressquar akyne tre.

Doun. Virgil, 225, 27.

ALALGH, adv. Below, in respect of situation, not so high as some other place referred to, Selkirk's; from on and laigh, low.

ALAIN, pl. Alleys.

Fortrace and Werk that was without the toun, Thak brak and byrant and put to confusion: Hagis, alaie, he lawbour that was that, Fulyeit and spilt, that wald no frost spar.

Wallace, ii. 21. MS.

ALAK, Wallace, viii. 1407. V. Lak.

ALAKANEE, interj. Alas, Ayrs.

The cheerliest swain that e'er the meadows saw; Alakanee!—Is Robin gone a'saw?

Picken's Poems, 1738, p. 20.

The first part of the word is evidently E. alock, alas. The second resembles Su.-G. of oh ! and mua verily.

ALAGUST, s. Suspicion. V. Allagnost.

ALAMONTI, s. The storm-finch, a fowl, Orkn.

"The storm-finch (procellaria pelagica, Linn. Syst.) our alamonti, is very frequently seen in the friths and sounds.

Barry's Orkney, p. 302.

The name seems of Ital. extract, from ada a wing, and monita, q. the bird that still monita, or keeps on its wing, agreeing to a well-known attribute of this animal.

"For trial sake chopped straw has been flung over, which they would stand on with expanded wings; but were never observed to settle on, or swim in the water." Penn. Zool. p. 555, 554. V. Assilag, the name of this bird in St. Kilda.

K. Alametti, as in Neil's Tour, p. 197. It is pron. q. alamonti or alamooti. It may be from Ital. ada a wing, and mota motion, q. "ever moving"; or, if a Gothic origin be preferred, it might be deduced from alle omnis, and mota occurrere, q. "meeting one every where."

ALANE, ALIANE, adj. Alone.

Hys Douchty succeed sail in his sted,
And hald hys heritage hyr alane.

Wyntown, VIII. 4. 323.

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

— Quhat wene ye is thi name,
That euir is worth bot ha allane?

Barbour, xv. 414. MS.

"Commonlie, gif a man sleepis in sinne, and ryssel not in time, ane sinne will draw on another: for there is neuer a sin the alane: but ay the mair great and heinous that the sinne be, it has the greater and war sinnes following on it." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign. O. 8. b.

Alem. allain; Germ. allein; Belg. alleen; Su.-G. allene, adv. alone. The word, however varied in form, is evidently from all and an, ein, ens, one; q. entirely one, and one no more. Wachter has justly observed, that in the ancient dialects, the same word denotes one and alone, without any difference. Thns in Gloss. Keron., einen occurs in the sense of unus, eincro for sola, and einem solam. We may add, that Moes-G. ains signifies both unus and solus.

ALANERLIE. V. Allanery.

ALANG, ALANS, prep. Alongsst, S.

He let me alangs the backbene,—he struck me on the backbone. It conveys the idea of a longitudinal stroke, or one affecting a considerable portion of the object that is struck.

Su.-G. laongs, id.

ALASTER, ALISTER, s. A common abbreviation of the name Alexander, especially in the countries bordering on the Highlands, S.


ALAREIT. V. Lariket.

ALARS; Alars yet.

—Vapours hote rich fresche and weill ybet: Dulce of odour, of floscer mist fragrant,
The silver droppis on daisseis distillant:
Qhilik ventour branches quir the alars yet, With smoky senes the mystias reflectant.

Palice of Honour, Prof. St. 2. edit. 1579.

This may signify, the yet or gate overspread with the branches of the alder; or the gate made of this tree: A.-S. a e; Su.-G. a; Alem. alir, id. ; Su.-G. alar, of or belonging to the alder-tree. I suspect, however, that it is not the alder, but the elder that is meant. For as the elder or bore-tree is still by the superstitious supposed to defend from witchcraft, it was formerly a common custom to plant it in gardens. In many it is preserved to this day. It is probable, therefore, that the allusion is to this tree; and that for greater security, the trunk of it might be used for supporting the garden-gate, if this itself was not also made of the wood. Belg. holer, id. I dare not assert, however, that alars may not here signify common or general, q. the gate which opened into the whole garden.

In this case, it would be the same with alloris, q. v.

ALAVOLEE, adv. At random. V. Allovilie.

ALAWE, adv. V. Lawe.

ALBLASTRIE, s.

There sawe I dresse him, new out of hant,
Thetere tigure full of silver,—
The clמתרreb gastes, the elk for allblastrie.

King's Quair, & v. St. 5.
"What the meaning of the quality expressed by *alclaustyre* is, I cannot find out. The colour of this animal is dark grey;" Tytler. *Alclaustyre* seems to signify the exercise of the cross-bow. Can the expression refer to the choice of the elk, or the arrows of a larger kind, as those shot from the cross-bow, employed by its pursuers for killing it? V. AWBLASTER.

**ALBUIST, conij.** Though, albeit, Ang.

—Shortsyne unto our glen,
Seeking a hership, came you unke men;
An' our ain lads, alhoused I say't myself,
But guided them right crankly and smell.
Ross's *Hedemore*, First Editt, p. 82.

This seems the same with E. albeit, or formed like it from all, *beis* often used for *be*, and it. *Piece* is merely the common abbreviation of *albuist*. V. PIECE, and ABES.

**ALCOMYRE, s.** Latten, a kind of mixed metal still used for spoons.

E. alchemy; *amicomie* spoons, spoons made of alchemy, S. Bor.

From thens onto his chalmer went he synge,
About his schulkeris assayis his hawbrek fyne,
Of burnst male, and shynand rychedy
Of finest golde and quyltly alcomy.

It has received this name, as being the result of a chemical preparation. V. LATTOWN.

**ALD, ALDE, AULD, adj.** 1. Old, S. Yorks. Westmorel.

Bot as I fynd Phlyph the alde
Was the Emporer, that take
Fyrst Crystyndome, as sayls owe buke.

Purth of the chyn of this ilk hardz *auld,*
Grete fluidis lechis, and styf ischokillis cauld,
Downe from his sternes and grisly berd byngus.

*Ald* is used by R. Brunne in the same sense.

A.-S. *æld*; Alem., Franc., Germ, and Preeop, alt.

Mr. Tooke derives *eald, old,* from A.-S. *ylde-an, ild-an,* to remain, to stay, to last, &c. Divers. *Parly*, ii. 189, 199. The v. is also written *aeld-in.*

It would seem, however, that the etymon ought to be inverted. *Aele* is used, in the sense of *eald* is used in *æld-in,* and signific prologare; as if formed from the idea of age or long life. The primitive sense of Alem. is not, in general, signified by *eald,* but by *æld.* W. *aether in vo.* This is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *a-o,* to nurse, also to fatten; emitrire, sagnare. Hence *Verol,* derives *ad* or *proles,* liberis, and *Moes-G. alde,* generatio, tetas.

2. Often used as characterising what is deemed quite unreasonable or absurd; always as expressive of the greatest contempt, S.

As "Here's an *auld* wark about nothe."—"Please to draw off your party towards Gartarian. You will please grant no leave of absence to any of your troopers—Here's *auld* ordering and counter-ordering," muttered Garschattachin between his teeth." Rob Roy, iii. 153.

"Auld to do," a great fuss or pother. This phrase occurs in an E. form, "So there was old to do about ransomig the bridegroom." *Waverley*, i. 279. V. *To cleirke the cuixie.

**AULD SAIRES.** The renewing of old party quarrels or contentions, is called "the ripping up o' *auld* sairs," i.e. old sores, S.

**ALDAY, adv.** In continuation.

I cast me nocht *alday* to glosse in glioir, Or to langar legends that ar prokhit.

*Cocklebie Sote*, v. 513.

**Tent, all-days, quotidi. ; indies.**

**ALDERMAN, s.** The term formerly used to denote a mayor in the Scottish boroughs.

"Touching the election of officiaries in burroughes, as *aldermen,* bailiffes, and other officiaries, because of great contention yeirs for the chasinc of the same, throw multitude and clamour of commouners, simple persons; it is thought expedient, that no officiaries nor councel be continued after the kings lawes of burroughes, farther then ane yeir." Acts Ja. III. 1469, c. 29. Skene.

"The election of *aldermen,* (afterwards called provosts, and bailiffes,) is formally wrested from the people of the burghs, upon pretence of avoiding annual clamours." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotland, i. 271.

It occurs in the lists of those called Lords Auditors, A. 1469.


"The magistrate styled provost in some burghs, was denominated *alderman* at Air, so late as 1507." *Scott. Cal.* Pink. Hist. ii. 411, N.

The term *aldborn* was, in the times of the Anglo-Saxons, used in a very extensive sense; denoting "a prince, a prinate, a noble-man, a duke, an earle, a petty vice-roy." Summer. After the Norman conquest, *Aldermannus civilitas,* sive *buri,* seems to have been equivalent to *Mayor* or *Provost.* There was also the *Aldmannus Hundredi,* the alderman of the Hundred or Wapentake, apparently corresponding with the modern use of the term in E., as denoting the alderman of a ward. V. Spelman in vo. The *Provost of Edinburgh* seems to be mentioned for the first time, A. 1482. Pinkerton, ut sup. p. 311.

**ALEDE, s.** Rule. *Ich alede,* each rule.

Fifene yere he gan hun fede,
Sir Roland the trewe;
He taught him *ich alede*
Of ich manner of gleue.

*Sir Tristrew*, p. 22.

**A.-S. alcedan duerec,* to lead.

To *ALEGE,* v. a. expl. "To absolve from allegiance." Fr. *alley-er.*

—All his legsis of alkyne greis,
Conditiounys, states, and qualitieis,
Leris, and lauirt, *alegeth be*
Of alkyne aith of *fowle*.

*Wyntoun*, ix. 20. 67.

**ALENTH, aed.** The same with Eng. *length* conjoined with *far.*

1. To *come alenth,* to arrive at maturity, S. B.
2. To *goe far alenth,* to go great lengths, ibid.
3. To be *far alenth,* to be far advanced, to make great progress or improvement, ibid.
ALERON.

"The hundredth salt Brongue, contenand nine score bolls, Scotch, twa met, is recknit to be worth in fraught twenties tunnis Aleron," Balfour's Pract. p. 87.

This word is printed, as if it referred to the name of a place whence the measure had been denominated. But it may be from Fr. à la ronde, i.e. in compass, as being measured by bulk: unless we shall suppose an error in orthography for Orleans or orwellian. Le tonneau d'Orleans, Lat. Doliwm Aurelianense, is mentioned, Dict. Trev. v. Tonneau.

ALEUIN, adj. Eleven.

"Quhen ye hie velift sochite the verite, ye sal fynd that it is the false blude that discendit of Sereg estes and Engestes (Hengist) qhilik var tua Saxons that can vithet aleuiin thousand Saxons fra thair ain coun, to support and supple the kyng of Grift Bertynye, qhilik is nou callit Ingland, quha was opprest to cruis cewill veyrie." Compl. Scot. p. 133.

"It is sen the tyrne of Hierome aleuin hondruther threttie saxe yeris." Kennedy, Commentator of Crossaigell, p. 76. It needs scarcely be observed, that the vowels are frequently interchanged; or, that in old writing v is most frequently used where we employ u.

ALGAIIT, ALGATE, ALGATIS, adv. 1. Every way.

O Latyne pepil, forsooth I wald algaite.
And so had bene fer betir, wele I wate,
Full lang or now aneit had we be,
Twiching the common wele and materis hie.
Dong. Virgil, 572, 30.

2. At all events, by all means.

Beseik him grant vntill his wretchit lufe
This laitir reward, sen all gatis ye wyl fie
Tary quhyl wind blaw soft, and stabyl se.
Dong. Virgil, 111, 51.

Tyrwhitt evidently mistakes the sense of this word, as used by Chaucer, when he renders it always. He quotes the following passages in support of this sense:

My lord is hard to me and dangerous,
And min office is ful laborious;
And therfore by extortion I leve,
Fore I take all that men me yewe.
Alyates by sleighte or by violence
Frro yere to yere I win all my dispence.
From T. v. 7018.

Misquoted in Gloss. as if 7031; i.e. I acquire my sustenance, every way, whether it be by fraud or by force. This exactly corresponds to the first sense.

I damned thee, thou must algaite be ded:
And thou also must nedes lese thy hed.
Sompr. T. v. 7619.

If the poor fellow, in consequence of being condemned, lost his head, he would certainly from that time forward always be dead; as after such a loss it is not likely that he would come alive again. But would Chaucer be chargeable with so ridiculous a truism? This seems rather to correspond to the second sense, than to the first; i.e. "It is a done cause with thee; thou must at all events lose thy life." The expression literally means all wayes, from all and gate, way, q.v. Heaney explains it properly as used in this sense;

"To London he wilde alle gate." 
R. Brunne: "to London he would (go) by all means."

ALHALE, ALHALLY, adv. Wholly, entirely.

His nauy lost repardill i but fals,
And his fers fred from the deith alhale.
Dong. Virgil, 112, 52.

From all and hale, hale, whole, q. v.

ALYA, ALLLIA, ALLYA, s. 1. Alliance.

Sexti fell some Schyr Joha [Menteth] gert dycht
Off hyis awn kyn, and of allys was berner,
To this treason he gert thaim all be sworn.
Walace, li. 991. MS.

The name Menteth, however, is supplied from editions. Fr. allie, id. The word, as used in this passage in Wallace, seems properly to denote alliance by marriage.

"He [Darius] held of strangeears that var his frendis, and of his allys, to the number of thre hundredth thousand men!" Compl. S. p. 121. It has been justly observed, that "the Saxon termination a is frequently given to a word of Latin origin, which the English has received through the medium of the Sax-
cn," as adagin, an adage, agony, See G1. Compl. S. The same observation is applicable to some Lat. words immediately borrowed from the Fr.

2. An ally.

"Our said soveraine Lorde hes bene diverse times mooved by his dearest brother, cousyng, and allia, the King of Denmark, and his Embassadorus, in his name, sent in this realme; that the said Monday gift might be maid gude, to the Queenes Hienesse, and she entred in real possession thereof, to her awn proper use." Acts Ja. VI. 1593. c. 191. Murray.

3. It is sometimes used as a plural noun, signifying allies.

"Incontinent all his allia and friensis ruschit to harnes." Bellend. Cron. b. vi. c. 1.

ALLAY, s. Alliance.

"Mare sure the saidis ambaxiatiouris sall hame commisions—to renew the halie alaylig, lie, and confinde rancions maid betux the realmes of France and Scotland, lik as hes bene obscruir and kepit." Acts Ja. IV. 1468, Ed. 1814, p. 207. Allys, Ed. 1866, fol. 78, b.

ALYAND, part. pr. Keeping close together.

Thar leyf thi laught, and past, but delay,
Rycht far alaylig, in a gud aray;
To Styrlyng com, and wald nocks thi abyd;
To se the north furt than ca she ryd.
Walace, lx. 1965. MS.

i.e. right fairly keeping in a compact body. Fr. alli-er, to join, to knit, to confederate; jongre, conjunge, sociare. Dict. Trev.

To ALYCHT; v. a. To enlighten.

The next day following, with his lamp bright
As Phoeus did the ground or thet alicht—
Full o' thet day at eve this kynd
Spak to her sister, was of the samyn mynd.

A-S. aliht-en, illuminare; alhytynore, illuminatio.

ALIENARE, s. A stranger.

Gyt that thou seksis ale alienare unkaw,
To be thy maich or thy gud some-in-law—
Here ane lytil my fantasy and consate.
Dong. Virgil, 219, 32.

Lat. alien-us.

To ALIE, v. a. To cherish, to nurse, to pettle, Sheilt.

From Isl. al-a alere, giguerre, parere, pascoere; in pret. el; whence sile foetus, item pastura, saginatio, ala natus, saginatus; G. Anth. p. 8. He views this
as allied to Heb. ח, yaldah fetus. There can be no doubt of its affinity to Lat. al-eru. The Goth. v. seems to point out the origin of old, S. edin, feal, q. what nourishes flame. For like gives ascendence as the primary sense of Su.-G. al-a, of which ignerare and saginare are viewed as secondary senses. Ulpillas uses alliāns stur for the "fatted calf."

Allé, s. 1. The abbreviation of a man's name. Acts 1585, iii. 393.

2. Of the female name Alison; sometimes written Elie, S.

Aliment, s. A forensic term denoting the fund of maintenance which the law allows to certain persons, S.

"In this case the aliment was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the children, which ever should first happen." Ersk. Just. B. ii. iit. 6. §38. N.

To Aliment, v. a. To give a legal support to another, S.

"Parents and children are reciprocally bound to aliment each other. In like manner, lifecounters are bound to aliment the heirs, and creditors, their imprisoned debtors, when they are unable to support themselves." Bell's Law Dict. i. 22.

Alison, s. A shoemaker's awl, Shetl. V. Elsyn.

Alister. To come alist, to recover from faintness or decay; applied both to animals and vegetables. The expression is used with respect to one recovering from a swoon, S. Bor.

I bid you speak, but ye nane answer made; And synce in haste I lifted up your head; But never a sinacle of life was there; And I was just the nest thing to despair. But weel's my heart that ye are come alist.

Ross's Helene, p. 15.

Isl. allést denotes the dawn of day, diubulum jam invalidus, G. Andr.; from a, corresponding to os, and hos, light. Whether there be any affinity, is uncertain. A word, originally denoting the return of day, might without a violent transition be used to denote the revival of decayed objects. This may be merely the A.-S. part. pa. allésted, liberatus, from aliga- an liberare, redimere; q. freed from faintness or decay, restored to a better state.

Alyte, adv. A little.


It is also used in O.-E. V. Aist, v. and Ltite.

All, interj. Ah, alas.

All my hart, ay this is my sang, &c. All my Love, telie, mee noot, &c.

Poems, 16th Cent. p. 138, 206. Probably it has been written with the large e, ou, which in MSS. can scarcely be distinguished from double i.

All at all, adv. On the whole; Chaucer, id.

And thi sharpe fygnate sang Virgilliane, So wisely wrocht vythonte word in vane, My wauning wit, my cunning fellat at all, My mynd misty, ther may not mys ane fail.

Dougb. Virg. 3. 34.

Allagrous, adj. Grim, ghastly, S. B.

"She looked and saw allagrous that a body wou'dnà hae care'd to meddle wi' her." Journal from London, p. 7.

This might be formed from all or Moes-G. alia, and gruons, q. all ghastly. In the West of S. malagrous is used in the same sense, q.v.

Allagust, s. 1. Suspicion.

"Fan they saw us a' in a bournach, they had some allagust that some misshanter had befaun us." Journal from London, p. 5.

2. Disgust, Gl. Sherr.

Qu. q. all agast | or, as Gr. goyst, cont, is used metaphorically in the sense of existimatio, judicium, it may be from the phrase o le goyst, has a taste or smack of anything.

To Allaya, v. a. To ally.

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

Allakey, s. An attending servant, a lackey.

—"Deponis the day libelled he saw George Craigingelt and Walter Cruikshank allakey standing in the yard with drawin swords." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 211, 212.

"And saw at that tymye the erle of Gowrie enter in at the yet with tua drawin swords, ane in ilk hand: and ane allakey put ane stell bonnet on his heid." Ibid. p. 212.

Allanerly, Alanerlie, Adlanerly, adj. Sole; only.

"Besekand thy Hienes thairfore to be as favorable, that this bearn James our second and allanerly sonne may have targe to leif vnder thy faith & juticye.-- And thus we desyre to be obseruat to this onre allanerly sonne." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 15. Qui unus superest est. Bost.

"Camillus, efter that he had lost his alanderli son in batall of Vesos, callit all his counsings and dere freindis,—and demandit thame quhat thay wald do concerning his defence aganis the tribunis of pepil." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 447.

"That ane allanery seing to be takin at the said principale chymmes saill stand and be sufficient seing for all and sinder the landsis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

Allanerlie, Alanerly, Allenarly, adv. Only, S.

"The precious germe of your nobilitie, bringis nocht furthe, alaneerly, branches and tender leuis of vertue: bot as velt it bringis furth salutifere & holisum frute of honour." Compl. S. p. 1.


"It pertaines to God allanerlie to know the inward thoughts and hearts of men." Pitcaottie, p. 58.
The ingenuous author of the Gl. to Compl. S. says, "quas. alane," But the word is comp. of all and anerly, only, q.v. This, accordingly, had at times been anciently written as two words; as in the following passage:

Men says that ma chippis than sua
Presseyt that tym the toun to ta:
Bot for that ther was bryt bot anc,
And the engenour tharin wae tane;
Her berfor mentione maid I
Bot off a schip all anerly.

Wallace, x. 225. MS.

This is printed according to the MS.

ALL ANYS, adv. Together, in a state of union.

Kyndnes said, Yha, thal ar gud Scottismen.
Then Will said, Nay; weryt thon myy ken;
Had thei ben gud, at anys we had bryn;
He resoun buyr the contrar now is seen.

Wallace, x. 225. MS.

All in one we had been.

All anys seems literally to signify, all of one; from A.S. anes, the genit. of an, unus.

ALLARIS, ALLERIS. Common, universal, an old genit. used adjectively.

The lords gave assent thare-till,
And ortanty with thairs allaris will,
That Inglis said the Scottis prys,
And thaim on the samyn wys.

Wygston, viii. 33. 178.

Thus argue that ernystlye wants oftis financial;
And sy in the samyn forsuth that assent bile;
That sen it nychilt Nature, their allaris maistra;
That could nocht trent but extent of the temper.

Houlate, i. St. 22. MS.

Instead of oftis, as in Ed. Pink, it is oftis in MS.

"Thair allaris maistra" is literally, the mistrees of them all. From A.S. allora, genit. plur. of all, omnis; Gloss. Keron. altera, altera, omnium; Belg. aller, id.

Aller, or are, is used in Old E. with more propriety than allaris, and in the same sense. It is said of Erle Godwin, that he

—Let smyte of her are heuedys, & made a reful dom;
i.e. he caused them all to be beheaded. R. Glone. p. 327.

— Ye be but members, and I abone al,
And sith I am your alterhe and I am your alterhe.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 111. a.

"As I am the head of you all, I am your common health, or the source of your prosperity." V. ALLER.


ALLA-VOLIE, ALLEVOLIE, adv. At random.

Ane faith perfumit with fyne folies,
And many vaine word alle-volite;
Thy prayer is not half as holie,
House-lurdane, as it seemes.

Philetus, st. 111.

"I spake it quite alle-vole," S. I spake it at random. It is sometimes written entirely in the Fr. form.

"This again increased the numbers of the people in arms at the meetings; and warm persons coming in among them, project of A la voile, and some put upon courses they at first had no view of, nor design to come to." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 41.

On the voile, O. E. id.

What we speak on the voile begins to work;
We have laid a good foundation.

"A literal translation of the French phrase à la voile, which signifies at random, or inconsiderately." Note, Massinger, III. 181.

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

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

To ALLEGRO, v. n. To advise, to counsel.


L. B. allegare, mandatis instructe.

To ALLEGGE, v. a. To confirm.

"Appius began to rage—sayand—because he wald nocht alleghe the law concerning lent money, he was impediment that an army suld be raised be anctorite of the senate." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 146. Jus non dixisset, Lat.

L. B. allegare, ligare.

ALLEGIANCE, ALLEGANCE, s. Allegation.

— "The lordis ordanis bothe the partis to hane lettres to summond witnes to prufe sic allegance as thai schew before the lords." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 34.

"The pursuer pleadit that the former allegiance aucht and soould be repliefit," &c. Burrow Court, 1391, Melville's Life, i. 257.

ALLEIN, adj. Alone. S. B. Germ. id. V. ALANE.

To ALLEMAND, v. a. To conduct in a formal and courtly style. Arys.

"He—presented her his hand, and allegmandher along in a manner that should not have been seen in any street out of a king's court, and far less on the Lord's day." Ann. of the Par. p. 208.

Ital. a la mano, by the hand; or Fr. a la main, readily, nimbly, actively. Aller a la main, être d'une égalité de rang. Roquefort.


A bastard shall cum fro a forest,
Not in Yngland borne shall he be,
And he shall wyn the gre for the best,
Alle men leder of Bretan shal he be.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 38.

That this is the sense appears from what follows:

Truly to wyrke he shalbe bouns,
And all leder of Bretans shal he be.

i.e. universal leader.

This mode of expression is common in Su.-G. Al mena vikenva kær; Regni communis querel; Chron. Rhythm. p. 181. Ther hyllad sonon alle i maen;

ALLER, adv. Wholly, entirely, altogether.

In this maner assenyt war
The Barouis as I said yow ar.
And through thar aller hale assent,
Messingeris till hym that sent,
That was thain in the haly land,
On Sarscennys warrayand.

Barbour, i. 137, MS.
This is merely Allaris, alteris, used adverbially, without the unnecessary and anomalous use of the termination is, borrowed from the genit. sing., and affixed to the plur. in the same case. Alter frequently occurs in R. Brumne's Chron.; as alter best, best of all, alter next, next of all.

Alter is here used nearly in the same manner as in other Northern languages. "To the superlative," says Sewel in his Dalc. Grammar, "is often prefixed aider or alter, the more to heighten its superlative sense; as alter-verstaundest, the best understanding of all;" p. 81. To the same purpose Kilian. Aller. Alter. Superlativus pulchræ praepositor, eorumque significationem aduanter haec dicto; ut alterbeste, alterkleynste, altermeeste. Omnim optimus, minimus, maximus. Germ. alterhochste, the most High; altergetheoste, the most learned. Sw. aldr is also used as a note of the superlative; as, den aldrakrokste utroag, the surest way; den aldrakronaste flieka, the most beautiful girl; Widegren. Alter hale is a pleonasm; as hale or whole necessarily includes the idea of all. V. Allaris.

ALLERIS, s. pl. "Allies, confederates," Rudd. But I have observed no passage in Doug. Virgil that can authorise this explanation. Perhaps the learned glossarist mistook the sense of the following:

Lest Laytune pepill sitting by to se,
How myne alane with sweene, in thare presens,
I sall renenge and end our allercis ofence.

This Rudd. might view as signifying "the offence given, or injury done, to our allies." But it undoubtedly means, "our general offence, the injury done to all;" commune, Virg. The ingenious editor of the Poems of James I. has fallen into the same mistake, when explaining the following passage:

I will that God Hope servand to the be,
Your aleris trends to, let the to murn.
King's Quair, iii. 40.

"Your ally, associate, or confederate." N. V. Allaris.


This is undoubtedly the same with Elriscie, q. v. The sense given above is nearly allied to that marked as 6. "Surly, suster," as regarding the temper.

ALLEVIN, part. pa. Allowed, admitted.

In haly legendis have I hard allervin.
Ma sanctio of bischoppis, nor frairis, be sic sevin;
Of full few frinis that has ben sanctis I red.
Benemynste Poems, p. 25.

Mr. Pinkerton explains this as above, Maill. P. p. 336, and it is certainly the same. The origin is A.-S. olef-an, concede, permittere.

Su.-G. olfe-a, permittere, Mooes-G. laub-jan (in us-laub-jae) id.

ALLIA. V. ALYA.

ALLYNS, adv. 1. Altogether, thoroughly.

Than thay buskyt to the hykve, beynis of the best;
The king croynt with goldd;
Dukis deir to behold;
Allyns the benant bold
Gliddit his gent.

Gesamn and Gol. i. 16.

Mr. Pinkerton intelligently explains this always. But it seems to signify altogether, thoroughly; Su.-G. allenigis, allaengis, A.-S. allinga, eallenga, Moes-G. allis, id. omnino, prorsus. V. Ihere, i. 82.

2. This is used as signifying, more willingly, rather, Selkirk.

ALLISTER, adj. Sane, in full possession of one's mental faculties. "He's no allister," he is not in his right mind, Teviot.

This might seem allied to Allist, q. v.

ALLKYN, ALLKYN, adj. All kind of.

They still say, ave kyn kind, S. Bor. A.-S. eall-cyn, omnigenus, all kind. V. Kin.

To ALLOCATE, v. a. To fix the proportions due by each landholder, in an augmentation of a minister's stipend, S. Synon. to Local.

"The tithes, which are yet in the hands of the lay-titular, fall, in the second place, to be allocated." Erskine's Inst. B. ii. t. 10, sec. 51.

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

Allace! virgin, to mekill, and that is syn,
To mekill all out an cruel punysing
Has thou sufferit certis for sic ane thing.
Doug. Virgil, 335, 49.

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

And with that word assembly thal.
Then wer to few all out, perfay,
With sic a gret rout for to tycht.
Barbour, x. 143. MS.

Sixty men against four thousand, were fully too few.
Qhen that Schyr Jiou Wallace weyll wendistud,
Do away, he said, thorf as now no mar:
Yhe did full rycht; it was for our weylfar.
Wyuar in weyr ye ar all out than I,
Fadlyr in armes ye ar to me for thi.
Wallace, v. 981. MS.

All out, q. omne extra, everything else excluded; nearly the same in sense as utterly.

ALLOVER, prep. Over and above.

"Item—two thousand seven hundred and five-and-four marks, which makes his emolument above twenliet-four thousand marks a yeare, by and allover his heritable jurisdiction." Culloden Pap. p. 335.

To ALLOW, v. a. 1. To approve of, generally with the prep. of subjoined.

"Man allowes of man, because he sees some good qualities in him, which qualities he never gave him, for God gave him them. But when God allowes of man, he allowes not for any good thing he sees in him, to move him to allow of him, but all the allowing of God is of free grace." Rollcock on 1 Thes. p. 55.

This sense must be also viewed as old E., though not mentioned by Johnson. He indeed quotes 1 Thes. ii. 4. as an illustration of the sense "to grant license to, to permit," while it obviously signifies to approve. "But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts." There can be no doubt that ἀπελευθερώθη strictly signifies, "we were approved of."
Anone quhen this simile has eddit her speche,
Loud laschand the lais allowit her miskill.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 53.

Chaucer uses alone in the same sense. This word may have been immediately formed from Fr. allower, to approve; which Menage derives from Lat. alland.- But the true origin is certainly to be sought in the Gothic. V. Loff.

ALLOWANCE, s. Approbation.

"There is a difference betwene the allowance of men,
when they allow of men, and God when he allows of men.—His allowance of vs was not for any grace was in vs.—And so it is the allowance of God himselfe that makes man meet to that office." Rollock on I Thes. ii. 4, p. 54, 55.

To ALLOWSS, v. a. To loose, to release from.


A.-S. 0lys-an, liberare.

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

"The third was an andl, wizond, haue coloured carloun:—we had been at nae great timed apiest we had been quit o' her." Journal from London, p. 2. Perhaps corr. from albeit.

ALLRYN, adj. Constantly progressive.

For in this world, that is sa wyde,
Is none determynat that shall
Knew thingis that ar to fall,
Bot God, that is of maist powesté,
Reservy til his maisté,
For to know, in his prescience,
Off alryn tymne the mowenye.

Barbour, i. 134. MS.

From all and A.-S. riyy-an, to flow, to run.

ALLSTRENE, adj. Ancient.

Suppis I war ane ald yaid aver,
Schott furth our cleis to squeise the clevis,
And hied the streith of all strene bevis,
I wald at Youl be heust and stoit.

Maitland Poems, p. 112.

Probably from A.-S. ald, old, and strand, generative, strand-an, ignicere; perhaps the same as Austræne, q. v. For clevis and bevis, read cleir and beir.

ALLTHOCHTE, conj. Although.

The sonnes light is nauer the wers, trast me,
Althochte the bak his bright beames doth flie.

Doug. Virgil, 8. 49.

Mr. Tooke derives E. though from A.-S. thaft-an, thaft-gan, to allow. But there is not the same evidence here, as with respect to some other conjunctions illustrated by this acute and ingenious writer. It certainly is no inconsiderable objection to this hypothesis, that it is not supported by analogy, in the other Northern languages. In A.-S. theah signifies though, Alem. thacht, Isl. D. Sw. tho, id. I shall not argue from Mose-G. thacht in thaflaga, which Jun. views as synon. with though; because this seems doubtful. In O.-E. thah was written about 1204. V. Percy's Reliques, ii. 2, 10. In Sir Tristrem, thei occurs, which nearly approaches to A.-S. theah. V. Thei.

Instead of though, in our oldest MSS, we generally find thoht, althoht. This might seem allied to Isl. thoett quamvis; which, according to G. Andr. is per syncope, for tho at, from lict, etc. ; Lex. p. 206. But it is more probable that our term is merely A.-S. thohht, Mose-G. thakt-a, cogitabat; or the part. ps. of

the v. from which E. think is derived; as, in latter times, provided, except, &c., have been formed. Resolve althoht, and it literally signifies, "all being thought of," or "taken into account;" which is the very idea meant to be expressed by the use of the conjunction. Indeed, it is often written all thoht.

All thoht he, as one gentle sim tymne vary,
Ful perfytelye he writis sere mysteris fel.

All thoht our faith nele name authorisign
Of Gentilis buks, nor by sic bethin sparkis,
Vit Virgill writis mony lust clausis conding.

Doug. Virgil, Pro. 159, 10, 15.

The synon. in Germ. exhibits some analogy, Dochte being the imperf. and part. pa. of denk-end; doch, although, may have been formed from the same verb. V. Thoht.

ALLUTERLIE, ALLUTERLY, adv. Wholly, entirely.

All thoht that women brocht thame to foly,
Yit hath they not wemen allutterly.

Doug. Virgil, 279, 32.

Tyrwhitt derives utterly from Fr. oütrés. But it is evidently from A.-S. ute, ute, exterior, (from ut extra); Su.-G. ytte, ytrely, id.

ALL-WEILDAND, adj. All-governing.

Then said he thus, All-weild-and God reswae.
My petows speit and sawle amang the law:
My carnell lyf I may nocht thus defend.

Wallace, ii. 173. MS.

According to Wachter, allwalt and allwaltig are very ancient compounds, although now obsolete; sometimes applied to God, as expressive of his omnipotence, and sometimes to princes, to denote the greatness of their power; Franc. alluall, omnipotent. He derives the word from all and walt-en poss. Isl. all-wald-ur, id. Our term comes immediately from A.-S. wald-an, imperare.

ALMAIN, s. The German language.

"A French printer, of the best renowned this day—has offered—to come in Scotland—and to print whatever work he should be commanded, in so much that there should not be a book printed in French or Alemans, but in one in the year, if should be gotten of him." Pet. Assembly 1574, Melville's Life, p. 546.

O. Fr. Almean, Alleman, the German language; Cotgr.

ALMANIE WHISTLE; a flagelo of a very small size, used by children. Aberd.

The name intimates, that whirlies of this kind had been originally imported into Scotland from Germany; and that they had been early imported, before this country was known by that designation, which has been adopted, or rather revived, in later times. It is singular, that to this day the most of our toys are brought from the Low Countries bordering on Germany.

The Alamanni, according to Wachter, were a mixed race of Germans and Gauls; from which circumstance they received their name; not q. a. men, omnes homines, but from all, et, alius, allundas, q. homines peregrini, strangers. The Marco-almanni having left the country lying between the Danube and the Rhine, and gone into Bohemia, a few unsettled Gauls entered into their former territories. They were soon after joined by many other Germans, and formed between them what was called the Alamannic nation. They were, long considered as distinct from the Germans. But at length this mongrel race gave their name to the country, hence called L. B. Almannia; Fr. Allemaigne; O. E. Almains; S. Almanoe. V. Cellar. Geogr. i. 396, 397.
This is called, by Sir Thomas Urquhart, the *Allman Plute*.

He learned to play upon the Lute, the Virginals, the Harp, the *Allman Plute* with nine holes, the Viol, and the Sackbutt." Transl. Rabelais, B. i. p. 103, *Plute d'Aleman*, Rab.

In another place, he renders it more strictly according to the language of his country. The passage occurs in a strange incoherent compound of nonsense, by which he means to expose the obscurities of judicial litigation.

"The masters of the chamber of accounts, or members of that committee, did not fully agree amongst themselves in casting up the number of *Almanie veultes*, whereas were framed these spectacles for princes, which have been lately printed at Antwerp." Ibid. B. ii. p. 78.

That this was formerly the name commonly given, in S., to Germany, appears from the language of Niane Winyet.

"Few of the Protestantists at this present in Allemannie and utheris cuntres, denyis the rycht use and practize of the Lords Supper to be callit ane sacrafice or oblation." Abp. Keith's Hist. App. p. 251.

**ALMARK, s.** A beast accustomed to break fences, Shefl.

Sn. *G. merk* denotes a territory, also a plain, a pasture; and *merk* fins, lines. I cannot conjecture the origin of the initial syllable; unless the term be viewed as elliptical, q. a beast that overleaps all boundaries.

**ALMASER, ALMOSEIR, s.** An almoner, or dispenser of alms.

Then cam in the maister Almaser, Ane homely helth joicer.

*Durham*, *Maitland Poems*, p. 94.

*Guide Hope* remains euer among yone sort.
A fine minerial with mony mow and sport,
And Pete to the kingis almoser.

*Palace of Honour*, iii. 60.

Fr. *autmesier*; Tent. *almosewier*, id. The word, however, seems immediately formed from *Almos*, q. v.

**ALMERIE, ALMORIE, s.** Anciently a place where alms were deposited, or distributed. In later times it has been used to denote a press or cupboard, where utensils for housekeeping are laid up; pron. as E. *ambry*.

Go cleds the burde; and tak awa the chyre,
And lok in all into yan almorie.

*Durban*, *Maitland Poems*, p. 73.

— Ay his e was ou the almorie.

Ibid. p. 77.

"Nevertheless, in certain cases, the wife should be answerable, that is, if the thing stollen is found and apprehended within her keyes, quhilk she hes in her cure and keipin, as within her spense, her arke or almorie; and if the thing stollen be found within her keyes: she as conscant with her husband, sall be culpable, and punished." Quon. Attach. c. 12. s. 7. A.-S. *almerige*, repositarium, scrinium, abacm; O. Fr. *aumoir*.

The term *almery* was applied by our forefathers to inclosures improperly appropriated for a variety of purposes for family use. We read of "a mete almery," a place for holding meat; "a weschale almery," for holding vessels of a larger size; Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131; "a cup almery," a cupboard; Ibid. p. 98; "a wayr almery," probably for containing vases or articles of various kinds; Ibid. p. 191.


He also writes the E. Word of worldly gift to all thame, quhilk for his sake blythly gills *almous* to the puir pelle." Abp. Hamilton's *Catechisme*, 1551, fol. 64 a.

The silly Frier behuift to fleech
For almous that he assis.

*Spec. Godly Ballads*, p. 36.


Under this term I may take notice of a curious fact, in relation to begging, which has perhaps been generally overlooked. So late as the reign of James VI. licenses had been granted, by the several universities, to some poor students—to go through the country begging, in the same manner as the poor scholars, belonging to the Church of Rome, do to this day in Ireland. Among those designated "ydill and strang beggars" are reckoned—"all vagaboundis scollaris of the universitis of Sanctandrous, Glasgow, and Aberlinden, nor licenct be the rector and Dene of facultie of the universitie to ask almonius." Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

*It were almes or almones, used to denote what one deserves, but in a bad sense; as, "It would be an almes to gie him a weel-payed skin," it would be a good or meritorious act; a phrase very frequently used, S.

"Those who leave so good a kirk, it were but almes to hang them." Scotland's Glory and her Shame, Aberel. 1603, p. 44.

**ALMOUSER, s.** Almoner.

"It hee pleasit the kingis maistrie for the gude, trew, and profitable servise done to him be his belonit maistir Petir Young, his hiemes preester and maistrer almoser, and that in the educacione of his hiemes wartesomme in lettres during his minoritie, to haue conforment certane infeftmentis, quhilkis the said maistir Petir hes obtuitt of certane few lantis of the abbacie of Aberbrothok," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1531, Ed. 1814, p. 236.

**ALMOWR, s.** Almoner.

"James Spottiswood was commanded to stay with the queene, and attend her Maistie as her Almower." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 3.

**ALOPT, ade.** Equivalent to up, as referring to a state of warfare.

"There were then some robbres aloft in the highlands, of whom they made the brute to pass, that they
would come down and beset the ways." Guthry's Mem. p. 46.

To ALOUS, v. a. To release, Aberd. Reg. MS. V. ALLOWS.

ALOW, prep. Below. It is also used as an adv. in the same sense, Etrr. For.

Chaucer uses above as an adj. in the sense of low.

A-Low, adv. On fire, in a blazing state, S.

"Sit down and warm ye, since the sticks are a-low." The Pirate, i. 103.

To GANT A-Low, to take fire, or to be set on fire, S.

"That discreet man Maister Wishart is een to gang a-love this blessed day, if we dinna stop it." Tennant's Card. Ieaton, p. 114.

ALOWER, ALOWIR, adv. All over.

"Ane uther of blaw satine pasmetit alowir with gold & silver, laich nekit with bodies and syde alevis." Coll. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 291. It frequently occurs here.

"Ane uther pair of crannosie satine pasmetit a-lowir with braid pasmentis of silvyr and silver." Ib. p. 226.

ALPE, s. An elephant.

Thai made hir bodi blod and blae, That er was white so alpes bon; Setthen scyd he to his men Prisouns hir switte anon.


Alpes bon is ivory. A.-S. elp, ylp, elephas; radically the same with Heb. פֶלֶך, alaph, bos.

ALQUHARE, ALL QUAHARE, adv. Every where.

--- The large hald here and thare Was fillit full of Grekis ouer alquhare. Dong. Virgil, 55, 51.

Full slyd schylyppys hyr membris ouer alquhare. Ibid. 218, 54.

The Quene Dido, excellent in bewte, To toupil cummis with ane fare menyte Of lusty yongkeris walking hir about, Like to the goddess Diane with hir roni, Endling the sylde of Evereote on the bra, Or vnder the toppes of hir hill Cynthia, Ledan ring danes, quham follows ouer all quhare Ane thousand yunphis flookand here and thare.

Ibid. 28, 42.

This term must be substituted for Dunhare in The Houlate.

The Douglas in thay dayis, duchtye alquhara, Archibald the honorable in habitations, Woldit that wlokw wiltch, worthye of ware, With rent and with riches. Part ii. st. 19. MS. i.e. "every where brave," or "powerful in war." From all and quhare, where; Moes-G. and Su.-G. huar, A.-S. huera, Franc. and Alem. uar, Germ. war, Belg. war. The word is formed like Alem. vocoveri, similar in sense, ubique, onmi loco, from eocce all, and uarri place. Wachter thinks that uar, loeus, is merely a derivative from uarr, ubi, by the addition of t, in which manner derivatives are frequently formed. One would almost suspect, however, that huar, uvar, had originally been a noun signifying place. Douglas uses it as if it still were so; by prefixing the prep. over, over; over all quhare, q. over every place. It may perhaps deserve to be men-
tioned, that Moes-G. huar seems nearly allied to huarb-an ire, a v. denoting motion towards a place; and Su.-G. huar-fen, reverti, abire, expressing change of place.

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

ALRYNE, s. Thy, thine, and fortres large and lang, Thy nycbourous dois excel. And for thy walls, thik and strang, Thow justle beirs the bell.— Thy work to luik on is delyte, So clien, so sound, so ovin, Thy alyrne is a merwul gretit, Upreiching to the kevin. Malland Poems, p. 255.

This apparently signifies a watch-tower, or the highest part of a castle. The passage forms part of the description of the ancient castle of Lethington. Su.-G. holl or hold signifies a tower, from holla to defend; thence hollare, which, as occurring in Chron. Rhythm., is rendered by Iyre, praesidium: the watchmen are designated hollaren. Ren. Tent. reyn, signifies termination. Thus it may here signify the highest point or pinnacle. Ir. ria is synon., denoting a summit.

ALS, conj. As.

Thus Wallace ford als ters as a lyon. Wallace, ii. 113. 318.

Bower thus records the language of a very simple and laconic charter of K. Athelstane, which must have given fully as good security for the property disposed, as the multiplied tautologies of a modern deed.

I kyng Adelstane Giffys here to Paulan Olddam and Roddam, Als gude and als fair, As oivr thai myn war; And tharre wittis Mald my wyf. Forden Scotichron. l. xii. c. 51.

The phraseology is undoubtedly modernised. In R. Glouc. it occurs in the sense of as.

Als was generally employed in the first part of a comparison, as appears from the authorities already quoted. Mr. Tooke has given another from Douglas.

--- Gildis awnder ynder the fomy sele, Als swift as gawye or fedderi, now fleis. Virgil, 328, 46.

"Als," says this acute writer, "in our old English is a contraction of At, and es or as: and this At, (which in comparisons used to be very properly employed before the first es or as, but was not employed before the second) we now, in modern English suppress."—"Als is an article; and (however and whenever used in English) means the same as It, or That, or Which. In the German, where it still evidently retains its original significations and uses (as so also does) it is written, Es." Hence he resolves the quotation from Virgil in this manner: "She glides away (with) all that swiftness (with) which feathered arrows fly." Divers. Purley, i. 274—277.

This is extremely ingenious, and it must be acknowledged that the resolution of the passage corresponds to its meaning. But it does not appear that als is formed from at and as. This supposition is contrary to the analogy of the language. It might be traced to A.-S. ealles, omnino, omnimodos, Lye; penisus, plen-rius, fully, absolutely, perfectly; Sorn. This is used in conjunction with sem, so; Na ealles sem, non nna penisus, not wholly or altogether so. As we have seen
that Alter, albaris, albaris, is the gen. plur. of call, all, omnes; calle, omnino, seems to be merely the gen.

sing. used adverbially. Moe-G. allis has the same sense. Thus the passage might be resolved:

*Allotgen swift as gany, &c.*

But I prefer deriving it from A.-S. call and scu, so. Thus call scuca is used in comparison; call scuca of, tam sape, Lyo, als oft; and call scuca yppercly, tantidem.

The latter seems to be the very phrase which so commonly occurs in our old laws. V. **ALSMEKLE.**

Germ. *al* is used as a particle expressive of comparison, *als wie, tanquam; wat el als, tam quam.*

Wachter observes that this is only same still more *also, sic, ita; and formed from it per apecope. Of the latter he gives the following account: *Ortum a simplici so, sic, ut; et praeixo all, quod rurasus sensum intendit.*

**ALS, ALSAE, adv.** Also, in the same manner.

*I can als tell how ethyr twa* Poyntis that welle eschefyt wer With fityt men, and but wer. Barbour, xvi. 498. MS.

My faithfull fadyr dispiritly that slew, My brochir als, and gud men mony ans. Wallace, ii. 193. MS.

*"Ando als e the prudent duc Percedes, quha hed the governing of the comont veif of Athenes xxvii yeiris, yit in his age of lx yeiris, he lef the glorius stait of Athenes, & past to remaine in one litil village quhar he set his felicitie to keip and, schelp."* Compl. S. p. 69.

This is evidently an abbrev. of A.-S. *call scuca, id.* The sweth he call scuca to them athrum ; Then said he also to the second, Matt. xxi. 30. Add alseon adse, etiam. According to the learned author of Erza Hrepeota, "the German so and the English so (though in one language it is called *Adverb* or *Conjunction*; and in the other, an *Article* or *Pronoun*), are yet both of them derived from the Gothic article sa, so: and have in both languages retained the original meaning, viz. *it or that,* i. p. 574."

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

**ALSAME, adv.** Altogether.

And here full oft at bards by and by, The heroes war wont togyldder sit alsone,

*Quhen brynnit was, after the gyse, the name.* Doug. Virgil, 211, 14.

From A.-S. *all, eall, all, same,* together.

*Alsamin* is used in the same sense; and frequently occurs in MS. Royal Coll. Phys. Edin. Alem. *alesmone, simile,* *Moes-G. alesman in,* Otfrid, iv. 9, 36. Hence alesmanon, congaregare.

**ALSHINDER, s.** Alexanders, Smyrnium olusatrum, Linn., S.

Dear me! there's ne an alskinder I meet.

*Than's no a whiny busht that trips my leg,* There's ne a talksh o' that I set my foot on, But wees remembrance frae her dear retreat. *Donald and Floris,* p. 82.

**ALSMEKLE, adv.** As much.

*"That all men Seenlaris of the Realme be well purvait of the said harnes and wapinis,—vnder the painis fellowand, that is to say, of ilk gentilman,— at the thrite defaite x, pand, and alsmekle als ofymes as he defailis efterwart."* Acts Ja. I. 1425. c. 67. Edit. 1566. V. Als, conj.

**ALSTONE, adv.** As soon.

And alsone as the day wes clear, That thai with in the castell wer

*Hid arnyt thain, and maed thain bonn.* Barbour, xv. 131. MS.

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

**ALSSAFTER, adv.** In as far; Aberd. Reg. MS.

**ALSAW, adv.** Also.

And the treis beught na to ma

Burgans, and brycht blomys alova.

*Barbour,* v. 10. MS.

*Than Venus kiuswng hir spech of fensynt mynd, To that effect, eho mycht the Trojane kynd And weis to sum furth of Italia alova, Withold, and hopse from boundis of Lybia,* Answered and said.—— *Doug. Virgil,* 103, 24.

A.-S. *also,* id. V. Als, adv.

**ALSYT, adv.** Forthwith.

*Bot a lady off that countrie, That tis sed till him in her degree, Off coseynage, wes wondir blyth* Off his arywyng; *alswyth* Sped blyth til him, in full gret blyth, *Als* With forty men in company.

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

**ALUNT, adv.** In a blazing state, Roxb.
To Set Alunt, v. a. 1. To put in a blaze, ibid.

2. Metaph. to kindle, to make to blaze, S.
   For if they raise the taxes higher, They'll set alunt that smoothin' fire,
   Whilk ilk session helps to beat,
   As, if it burns, they'll get a heat. Hogg's Scot. Pastoral, p. 16.
   Sweet Meg maist set my soul alunt
   W'll rhyme, an' Pate's disease.
   A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 31. V. Lunt.

ALWAIIES, ALWAYIS, conj. 1. Although; notwithstanding, however.
   "Alwaysis Mackdowald wes sa invadis, that it was
   necesar to him to giff kattal to Makbeth." Bellend. Cron. b. xii. c. 1.
   "The kind and maner of this disease is conceiled, alwayses
   may be gathered of the penult verse of the chapter," Bruce's Sermon. 1561. Sign. B. fol. 1. It is rendered although in the Eng. ed. 1617.
   "The remonstrants, with all their power, would
   have opposed it, [the coronation of Charles II.], others
   prolonged it as long as they were able. Always, blessed be God, it is this day celebrated with great joy
   and contentment to all honest-hearted men here." Baille's Lett. ii. 367. It also frequently occurs in Spotswood's Hist.
   This may be viewed as a Fr. idiom, as it resembles toutes fois, which literally signifies all times, but is used in the sense of although. It seems questionable, however, if this be not merely a kind of translation of the more ancient term algetes, which, as has been seen, occurs in a sense nearly allied, signifying at all events.

2. Sometimes it is used as if it were a mere expletive, without any definite meaning.
   "Nochthele, he beleuit [gif his army fought with per- suerant constance] to haue victory be sum chance of fortoun. Alwayses he set down his tentis at Dupline nocht far fra the water of Erne." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 2.
   Nnochtheles is the translation of nihil terrae in Boeth. But there is no term in the original corresponding with algetas.

AMAILLE, s. Enamelled.
   About hir neck, quhite as the fyre amaille,
   A gudde chyne of small orlevers
   Qubare by thare hang a ruby, without faille,
   Like to ane hert schapin verily,
   That, as a sperk of lowe so scantily
   Sunyt biffinyn up hir quhite throte.
   "White as the enamelled produced by means of the fire." Tytler conjectures that the "two last words have been erroneously transcribed," and that "the original probably is, Quhite as the frye enamelled, or enamell." But Fr. enamel is used in the same sense; also Dan. ammel, Belg. maint, enamel. Junius, vo. Enamel, refers to Teut. maclen, pin gere, A.-S. macl, image; and seems to think that the root is Moe-G. meljan, scribere. "The frye amaille," is an expression highly proper. It corresponds to the Lat. name encaustum; encaustus, enamelled, q. burnt-in, wrought with fire. It is, however, fayre amaille; Chron. S. P. i. 21.
   Amnell, id. O. E. "Ammell for golde smythees [Fr.
   enamell] hence "amellyng, [Fr.] esmillure;" Palgrave's Id. i. 17. The word also occurs. "I am-
   mell as a golde smythe dothe his worke:—Your broche
   is very well amelled." Ibid. F. 144, a.

AMALYEIT, part. pa. Enamelled.
   "Into his dunze of buttonis quhairof thair is
   amaliteit with quhiteit and roide thrie dunze and the
   uther thrie dunze amaliteit with quhiteit and blak." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 278.

   Ere ye was born, her fate was past and gane,
   And she amaziied forget by ilk aune.
   Ross's Helenore, p. 125.
   A.-S. elmeal; Belg. almeest, id.

AMANG, AMANISI, prep. 1. Among.
   This prerogatywe than
   The Scotis fra the Pechtis wan;
   And was keypil well always
   Among the Pechtis in three days.
   Wyntown, iv. 19. 40.
   The lave, that lyt in that cuntre,
   Bynst fra thame a gentyl-man,
   That dulland amanisys thanmes than,
   Wyntown, ii. 9. 32.

   Amang, S. Westmorel.
   This, as has been very justly observed concerning the E. word, is from the idea of mixture; A.-S. meng-
   an, ge-meng-an, Su.-G. meng-a, Isl. meng-a, miscere.
   But Wacthert derives Germ. meng-en to mix, from mengelid multitude; to which corresponds Isl. meng
   turha, collevius hominum, G. And. It may therefore be supposed that among means, in the crowd.
   The idea of its formation from meng-a miscere, might seem to be supported by analogy; Su.-G. ibland, among, being formed in the same manner from bland-a to mix. It is to be observed, however, that bland signifies a crowd, as well as Isl. meng.
   Ihre accordingly resolves ibland, inter, by in turha; from l prep. denoting in, and bland, mixture, turha. In like manner, Gael. measey, among, is evidently from measing-a to mix, to mingle. V. MENYIE.

2. It seems used adverbially as signifying, at intervals, occasionally.
   It was greu cumanshes to kep
   Thar takill in till sic a thrang:
   And wyth sic wavas; for ay amang,
   The wavas reth thair sycf off land.
   Barbour, ill. 714. MS.

AMANG HANDS, in the meantime, S. O.
   "My father—put a' past me that he could, and had he not deet amang hunds,—I'm sure I canna think
   what would hae come o' me and my first wife." The Entail, i. 284.
   A.-S. geman tham has the same meaning, interea, "in the mean time," Sommer.

AMANISS, prep. Among, for amanis.
   "Tharfor ilk seytour of the said dome, and thar lorde ilkman be him self, is in ane amerciament of the
court of parliament;—and in ane vnlay of the said ayer for thail; and in ane vnlay of the parliament

AMBASSATE, AMBASSIAT, s. 1. This term is not synon, with embassy; as denoting the
   message sent; nor does it properly signify the persons employed, viewed individually; but it respects the same persons considered collectively.
2. I find it used in one instance for a single person.

"It was conclusit to send two sinidry ambassatours.

Ae of thaim to pas to the considerat kyngis of Scottis and Pychtis. —The second ambassat to pas to Estius capitane of France." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 16.

This term has by many learned writers been traced to a remote age. Festus has observed, that with Ennius ambactes, in the Gallen language, denoteth a servant. From Caesar, Bell. Gall. c. 14, it appears that it was a name given by the Gauls to the retainers or clients of great men. This term has passed through all the Goth. dialects; Moez-G. am dict, minister, whence ambactates, ministrare; A.-S. ambikt, ambelht, ambest, minister; Alem. ambalt, ambacht; ambach, Gl. mens. Ial. ambot, ambot, id.; it has been deduced from arm or amb, circum, and biel-ent, presciere, one who receives the commands of another; from Alem. ambalt back, post tergum; from amb and acht, q. circumvagere, one who is constantly engaged as acting for his superior. That the first syllable signifies circum is highly probable, because it appears both as ambelht and ymbelt in A.-S.; and although it is used in Moez-G., from the structure of the word, it would seem that balht, or balhts, is the second syllable. But whatever be the formation of this word, it is supposed to have originated the modern term. It is indeed very probable that L. B. ambasie, found in the Salic law as signifying honourable service, was formed from Alem. ambalsid, id., and thence ambasiorit.

AMBAXAT, s. The same with AMBASSATE, embassy.


AMBRY, s. A press in which the provision for the daily use of a family in the country is locked up, S. "A word," says Johns. "still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland." V. Almenie, Aumie, and Cam-Ambry.

"They brake down beis, boards, ambries, and other timber work, and made fire of the same." Spalding's Troub. ii. 188.

AMBUTIOUN, s. Ambition.

"Consider weill quhat ye ar, for ye ar—to becht for an ambution nor auricie, but allencly be constant vertew." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 3.

To AMEISE, AMESE, AMEYSS, v. a. To mitigate, to appease.

But other lordis, that war him by

Ameise, sent the King in to party.

Barbour, xvi. 134. Ms.

i.e. in part assuaged his indignation. In edit. 1620, Her meased, &c.

AMEEITTIS, s. pl. Amiet denotes the amice, "the first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb."


Fr. amiet, L. B. amiet-us, primum ex sex indumentis, episcopo et presbyteris communibus; Ambietus, Alba, Cinguit, Stola, Manipulus, et Planeta. Du Cange.

AMEL, s. Enamel.

"Her colour outvied the lily and the damask rose; and the amel of her eye, when she smiled, it was impossible to look steadfastly on." Winter Ev. Tales, ii. S. V. AMAILLE.

AMENE, adj. Pleasant.

For to behald it was ane glore to se

The stubble wynds, and the calmyt se,

The soft season, the firmament serene,

The lounse illuminite are, and firth amene.

Dogg. Virgil, 400, 4.

Lat. auno-en-us, id.

AMERAND, adj. Green, verdant.

I walkit furth about the feible tyte,

Qhillikis the replenish stude ful of delyte,

With heribs, cornis, cattel and frute treib,

Plente of store, birds and bessy bees,

In amenred mediis fleand out east and west.


From the colour of the emerald, Fr. emeraud. It is conjectured that this has been written Ameraud; u and a being often mistaken for each other.

To AMERCIAT, v. a. To fine, to amerce.


AMERIS, AUMERS, s. pl. Embers.

The assis depe, murmard with many cry,

Deay did thy cast, and scrappis out attains

The bete ameris, and the biriltad baus.

Dogg. Virgil, 365, 27.

Lurid and black, his giant steed

Sowld like a thunder-cloud;

Blue as the levin glanzt his mane;

His een like aumeers glowed.

Jameison's Popul. Tall. i. 243.

This, I apprehend, is the prom of Moray. A.-S. aemurie, Belg. ameren, Su.-G. moria; Isl. eimyria, favilla; which some derive from eimer tennis furnus, Dan. em, jem, favilla.

AMDWAIR, prep. In or toward the midst of.
AMY

He thar with mony thousand can hy,
And surn ameryard in his tron grete,
For him arrayit, takin has his sete.


AMYRALE, AMYRAU, s. An admiral.

Of Frawne that tak wp all of ware—
And sawe the Amyrale of that flot.

Wyntoun, vii. 9, 99.

Fr. amiral; Belg. amuraist; Isl. ammiraggio, L. B. admiralium. Kilian refers to Arab. ammir, rex, imperator; more properly, amir, a prince, a lord. Hence, it is said, among the Saracens and Turks, the satrap of a city, or prefect of a province, had the title of Amiri and Admiral.

According to Du Cange, he who had the command of a fleet was also, among the Saracens, called Admiral. Admirolatus is mentioned by Matt. Paris, as a Saracenc designation, A. 1272. According to Mr. Ritson, the original Arabic is ameer al omrah, or prince of the princes; Gl. E. Met. Rom.

The learned Lalandius (in his Not. ad LL. West-Goth.) views it as a word of Gothic origin; and as formed of a, the mark of the dative, mir, mor, the sea, and al all; q. toti mari prefectus. V. Seren. Addend. in Not.

To AMIT, v. a. To admit.

Qhill what ye mar? this thing amittit was,
That Wallace sall on to the lyon pass.

Wallace, xi. 235. MS.

Amitt my askig, gil so thit the fatis gydis.

Dong. Virgil, 154, 46.

AMITAN, s. A fool or mad person, male or female; one yielding to excess of anger, Dunfr.

C. B. ameth denotes a failure.

AMITE, s. An ornament which Popish canons or priests wear on their heads, when they say mass.

—"3 als and 3 amites with parures therto of the same stuff." Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS, p. 189.

O. E. ames, amice, amiet, id. V. AMEITIS.

AMMELYT, part. pa. Enamelled.

Sun stele hawbrekis forgis furth of plate,
Birnyst flawkertis and leg harmes fute hate;
With latthy sowpyl siler well enamobl.


Fr. enameler; L. B. amaylare; Belg. eunailer-en; Dan. ameler-en, id. V. AMAILLE.

To AMMONYSS, v. a. To admonish, to counsel, to exhort.

And quhen Schyr Aymer has sene
His ren ideand haly beden,
Wyte ye well him we full way.

Bot he moncht nocht amonnyss sway,
That ony for him wald tounes again.

Berbour, viii. 349. MS.

i.e. "admonish so, or in such a manner." He also uses amonessing for admonishing. V. MONESTYNG.

AMOREIDIS, s. pl. Emeralds.

"Ressavit fra the eril of Murray ane cordoun of bonnet, with peirils, rubels, and amoreidis; the number of rubels ar nyne, and of greit peirils xii, and of eomerodis nyne." Coll. Inventories, A. 1579, p. 278.

AMORETIS, s. pl. Loveknots, garlands.

And on hir hede a chaplet fresch of heve,
Of plumes parlit rede, and quilites, and blowe:

Full of quaking spangis bright as gold,
Forgit of schap like to the amoretis.

King's Quair, ii. 27, 28.

Not yelud in silk was be,
But all in flouris and florrettis,
Y paintit all with amoretis.

Chaucer, Rom. Rose.

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

To AMOVE, AMOW, v. a. To move with anger, to vex, to excite.

The Kyng Willame nevertheless
Hevyly amoret that-at wes,
And stude this gud man hale saayne
In favoure of hes awyns chapyllayne.

Wyntoun, vii. 8, 275.

For thought our fayys hat mekki mycht,
Thai have the wraught and sucydury;
And cowtyss of senyowry
Amows thyth, for owlyny mor.

Barbour, xii. 299, MS.

Amowe is used in O. E. Fr. emouv-eoir, id.

AMOUR, s. Love.

—Of hete amoretis the subtell quent fyre
Waystis and consumis march, banis and lire.

Dong. Virgil, 102, 3.

Fr. amour, Lat. amor.

AMPLEFYEST, s. 1. A sulky humour, Loth. Roxb.; a term applied both to man and beast. A horse is said to tak the amplefyest, when he becomes restive, or kicks with violence. It is sometimes pronounced wimplefyest.

2. A fit of spleen; as, "He's ta'en up an amplefyest at me," Roxb.

3. Unnecessary talk; as, "We canna be fashi'd wi' a' his amplefyests," ibid.

Here, I suspect, it properly includes the idea of such language as is expressive of a troublesome or discontented disposition.

If wimplefyest should be considered as the original form, we might trace the term to Isl. wembill, abdolmen, and fins, flatus, pedilus, from fins-a, pedere.

AMPLIACIOUN, s. Enlargement.

"He take purpous to spend the monie and riches, gotta be this aventure, in ampicacioun of the Hous of Jupiter," Bellend. T. Liv. p. 91.

Fr. ampliation, id.

AMPTMAN, s. The governor of a fort.

—"Before my departing, I took an attestation, from the Amptman of the castle, of the good order and discipline that was kept by us there." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 9, 10.

Dan. ambt-maund, seneschall, castellan, constable, keeper of a castle, from ambt, an office, employment, or charge; Swed. ambetman, a civil officer; Teut. ampt-man, amman, praefectus, prætor. Kilian.

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

AMSCHACH, s. A misfortune, S. B.

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

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 155.

Ir. and Gael. anshagh, adversity, misery.
AMSHACK, s. "Noose, fastening." Gl. Sibb.

This seems the same with *Hamshackel*, q.v.

To AMUFF, v. a. To move, to excite.

"That na man tak on hanse in tyne to cum to amuff or mak weir aganis other vnder all payne that may folowe be course of commoun lawe." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 1. V. AMOVE.

AN. IN AN, adv. V. IN.

To AN, v. a.

Wist ye what Tristrem ware, Misch gode y wold him an; Your own sister him bare.

*Sir Tristrem*, p. 42. st. 66.

Y take that me Godes an.


"To owe, what God owes me, i.e. means to send me;" Gl. *I* apprehend that the v. properly signifies, to appropriate, to allot as one's own; not as immediately allied to A.-S. *ag-an*, Su.-G. *aeg-a* possidere; but to *egn-a*, proprium facere, Germ. *eigen-en*, *egn-an*, id. from *Su.-G. egen*, Germ. *eigen*, proprius, one's own; as A.-S. *egn-lan*, *agn-lyram*, possidere, are formed from *egn-*, proprius, a derivative from *egn-an*, whence E. *owe*, Thus *an*, to which the modern *own* corresponds, is related to *ag-on*, only in the third degree.

It seems, however, to be also used improperly in the sense of *over*, or *am indebted to*.

Sir King, God loke th' As ye love an,
And thout hast servd me.


AN, AND, conj. 1. If.

We ar to fer fra home to fey.

Thatfor lat ilk man worthy be.

Yone ar gysdrynge of this crount;
And thalt sall fey, I traw, lychly,
And men assaille them manlyly.

*Barbour*, xiv. 282. MS.

Luf syn thy nychtbouris, and wyrk thame na vuricht,
Willing at thon and thay may hate the sicht.

Of hevnyg hyys, and tynd thame nocht tharfra;
For and thon do, sic lufr dow nocht ane sta.

*Dougl. Virgil*, 95, 54.

*And thow thy conall wrocht had in al thing,
Ful welcum had thon ben ey to that King.*

*Priests of Pelough*, p. 44.

*And is generally used for *if* throughout this Poem.*

At thir wordis gud Wallace brynt as *fyr*;
Our haistly he assuerd him in ire.

Thow led, he said, the suth full oft has benyn,
Thar and I baid, qhhar thou durst nocht be seyn;
Contrar enemys, na mar, for Scotlandis rycht,
Than dar the Howlat quhen that the day is breyht;
That tall full meilt thow has tauld thi self.
To thi desyr thow sal me nocht compel.

*Wallace*, x. 146. MS.

There haes I bidden, where thou durst not be seen.

*Edit.* 1648. p. 269.

It must be observed, that *if* and here signify *if*; it must be viewed as in immediate connexion with these words,

That tall full meilt, &c.

In this case, Wallace, instead of absolutely asserting, only makes a supposition that he appeared where Stewart durst not shew his face; and on the ground of this supposition applies Stewart's tale concerning the Howlat to himself. If this be not the connexion, which is at best doubtful, *and* is here used in a singular sense. It might, in this case, signify, truly, indeed; analogous to Isl. *enda*, *quidem*, G. *Andr.* p. 61.
several rivers in Britain. Could we suppose the word comp. of a Celt. and Goth. word, it would be q. Avo-
cy, the river-island. Su.-G. oen, however, denotes an
island attached to the continent; insula, continenti
But, I am informed, is in Tweeddale used in
the same sense with Ana.

To ANALIE, v. a. To dispone, to alienate ;
a juridical term.
“Preals may not analie their lands, without the
King’s confirmation.” Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 23. Tit.
“The husband may not analie the heritage, or lands
pertaining to his wife.” Quon. Attach. c. 29.
In both places alienare is the term used in the Lat.
copy. In the first passage, although analie occurs in
the Title, dispone is the term used in the chapter.
This is also the case, Ibid. c. 20. The word is evi-
dently formed from the Lat. v, by transposition.

ANALIER, s. One who alienates goods, by
transporting them to another country.
—“The King’s land and realm is subject to weir-
fare; and therefore could not be made poore by analyers
& sellers of gudes and geir transported furth of the
copy. V. the v.

To ANAME, v. a. To call over names, to
muster.
—“In the abbay of Hexham
All thare folk that gart awame;
And In-til all thare ost that fand
Of men armyd but twa thousande.
Wyndown, viii. 40. 104.

ANARLIE, adv. Only; the same with
anerly.
“That ane richt excellent prince Johnne duke of
Albany,—analie naturall and laishful some of vin-
quihle Alex’ duke of Albany,—is the second persone
of this realme, & analie air to his said unquihle fader.”
Acts Ja. V. 1516, II. 283. V. ANERLY.

TO ANARMÉ, ANARME, v. a. To arm.
“Ilk burges haunand fytte pundis in gudis, salbe
haill anarmit, as a Gentilman aust to be.”

ANCHOR-STOCK, s. Properly a loaf
made of rye; the same with ANKER-STOCK.
“Of the one of the firsts observations of the approach
of Christmas in Edinburgh was the annual appearance of
large tables of anchor-stocks at the head of the Old
Fishmarket Close. These anchor-stocks, the only
species of bread made from rye that I have ever ob-
served offered for sale in the city, were exhibited in
every variety of size and price, from a halfpenny to a

ANCiETY, ANCiETIE, s. Antiquity.
“The Clerk Register did move before your Loes,
1. The anciety of his place.—Answer 1. For the anciety
O. Fr. antle, ancient. V. ANCiETIE.

ANCELETH, HANCELTHE, s. Ankle, Gl.
Sibb.

AND, conj. If. V. AN.

AND A’, AN’ A’, adv. Used in a sense dif-
ferent from that in which it occurs in E., as
explained by Dr. Johnson. In S. it seems
properly to signify, not every thing, but “in
addition to what has already been men-
tioned;” also, “besides.”
The red, red rose is dawning and a’.
—The white haw-bloom drops hinnie an’ a’.
—I the hee-howmes o’ Nithsdale my love live an’ a’.

FOR AND O’, V. STA.
AND all was anciently in the same sense.
“Item ane clath of estate—with thre pandis and
the tail and all freinsett with thread of gold.” Coll.
Inventories, A. 1561, p. 133.

ANDERMESS, s. V. ANDYR’S-DAY.

ANDYR’S-DAY, ANDROIS-MESS, ANDERM-
ESS, s. The day dedicated to St. Andrew, the
Patron Saint of Scotland, the 30th of
November.
—“I went this Andyr’s day,
Fast on my way makynge my mone,
In a merry monyng of May.
Be Huntsley Bankys my selve alone.
True Thomas, Jamieson’s Pop. Ball. ii. 11.
“Aneent salmond fishing for the wateris of Forth,
Teth and Tay, and their gramine,—that they may be-
in at Andermess as was done befor.” Acts Cha. I.
“The haill clerge—laitis granit—the sowme of
2500 Lib. to be payit be thame to his Grace at the first
of Midsomer last bipast, and the sowme of 2500 Lib.
at the feast of Sanct Andro nixtoburn.—The saids pre-
latis his instantlie avants to my said Lord Governor
—thair partis of the said Androis-Messe-Termes, togid-
der with the rest of the last Midsomer-Termes awande be
55.
The name of Andermess Market is still given to a fair
held at this season, at Perth.

Saintandromes occurs in the same sense.
“The lordis assignis to Dungall M’Dewale of Mar-
castoun— to prufe that he has pass to the Abbot of
Keise xij chaider, tiij boile of mele & bere, & tiij boile
of quhete for the teindis of M’karstone, of the termes
of Saintandromes and Candilmes last past,” Act.
Dom, Conc. A. 1640, p. 76.
More strictly it denotes the night preceding St.
Andrew’s day, Aberl. Poems. “Andrimes, Andromes,
or the vigil of Sanct Andron.” Aberd. Reg.

ANDRIMESS-EWIN, s. The vigil of St. An-
drew, the evening before St. Andrew’s day.
“He—askeit at the sheriff till superced quhill the
xxviiij day of November, quhilk is Setterdis, forrow
Andermess evais next to cum,” &c. Chart. Aberbroch. F.
141.

ANDLET, s. A very small ring, a mail.
“Andletis or maleis the pound weight—Is. 6d.”
Rates, A. 1570, p. 2. Fr. annelet.

ANDLOCIS.
“Pro ducentis et quadraginta monilibus dictis and-
locis deauratis ad usum domino regno xxxvi s.” Com-
post, Tho. Cranston, A. 1438.
The meaning of andlocis is in so far fixed by monili-
buses; but it is uncertain whether we are to understand
this as denoting necklaces, or ornaments in general.
The latter seems the preferable sense, because of the
number mentioned—two hundred and forty. Did not
the same objection lie against the idea of rings, this
might be viewed as corr. from O. Fr. anelet, bague, anneau; Roquedur, Suppl.: or had there been the slightest probability that bracelets had been meant, we might have traced the term to A.-S. hand, manus, and loc. sern, q. handlocks, or locks for the wrists.

ANDREW, (The St.) a designation occasionally given to the Scottish gold coin which is more properly called the Lyon.

"The St. Andrew of Robert II. weighs generally 38 gr. that of Robert III. 40 gr. The St. Andrew or Lion of James II. 49 gr. This continued the only device till James III. introduced the unicorn holding the shield." Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. p. 23.

ANE, adj. One.

The Kingis off Frickey
Come to Schyr Eduadual hality,
And ther manredyn gan him ma;
Bot gif it war one or twa.

Barbour, xvi. 304. Ms.

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

Moosa. G. aìn; A.-S. an, ane; ane, sac. Sn.-G. an; mod. Sn.-G. en; Alem., Germ., and Isl. en; Belg. en; Gael. aon, id.

ANE, article, signifying one, but with less emphasis.

Mr. Macpherson justly observes, that this is properly the same with the adjective. "In Wyntown's time," he adds, "it was rarely used before a word beginning with a consonant, but afterwards it was put before all nouns indifferently. V. Douglas and other later writers." Barbour, who preceded Wyntown, uses it occasionally before a word beginning with a consonant, although rarely.

In till his luge a fo he saw,
That fast on thee souldam gan gnaw.

Barbour, xix. 664. Ms.

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

Swá hapnyde hym to té the Kyng
Aud anfald for hisy rawnoneynung
For to gyt that tymne tyme yte
Schypysys wyttaylle til his wyll.


ANEIST, ANIEST, ANIST, prep. Next to, Ayrs. Roxb.; used also as an adv. V. NEIST.

The anuld wife aniest the fire—
She died for lack of wishinge.

Quod. Virgil, 435, 15.

"Off I sevts for the gray stone anist the town-clench." Wilde's Coll. ii. 16.

ANELE, adv. Only.

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

ANELE, adj. Sole, only.


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

"Einr all this Maximians Agayne the Empyre walde have tane; And for that caus in-tyl gret stryfe He lede a lang tyme of hyrs lyfe Wyth Constantynys Sonmys thre, That anedle to that Ryntone, Wyntown, v. 108. 489. V. Also viii. 38. 231.

Mr. Macpherson has rightly rendered this "aspired;" although without giving the etymon. Sib. explains ankeleyt, incited, excited; from A.-S. ancel-an, incitare. But the origin of the word, as used by Wyntown, is Fr. ankelier, "to aspire unto with great endeavour." Cotgr. Lat. anhel-o; L. B. anel-o.

ANE MAE. V. AT ANE MAE W'T.

ANENS, ANENST, ANENT, prep. Over against, opposite to, S.
To ANERD, ANERNE, V. ANHERD.

ANERDANCE, s. Retainers, adherents.


ANERLY, ANRYLY, adv. Only, alone, singly.

Strange wtraitageus curage he had,  
Quhen he was scantly, bain anlair,  
For litill strethn off erd, has tane  
To fecht with twa hunder and ma!  
Thar with he to the furd gan ga.  
And that, upon the tobyr party,  
That saw him stand thar anryly,  
Thringand in till the wattyr rad,  
For off him lill dout that had;  
And raid till him, in full gret hy.  

Barbour, vi. 132. MS.

In edit. 1620 it is rendered allanerlie, the latter being more commonly used and better understood, when this edit. was published.

No wald I not also that I muld be  
Caus or occasiun of sic deile, quod he,  
To thy maist reuthfull moder, trust, and kynd,  
Qhillk anerlie of hir maist tendir mynd,  
From thal the vhir matrouns of our rout,  
Has folowit the hir louit child about,  
For no thy self refusit not the se,  
And gaif na force of Acestes dete.  

Doug. Virgil, 229. 47.

ANERLY, ANERIE, adj. Single, solitary, only.

"Yit for all that, thair wald nane of thame cum to Parliment, to further thair desyre with ane anerlie vote." Buchanan's Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 19.

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

And quhen the King Robert, that was  
Wys in his deild and anerlie,  
Saw his men sa rycht doutheil  
The peth apon thair fayis ta;  
And saw his fayis defend thaim sa;  
Than gert he all the treshery  
That war in till his company,  
Oif Arghile, and the Hill alane.  
Spleid thaim in gret hy by the bra.  

Barbour, xviii. 439.

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

ANERY, a term occurring in a rhyme of children, used for deciding the right of beginning a game, Loth.

Anery, twairy, tickery, seven,  
Allby, crackibly, ten or eleven;
ANES, adv. Once. V. ANS, ANYS.

ANES ERRAND. Entirely on purpose, with a sole design in regard to the object mentioned; as to *gae*, to *come*, to send *anes errand*, a very common phrasology, S.; and equivalent to the obsolete expression, *for the nany* or *nonce*.

“My uncle Mr. Andro, &c. and I hearing that Mr. George Buchanan was weak, and his historic under the press, past over to Edinr. *anes carend* to visit him and see the wark.” J. Melville’s Diary, Life of Melville, I. 278.

Perhaps originally an A.-S. phrase, *anes acerend*, literally, unus, vel soli nunctii, of one message; *anes* being the genitive of an, unus, also solus. V. Ebd’s ERRAND.

ANETH, prep. Beneath, S.

As he came down by Merriemas, And in by the benty line, There has he espied a deer lying, Aneth a bush of ling.

Ministrelsy Border, i. 77.

Then sat she down aneth a birken shade, That spread abowt her, and hang o’er her head: Cowthy and warm, and gewany the green, Had it, instead of night, the day time been.

Rose’s Heleneor, p. 62.

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

ANEUCH, adv. Enough, S.

Quhat eir scho thocht, scho wist it war in vane. But that war glad aneu. — Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 80.

It appears that the synon. term O. E. was anciently pron. with a guttural sound. Whan theld has robbd, that tham thought thon, Thei went agyen to schip, & sailds vp drouth.

R. Brunnec, p. 59.

This also appears from A.-S. genog, genok, satia. Mr. Tookes views the A.-S. adv. as the part. pa. (Genogdet), of A.-S. Genogan, multiplicate. Divers. Purl. p. 472, 473. Perhaps it is more natural to derive it from Moes-G. janok, multi, many.

ANEW, plur. of ANEUH, s. Enewo.

On kneis the faunct, selle Inglesman he sley. Till hym thar socht may fechtars than anewe. — Wallace, i. 324, MS. V. ENEUCH.

ANEW, ANYAU, adv. and prep. Below, beneath, Aberd. From A.-S. on and neoth, as E. away from on-oaeng. V. ANETH.

ANEWIS, s. pl.

A chaplet with many frech anewis Sce he had upon hir hede, and with this hong A mantill on hir schaldries large and long. King’s Quair, v. 9.

Mr. Tytler renders this “budding flowers.” But I have met with no cognate term; unless it be a metaph. use of Fr. Anneau, a ring; q. a chaplet composed of various rings of flowers in full blossom.

To ANGER, v. n. To become angry, S.

When seeors anger at a plea, An’ just as wud wud can be, How easy can the barley-bree, Cement the quarrel. — Burns, ill. 110.

To ANGER, v. a. To vex, to grieve; although not implying the idea of heat of temper or wrath, S.

“The Lord keep vs from angering his spirit; if thou anger him he will anger thee.—Therefore anger not the spirit of Jesus.” Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 305.

“I forgive you, Norman, and will soon be out of the way, now longer to anger you with the sight of me.” Lights and Shadows, p. 54.

Isl. angir, dolere afflicere. V. ANGIR. Thus the Scottish language seems to retain the original sense.

ANGERSUM, adj. Provoking, vexationis, S.

ANGELL HEDE, s. The hooked or barbed head of an arrow.

A bow he hair was byg and ywelly besyne, And arrouses als, bath lang and sharpie with all, No man was that that Wallace bow mycht drall. Rycht stark he was, and into soun ger, Baudily (he) schott amang that men of wer. An aegill hede to the hulks he drew, And at a schoyt the formast sone he slau.

Wallace, Str. 554. MS.

A.-S., Dan., and Germ. angil, a hook, an angle; Teut. anhel. Belg. angil, as denoting a sting, seems to be merely the same word, used in a different and perhaps more original sense; as, angil der byen, the sting of bees. Kilian mentions Teut. anhel-en, as an old word signifying to sting. Hence the E. term to angle, to fish. Wacher derives our theme from anh-en to fix, whence angler, an anchor.

Isl. avngull, hamus, unicis; G. Andr. p. 20.

ANGIR, s. Grief, vexation.

There-wyth that tyl the Kyng ar gane, And in-to cunpanyyth thane has tane The Frankis men in thare helpeyn, And kneyled all foure be-fer the Kyng, And tald, qwat ese of pes mycht rys, And how that angerys menys wys In-till tymes mycht rys of were. — Wynstone, ix. 9. 104.

Mr. Macpherson derives this from Gr. αγιας. This, indeed, is mentioned by Suidas and Phavorinus, as signifying grief. But it is more immediately allied to Isl. angr, dolor, mooror, G. Andr. Su.-G. and Isl. angru, dolore afflicere, to vex; which Isl. deduces from Su.-G. anang-a, premere, archare. Moes-G. angriu, Alem. engi, Germ. and Belg. eng, as well as C.-B. inj, all correspond to Lat. angustus, and convey the idea of straitness and difficulty. To these may be added Gr. αγευς. V. Ibre, v. Angya.

ANGLE-BERRY, s. A fleshy excrescence, resembling a very large Hautboy strawberry, often found growing on the feet of sheep, cattle, &c., S.

ANGUS-BORE, s. V. AUWIS-BORE.

ANGUS-DAYIS.

“Ane groen buist pairtis on the lid, quhairin is sev-angus days of andre stoirch with weem buists out-wit the same.” &c. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 240.

As the articles here mentioned are mostly toys, *dayis* may denote what are now in Edinburgh called *dies*, i. e. toys. V. DYE. As to the meaning of the
term conjoined with this, I can form no reasonable idea.

To ANHERD, ANERD, ANHERE, ENHERDE, v., n. To consent, to adhere.

— In Argyle was a Barown

That had a great affectvown

To this steward the whyng Robert;

And als his wil wes til enherde

To the Scottis mennyes party.

Wynstone, viii. 29. 164.

There anerdis to our nobil! to note, quhen hym nolis,

Twolf crount Kings in fur

With all thar straung powr,

And meny wight weryer

Worthy in wedia.

Gawson and Gis, l. 8.

Ankerd hereto ilk man richt favorously,

And hald your peace but outthir noyis or cry.

Doug. Virgil, 129, 43.

June anmerdis, and gaff consent theare.

Bed. 443, 19.

"—Soch gat finalie ane sentence aganis King David
to anerdre to hir as his lawfful lady and wyffe." Bellend.

Cron. B. xv. c. 10.

This has been traced to O.Fr. aherd-re id. But

without the insertion of a letter, it may be viewed as
derived, by a slight transposition, from A.-S. ankered,
aurered, constans, concans, unaniims, which seems to
be composed of an, one, and raed, counsel, q. of one
mind. It can scarcely be imagined that Su.-G. ehaerde,
obeinaxis, anherdis, observe, are allied; as
being formed from haerd, dures.

ANHERDANDE, ANHERDEN, s. A retainer, an adherent.

"That James of Lawflesse sone and apperandee
air to Alex'. of Lawflesse of that ilk salbe harmless &
soottless of thame, their freinda, partij and ankerdanlis,
and all that thei may lett, in his personis and
geudis bot as law will efter the formes of the act of

"That John McGille sall be harmeles of the said
William and his ankerdens bot as law will." Act.


ANYD, pret. Agreed. V. ANE, v.

ANIE, s. A little one, Kinross; a diminutive from S. ane, one; if not immediately from A.-S. aenig us, quisquam.

ANIEST, adv. or prep. On this side of,

Ayr. V. ADIST.

ANYNG, s. Agreement, concord.

— Antochius kyng

Wyth the Romanis made anyng.

Wynstone, iv. 18. Tit.

ANIMOSITIE, s. Firmness of mind.

"Their tounes, beaydis St. Johnstoun, ar unvallit,
which is to be asercyved to their animositie and hardi-
ness, fixing by a slight succorsion and help in the valancie
of their bodies." Pitiscotis's Cron. Intro., xxiv.

Fr. animositie, "firmnesse, courage, mettell, boldness,
resolution, hardness," Cotgr.; L. B. animosit-as,
genereus animi propositum; animi vehementias; Du Can.

ANYING, s.

"—Vthele Landis, Roich, Anying, samyn," &c.

Acts Js. VI. 1612, p. 481. V. Roich.

ANIS, ANYS, AINS, adv. 1. Once.

And thocht he makit was and yode of gere,
Na wound nor wappin mycht hym anys effere.


"Yee hane in Jyve 3, that faith is anis given to the
saints: anis given: that is, constantly given, newer to
bee changed, nor ytterlye tran fra thame." Bruce's
Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sig. T. 4, a.

Mr. Macpherson says, but without the least reason,
that this is a "contr. of an eye." It is merely the
generative of an one, A.-S. anes, also rendered semel;
q. actio unius temporis. Pron. as anes, or gyne, S.
ense, S.-B.

Anys also occurs as the gen. of AnE.

Bere your myndis euale, as al anys,
As commoun frendys to the Italianis.

Doug. Virgil, 467, 15.

i.e. as all of one.

It is also commonly used as a gen. in the sense of,
belonging to one; anis hand, one's hand, S.

"He got yearly payment of about 600 merks for

teaching an unprofitable lesson when he pleased, anes
in the week or anes in the month, as he liked best." Spalding's Trub. i. 199.

Thoresby mentions excize, once, as an E. provincial
term; Ray's Lett. p. 326.

2. I have met with one instance of the use of
this word in a sense that cannot easily be defined.

"Anes, Lord, mak an end of trouble; Lord, I co-

mend my spreit, saull and bodie, and all into thy han-


I see nothing exactly analogous in the various senses
given of R. Once. It would seem to convey the idea of
the future viewed indefinitely q. at some time or other.

ANIS, ANNIS, s. pl. Asses.

— So mony anis and mullis

Within this land was nev'ry hard nor senne.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 42.

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

The mull is frequentis the annis,
And her swim kynd absuits.

Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 147.

Su.-G. osna, Ial. eno, Fr. ass, Gr. os-es, Lat. assina,
id.

ANKERLY, adv. Unwillingly, Selkirk.

Teut. engier, exactio, from engin, angustare, coarc-
tare.

ANKER-SAIDELL, HANKERSSaIDLE, s. A hermit, an anchorite.

Throw power t change the of the paip,

Thow neyther gris, gowl, blowne nor gaip,

Lyke anker-saidell, lyke unseel aip,

Like owle nor arleishe eile.

Philost. st. 124. Pink. S. P. Repr. iii. 46.

O ye hermits and hankerssaidis,

That takis your penance at your tables,

And etis noet melt restorative,—

The best abame we sail beset.

You to delyvir out of your noy.

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

This seems to be merely a corrupt use of A.-S.
ancer-sete, which properly signifies an anchorite's
cell or seat, a hermitage; Somn. Germ. eisiller de-
notes a hermit, from ein alone, and stiller, a settler;
qui sedem suam in solitudine fixit, Wachter. Not
only does A.-S. anker signify a hermit, and O.R. anker,
(Chaucer, Rom. Rose, 6348), but Alem. einkoraner,
ANKERSTOCK, s. A large loaf, of a long form. The name is extended to a wheaten loaf, but properly belongs to one made of rye, S. It has been supposed to be so called, q. "an anchorite's stock, or supply for some length of time;" or, more probably, "from some fancied resemblance to the stock of an anchor." Gl. Sibb.

ANLAS, s. "A kind of knife or dagger usually worn at the girdle;" Tyrwhitt. This is the proper sense of the word, and that in which it is used by Chaucer.

At sessions ther was he lord and sire.
Ful often time he was knight of the shire.
Ananelace, and a gipciere all of silk,
Heng at his girdel, white as morwe milk.
Canterbury T. ProL. 350.

But we find it elsewhere used in a different sense.
His horse in fyne swandel was trapped to the hele.
And, in his cheveron bilorne,
Stode as an unicorn,
Als sharp as a thorne,
An anelas of steel.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gol. ii. 4.

Here the term signifies a dagger or sharp spike fixed in the forepart of the defensive armour of a horse's head. Burtet renders it petit coutou, deriving it from an diminutive, and Arm. lac, loaquein, to strike. This word is found in Franc. anelas, analese, adlabume, vel adlaberalum telum; which has been derived from les latus, ad latus, juxta. C. B. anglos signifies a dagger. 

Annalecse, according to Watts, is the same weapon which Ir. is called skein. The word is frequently used by Matt. Paris. He defines it; Genus cutellii, quod vulgariter Analecsc dicitur; p. 274. Loires crat inditus, gestama Analectum ad lumere; p. 277.

ANMAILLE, s. Enamel. V. Amaille.

ANN, s. A half-year's salary legally due to the heirs of a minister, in addition to what was due expressly according to the period of his incumbency, S.

"If the incumbent survive Whitsunday, then shall belong to them for their incumbency, the half of that year's stipend or benefice, and for the Ann the other half." Acts Cha. ii. 1672, c. 13.

Fr. annote, id. L. B. annata denoted the salary of a year, or half-year, after the death of the incumbent, appropriated in some churches, for necessary repairs, in others, for other purposes. V. Du Cange.

It is singular that Anna or anno should occur in Moe-C. for stipend. "Be content with your wages," Luke iii. 14. Junius says that the term is evidently derived from Lat. annum. But he has not adverted to the form, annom, which is in the dative or ablative plural.

Isi. anna signifies, metere, opus rusticum facere; ann, cura rustica, arationes, sationes, fenicaeo, mes-
sias; Verel. Ind.

ANNET, s. The same with Ann.

"And the profit of their beneficiaries, with the fructes specialie on the ground, with the annet therefor to pertene to them, and their executouris, awell abbottis, prorioris, as all thev kirkmen." Acts Ja. VI. 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 63.

To ANNECT, v. a. To annex; part. pa.

annexet, Lat. annexo-o.

"Our said souerane lord—hee vneit, annexet, creat, and incorporate, & be thv presentis creatus, vneitis, annectis & incorporatis all and suidrie the forrasdis erledome," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 256.

ANNEILL, s. Most probably the old name for indigo.


Indigother Auni is one of the plants cultivated; Anil being the specific, or rather the trivial, name of the plant.

ANNERDAILL, s. The district now denominated Annandale.

"Thair was manie complaintes maid of him to the governor and magistrates, and in especial vpon the men of Annerdale." Pitscottis's Cron. p. 2.

The name was still more anciently called Anandir-

ANNEXIS AND CONNEXIS, a legal phrase, occurring in old deeds, as denoting every thing in any way connected with possession of the right or property referred to.


The phrase, in the Lat. of the law, seems to have been, annexis et connexis.

ANNEXUM, s. An appendage; synon. with S. Pendicle.


Lat. annesse, appended, conjoined; Fr. annexe, an annexation, or thing annexed.

ANNIVERSARY, s. A distribution annually made to the clergy of any religious foundation, in times of Popery.

"We have given—all anniversaries and dall-silver whatsoever, which formerly pertained to any chap-

lanties, prebendaries," &c. Chart. Aberd. V. Dall-

silver.

L. B. anniversarium, distributio ex anniversarii fundatione clericis facienda; Du Cange.

ANNUAL, ANNUELL, s. The quit-rent or feu-duty that is payable to a superior every
year, for possession or for the privilege of building on a certain piece of ground; a forensic term, S.

—"The chaplain, &c. will contribute and pay the part of the expenses for the rearing of their annuall, and the maitl of the house, as it payis presenttie, that they sall hae their hail annwell after the bigging of the house." Acts Mary 1553, 1554, p. 489, 490.

Here the annuall is evidently different from "the maitl of the house," i.e. the rent paid for possession of the house itself, as distinguished from that due for the ground on which it stands. This is also denominated the

**GROUND ANNUALL**

"Item, the ground annuall appeiris ay to be payit, quha ever big the ground." Ibid. p. 496.

**ANNUELLAR, s.** The superior who receives the annuall or duty for ground let out for building.

"The ground annuall appeiris ay to pay, &c., and faillinge thairof that the annullar may recognisse the ground." Ibid.

Lat. annulius, Fr. annuel, yearly. V. TOP ANNUELL.

**ANUNDER, ANONER, prep.** Under, S. B., Fife. Anunder, S. A.

And sleekit Lawrie fetcht a wylie round,
And caught a lamb anoner Nory's care.


He prayed an' he read, an' he set them to bed;
Then the bible anunder his arm took he;
An' round an' round the mill-house he gae,
To try if this terrible sight he could see.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 19.

Text. under id. This term, however, seems retained from A.-S. in-under, intra. In-under eboras; Intra tecta; Caedma. ap. Lye. It seems literally to signify "in under the roofs."

To ANORNE, v. a. To adorn.

Wrythin this place, in al pleasur and thryst
Are hole the pleasant quhilkis in ist battell
Slane in defence of thare kynd arrayt fei:
— And thay quhill by thare craftis or science fyne,
Fand by thare subtel knowlege and ingyne,
That lyfe illumnyt and annder clere.


Perhaps corr. from L. B. inornare, ornare; used by Tertullian.

O. E. id. "I anorn,
I beautye or make more pleasant unto the eye.—When a woman is anorned
with ryche apparyle, it setteth out her beauty double as moche as it is." Palegr. B. iii. L. 148, b. He rendereth it by Fr. Je orne.

**ANSARS, s. pl.**

"David Deans believed this, and many such ghostly encounters and victories, on the faith of the Ansars, or auxiliaries of the banished prophets." Heart Mill. ii. 54.

O. Fr. anser, juge, arbitre; Roquefort.

**ANSE, ANZE, ENS, conj.** Else, otherwise. Aug.

It can scarcely be supposed that this is a corr. of E. else. I recollect no instance of I being changed, in common use, into n. It is more probably allied to Su.-G. annars, id. As E. else, A.-S. elles, Su.-G. ueljes, Dan. elers, are all from the old Goth. el, other; Su.-G. annars, Germ. and Belg. anders, else, are de-
rived from Su.-G. annan, andre, Moes.-G. anther, Alem. ander, Isl. annar, also signifying alias, other.

**ANSENKE, s.** A sign; also, a company of soldiers. V. ENSEINYTE.

**ANSTERCOIP, s.**


To ANSWIR (ANSUR) OF, v. n. To pay, on a claim being made, or in correspondence with one's demands.

"Lettres were direct to answir the new bishop of St. Androis,—of all the fructs of the said bishoprick." Bannatyne's Trans., p. 304.

"Thai ordane him to answir of his peneioun." Aberl. Reg.

"To be payit & answir allair for yeirdie," &c. Ibid. A. 1541.

Borrowed from the use of L. B. respondere, praestare, solvere.

**ANTEPEND, ANTIPEND, s.** A veil or screen for covering the front of an altar in some Popish churches, which is hung up on festival days.

"Item, one antepend of blak velvet, broderirit with one image of our Lady Pictie upon the samyne. Item, one frontall of the samyn wark. Item, one bak of one altar of the samyne with the crucifix broderirit thairupoun." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

"Item, the vail with the towes, a vaill for the round loft, and for our Lady. Item, curtaines 2 red and green, for the high altare. Item, the coverynge of the sacrament house with antipend for the Lady's altar, of blew and yellow broig satyn. Item, antipend for the sacrament house, with a dornick towle to the same." Inventory of Vestments, A. 1550, Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189.

L. B. antipendium, id. V. Piette.

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

—But then
How anter'd ye a fieldward use your lane!
Ross's Heliore, p. 31.

2. To chance.
But tho' it should anter the weather to hilde,
With butterly we're set to the drubbing o't.

And then free our fingers to gudgele all the hide,
With the wearisome walk of the rubbing o't.

Song, Ross's Heliore, p. 135.

"We cou'd na get a chiel to shaw us the gate alspist we had kiesh'd his lief wi' a shillinn; bat by guid luck we anter'd browlies upo' the rod." Journal from London, p. 6.

3. It occurs in the form of a part., as signifying occasional, single, rare. *Ane antrin ane,* one of a kind met with singly and occasionally, or seldom, S.

Cou'd feckless creature, Man, be wise,
The summer o' his life to prize,
In winter he might find fu' hauld,
His eild unkind to nippin cauld.

Yet thir, alas! are antrin folk,
That lade their scape wi' winter stock.

It is certainly the same with AUNSTER, q.v.

It seems to admit of doubt, whether this term, as used by the vulgar, be not rather allied to Isl. Su.-G. andra, vagari, whence Dan. vandre, Ital. andare, id.
ANTERCAST, s. A misfortune, a mischance, S. B. Probably from anter, aunter, adventure, and cast, a throw; q. a throw at random.

Up in her face looks the auld has forfain,
And says, Ye will hard-fortun'd be, my bairn;
Fae fouks a fieldward, nae fouk at hame,
Will come the antercast ye'll have to blame.
Ross's Helicon, p. 61.

ANTETEWME, s. "Antetune, antiphone, response." Lord Hailes.

Protestanakis takis the freiris auld antetewme,
Reddie ressavaris, bot to rander nocht;
So lairdis upliftiss mensis lefing our thy rewe
And ar rycht crubit quhen they crave thame ocht.

ANTICAIL, s. An antique, anything that is a remainder of antiquity.

"They do find sometimes several precious stones, some cutt, some uncutt; and if you be curious to enquire, you will find people that make a trade to sell such things amongst other anticails." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 179.

"When they are digging into old ruins, for anticails, (as they are continually doing in several places), they leave off when they come to the Terre Virgin." Ibid. p. 129.

Ital. anticaglia, "all manner of antiquities, or old monuments;" Altieri.

ANTYCESSOR, ANTECESSOWR, ANTECESSOR, s. Ancestor, predecessor.

Our Antecessories, that we said of reide,
And hold in mynde that noblel worthy deid,
We lat owrilde, throw werry slyethfulness,
And castis ws euir till uthir bysyne.
Wallace, i. 1. MS.

"Eerie man is oblist to defend the gudis, heretages and possessions that his antestures and forbears has left to them; for as Tudcides he said in his seconde buik, quod he, it is mair dishonour til ane person to tyne the thynge that his antestures and forbears has conquest be gritte laburghs, noir it is dishonour quhen he fallies in the conquessinge of ane thing that he intendit yl haue conquest fra his mortal enemye." Compl. S. p. 291.

Lat. antecessor, one that goes before; formed as predecessor, and corresponding in signification. Hence E. ancestor, through the medium of Fr. ancêtre.

ANTICK, s. A foolish, ridiculous frolic, S.
In E. it denotes the person who acts as a buffoon.

ANUNDER, prep. Under. V. ANODER.

APAYN, part. pa. Provided, furnished.

For thi, till that their captaine
War cowreyt off his mekill ill,
That thocht to wend sum streththis till.
For folk for owtyn captaine,
Bot that the bethir be apayn,
Sall nocht be all as gud in deid,
As that a Lord had thaim to leid.
Barbour, ix. 64. MS.

This word is left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. But the sense given above agrees very well with the connexion, and the word may have been formed from Fr. appaan-é, id., which primarily signifies, having received a portion or child a part; appaner, to give a younger son his portion; L. B. apun-are.

Henee apanagium, appanage, the portion given to a younger child. Fr. pain or Lat. paen-is is evidently the original word. For, as Du Cange justly observes, apanaré is merely to make such provision for the junior members of a family, that they may have the means of procuring bread.

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

APAYN, adv. 1. Reluctantly, unwillingly: sometimes distinctly, a payn.

And thought sum be off de bounte,
Quhen that the lord and his menye
Says fley, yill all that fley apayn;
For all men fleis the deid rycht fayne,
Barbour, ix. 89. MS.

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

2. Hardly, scarcely.

The haill consaill thus denynt thaim amang;
The toon to sege thaim thocht it was to lang,
And nocht a payn to wyu it be no stycht.
Wallace, viii. 910. MS.

Although the language is warped, it most probably signifies, "that they could hardly win it by any stratagem." Fr. a peine, "scarcely, hardly, not without much ado;" Coig.

3. It seems improperly used for in case.

To gyff battall the lords with nocht consent,
Lene Wallace war of Scotland crownyt King.
Thar consaill fand it was a perilous thing:
For thocht thai wan, thai wan bot as thai war;
And gyff that tynt, thai lossynt Ingland for euinmar,
A payn war put in to the Scottis land.
Wallace, viii. 629. MS.

In case it were put, &c., in some copies. A payn, however, may signify as soon as. This is another sense of Fr. a peine; Presq. aussi tot, ubi, statim ubique, Dict. Trew.

4. Under pain, at the risk of.

With a bandil spreit gud Wallace blent about,
A preyst he askyt, for God that deit on tri.
And yin aithen to weill communall yntill his clergye.
And said, I charge, apayn off loss of lyve,
Nane be sa baith yon tyrant for to schywe:
He has rong lang in contrar my hienace.
Wallace, xi. 1313. MS.

In editions, it is on payn. Fr. a peine is also used in this sense. V. also Wall. vi. 638, and viii. 1261.

APARASTEVR, adj. Applicable, congruous to.

"I will nevr forget the gude sporte that Mr. A. your lordsheip's brother tamlde me of ane nobil man of Padoa, it cummis as oft to my memorie: and in deed it is aparastevr to this purpose we have in hand," Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI. 1609, p. 421.

Aparastur, Cromarty's Acc. p. 103.

Allied perhaps to O. Fr. apparente, to appear; apparent, apparent.

APARTE, s. One part.

—"That the said convout of Culkrose wes compellit & coakkit to mak the said assedations—be force & dreg, & that aparte of the said convout we takin & provost, quhill that grantit to the said assedations." Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 202.

Often written as one word, like treaparte, two thirds.

To APEN, v. a. To open, S.
To ken a thing that opens and steeks, to be acquainted with everything. S.
“A body wad think he get’s wit o’ ilk thing it opens an’ steeks.” Saint Patrick, i. 76.

To APERDONE, v. a. To pardon. V. APPARDONE.

A PER SE, “an extraordinary or incomparable person; like the letter A by itself, which has the first place in the alphabet of almost all languages.” Rudd.

Mast erenender Virgil, of Latine poetis prince, Gem of ingyne, and flode of eloquence;— Lesante, ladé sterno, mycroux and A per se, Maister of malsters, swete sour and springand well, Wilde quhare ouer all ringis thyme hemily bell.

Dougl. Virgil, 3, 11.

Henryson uses the same mode of expression.

O fair Creside, the flour and A per se of Trois & Grece, how were thou fortunate, To chances in fifteen as thy feminist, And be with fleshly lust so maculate? Testament of Creside, v. 78.

Junius has observed that this metaphor nearly approaches to that used by the Divine Being, to express his absolute perfection, when he says, “I am Alpha and Omega.” Rev. i. 8. But there is no propriety in the remark. For the force of the one metaphor lies in the use of A by itself; of the other, in its being connected with Omega, as denoting Him, who is not only the First, but the Last. He observes, with more justice, that this mode of expression was not unusual among the Romans. For Martial calls Codrus, Alpha penulatorum, i.e. the prince of paupers; Lib. ii. ep. 57.

APERSMAR, AFRSMART, adj. Crabbed, ill-humoured; snell, calchie, S. syen.

Get vp, (who said) for schem be na cowart;
My heid in wed thou hes ane wyffes hart,
That for a pleasant sich was sa mismaid!
Tham all in anger vpon my feit I start.
And for his wordis war sa apiersmart,
Unto the minyke I said a bawzeus braid.

Palice of Honour, iii. 75. p. 63. edit. 1579.

Apermar Juno, that with gret vrest.
Now cummers erl, are, and se, quod he;
Said une his mind betir wise, and with me.
Foster the Romanis lorde of all erlye gere.

Dougl. Virgil, 21, 36.

Rudd, conjectures that it may be from Lat. asper; as others from Fr. aspre. But it seems rather from A.-s. afer, afer, rendered both by Somner and Lyne, letter, sharp; or rather Isl. asper, id. (asper, acris, as aparkylde, acre frigius, G. Andr.) and A.-S. smorte, Su.-G. smorte, Dan. and Belg. smerte, pain, metaph. applied to the mind. Appersmart seems to be the preferable orthography.

APERT, adj. Brisk, bold, free.

And with their merdia, at the last,
That ruchlyt amang thaim hardly.
For thi off Lorne, full manly,
Gret and apert defens gan ma.

Barbour, x. 78, MS.

It occurs in R. Brunne, p. 74.

William sayl apert his ost redy he dyght.

Fr. apert, expert, ready, prompt, active, nimble, Colgr. The origin of this word, I suspect, is Lat. apparat-us, prepared, apper-o.

APERT. In apert, adv. Evidently, openly.

And mony a kyncht, and mony a lady,
Mak in apert rych twill clair.

Barbour, xix. 217, MS.

Fr. apert, apert, open, evident, in which sense Chaucer uses the term; it apert, it is evident; aperte, openly. Appar-oir, to appear, is evidently the immediate origin of the adj., from Lat. apper-co.

APERTLY, adv. briskly, readily.

Bot this gude Erle, nocht forthi,
The sege tak full apertly.
And present the folk that thar in was
Swa, that nowt ane the yet durst pass.

Barbour, x. 315, MS. V. APPERT, adj.

APERT, APPERT, adj. Open, avowed, manifest.

—“In mare apert takin of trastice and hartiness in time cummyng, scho has, be the ayse of the said threes estates, commitit to the said Sir Alexander’s keeping our said sovery Lord the King, hir derrast son, unto the time of his age.” Agreement between the Q. Dowager and the Livingstons, A. 1439. Pinkerton’s Hist. Scot. i. 514.

The word here seems alluded to Lat. appert-us, open. It corresponds to the Fr. imperus. v. Il apert, it is apparent, it is manifest.

A PERTHIE, APPETIE, adv. Openly, avowedly.

“The said William Boyle hand, & oblist, & swore, that in tyne tocum he sall nocht entermet with the landis nor gudis pertaining to the said abbot & convent—nor sall nocht vex nor travaill thaim nor thair servandis in tyne to cum be him self nor nae vtheris that he maig let in prreve nor in a pertie, but fraudel or gile, in the peasable broukn & joyings of their said landis.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1473, p. 46.

In another place the phraseology is—“bathe in pruyn & aperte.” Ibid. A. 1483, p. 121.

This ought evidently to be one word. But in the MSS. whence these acts are printed, words are often divided in a similar manner, as our lard for overlord, a boye for abore, above, Act. Dom. Conc. p. 70, &c. The phrase in preve nor in apertime, certainly signifies “in private or openly!” Fr. prieu privel, apert open.

Appertie, indeed, more immediately resembles Lat. aperte, openly.

APIEST, APICIE, conj. Although. V. ALT-PUIST.

APILL RENYEIDS, s. pl. A string or necklace of beads.

Sa mony ane Kittle, drest up with goldin chenys,
Sa few witty, that weill can fallibs fenyce,
With apill renyeids ay shaward higold chene,
Of Sethanis seyne; sure sic an usual menyte
Within this land was nevir hard nor seune.

Dunbar, Basnaytie Poesies, p. 45.

Q. a ruin or bridle of beads, formed like apples. Lord Hailis observes, that as “the Fr. phrase, pomme d’embre, means an amber bead in shape and colour like an apple, whence E. pomander, it is reasonable to suppose that, either by analogy, or by imitation, apill, apple, had the same sense with us.” Note, p. 257, 258. Perhaps it is a confirmation of this idea, that, in our version of the Book of Proverbs, we read of “apples of gold.” Wachtler and Ihre have observed that the golden globe, impressed with the figure of the cross, and presented to the emperors on the day of their coronation, is called Germ. retschampfel, Su.-G. riksegel, literally, “the apple of the empire or kingdom.” This the Byzantins writers called μυρλα; and he who bore it before the emperor was designed μυρλοφόρος, or the apple-bearer. V. APPLERINGE.
APPLE, app. Conveying the idea that one is present, as opposed to that of his being absent; as, "He's better away nor aplace," i.e., it is better that he should be absent than present, Clydes. softened probably from Fr. en place, in any particular place.

APLITE.

Cronies that gun cranke,
Nani, ich wene, aplight,
Sanstfal;
Bittene the none, and the night,
Laste the batayle.
Sir Tiuestres, p. 49.

"At once, literally, one ply," Gl. Hearne, (Gl. R. Glouc.), renders it "right, complect;" Ritson, complete, perfect. The latter observes, that the etymology cannot be ascertained.

When the kyng of Taras saith that sliht
Wolde he was for with the aplith,
In hond he hent a speri.
Kynge of Taras, Ritson's E. Rom. i. 106.
So laste the turnemente aplith,
Fra the morowe to the sliht.
Ibid., p. 178.
A.S. pilht, periculum, pilht-an, periculo objicere se; as perhaps originally applied to the danger to which persons exposed themselves in battle, or in single combat.

APON, apoun, prep. Upon.

And gyff that ye will nocht do sus,
Na swyik a state apoun yow ta,
All hale my land sailys youris be,
And lat me ta the state on me.
Barbour, i. 426. MS.
Constantyn a-pon this wys
Tyl Rome come, as I yhow dewys,
And thare in-to the Lepyr felle,
And helyd wes, as she hird me telle.
Wynstone, v. 10. 375.
Ane Erse mantill it war thy kynd to wer,
A Scots thwittill wnyrd thy belt to her,
Roush rowlyngis apoun thi harot fete.
Wallace, i. 219. MS.
King Eolas set heich apoun his char.
Dong. Virgill, 14. 51.
Su.-G. A., anc. of is used in the same sense. Upp-a frequently occurs in that language, which nearly corresponds to the vulgar pron. of the prep. in this country. As, however, A-S. of signifies above, and Moes-G. of, higher; it is very probable, as Mr. Tooke supposes, (Divers. Purl. p. 451,) that we are to trace this prep. to an old noun signifying high; especially as of has the form of the comparative.

APORT, aporte, s. Department, carriage.

Be wertuous aporte, fair having
Besemyu be couth a mychtuy King.
Wyntows, ix. 26. 75.
This is merely Fr. aport used metaph. from apporter, to carry; from Lat. ad and porto.

To APPEAR, v. a. To injure, to impair.

"Bot in Setonnis hons were as mony commodious opportunities for his purpoues, that how as cuier his gud name wer thairby appairid, sicth must nedis go thither agane," Detection Q. Mary, S. Edit. 1572. Sign. B. V. a. Apaceyred, Eng. Edit. 1571.
For our state it appeares, without any reason, & tille alle our helene grete dishertesous.
R. Brenne, p. 290.

APP, app.

It is a sin, and eke a gret folio
To appeires any man, or him defende.
Chauuer, Cant. T. 3149.
Fr. empir-er id. V. Pare, v.

APPARALE, apparyle, appairall, s. Equipage, furniture for war, preparations for a siege, whether for attack or defence; ammunition.

Jhone Crab, a Flemynge, als had he,
That was of a gret sutelette
Till ordane, and mak apparaill,
For to defend, and till assail
Castell of war, or than citi,
That name sleyar mychty fundyn be.
Barbour, xvii. 241, MS.

— Barony als of mekill mychty,
With him to that assay he had he,
And gert his schipps, by the se,
Bring schot and other apparaill,
And gett wrynsonye of wictaill.
Ibid. 228, MS.
Fr. appareill, provision, furniture, is also used to denote preparations for war. Tout cet appareill est contrec les Arabes. Abbe; Dict. Trev.

To APPARDONE, aperdone; v. a. To forgive, to pardon.

"Ye man appardone me gif I say that ye ar rather blindit than thay." Nicol Burns, F. 111. b.

"My shape heare my voice, &c. And therefore if that any multitude under the tith of the kirk, will obtrude, vanto va, any doctrine necesser to be beloned to our saluation, and bringeth not for the same the expres worde of Jesus Christ, or his apostles, &c. men must aperdone me, although I acknowledge it not to be the kirk of God." Knox, Resoning with Crosanuell, C. i. b.

To APPELL, v. a. To challenge.

"There were many Southland men that appelled other in barracce, to fight before the king to the dead, for certain crimes of lese majesty." Pitascottie, p. 234. Edit. 1768.
The word, as here used, obviously includes the sense of L. B. appellare, accusare; appellatum, in jus vocation, accusatio. Fr. appel-er, to accuse, to impeach.

To APPELL, v. n. To cease to rain, Ayrs.

This seems to differ merely in the sound given to the vowels from Urpp, q.v.

APPEN FURTH, the free air; q. an open exposure, Clydes.

"The lasse and I bare her to the appen furth, an' had hardly won to the lone, when down came the weariou milkhouse." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.


APPERAND, used as a s. for apparent heir.


"There was killed—of chief men—the bard of Glenesdell, elder; "M'Dougall, apperande of Rars," &c. Spalding, ii. 271.

APPANELIE, adv. Apparently.

"And quhan ye ar glad to know, quhat ye sould impugn, apperandie that sould be no newings to you." Resoning betwix Crosanuell and J. Knox, D. H. a.
APPILCARIE, s.
This is a word communicated to me, as used in old songs of the South of S., although the meaning is lost.

"I bocht my love an epilcarie."

"He hecht his winsome Mary.
A tree-trow and ane epilcarie."

APPILLIS, s. pl.
Jerusalem as appillis lay in heip; But thou, gode Lord, ryse vp, and nac nair sleepe.

Poems 16th Century, p. 108.

Rendered "apples" in Gl. But as it seems singular that such a metaphor should be introduced without the slightest ground from the text, strange as these Ballats are; I suspect that the writer uses this word, to avoid repetition, borrowing it from Fr. appiler, "to heape, or pyle, together;" Colgr.


APPIN, adj. Open, S.
"Ther is ane eirb callit hetylropium, the qubilk the vulgaris callis soucye; and it hes the leyuis appin as lange as the soune is in our hemispheres, and it closes the leyuis quhen the soune passis vndir our orizon."

Compl. S. p. 88.

Dan. aabon, id. The other Northern languages preserve the o. On this word Lye refers to Isl. opena, op, foramen. Ite derives it from Su.-G. upp, often used in the sense of opening; as we say, to break up. In like manner, Wachter derives Germ. offen, id. from auf, up; adding, that A.-S. ypppe signifies apertus.

APPLERINGIE, s. Southernwood, S. Ar-

temisia abrotanum, Linn.

Fr. apilé, strong, and auronne, southernwood, from Lat. abrotanum; I know not if this has any connexion with Apill renyseis, q. v. "The window—looked into a small garden, rank with appilberyg, and other fragrant herbs." Sir A. Wyllie, i. 44.

"Would you like some slips of appirlingy, or tansy, or thyme?" Petticoat Tales, i. 240.

To APPLEIS, v. a. To satisfy, to content, to please.

—Of mansuete Diane fast thereby
The ailter elch for tyl appileis vystealdis,
Off ful of sacrice and fat offerandis.

Doug. Virgil, 236, 22.

Gif thou wald cum to herynis bliss,
Thysel aff appileeis with sobir rent.

Barnotyne Poems, p. 186.

Than thankit thay the Quen for her travaill,
Off hir anser the King appillets was.

Wallace, viii. 1490, MS.

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

APPLY, v. s. Plight, condition.
Unto the town then they both yeed,
Where that the knight had left his steed;
They found him in a good appyle.
Both hay, and corn, and bread him by.

Sir Egeir, p. 43.

This might seem allied to Dan. play-er, to use, to be accustomed; or to tend, to take care of; Su.-G. pley-en, Belg. plagh-en, id. But it is rather from Fr. v. Pyx.

APPLIABLE, adj. Plant in temper.

—So gentill in all his [hir] gestis, and appliable,—
That all that saw hir saw thay luvit hir at their lyfe.

Coltellie Son, v. 562.

APPONIT.

"He, for himselfe and the remane of the prelates, being present, as none of the three estatis of the said parliament, dissasensit thereto simpliciter: but apponit thaim therto, unto the tymne that ane provincial Counsel might be had of all the clergy of this realm." Keith's Hist. p. 37.

This is an error, for apponit, opposed, as in Acts of Parl. V. ii. 415, Edin. 1514.

To APPORT, v. n. To bring, to conduce;
Fr. apport-er, id.

"Of this opposition, wee may gather easilie, quhat the resurrection and glorification apports to the bodie. Shortly, bee thame we see, that the bodie is only spoiled of corruption, shame, infirmity, naturalitie, and mortalitie." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 1590. Sign. M. 3. a.

APPOSIT, part. pa. Disposed, willing;
Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. Lat. apposit-
us, apt, fit.

To APPEUE, APPRIEVE, v. a. To approve.

So that Acest my souterane that appreue
Be not efferd, Dere, na thing the grewe.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 33.

Fr. approue-er.

To APPRISE, v. a. To approve; used as
signifying a preference.

"This last opinion was apprisit." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 19.

Hanc sententiam veluti altera potioorem, contracta multitudo sequuta. Both.

O. Fr. aprepr-ier, apris-ier, evaluer, estimer, Roque-
fort; Lat. appret-tare.

APPRIKIT, part. pa. Valued, prized.

"Amang all his memoriall works ane thing was maist apprisit, that—he was sett na les to defend pece, than to defend his realme." Bellendens T. Liv. p. 37.

APPRIISING, s. Esteem, value.

"The Romans,—war gretely, inflammit, that ane warcis war done be thame wouthry to have apprisying." Ibid. p. 294.

APPROCHEAND, part. pa. Proximate, in the vicinity.

"Now was the pepil and power of Rome so strang,—that it was euqale, in glore of armes, to ony town approcheand." Bellend. T. Livins, p. 17. Cullibet fi-
miturum citatum, Lat.

To APPROPRE, APPROPR, v. a. To apro-
priate.

"To preif that Andro Lokart of the Bar appro-

Fr. approprie-er, id.

APPUY, s. Support.

"What appuy, or of whom shall she have, being
forsaken of her own and old friends?" Lett. Lething-
ton, Keith's Hist. p. 223.
Fr. id. "a stay, buttresse, prop, rest, or thing to lean on;" Cotgr.

To APUNCT, APUNCT, v. n. To settle.


"Johnne Bellentyne secretare to the Erle of Angus—gaif in certane offriss in writing, quhiklis concernit grace and appunctment." Ib. p. 324.

L. B. *appunctuare*, notione nonnulla diversa pro Pacisci, convenire, Pactum articulis seu punctis distincte facere.

**APPUNCTUAMENT, s.** A convention or agreement with specification of certain terms.

"Ratifies and apprius and the appunctuament made betwix Archibald Douglas Thesmuere—and James Aichisone goldsmith master cunyecore, tuiching the stryking & prenting of money, gold, and silver, in all punctis & articulis efter the form and tenour of the said contract." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.

"Johnne Bellentyne secretare to the Erle of Angus—gaif in certane offriss in writing, quhiklis concernit grace and appunctment." Ib. p. 324.

L. B. *appunctuament-un*, pactum vel conventum punctis articulis sive capitatione distincte; Du Cange.

To APPURCHASE, v. a. To obtain, to procure.

"The said James Hamilton being advertised by his eame, Bishop James Kennedy, of the king's good mind and favour towards him, which he appurchased by his moyen, shewing to him," &c. Pitscottic, Ed. 1728, p. 53.

AR, ARE, adv. Formerly; also, early. V. AIR.

To AR, ARE, ERE, v. a. To ear, to plough, to till.

Over at the bounds of Averia His fine cockpit pastir to and fra; Five bows of ky unto his hame reparit, And with ane hundred plewis the land he arit.

Dong. Virgil, 226. 34.

The folk Auruncans and of Robuilly This ground sawis full vathritefib, With sharp plewis and stell sokkis sere They had hilles haarist for till ere.

Ibid. 373. 16.

Moes-G. ar-i-an, Su.-G. ari-a, Isl. er-i-a, A.-S. er-ian, Alem. er-en, Germ. er-en, Lat. ar-are, Gr. ap-e-r, id. Thre views Heb. παρατε, as the fountain; which, they says, is preserved in Gr. epa, and Celt. ar. S.

**ARAGE, ARRAGE, ARYAGE, AUARAGE, AVERAGE, s.** Servitude due by tenants, in men and horses, to their landlords. This custom is not entirely abolished in some parts of S.

"Arrage, vtherwais Average,—signifies service, quhilk the tenant acht to his master, be horse, or carriage of horse." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo. 42.

"Ther is nay thing on the laudbaris of the grond to burtht and land bot arrage, carage, taxationis, violent spulie, and al vthyr sorts of adverisce, quhilk is onmercifully excust daily." Compl. S. p. 192.

"That he should pay a rent of 20l. usual mony of the realm; 4 dozen poultrie, with all arage and car-
riage, and do service use and wont." MS. Register Office, dated 1538. Statist. Acc. xiii. 535, N.

"Arrage and carriage," is a phrase still commonly used in leases.

This word has been obscured by a variety of derivations. Skene traces it to L. B. averia, "quhilk signifi-
sies ane beast." According to Spelun the Northumbrians call a horse "aer, or ofer," vo. Avfr. S. aere, aver, q. v. Theh derives averia from O. Fr. oer, now over, work; as the word properly sig-
ifies a beast for labour. He observes that aver, in Fr. anciantly denoted possessions, wealth, vo. Haffen. Elsewhere, (vo. Hof, aula,) he says that, in Scania, hofvera denotes the work done by peasants to the lord of the village; which they also call ga til hofsee.

The authors of Dict. Trev., taking a different plan from Ihre, derive the old Fr. word avoir, opes, divitiae, from averia. Ce mot en ce sens est venn de avera, ou averia, mot de la basse latine, qu'on a dit de toutes sortes de biens, et sur-tout de meubles, des chevaux, et de bestiaux qui servent un labourage. They add, that the Spaniards use averias in the same sense.

Skene, although not the best etymologist in the world, seems to adopt the most natural plan of derivat-
tion here. The term has been derived, indeed, from the v. Ar, are, to till. "Arrage," it has been said, "is a servitude of men and horses for tillage, imposed on tenants by landholders." It has been reckoned im-
probable, that this word should owe its origin to L. B. averia, "as it is often opposed to carage, a servitude in carts and horses for carrying in the landholder's corn at harvest home, and conveying home his hay, coals, &c." Gl. Compl. S. It is certain, however, that in L. B. armium never occurs, but averagium fre-
cquently; and it can be easily supposed, that averag might be changed into arage or arrage; but the re-
verse would by no means be a natural transition.

Besides the oldest orthography of the term is avarage.

"It is statute and ordinat,—that all landis, rentis, custumis, burrow maillis, fermes, martis, muttoum, paikris, average, carage, and other dekwis, that war in the handis of his Progenitouris and Father, quhime God assolit, the day of his deeces; notwithstanding quhatsumeu signationn or gift be maid thairrypon under the greet sell, prenill sell, or vthers, be al-
luterlie casit and unnault; swa that the haill pro-
sis and rentis thearif may be paise to yer souerane Lord." Ja. IV. A. 1489, c. 24. Edit. 1566.

It may be added, that the money paid for being freed from the burden of arage was called averpenny in the E. laws. "Averpenny, hoc est, quietum esse (to be quit) de diversis denaria, pro averagio Dro-
mini Regis [Rastall];—id est, a vecturis regis, quae a tenentibus Regi praestantur. Tributum, quod pra-

Nor is there any evidence that "arrage is opposed to carage." They are generally conjointed in S. but rather, by a pleonasm common in our language, as terms, if not synonymous, at least of simi-
lar meaning. Carriage may have been added, to show that the service required was extended to the use of cars, carts, waggons, and other implements of this kind, as well as of horses and cattle. For Skene seems rightly to understand arage, as denoting service, "be horse, or carriage of horse. But when it is recollected that, in former times, as in some parts of S. still, the greatest part of carage was on the backs of horses; it will appear probable, that it was afterwards found necessary to add this term, as denoting a right to the use of all such vehicles as were employed for this pur-
pose, especially when these became more common. The phrase, carum arage et carage is quoted by Skene, as occurring in an Indenture executed at Perth,
A. 1371, betwixt Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and Isabella Countess of Fife, resigning the Earldom of Fife into the King's hands, in favour of the said Earl.

By Du Cange, *Carthaginum* is rendered, vectura cum corro, quam quis domino praestare debet; nostris charriage. As, however, this word is not restricted to carriage by means of cars, wagons, &c., it seems at times in our old laws to have denoted the work of men employed as porters. Hence one of the "articles to be inquired by secret inquisition, and punished be the law," is, "of allowance made & given to the Baileys of the burgh (in their comptes) and not paid to the pure, for carriage and doing of other labours." Chalmers Atl. c. 39. a. 42.

This corresponds to the account given in our Statistics. "On other estates, it is the duty of servants to carry out and spread the dung for manuring the proprietor's land in the seed time, which frequently interferes with his own work of the same kind." It is also the duty of the tenants to fetch from the neighbouring sea-posts all the coal wanted for the proprietor's use. The tenants are also bound to go a certain number of errands, sometimes with their carts and horses, sometimes afoot; a certain number of long errands, and a certain number of short ones, are required to be performed. A long errand is what requires more than one day. This is called *Carriage.*

*Average* is explained by Spelm. with such latitude as to include all that is signified by the S. phrase *arage and carriage.* Opus, scilicet, quod averis, equis, bobus, plaustris, *environ*, aut Regi perfectur ratione praelist aut alter, aliwise domino.

There supposes, with considerable probability, that *hafer,* among the Germans, formerly signified a horse; as St. Stephen's day, called *Hafer-woles,* was otherwise denominated in the same sense *der grosse Pferdstag,* or the great horse-day. He also thinks, that oats, anciently in Sw. called *haestakorn,* i.e. horse-corn, was for the same reason designated *hafre-korn,* and compendiously *hafre,* vo. *Hafra.*

I shall only add, that, although it seems to me most probable, that *arage* is derived from *averies,* a beast for work, it is not at all unlikely that the origin of this is O. Fr. *ore,* work; especially as Spelm. informs us, that according to the customs of Domesday, *aera* was the work of one day, which the king's tenants gave to the viscount. The term *aera,* as denoting work, might very naturally be transferred to a beast used for labour, as we still say in S., a *work-beast.* V. Aver.

**ARAYNE, part pa. Arrayed.**


O. Fr. *arrayt,* id.

**To ARAS, Arraze, v. a. 1. To snatch, or pluck away by force.**

Alyswdyrl than the Ramsay
Get lay hym down for-owtyn lete;
And on his helme his fute he sete,
And wyth great snydch owt can aras
The twounown, that thare stekand was.

*Wyntoun,* viii. 35. 127.

That notabil spous furth of hir ludging place
The mens sesous all armour did arraze;
My trisly swerd fris under my body straitly,
StallIch, and in the plane brocht *Meneley.*

*Doug. Virgil,* 182. 23.

It is sometimes used by Doug. for *emore,* and at other times for *diripe,* in the original.

Fr. *arrach-ar,* to tear; to pull by violence; to pull up by the roots, from Lat. *rudil-c.*

2. To raise up.

Before thame al matul grantus Eneas
His bandsis two, as th'o the custeme was,
Toward the heuin gan vlyft and arraze;
And syns ye chyld Acesaneus did embraze.

*Doug. Virgil,* 456. 20.

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

**ARBY, s.** The Sea-gilliflow, Orkn.

"The Sea-gilliflow, or Thrift, (staticus armeria), well known in Orkney by the name of Arby, covers the shores. Formerly its thick tuberous roots, sliced and boiled with milk, were highly prized in Orkney as a remedy in pulmonary consumption." Neill's Tour, p. 58, 59. V. also Wallace's *Orkn.* p. 67.

**ARBY-ROOT, s.** The root of the sea-pink, or Statica armeria, Orkney.

**ARBROATH-PIPPIN, the name of an apple,** S. V. OSLIN PIPPIN.

**ARCH, Arch, Arch, Ergh, (gutt.) adj.**

1. Averse, reluctant; often including the idea of timidity as the cause of reluctance.

S.

The pepill hale grandity that they wate
Quhat fortoun shawis, and in quhate estate
Our matters standis; but they are *arch* to schaw,
Quhisperand amangis thame, thay stand sic sw.
Bot cans him gif thame libertis to speik,
Do way his boist, that thair breith may out breik,
I mene of him, be quhisalls vnhappy warde.
And fraward thewils, new dute on the erie
Sa mony chief chifians and dukis lysis;
Forsith I sail say furth all myne ause.


2. Apprehensive, filled with anxiety, S.

Oochon! It is a fearfu' nicht!
Sis saw I ne'er before;
And fearfu' will it be to me,
I'm *erch,* or a' be o'er.

*Jamieson's Popul. Ball.* i. 333.

Chauar uses *erke* for weary, indolent.

And of that dede be not *erke,*
But ofte sithen haunt that werke.

*Rome. R.* v. 4856.

In the cognate languages, this word is used to express both inaction and fear; the former, most probably, as proceeding, or supposed to proceed, from the latter, and among warlike nations accounted a strong indication of it. Sometimes, however, the word varies its form a little, as used in these different senses. A. S. *earg,* desistious, mers, slothful, sluggish; *earh,* (Eldric. Gram.) fugax, timorous, and ready to run away for fear; *Somn.* It is also used in the same sense with *earg.* L. d. *argar,* reformidians; *argyr,* piger, dese, G. *Andr., p. 16.* arg., *Carm., Lodbrog.* st. 22. Su.-G. *argy,* ignavus; *argy,* intrepidus. *Lapton.* *argy,* timid; *argyr,* fearfully; *argy,* timeo; *Leem.* Vonius refers this word to Gr. *aep-er* or *aep-er,* from a priv., and *aep-* *opus.*

It is well known, that as among the ancient Goths the highest praise was that of warlike glory, inactivity in military exercises was a great reproach. One of this description was called *argur,* or in L. B. *argus.* According to an ancient ordinance, *Thrachel ei thegur hafuir, ens argur altitre;* a thrift or slave was to be avenged only late, but an *argur* never; *Gretla.* c. 13. ap. *Iree.* It came to be used, in heat of temper, as a term of reproach, apparently of the same meaning with *patron* or *coverd* in modern
language. Si quis alium Argum per furor em clama-verit, &c. Leg. Longobard. Lib. I. Tit. 5.; Du Cange. And in those ages, in which the most exalted virtue was bravery, this must have been a most ignominious designation. He who submitted to the imputation, or who was even subjected to it, was viewed in the same light with one in our times, who has been legally declared infamous. Hence we find one commander saying to another; Memento, Dux Præflitus, quod me ineritum et inutili dixeris, et vulgari verbo, arqua, vocaveris, Paul. Diacon. Lib. 6. c. 24. It has also been explained by Boerius, Spelman, &c. as signifying, in these laws, a cuckold who tamely bore his disgrace. V. Ergh, s.

To Arch, Argh, v. n. To hesitate, to be reluctant, S. V. Ergh, v.

ARCHNES, ARCHINESS, s. 1. Reluctance, backwardness.

"If, says he, our brethren, after what we have writ to them and you, lay not to heart the reformation of their kirk, we are exonerated, and must regret their archness (backwardness) to improve such an opportunity." Wodrow's Hist. i. xxxii.

2. Obliquely, used for niggarliness, q. reluctance to part with anything.

For archness, to had in a grote, He had no will to se a bote. Legend Bys. St. Androis, p. 333.

ARCHIE, s. The abbreviation of Archibald, S.


ARCHIEDENE, s. Archdeacon: Lat. archidiacon-us.


ARCHILAGH, Archilagh, Archillow, (ch hard), s. The return, which one, who has been treated in an inn or tavern, sometimes reckons himself bound in honour to make to the company. When he calls for his bottle, he is said to give them his archilagh, Loth. South of S.

"I propose that this good little gentleman, that seems sair foungbein, as I may say, in this tuisie, shall send for a tass o' brandy, and I'll pay for another, by way of archiloge, and then we'll birl our bawbees a round about, like brethren." Rob Roy, iii. 25.

It has been conjectured, that this (like many other proverbial or provincial designations) has originated from some good fellow of the name of Archibald Loch, who would never leave his company while he had reason to reckon himself a debtor to them, or without giving them something in return. But the term does not imply the idea of a full equivalent. I am indebted, however, to a literary friend for suggesting, that it is from Belg. her again, and gelag. Teut. ghelogeht, shot, share, club; q. a return of entertainment, a second club as repaying the former. V. Lawry, Latch.

Or, as it has been a common custom, for the host to give a gratuitions bottle or glass to a party to whom he reckons himself much in

debted, the term may be q. heeresgelach, the master or landlord's club or shot.

ARCHPREISTRIE, Archiprestrie, s. 1. A dignity in collegiate churches during the time of popery.


Here the archpriest was under the dean, and superior to eight prebendaries. L. B. archiprestbyteri deinde dieti, qui hodie Decani rurales, archidiaconis subjecti; Du Cange.

2. Used as synon. with vicarage.

—"The denrie of Dunbar, including the personage and vicarage of the parochin of Qhittengen; the archiprestrie or vicarage of Dunbar, including all the kirklands and teynisd vesiit & wont of all and haff the parochin of Dunbar." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

Dunbar was a collegiate church, consisting of a dean, an archpriest, and eighteen canons. It was founded by Patrick, Earl of March, A. 1342. In Bagmont's Roll, it was rated in this ratio; Decanus de Dunbar, £13. 6. Archiprestbyterus, £8. &c. &c. V. Chalmers's Caled. ii. 511.

This arch-priest, it appears, was next in rank to the dean, and superior to all the canons.

Fr. arcke-prestre, a head-priest. L. B. archiprestbyter. In a more early period, the arch-priests, in a cathedral church, acted as vicars to the bishop. They were afterwards the same with rural deans. V. Du Cange.

ARE, s. An heir.


To AREIK, Arreik, v. a. To reach, to extend.

Thay chrieche brethir, with thair lukis thrawin, Thocht nocht swalit, thare standing hawe we knawin;
An horribil sort, wyth mony camshol belk,
And hedis sendam to the heuin arreik.

A.-S. arecco-as, essequi, to get, to attain, to reach; Somn. V. Ruk.

AREIR, adv. Back. Bot wist our wyfis that ye war heir,
They wold makk all this town on steir.
Thairfair we reid yow rin arir
In dreid ye be miscarit.

Lindsay, S. P. R. ii. 211.

Fr. arriere, backward; Lat. a retro. To rin arir, to decline, synon. with miserrerry.

AREIRD, adj. Rendered in Gl. "destruction, confusion."

Thocht bein aid and eird saul ga arereid,
Thy word saul stand fast and perfyte.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 54.

It is evidently the same with Areir, q. v. To ga arir, is merely to go backward, metaph. to go to disorder.

To AREIST, Areist, v. a. To stop, to stay; Fr. arrest-er id. Doug. Virg.

Areist, s. But arceis, forthwith, without delay.

H
ARE MORROW, early in the morning. V. AER, adv.

To AREND, v. n. To rear; a term applied to a horse, when he throws back his fore-part, and stands on his hinder legs, Fife.

The trunke of the blunter, 
W' the glare of wisps' light, 
Pat Rob in a futter, 
Ans' the horse in a fricht. 
He a'rendit, he stendit. 
He flung an' he fam'd, &c. MS. Poem.

O. Fr. a'reniss, backward; Roquef. vo. A'rere; or aram-er, rompre les reins, from renes, ibid.

ÁREN, s. Contraction for annual rent.

"Everie man should pay the tent pait of his yeare rent, alswell to burgh as landward.—Ordinat that the moneys, or áren, or lyfrent shall beare ane equall and proportionall burding with the saidis rentis, tractis, and housemanillis." Acts Ch. I. Ed. 1518, V. 311.

ÁRER, s. An heir; a'reris, heirs.

"The lords—decretis—all & hale the saidis landis of Mekle Arnaig—to be broikit & jost bat the said Henrj & his a'reris ales frely as he did bef before the making of the saidis evidents." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 123.

"That the lord of Vahilite & his a'reris suld yer- 
rund him the tak of the saidis landis for all the dais of 
his life, etfr the forme of his lettris of tak maid thar-
apone." Ibid. p. 127.

Apparently corr. from L. B. haereditas-ius, id.

ARESOUND, pret. An harpoure made a lay, 
That Tristram a'resouned he; 
The harpoure gide away, 
"Who better can lat se."—
Sir Tristram, p. 34, st. 51.

"Critizized," Gl. Perhaps rather, derided; from Lat. aridiss, iussum, to laugh at, or arisso.

Aresoun is used by R. Broune in the sense of 
paradise, or reason's rich.

Yit our messengers for Gascony were at Rome, 
Foure lorlds fuller, to here the pape's dome, 
Ther foure at Rome to aresoun the pape, 
The right forto declare, &c for the parties so schape, 
To whom the right said be of Gascony ever & ay.

Chron. p. 314.

ARETTYT, part. pa. Accused, brought into judgment.

And gud Schyr Davy off Brechyn 
Wes off this deid a'rettit synge. 
Barbour, xix. 20. MS.

i.e. his treason against King Robert. Edit. 1620, arrested. But by this change, as in a great variety of instances even in this early edit., the meaning is lost.

The term is from L. B. red-are, ret-are, red-are, explained by Du Cange, accusare, in jus vocare; also, more strictly, reum ad rectum faciemus submonere. Arretati de criminis aliqua; Fortescue, de Leg. Angl. c. 56. It is not quite unknown in our law.

"Gif ane Burges is challenged to doe richt for ane trapse, and detaibed by his challengers without hurgh, and offers ane pledge for him: gif he is taken in time of day, his challengers shall convey him to the house where he savys his pledge is." Burrow Lawes, c. 80. s. 1. In the Lat. copy it is, Si quis fuerit a'retus de aliqua malefacto, &c. In the margin, Al. rectatus, i. vocatur in jus, ut rectum faciat, to do richt.

These barbaric terms seem sometimes to include the idea of conviction, and subject to punishment, or to make the amende honorable. Perhaps the word is used in this sense by Barbour. Du Cange views arretare as the origin of Fr. arreter, to arrest.

Su.-G. reet, ius, not only denotes compensation, but frequently, capital punishment; hence, affrenta, &c for behheid, and racta, to judge, also to punish capitally; Germ. richtsen, to punish, to take vengeance. There remarks the resemblance between the sense of the Su.-G. terms, and Fr. justicier, L. B. justicier. V. JUSTIFY.

ARGENT CONTENT. Ready Money.

"King Wylyyam sal pay ane hundreth thousand poundis straundis for his redemption, the tane half to be payit with argent content. And for sickir payment of this othir half, he sal giff Cumber, Huntingtoun and Northburghland under ane reuersoun, ay and quhil the residwe of his ransoun war payit to the kyng of Inglond." Bellend. Chron. b. xiii. a. 6. Partem unam proiectem, Both. Fr. argent comptant, id.

To ARGH. V. EARGH, v.

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

This word might at first view seem to be corr. formed from the E. v. argue. But Su.-G. iergo is used in the same sense, semper eadem oganhannie, ut solent anicule irate; ihre. Isl. bary-r, keen contenion.

To ARGLE-BARGLE, v. n. To contend, to bandy backwards and forwards, S. Aurgle-bargin, Loth.; Argie-bargie, Fife.

But 'tis a daffin to debate, 
And aurgle-bargin with our fate. 

This may be referred to the same fountain as the last word. Besides the terms mentioned, we may add Isl. an argol eargol; Jargie, to contend. In Gl. Ramsay, however, eargle-bargin is given as synon. If this be well authorised, the term may properly signify to haggle in a bargain.

"She told me she wadna want the meal till Monday, and I'll stand to it." "Dimna gang to argle-bargle wi' me,' said the miller in a rage." Petticoat Tales, p. 212.

"Weel, weel," said the laird, "dimna let us argol-bargol about it; entail your own property as ye will, mine shall be on the second son." The Essay, i. 83.

I may be added, that Gaeil, jarghall, jarguil, denotes strife, a tumult, a quarrel.

ARGL-ARGOLOUS, adj. Quarrelsome, contentious about trifles, Ayrs.

"No doubt his argol-argolous disposition was an inheritance accumulated with his other conquest of wealth from the mannerless Yankies." The Provost, p. 194.

To ARGONE, ARGOWNE, ARGWE, ARGEW, v. a. 1. To argue, to contend by argument.

Than said the Merle, Mye errour I confes; 
This frustru have lus but vanity;
Blind ignorance me gaisc sic hardines,
To argowe so agane the varitts.

Banmatyne Poems, p. 92.

2. To censure, to reprehend, to chide with.
Thau knew thai welle that it was he in playne,
Be hors and weide, that argoind thalm befoir.

Wallace, iv. 83. MS.

Ane argonde thalum, as thai [went] throuch the toun,
The sturkest man thai Heslyryg than know,
And als he had off lythly words ynew.

Wallace, vi. 129. MS.

Arguye is used in the same sense by Wyntown and Douglas.

As in wyre matters we procede,
Sum man may fall this buk to rede,
Sall call the aurour to rikel,
Or argyne perchays hys cummandes.

Crongell, v. 12. 280.

. Not yon, nor yit the Kyng Latyne but leis,
That wouth was for to ryog in pleasant peace,
I wyll argowe of thys maner and offence.

Forsethe I wite the wilful violence
Of Turnus al that gretes werk brecht about.

Doug. Virgil, 463. 54.

Fr. argu-e, Lat. argu-e.

ARGOSEEN, s. The lamprey, according to old people, Ayrs; q. having the een or eyes of Argus.

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

"Sone efter thair arryvel at Nances [Nantz] thair grt Sode was sung, and a glorious painted Ladie was brecht in to be kisit, and amonge atheris was presented to one of the Scottis men then chainyed. He gentillie said, Throule me not; suche an idole is accurat; and thairfoir I will not tuche it. The Patrone, and the Argoyn, with two Officers, having the chiefe charige of all suche matters, said, They selve handle it. And so they violentlie thrust it to his face, and put it betwix his hands, who seing the extremite, tuke the idole, and advertisilee luikibg about, he coist it in the rever, and said, Lat our Ladie now save hirself; sic te lychte uusche, lat fur telene to argowe. After that was no Scottin man usit with that idolatry." Knox, p. 83. MS. i. id. Arguwer, MS. ii. and London edit.

I have given this passage fully, not only as entertaining, but as shewing the integrity and undaunted spirit of our Scotish Reformers, even in the depth of adversity, when in the state of galley-slaves. Knox does not mention the name of this person. But the story has strong traits of resemblance to himself.

Fr. argouvin, id. Satelles remigius legensis ac custodientis preporitus. Dict. Trev.

To ARLE, v. a. 1. To give an earnest of any kind, S.

2. To give a piece of money for confirming a bargain, S.

3. To put a piece of money into the hand of a seller, at entering upon a bargain, as a security that he shall not sell to another, while he retains this money, S.

"The schiereffe sulde escheit all gudes, quhilks ar forestalled, coft, or arrid be forestallars, and in-bring the twa part thereof to the Kingis vase, and the thirt part to himeh's." Skene, Verb. Sign. R. i. a.

As arrid is distinguished from coft, the meaning would seem to be, that the goods may be eschatled, although not actually purchased by a forestaller, if the vender be in terms with him, or so engaged that he must give him the refusal of the commodity.

L. B. arrhare, arrhis sponsam dare; Du Cange. Subarrhare was used in the same sense. Si quis desponsaverit uxorem, vel subarraverit.—Julian Pontif. Deor. Sahin. Not. in Jul. Capitol. 254. Fr. arrhir, arrer, to give an earnest. Dict. Trev. Arrre, 't is espoused, or for which earnest has been given, Cotgr. V. the s.

ARLES, Erelis, Arelis, Arelis-Pennie, Arelle-Pennny, s. 1. An earnest, of what ever kind; a pledge of full possession.
A R L

This was but erty to tell
Of infortune, that etty fell.
Wyntowes, viii. 27. 21.

Of his goodes the eternal Lord alone
Restores the merite with grace and arles of glorie.
Dong. Virgil, 357. 39.

"The heart gets a taste of the sweetnes that is in
Christ, of the joy whilk is in the life everlasting, quhilk taist is the only arles-penny of that full and
perfite joy, quhilk sauhl and bodie in that life shall enjoy. And the arles-pennie (as yee knew) man be a
part of the soomwe, and of the nature of the rest of the
soomwe." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacrament, 1590. Sign.

S. 2. a. b.

Here tak' this gowd, and never want
Enough to gar you drink and rant;
And this is but an arle-penny.
To what I afterward designe ye.
Romancy's Poemes, ii. 561.

The word arles is still used, in this general sense, in
vulgar conversation. S.

"Thy hart may be blith for wooldy things, because thou art as worldy bodie. A king may rejoice in a
kingdome, &c. but if they be not tane out of God's
handes, as arlespennies of heaneoun and spirituall ben-
efites, the spirtie of Christ shall not rejoice in thee."
Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 300, 301.

"For whaties in another place, that the spirit is given
these as an arlespenny of thy salvatioun.—Thon losses
the arlespenny if thou make him sad." Ibid. p. 317.

A R L

2. A piece of money given for confirming a
bargain, S. This is evidently a more
restricted use of the term; although that
in which it generally occurs, in its simple
state, in our old writings.

"And that thy diligent inquirye, gif any maner
of person geign arlis or money on any maner of fishe,
that cummis to the mercat, to the effect, that the
samin maie be saud upone ane bairn price." Acts Ja.
IV. 1540. c. 78. edit. 1566.

"The buying and selling is effectuall and per-
fiteful compleit, after that the contractors are agreed
acens the price;—quhen the arlis (or God's pennie)
is givin the buyer, to the seller, and is accepted by
him." Reg. Maj. b. iii. c. 10. a. 2. 4.

"Quhen arles are given and taken; gif the buyer
will pas fra the contract, he may doe the samin
tweenzill of his arles." Ibid. s. 6.

Both arles and arles-penny are used in this sense, A
Bor. The latter is defined by Phillips, "a word used
in some parts of England, for earnest-money given to
servants."

3. A piece of money, put into the hands of a
seller, when one begins to cheapen any
commodity; as a pledge that the seller shall
not strike a bargain with another, while he
retains the arles in his hand, S.

The word is used in this sense, most commonly in
fairs or public markets, especially in buying and sell-
ing horses or cattle. Where a multitude are assem-
bled, this plan is adopted for preventing the interfer-
ence of others, who might incline to purchase, while
the buyer and seller were on terms. The general
rule, indeed, is, that no other interferences, while he
knows that the vender retains the arles; but waits
till he see whether the bargain be concluded or broken
of, V. The word in arles pennie. 3.

This word is evidently derived from Lat. arrabo,
which the Romans abbreviated into arra. It de-
noted an earnest or pledge in general. It was very
often used to signify the earnest, which a man gave
to the woman whom he espoused, for the confirm-
ation of the contract between them. This, as we
learn from Pliny, was a ring. For the an-
cient Romans were long prohibited to wear rings of
any other metal. Hist. L. 33. c. 2. In the middle
ages, the term seems to have been principally used
in this sense. V. Du Cange, v. Arra.

The term was employed with respect to contracts of
any kind. When a bargain was made, an earnest
(arra, or arraboo) was given. But this, it has been
said, was not to confirm, but to prove the obligation.

The custom of giving arles, for confirming a
bargain, has prevailed pretty generally among the Gothic
na
tions. It is still preserved in Sweden. That money
is called frids schilling, which, after the purchase of
houses, is given to the Magistrates, as an earnest of
secure possession; Christoper, ap. Thir, vo. Frid.
The term frid seems here to signify privilege, security.
Loccenius says, that whatever one has bought, if the
bargain be confirmed by an earnest (arra), it cannot
be dissolved; Succ. Leg. Civ. p. 60. Other Swedish
writers give a different account of this matter. It is
said, in one of their laws, "If the servant changed
his mind, let him restore the double of that which he
has received, and repay the earnest;" Jus Birens, c. 6.
In our own country, a servant who has been hired, and
has received arles, is supposed to have a right to break
the engagement, if the earnest be returned within
twenty-four hours. This, however, may have no other
sanction than that of custom.

Aulus Gellius has been understood as if he had
viewed arrabo "as a Samnite word." But his
language cannot by any means bear this construction.
Cum tantus, inquit, arrabo penes Sammites Populi
Romani esset: Arroboe dixit DC obesides, et id
maluit quam pignus dicere, quoniam vis hujus vocabuli
in ca textentia gravior aequiprocun est. Sed nunc arrabo
in sordiliation verba haberi cupiunt, quae molto rectius
videtur arra; quoniam arram quoque veteres sapere

In this chapter he gives some quotations, which he had
noted down in the course of reading, from the first
book of the Annals of Q. Claudius; for the purpose of
making the singular words employed by that historian,
or the peculiar senses in which he had used those that
were common. Among these he mentions arrabo.
"When the Sammites, he says, were in possession of
so great an arrabo of, or from the Romans,"—
These are the words of Claudianus, of the above
quotes from him. Then follows his own remark on
this use of the term. "He has called the six hundred
hostages an arrabo, choosing rather to do so, than
to use the word pignus; because the force of this term
(armabo) in that connexion, is much greater. But now
men begin to view it as rather a low word, A

It is evident that neither Claudianus, nor Gellius, gives
the most distant hint as to arrabo being of Samnite
origin. Both refer to that disgraceful agreement
which the Romans, under the consulat of T. Vet-
trius and Sp. Posthuminus, after their army had been
inclosed near the Caundine Forke, made with the
Sammites, when they delivered up six hundred knights
as hostages. Liv. Hist. Lib. 9. c. 5. They assert that
the Sammites were in possession of an arabo, not
literally however, but more substantially, when they
had so many honourable hostages.

The Romans, it would appear, borrowed this
term immediately from the Greeks, who used appallor.
In the same sense. They also probably borrowed
from the Greeks the custom of giving arrabo as an
spousal pledge. This custom prevailed among the
latter Greeks at least. For Hesychius gives the de-
signation of āraṁbāzāra, to καθώσα, κατάφορα and κατάφωρα, which were different kinds of rings, commonly given as pledges. V. Casaubon. Not. in Capitolin. 187. So close is the connexion between the Gr. term and Heb. הַרְבָּחָה, arbon, that we can scarcely view it as the effect of mere accident. This is the word used to denote the pledge given by Judah to Tamar, in token of his determination to fulfill his engagement to her; Gen. xxxviii. 17, 18, 20. It may also be observed, that the first thing she asked in pledge was his signet. The word is from הַרְבָּח, arab, negotiatus est, sponsum, fide jussit, sidem interposuit.

Arles is a diminutive from Lat. arva, formed, as in many other cases, by adding the termination ie, q. v. Fr. arves, eres, id. acknowledges the same origin; as well as Su.-G. erne, Dan. ernit, C. B. erts, erven, Fr. arineight, although rather more varied. Shaw indeed mentions ieris as a Gael. word, signifying, an earnest-money. But it seems very doubtful if it be not a borrowed term; as there appears no vestige of it in Ir., unless airreac-aim, to lend or borrow, be reckoned such.

In Sw. an earnest is also called faestepening, from faesto, to confirm, and penning, (whence our penny); and Gudepening, as in Reg. Maj. God's penny. It receives the name, according to Loccumens, either because the money given was viewed as a kind of religious pledge of the fulfillment of the bargain, or appropriated for the use of the poor. Antiq. Su.-G. p. 117. The last is the only reason given by Ihre, and the most probable one. In the same sense he thinks that A.-S. Godgyld, was used, an offering to God, money devoted to pious uses; Germ. Gottes geld, Fr. denier de Dieu, L. B. denarius Del. V. Du Cange. In Su.-G. this earnest was also denominated litkhop, litkhop, (arva, pigeons emptions, Ihre;) Germ. litkop, lieknap; from liter, sicera, strong drink; Moez-G. liekhu, id. and kop, emptio; q. the drink taken at making a bargain. This term, Ihre says, properly denotes the money allotted for computation between the buyer and seller. We find it used in a passage formerly quoted. When it is required, that he who changes his mind as to a bargain, should "reipay the earnest," the phrase is, giselle litkhopit; Jus. Birecns. ubi. sup. In S. it is still very common, especially among the lower classes, for the buyer and seller to drink together on their bargain; or, as they express it, to the luck of their bargain. Nay, such a firm hold do improper customs take of the mind, that to this day many cannot even make a bargain without drinking; and would scarcely account the offerer serious, or the bargain valid, that were made otherwise.

ARLICH, ARLITCH, adj. Sore, fretted, painful, S. B. Perhaps from Su.-G. argus, iratus, argo, laedere. It may be derived, indeed, from aer, cicatrix, whence aerard, vulnus; Dan. arrig, grievous, troublesome. V. ARR.

ARLY, adv. Early. — He wnbethinkand him, at the last, In till his bost gan wndercast, That the King had in custyne ay For to ryse arly ilk day, And pass weill far fra his menye. Barbour, v. 554. MS.


ARMING, s. Ermine. L. B. armin-ea, id. "Item ane pair of wyld slevis of arming flynnand baward with the bordour of the same." Coll. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128.

ARMLESS, adj. Unarmed, destitute of warlike weapons.

"The Oldtown people—came all running—with some few muskets and hagbuthes, others with a rusty sword, others with an headless spear. The laird of Craigevar took up all both good and bad, and divided them among his own unarmed soldiers." Spalding's Troubles, l. 160, 161.


Fr. armosin itself signifies taffeta. It is defined in Diet. Trev. as a species of taffeta which comes from Italy and Lyons. Huet says that armosin is for armoisin, because it came originally from the isle ofOrmvs.

This, then, seems to be the same with "Ormoeis taffatis." Chalm. Mary. V. ORMIESE.

ARN, s. The alder; a tree. S., pron. in some counties, q. arin. Heb. pš, aras, is the name given to the wild ash tree with broad leaves; Lat. ara-ns, Fr. erce.

"Fearn is evidently derived from the arn or alder tree, in Gaelic Fearinn." P. Fearn, Ross. Statist. Acct. iv. 288.

"The only remedy which I have found effectual in this disorder is, an infusion of arn or alder-bark in milk." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. II. 216.

C. B. Urn, guernem, Arm. uryn, quern; Germ. erlen-baum; Fr. aulne; Lat. abus. It seems the same tree which in the West of S. is also called ellar and ear.

ARN, v. subst. Are; the third pers. plur. Thus to loose arn thei went, the wlonkest in wide; Both the Kyng and the Queene; And all the douchet by dene.

Sir Ganwe and Sir Gol. l. 1.

Women arn borne to thralldom and penance. Chasouer, Man of Lawes T. 4706.

A.-S. aron, sunt.

ARNOT, s. Lay [lea] Arnot, a stone lying in the field, Aberd. q. earth-knot?

ARNOT, s. The shrimp, a fish; Aberd.

ARNS, s. pl. The beards of corn, S. B. synon. awnis. Franc. arn, id.

ARNUT, LOUSY ARNOT, s. Earth-nut (whence corr.) or pig-nut; Bunium bulbocastanum, or flexuosum, Linm.

"Tall Oat-Grass, Anlglia, Sineus Arnuts or Earth-Nuts, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 106.

"Had this husbandry been general in the dear years, the poor had not been reduced to the necessity of
living on Arnots, Myles, or the like." Maxwell's Sel. 
Trans. p. 228.
Journ. id. A. Bor. Ray. "Harenut, earthnut;"
AROYNT thee, O. E. Shakespear. For a 
conjecture as to the origin, V. Runt. v.
ARON, s. The plant called Wakerobin, or 
Cuckoo's-pint, Arum maculatum, Linn. 
Teviotd. Sw. Arons-oert, id.
ARORYS, s. pl. Errors; Aberd. Reg.
AROUME, adv. At a distance, so as to 
make way.
    The gesant aroume he stole. — 
Sir Triesten, p. 144.
A. S. rume late, or rather rune locus ; on rum.
ARR, s. A scar. Pock-arres, the marks left by 
the small-pox, S., also, Lancash. Su.-G. 
aer, Isl. aer, or, A. Bor. arr, id.
To AARRACE. V. ARAS.
ARRAN-AKE, s. The speckled diver, Mer-
gus stellatus, Brunnich. P. Luss. Dunburn-
ARRANGE, s. Arrangement.
    "In the first the arrange to be maid at length an-
quarand of the king of Inglandis first writings, and 
all vtheris in schort and breif, &c. Acts Mary 1542, 
Ed. 1814, p. 412.
ARRAYED, part. adj. A term applied to a 
mare when in season, Fife.
    This seems merely the E. term used in a peculiar 
sense, q. ' in order.'
ARRAS, Arrress, s. The angular edge of a 
stone, log, or beam, Loth.
    "The rebbits of that window would ha'zook't better, 
gin the mason had t'zen aff the arrazs. " 'Tha' jambo 
would have been as handsome, and would have been 
safer for the bairns, if the arras had been tane aff,' 
i.e. if the sharp edge had been hewed off.
ARRED, adj. Scarred, having the marks of 
a wound or sore, S. Dan. arred, id. Hence 
pock-arred, marked by the small-pox; 
Su.-G. koppaerig, id. variolis notatam habens 
faciem, kopp being used, by transposition, for 
pok; Dan. kop-arred. 
Isl. aer-r-a dicatrices facere, vulnera infligere; Verel.
ARREIR, adv. Backward. To ryyn arreir, 
rapidly to take a retrograde course.
    Then did my purpose ryyn arreir, 
The qubik war langsam till declar.
    Lyndsay's Complaynt.
Chauc. arere, id. Fr. arriere, Lat. a retro.
ARRONDELL, s. The swallow, a bird.
The Arrondell, so swift of flight, 
Down on the land right law did light, 
So sore he was oppress.
Burel's Pity. Watson's Coll. ii. 62.
Fr. arondelle, harondelle, hirondelle; from Lat. 
hirundo, id.
ARROW, adj. Averse, reluctant, Aberd.; 
the same with ARCH, ARGH, &c.
    "An' rages o' Jews, they are nae arrow, 
Wt' tricks fu' sly."
*ARSE, s. The bottom, or hinder part, of 
any thing; as, a sack-arre, the bottom of a 
sack, S.
ARSE-BURD of a cart, the board which goes 
behind and shuts it in, S.
ARSECOCKLE, s. A hot pimple on the 
face or any part of the body, S. B.
    The word seems to have been originally confined to 
pimples on the hips. These may have been thus 
denominated, because of their rising in the form of a 
cockle or small shell; in the same manner as pimples 
on the face are by Chaucer called velikes white.
Teut. aero-blyne, tuberculus in ano, Kilian.
ARSE'-VERSE', s. A sort of spell used to 
prevent the house from fire, or as an anti-
doto to Arsen, from which the term is sup-
bposed to be derived, Teviotd.
    Most probably borrowed from England.
ARSEENE, s. A quail.
Upon the sand that I saw, as the sunrare tane, 
With grene awmons on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake; 
The Arsen that our man ay prichand in plaine, 
Corrector of Kirkene was cledip the Calke. 
Hondale, i. 17.
    But the passage has been very inaccurately tran-
scribed. It is thus in Bann. MS.
    Upon the sand gol I saw, as theseaurare tane, 
    With grene awmons on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake; 
    The Aرسene that oureman ay prichand, &c.
    Awmons might be read auramon. Ourman is one 
word, i.e. over-man or arbiter, which corresponds to 
the office assigned to the Calke in the following line.
A. S. aerelen, coturnix, Aelfrie. Glass, also csc-
hen, Psa. civ. 33. from erc & hens, q. gallina 
vivarii.
ARSELINS, ade. Backwards, Clydes. S. B.
    Also used as an adj.
    Then Lindy to stand up began to try; 
    But—he fell arselins back upon his bum.
    Ross's Hebrews, p. 43. V. Durl.
    Belg. aerselen, to go backwards; aerseling, receeding; 
aerselincks, (Kilian) backwards.
ARSELINS COUP, the act of falling backwards 
on the hams, Roxb.
ARSOUN, s. Buttocks. [Saddle-bow—Skeat.]
    With that the King come hastily, 
    And, intill hys malandroly, 
    With a trowson intill his neve 
    To Schyr Colyne sic dusche he gave, 
    That he dynnnyt on his arsoun. 
Barbour, xvi. 127. Edit. 1790.
ART, ARD. This termination of many words, 
denoting a particular habit or affection, is 
alogogous to Isl. and Germ. art, Belg. aart,
ART and JURE.

"That all barronis and frehaldars, that ar of substance, put their eldest sons and airs to the sculls frither or the yeirs of age, and till remaine at the grummer sculls, quhill that be competentlie foundit, and have forfeit Lytyn, and thairto to remaie thre yeirs at the scullis of Art and Jure, sae that thai may haue knowlege and understanding of the lavis." Acts Ja. IV. 1496, Ed. 1814, p. 233.

This phrase evidently respects the philosophical classes and jurisprudence. Art, however, may include grammatical studies; as the phrase, Facultas Artium, includes grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy. V. Du Cange, vo. Ars. Jure is evidently from Lat. jus-ris.

ART and PART. Accessory to, S.

The phrase is thus defined by the judicious Erskine.

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

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

Schyr William Beast gert fort for thi
Hys Chapelane in hys chapel
Dennus cursyd wyth belk and bell
All thit, that had part
Of that brynnyn, or any ort.
That the Bysschape of Abdytene alsaun
He gert cursyd dennus all thit
That [othir] be art or part, or swiks,
Gert brya that tyme this Erle Patryke.

"Swiks, as denoting fraud, or perhaps merely contrivance, seems to be added as expressive of art.

"Quhen he (Godowyme) hard the nobilis lament the deith of Alarudo the Kingis brother, he eit ane pece of brede, & said, God gif that breid wery me, gif evir I was othir art or part of Alarudis slauther: and incontinent he fell down weryt on the breid. Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 8. Ita me superi pane hoc strangulent, inquit, ut me authore Alarudus vencio neceus est; Booth.

"Bot gif the othir man allledged that he is art and part of that thit, and will prove that, conforme to the law of the land; ho quha is challenged, sall defend himselfe be battell, gif he be ane frie man." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 14. s. 4.—Dicit quod esto ortem et partem habuit; Lat. copy.

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

Partaker is sometimes substituted for part.

"Gif his maister or sustainer of this thief or reuar refusis to do the samin, [i.e. to deliver him up]; he salbe halidin art & partaker of his suiui deidis, and salbe accusit thairfor, as the principall thief or reifar." Acts Ja. V. 1513. c. 2. Ed. 1606.

The phrase is sometimes partly explained by a pleonasms immediately following.

"The committer of the slauther, bloud or invation, in manor foresaid; or being ait, part, red or counsell thereof,—shall be condemned." Ja. VI. Parl. 11. c. 219. A. 1584, Mr. Mar. 25.

In the London edit. of Buchanan's Detection, the phrase, Act and Part occurs twice in the indictments. [This is one proof among many, that this translation was made by an Englishman.] Arte is substituted in the Scottish edit. of the following year.

This phrase, as Erskine, expresses what is called in the Roman law, ope et consilio. It must be observed, however, that the language is inverted. Whence the expression originated, cannot be well conjectured. It cannot reasonably be supposed that the word art has any relation to the v. Airt, to direct. For besides that this verb does not appear to be ancient, it would in this case be admitted, that those who used the Lat. phrase formerly quoted, artem et partem, misunderstood the proper sense of s. art. The phrasingology does not seem to have been used, even in the middle ages. The only similar expression I have met with is Sw. raad och daad. Tiena nayon med raad och daad, to assist one with advice and interest; Widegr. Lex. i.e. red and deed.

ARTAILYE, s. Artillery; applied to offensive weapons of whatever kind before, the introduction of fire-arms.

The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid, With artaillye, that sollowe was to bidden, With awlbaster, gaynse, and stanes fast, And band gunneys rycht bruntly out that cast.

Wallace, vii. 904. MS.

V. ARTILLIED.

ARTAILLIE, ARTAILLIE, s. Artillery.

"He—caused massones—big ane great strength, called the outward blokhous, and garnished the same with artallie, powder, and bulletis." Pitcaitie's Cron. p. 310.

"Or they cam to the craigs of Corstorphine, they heard the artallie schott on both sides." Ibid. p. 326.

ARTATION, s. Excitement, instigation.

"Attour his (Macbeth's) wyfe impient of lang tary (as all wemen ar) specially quhare thay ar desirus of any purpous, galf hym gret artation to persew the thrid weird, that soo micht be ane quene, calland him ofymes feybly, coward, & rucht desirus of honours, som he durst not assayle the thynge with manheid & curage qhilk is offerit to hym be benuileance of fortoun." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 3. Instigat—incit; Booth. L. B. artalle, from ortus used for arco, are, to constrain.

"And to geif thame artatius to invasive his hieus, that thai mychtye deceare quhether it were maire ganand to fecht with him or desist thairfarr." Acts Ja. V. 1528, Ed. 1814, p. 327.

ARTY, AIRTIE, adj. Artful, dextrous, ingenious, Aberd. Loth.

Tent. aer’digh, ingenious, solers, argutas; Dan. arty, id. Is. or’tei, artificiosus.

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

Of every sterno the swyrakling netis he,
That in the still hune monc cours we se,
Arthurys hufe, and Hynakes betakynynge rane.
Syne Wylting stretfis, the Horne and the Charlie oome.
Virgil, B. 85. 42.

In giving it this name, the translator evidently aludes to that famous building which in later times has been called Arthur's Oon. It appears from Juvenal, that, among the Romans in his time, Arcturus was
imposed as a proper name, from that of the constellation.

This, then, being the origin of the name Arthur, as used among the Latins, Dongias, when he sets with this star, makes a transition to that celebrated British prince who, at least in writings of romance, bore the same name; at once a compliment to Arthur, and to his own country. By a poetical liberty, which he claims a right to use even as a translator, he gives the British prince a place in the heavens, along with Janus and other heroes of antiquity. He gives him also a hoef or oxcellum there; in allusion, as would seem, to that fine remnant of antiquity, which about this time began to be ascribed to Arthur. V. Horr.

ARTILLERY, part. pa. Provided with artillery.

"He was so well artillied and manned that they durst not well with him." Pitcottie, p. 124. Fr. artiller, to furnish with ordnance.

ARTOW, Art thou; used interrogatively.

Hastow no mynde of lufe, quhare is thy make? Or artow seke, or smyt with jelousye?

King's Quair, vi. 39.

To him I spak full hartily,

Still used in some parts of S. Isl. ert, id. The verb and pron. are often conjoined in S. in colloquial language, as in Germ. and Isl.

ARVAL, ARVIL-SUPPER, s. The name given to the supper or entertainment after a funeral, in the western parts of Roxb.

Arvill, a funeral. Arvill Supper, a feast made at funerals, North. Grose.

"In the North this [the funeral] feast is called an arvow or arvil-supper; and the leaves that are sometimes distributed among the poor, arvow-bread." Donce's Illustrations, ii. 308.

The learned writer conjectures that arvow is derived from some lost Teut. term that indicated a funeral pile on which the body was burned in times of Paganism; as Isl. arvil signifies the inside of an oven. But arvow is undoubtedly the same with Fr. arvol, silicceum, convivium funebre, atque ubi cernebatur hereditas, celebratum; Itre, vo. Arf, p. 106. It has evidently originated from the circumstance of this entertainment being given by one who entered on the possession of an inheritance; from arf hereditas, and oel convivium, primarily the designation of the beverage which we call oile.

Under Aersmot (vo. Aar, annus, p. 57), Ihre remarks that funeral rites were observed, in the time of Popery, on the day of interment, afterwards on the seventh day, then on the thirtieth, and at length, if it was agreeable to the heirs, after a year had expired; and that on this occasion, the relations of the deceased divided the inheritance among them. It was universally understood, indeed, that no heir had a right to take possession of his inheritance, before giving the arvow or funeral feast.

Ivre also observes, that the rites of the thirtieth day were called tructingumd, i.e. literally, three decades, and macnoddoot, from mannod a month, and non time. As the latter term is obviously analogous to O. E. mouths mind (Su.-G. maanads-motsoel), perhaps in the correspondent term Tructingumd we have something that may throw light on our Treltal. May it not intimate, that the thirty masses, indicated by this term, were said on thirty successive days terminating with the month's mind, or funeral feast celebrated thirty days after death?

The term arvow may have been left in the north of E. by the Danes (who write it arfo-ool). For although A.-S. arf denotes an Inheritance, I see no vestige of the composite word in this language. Isl. efe is synon. with arval; Parentalia; ad drekkius erfi, convivando parentare defunctis; G. Andr. p. 15, 16.

Wormius gives a particular account of the Arfwool, "a solemn feast, which kings and nobles celebrated in honour of a deceased parent, when they succeeded to the kingdom or inheritance. For," he adds, "it was not permitted to any one to succeed to the deceased, unless he first received the nobles and his friends to a feast of this description. One thing principally attended on to this occasion, was that, in honour of the defunct, the heir taking the lead, vast bowls were drunk, and his successor bound himself by a vow to perform some memorable achievement." Mommm. Danic. p. 36, 57.

AS, conj. Than, S.

"Better be sansie [ronsie] as soon up;" S. Prov.

"That is, better good fortune, than great industry;" Kelly, p. 55.

"As in Scotch," he subjoins, "in comparison answers to than in English." N.

I have only observed another proof of this anomalous use of the particle; "Better be dead as out of the fashion;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 9.

Nor is far more frequently used in this sense.

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

Remember that thou art bot as,
And sail in as return again.

Dubar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 87.

Eftir all was fallen in powder and in as,
And the grete hete of flambe quencht was,
The religius and the dreary ameris syne
They sleekit, and gan weschin with swete wyne.

Doug. Virgil, 170, 52.

O ye could assis of Troy, and lambs bayth,
And extreme end of emtré folkis, here I
Drawis you to wittes.——

Ibid. 55, 25.

"I sal speik to the Lord, quhon be it I am bot puldir and e.
It is vrytin in the 17 chotpurt of Eclesiastins, Omnes homines terra et cives, ai men ar cird and also." Compil. S. p. 238.

Ass, S. In some counties pron. ass; A. Bor. ass, Mores-G. aja, Aleem. asen, Germ. and Belg. asse, Sw. ask, and Isl. aska. Sw. ask, assimilates to Gr. aq, pulvis; others to Heb. wa aesh, ignis; ashes being the substance to which a body is reduced by fire. Hence,

ASSHOLE, s. The place for receiving the ashes under the grate. Isl. ausgrua; Sw. askegruf, q. the grave for the ashes.

ASCENSE, s. Ascent; Lat. ascensio.

This ispe [hyssop] is humilite,
Right law instill ascense.

Poema 16th Cent. p. 114.

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

It is most probable that Fr. assiette is of Goth. origin, and that it had been introduced by the Franks. For Isl. ask-r and Sw.-G. ask, denote a vessel. Thus Isl. kerru ask is expl.; Vasaenum in quo butyrum asservatur, Verel. It is translated by Sw. bytta, a pail. Ihre renders ask pyxis; giving Mod. Sax. ascher as synon.
To ASCRIVE, ASCRIUE, ASCRYVE, v. a. 1. To ascribe.

"Albeit this word be common to both, yet most properly it is ascriued to the bodies of the godly." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 209.

2. To reckon, to account.


Fr. adscrite, "to enroll, register, account, reckon among others;" Coten.

ASSEE, s. The angle contained between the beam and the handle, on the hinder side of a plough, Orkn.; synon. Nick.

Ial. as signifies a beam ; trabs, also pertica. Ee perhaps is q. E. eye, "the eye of the beam." In Dan. this would be ass-oae, in Ial. as-aya.

ASSHOLE, s. 1. The place for receiving the ashes, &c. V. under As, Ass, &c.

2. A round excavation in the ground out of doors, into which the ashes are carried from the hearth; Mearns.

Lancass. esshole, ashole, id. Tim Bobbins.

ASHIEPATTLE, s. A neglected child, Shetl.

Ial. patti signifies puerulus; Haldorson. As aska is clinis, what if the term denote a child allowed to lie among ashes? Sittia or hippoc i asku, to sit or lie among the ashes, was a phrase used by the ancients, expressive of great contempt. Askels, used as a single designation, had a similar meaning, qui cineribus oppedit; Ihre. This kind of phraseology evidently originated from their having so low an estimate of an unwarlike life, or peaceful death. V. Stale-Death.

ASHYPET, adj. Employed in the lowest kitchen work, Ayrs.

"When I reached Mrs. Damask’s house, she was gone to bed, and nobody to let me in, dripping wet as I was, but an ashybet laisse that helps her for a servant." Steamboat, p. 259. V. Assiepet.

ASH-KEYS, s. pl. The name given to the seed-vessels of the ash, S.; also Ashen-key.

"The gold is shelled down when you command, as fast as I have seen the ash-keys fall in a frosty morning in October." Tales of my Landlord, i. 141.

Reid writes it kyys. "The several waves of increasing them are, first by seeds, kyys, kernels, nuts, stones." Scotti Gardener, p. 55.

"The Ash, only raised by the seed, called the Ashen-key." E. Haddington, Forest Trees, p. 12.

"It is raised from the key, as the ash," &c. Ih. p. 16.

Culver-keys, the keys or seeds of an ash-tree, Kent; Grose; q. Do they derive their names from culver, a pigeon?

ASHILAR, adj. Hewn and polished, applied to stones, S.

"Dr. Guild goes on most maliciously, and causes cast down the stately wall standing within the bishop’s close, curiously builded with hewn stone, and—brake down the ashilaw work about the turrets, &c." Spalding, ii. 127.

Johns, gives this, although without any example, as an E. word, but expl. it in a sense quite different from that in which it is used in S.; "Freestones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses."

Fr. aiselle, a shingle, q. smoothed like a shingle?

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

Swiche meting nas never made;
With sorwe, on ich a side.

Sir Triestrem, p. 17.

Analogous to the modern phrase icks side; only that a, signifying one, is conjoined to the noun.

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

She op’t the door, she let him in,
He cuist aside his dreepin’ piadie;
"Blaw your wast, ye rain an’ wi’;
"Since, Maggie, now I’m in aside ye."

Tannahill’s Poems, p. 113.

It seems formed q. on side, like E. away.

ASIL, Ash-Tooth, s. The name given to the grinders, or dentes molares, those at the extremity of the jaw, Roxb. Assal-Tooth, Lanarks.

This must be radically the same with Su.; G. oxe, for oxe-taud denotes a grinder, dens molaris; Ihre. He views the word as a derivative from oxe bos, taurus; adding this query, Is it because they most nearly resemble the teeth of oxen? He gives A. Bor. asil-tooth as synon. But Grosse writes it ass-e-tooth. Ihre also mentions Ial. jack-a, id. According to the orthography of G. Andr. this is jaxt. He derives it from jadl, which denotes a failure of the teeth; although the idea is directly the reverse. Perhaps the origin is Ial. jack-a continued agitate.

This would suggest the same idea with the Lat. designation molaris, as referring to the constant action of a milt. It may be observed, however, that in the Moes-G. version of Mark ix. 42. asslu quairus is used in rendering λεφτερον μωλον, a mill-stone; "whence," says Junius, "I conclude that the Goths, with whom asslu denotes an ass, called a mill-stone asslu quairus in imitation of the Greeks, by whom the upper mill-stone was denominated oor, i.e. the ass." Goth. Gl. Were we certain that this idea were well-founded, asil would, according to the use of the term in the oldest Goth. dialect, be equivalent to molaris, or grinder.

ASYNIS, s. pl. Asses.

"Thair hors ar litill mair than aspynis." Belliend. Descr. Alb. c. 15. Fr. aine, Lat. asius, id.

ASK, Ausk, s. Eft, newt; a kind of lizard, S. asker, Lancash.

Be-west Bertane is Iyand
All the lands of Irande:
That is ane lande of nobyl sare,
Of fyth, and felde, and flowryes fayres:
Thare nakyn best of wenyin may
Lywe, or lest stoure a day;
As ask, or eddyre, tade, or pade,
Suppos that thai be thidder bauds.

Wyndoun, i. 13. 55.

—Scho wanderte, and yield by to an elriche well.
Scho met thar, as I wene,
Ane ask rydand on a smail,
And cryit, "Ourtane fawle baill!"

Pink. S. 1. Reg. G. 47, &c.; also Damn. MS.

Ausk is used improperly as a translation of Lat. aspis, in a curious passage in Fordun’s Scotichron.
The unattit woman the light man will lait,
Gangis coitand in the curt, bornit like a gait:
With payk youkand eirs as the awst gleg.


Dispoise thyself, and cum with me in by,
Elderis, askis, and wormis milt for to be.

_Henrysone, Bannatyne Poems_, p. 135.

It seems to be a general idea among the vulgar, that what we call the _ask_ is the _asp_ we read of in Scripture
and elsewhere. This notion must have arisen from the resemblance of the names; and has very probably contributed
to the received opinion of the newt being venemous.

A. Bor. asker; Germ. eidechs, eidez; Franc. eidehes, eideches; A.-S. astrewe, Belg. eideise, hangdise, Isl. ethla, Sn.-G. adal, Fr. ascadubre, id. Wachter derives the Germ. term from _eg_, _eg_, ovum and _tyg-en_, gignere; _q_. produced from an egg.

ASK, s. The stake to which a cow is bound, by a rope or chain, in the cow-house, Caitlin.

Isl. _as_, pertica; Su.-G. _as_, tigsaw, trabs.

* To _ASK_, _v. a._ To proclaim two persons in the parish church, in order to marriage; to publish the bans, Aberd. Loth.; synon. _Cry._

This may be viewed as an oblique use of the _v_. as used in the language employed in the formulary of
Church of England, in regard to the solemnization of marriage; as a certificate must be produced bearing
that the bans have been thrice _asked._

ASKLENT, ASCLENT, ASKLEINT, _adv._ Obliquely, asquint, on one side, S. _Aslant_, E.

"Vnder the second sort, I comprehend al motions, cogitations, and actions of our whole life, whereby we
decline, and so little, and go _asclent_ from that perfect duty, quhilk we aught to God and to our neighbour._"
Bruce's Elevon Serm. 1591. Sign. N. 5. 2.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd _asclent_ and unco skelgh.

Let then survivors take the hint,
Read what they can in fate's dark print,
And let them never look _asklent_
On what they see.


Skinner, Johnson, and Lemon, all derive E. _slant_, _aslant_, from Belg. _slange_, a serpent; without observing
that the very word is preserved in Sw. _slant_., _id._ from _sliand_, latus. Thus _aslant_ is literally, to one side.

ASKOY, _adv._ Asquint, obliquely, Kirkcudbright.

This has the same fountain with E. _askew_; Dan. _skien_, Su.-G. _skef_, obliquus, from the inseparable particle _sko_, _sko_, denoting disjunction.

ASLEY. _Horses in asley_, are horses belonging
to different persons, lent from one to another,
till each person's land be ploughed; Orkn.

ASPAT, _adv._ In flood, Clydes.

P' the nirk in a stound, wi' raina' sound,
_Aspat_ the river race.
_Maideners of Clyde_, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

ASPECT, _s._ The serpent called the asp, or _aspik._

Thair wes the Viper, and th' _Aspect_,
With the serpent _Chelliderect_,
_Ghaidhs sink is felt afar._

_Burn's Ptg._ Walter's Coll., ii. 21.

Fr. _aspik_, id.

ASPERANS, _adj._ Lofty, elevated, pompous; applied to diction.

_I yow beseech, off your benevolence,
Qitha will notch low, laks nocht my eloquence.
The is well knawin I am a bural man;_
For her is said as gudly as I can.

My _spreyt_ fells na termys _asperans._

_Wallace_, xi. 1465.

In Perth edit, _asperynce_. But here it is given as in
_MS._ Fr. _asperant_, Lat. _asperans_, part.

ASPERT, _adj._ Harsh, cruel.

_Though thy begynyn hath bene retrograde,_
Be freward opposayt quabare till _aspect_,
Now sall thai turn, and luke on the dert.

_King's quair_, v. 19.

If this be the sense, the term is probably from Fr.
_aspre_, Lat. _asper_, id.

ASPYNE, _s._ Apparently meant to denote a
boat.

--- The _gunour_
_Hyt in the _aspyne_ with a stane,
And the men that thairin war gone_
_Sum deit, sum deonyt, come down wynland._

_Barbour_, xvii. 719. _MS._

The writer having said that their boats were well
_fraught, this might seem to signify one of the fastenings;_
_Isl. _kepsa_, _s._. _hames_, Germ. _hapse_, _hapse_, uncus, sera; _a_ 
_bar_, a bolt, a hook. E. _harp_; which
Wachter traces to _heb-en_, tenere. The term, however,
should perhaps rather be understood of one of the
boats referred to. For _test_, _hespendinge_, and _espink_,
signify cymba, a small boat or yawl; and _Sw. equing_,
a long boat.

To _ASPARE_, _v. a._ To aspire; Aberd. Reg.

ASPOSIT, _part._ _pa._ Disposed.

"Evill _asport persons_," i.e. ill-disposed, prone to mischief.

This term is quite anomalous.

ASPER, _adj._ Sharp.

_Sagittarius with his _aspre_ bow,
By the ilk syng weynt ye may know
The changing course quhilk makis gret deference,
And _lewys_ was lost their colouris of plesence._

_Wallace_, iv. 5. _MS._ _V. ASPERT._

ASRESPER, _s._

_Compleyne also, yh's worthil men of wer,
Compleyne for hyn that was your _aspreter_,
And to the dede fell Souren yet he dicht:_
Compleyne for him your triumphe had to ber._

_Wallace_, ii. 230. _MS._

I find nothing, in the Goth. dialects, allied to _aspre_;
unless it be supposed that this was a spear made of
poplar, from A.-S. _aspe_, id. This passage may perhaps
receive a gleam of light from L. _B. aspar_, _aspar_, ubi
lanecase tenentur; Du. _Canpe_; it must be admitted,
however, that Harry the Minstrel also uses the phrase
_aspre bow_. _V. ASPRE_. This would indicate, that the
term rather respects the quality of the instrument.

ASPRANCE. _V. ASPERANS._

To _ASS_, _v. a._ To ask.

O mercy, lord, at thy gentries _i ass_.

_Henryson_, _Lyon and Mous_, st. 21.
ASS, s. Ashes. V. As.

To ASSAILYIE, v. a. To attack, to assail.
A fell bykkyt the Inglesmen began,
Assaileid saye with many cruel man.
Wallace, xi. 406. MS.
Fr. assaut-lr, id. Menago wildy derives this from Lat. affaire. But it is evidently from L. B. assatis-lr, assat-lr, invadere, aggredi. In via adversare, villain adversare; Leg. Salic. pass. V. Du Cange.

ASSAYIS, s. Assize, convention.
In this tyrwan awa fast,
Againe till the Assayis than paist.
And askyd thame, how thay had dwane.
Wyntoun, vii. 158.

ASSAL-TEETH, s. pl. The grinders. V. Asil.

ASSASSINAT, s. An assassin; an improper use of the Fr. word denoting the act of murder.
"Hacton of Rathillet,—as was alleged, was one of the assassins of Bishop Sharp." Law's Memorials, p. 157.

ASSEDAT, pret. Gave in lease.

ASSEDATION, s. 1. A lease, a term still commonly used in our legal deeds, S.
"Ane tak and assedation is not sufficient, quhilk wantis the yeirlie dutie quhilk should be payit thairtime or the date or witnessess." Balfour's Pract. p. 200.

2. The act of letting in lease.
Craige (de Fand.) uses L. B. assedatio for a lease. Carpentier exph. assidatio, annus a pensionis assignatio,
"Gif any Baille in the assedation of the King's rents, is ane partaker thereof.—Gif there be ane gude aession, and vptaking of the common gude of the burgh; & gif faithful compt be made thairto of the community of the burgh." Chalmersian Air. c. 38. s. 37. 45.
L. B. assid-lr, assid-lr, census describere, taxare, imponere, perequaere: tallian, sive impositione vectigal vel tributionem, usus, accipitur singularis viribus taxare; Du Cange. Fr. assisoir, id. Skinner derives Assedation from od and sedec.

To ASSEGE, v. a. To besiege.
Hym-self thare than dwelland,
Lyncoln hys het wes assegayde.
Wyntoun, vi. 9. 76.

ASSEGR, s. Siege.
The asseg than [thai] scaled wene.
Wyntoun, vii. 9. 87.

To ASSEMBLE, v. n. To join in battle.
—Wyth als few folk, as thai ware,
On thame assembled he thare.

Bot at the assembling he wes there
In til the mowth strikyn with a speire,
Qwhill it wp in the harnys rane.
Wyntoun, viii. 33. 38.

— By Carlewe assembled that:
Thare wes hard fychtyng, I haude say.
Ibid, ix. 2. 25.
Fr. assemble-er, from Su-G. sam-lr, Germ. sameln, Belg. samel-lr, id. These verbs are formed from Su-G. and Germ. sam, a prefix denoting association and conjunction, Moes-G. samun, in composition samm, ann, con; A.-S. and Isl. sam. Lat. simul, Gr. αὖ, αὖ, aeu, have been viewed as cognate particles. From sam Hres derives some conics, and samue, unio; although it is not improbable that the first of these may have been the radical word.

ASSEMBLE, s. Engagement, battle.
Than bathe the fyrst rotwis rycht thare
At that assemble wencast war.
Wyntoun, viii. 40. 192.

ASSENYHE, s. The word of war.
And quhen the King his folk has sem
Begyn to faile; for propyr tune,
Hys assenye gan he cry,
And in the stour as hardyly
He ryschyt, that all the sensible schuk.
Darbour, ii. 373. MS.
This word is corr. from Ensynyke, q.v.

ASSIE, adj. Abounding with ashes, Loth. V. As, Ass.

ASSIEPET, s. A dirty little creature; synon. with Skodgie, Roxb.; q. one that is constantly soiled with ass or ashes, like a pet that lies about the single-side. V. Asyypet and Ashiepett.

To ASSIG, v. n.
One is said to "assig him ane sufficient nycbourth," Aberd. Reg. MS.
This is probably an error for Assign. If not, it may be from O. Fr. assiger faire asesoir, poser, placer, Roquelet; q. "set down beside him."

ASSILAG, s. The stormy petrel, a bird;
Procellaria Pelagica, Linn.
"The assilag is as large as a linnet.—It comes about the twenty second of March, without any regard to winds." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 63.
"It presages bad weather, and caution the seamen of the approach of a tempest, by collecting under the sterns of the ships; it braves the utmost fury of the storm." Penn. Zool. p. 553, 554.
"The seamen call these birds Mother Carey's chickens," Sibbald's Fife, p. 111. N.
The term has perhaps a Gael. origin, from casoil, ir. casaval, a storm, and some other word, forming the termination, as ache danger, or aighie stout, valiant; q. braving the storm. Several of its names have a similar reference; Germ. storm-fink, Sw. storm-vödels vogel, Lat. procellaria, &c.

ASSILTRIE, s. Axle-tree.
Out of the sey Eoues lift up his held,
I mene the horse, whilk drawis at device
The assiltrie and golden chair of price.
Of Titan
Fr. assiel, Ital. asille, id.

To ASSING, v. a. To assign.
To ASSYTH, ASSYTH, SYNTH, SITH, v. a. To make a compensation, to satisfy.

This v. is still commonly used in our courts of law, as denoting satisfaction for an injury done to any party.

"Gif thay be conict of sic trespass, that thay be punisht, and find borowis till assyth the King and the partie compleinand." Acts Ja. i. c. 7. A. 1. 1424. Edit. 1566. ASSYTH, Synke, sithe.

The Byshapryke of Dunkeldyn synne
Feli vacand, and the Pape gave that
Till this Jhon Scot. Fra he is gat,
Assythik in sum part than we he.

Douglas, in his Virgil, uses syth in the same sense; but I have omitted to mark the place.

"Yit the Knyg was nocht full sithid with his justice, but with mair rigoure punisht Mordak to the deith, because he was alliat to the sayd Donald, & participant with hym in his treason." Bellend, Cron. B. i. c. 28.

Syth, sithle, is evidently the oldest term; from which assyth has afterwards been formed in our courts of law, which is not yet quite obsolete.

Skinner derives the word from Lat. ad and A.-S. sithe vice. But the origin is Su.-G. and Isl. saett-a conciliare; and in a passive sense, reconciliari. Sætæ moral och boett, is a common phrase in the Gothic laws; denoting an action for which a fine is paid, and hostages are given. This corresponds to what is expressed in the statute quoted above, being "punished, and finding borowis (or sureties) till assyth the King," &c. The Su.-G. phrase in S. would literally be, "Syth in mail and bote;" i.e. satisfy by paying a certain sum as reparations. V. SYNTH and BOTS. Ihre, under Sætæ, mentions assith and assilkment, as cognates; although by mistake he calls them E. words. Asseth and assith are indeed used by O. E. writers in the sense of satisfaction. V. the s. Ihre refers to A.-S. set-æn, as having the sense of componere. But Somner explains this Lat. term only by these E. words, "to make, to compose, to devise, to write." Germ. set-æns, indeed, signifies, inimicitias deponere; sich mit iemand setzet, reconcilemini cum aliquo. This is given by Wachter as only a figurative sense of setzet, poneræ. Although Ihre hesitates as to the origin of the Su.-G. word, this analogy renders it highly probable, that saettæ, conciliare, is in like manner merely the v. saettæ, poneræ, used figuratively, like Lat. componere. Ir. and Gæl. seith-æn also signifies, to make atonement.

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

And quehen that lettyr the Knyg had sene,
Wythowtyn doth he was retyr tene,
And thowht full assyth to tæ,
And vengeance of the Brevis salso.

Wyntoun, viii. 18. 105.

"Gif ane man ryndand, slayes ane man abidehine him, with the hender feit of his horse; na assythment sall be given for his slauerg, but the fourt feit of the horse, quha with his hides did straik the man, or the fourt part of the price of the horse." Reg. Mag. B. iv. 24. s. 2.

"The freir Carmelit (quhilk we brecht as we haue wratto) be King Edward to put his victory in versis weis tane in this feild, & commandit be King Robert in silkeinment of his ransou to write as he saw." Bellend, Cron. B. xiv. c. 11.

Ye Ismalias, with scarlet hat and gowme,
Your bluddie boit na syth can satisfe.

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

Thus asseth is used by Wiellif. "And Pilat willynge to make aseth to the puple lett to hem Barabas and bitocke to hem Jhesus betun with scorgis to be crucifie." Mark xv. Asseth in another MS.

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

To ASSOILYIE, v. a. 1. To acquit, to free from a charge or prosecution; a forensic term much used in our courts of law.

"The malefactor assailyed at the instance of the partie, may be accused by the King." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 28. Tit.

The apothecary Patrick Hepburn his son being pursued as successor titulo lucrative, for a debt of his father's upon that ground; and though the Right of Lands granted to him by his father was before the debt, yet it was revocable, and under reversion to the father upon a Rose noble, when he contracted the debt libelled.

The Lords assailyed from the passive title foresaid; but reserved reduction.

Dirlton's Decisions, No. 184.

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

"Sic thinkis done, Kyng Johne and his realme was assowyet fra al censuris led aganis thaym." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 10. Joannes excommunicacions assolutus est, et Angliae regnum ab interdicto levatum; Booth.

The Archbyschapse of Yhork that yhere,
Be autoryte and power,
Of the Pape, assowyet then
Alysawndyr our Kyng, and his laud men.
But the Byshapys and the clergy
Thit he let in cursyng ly;
All bot of Saynt Andreweys Se
The Byshape Willanne


Assil, assilien, asoul, in O. E. denote the absolution given by a priest.

"He assuled at thys folo, the he had all thys y told." R. Glone. p. 173. In a later MS. it is assilado.

To be cured in consistory, she counteth not a beane,
For she copeth the commissary, and copeth his clarkes,
She is assyled as sone as her sels lyketh.

P. Pongman, Fol. 13. b.
i.e. she gives a cope as a tribute to the commissary, and furnishes coats to the clerks of the Bishop's court, that she may be absolved from the sentence of excommunication.

V. Cowel.

3. To pronounce absolution from sin, in consequence of confession.

"Guhaifor, O christin man & woman, according to the doctrine, ordinance, and command of God and haly kirk, cum to confessioni, seik for ane laufchul minister, quhilk maun pronounce the words of absolution to the and assosye the fra thyn synis, and ken that he occupies the place of God, thanfor bow domin the self to mak thi confessioni to him." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 155. a.

This term occurs in a passage which deserves to be transcribed, not only as giving a just picture of the relaxed morality of the Church of Rome, but as affording
a proof of the freedom and severity with which she
was lampooned by early poetical writers in England,
as well as in other countries. Money is personified
under the name of Mode or Reward.

Than came ther a confessor, copid as a Frier,
To Mode the maydl, he mellowd thes wordes,
And sayd full softly, in shrift as it were;
Though lewed men & lerned men had liy by the bothe
And falsenes had jyned the, all this fifty wynter,
I shal assylost the nyselfe, for a scone of whiche;
And also thye bedman, and bare we thy message
Amongst knyghtes & clerks, conscienc to turne.
Then Mode for her mistudes to that man kneelde,
And shrowne her of her shrowndes, shameles I trow
Told him a tale, and toke him a noble
For to be her bedman, and her brother also
Than he assyloed her sons, and sithen he sayde;
We have a window in working, will set vs full high;
Woldest thou glase the gable, & grane therin thz name,
Seker shold the sons be, heanan to haue.

Here the word denotes absolution from guilt, where
no censuring was in force, but as connected with auri-
cular confession. The phrase, toke him a noble, means
gave or reached to him a piece of money of this de-
signation. A-S betaceca, betacca, byrdes, commiters.
Our old writers use beteach, betainted, in a similar sense.

4. To absolve from guilt one departed, by
saying masses for the soul; according to the
faith of the Romish church.

That haif had hym to Dunferrlyne,
And hym solemnly erdty syne
In a fayre tumb, in till the quere,
Byecharpyx and Prelatis, that thar wer,
Assyloyst hym, quhen the service
Was done as that coth best dewes.
Barbour, xx. 259. MS.

This is sometimes represented as the act of God, in
consequence of the prayers of men.

"The hall the Estatis of the Realme sittand in
plane Parliament,—hes reuokit all alieniauon, als-
weill of landis and of possessiounis, as of mounable
gudis, that war in his Fathers possessiounis, quyne
God assyloyst, the tyme of bis deces, geuin and maid
without the suise and consent of the thre Estatis."  Acta Ja. II. 1437. c. 2. edit. 1666.

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

Bot than the King, thochtfull and all pensine
Of sic monsters, gan to walk beline
His fader Fauos oratoire and ansaure
Qhilk couth the fasit for to cum declare;
And gan requiring responsiouns alsaun
In the schaw vnder hil Albusha,
Thidder hail the pepil of Italia,
And all the land eik of Estoria,
Thare doutzam saikng tursis for ansaure
And thare peticoune gottis assylost here.

Dong. Virgil, 207. 43.

It occurs in a similar sense in O. E. "I assylo a
harde questyon, [Fr.] Je souls.—Assylo me my ques-
tyen, and I shalle gyue the a payre of hosen: Souls ma

"He hath put forth a questyon whiche no man can assylo him:
Il a icy proposed vne question que nul icy ne penel ass-
soule." Ibd. f. 327, b.

The word is evidently corr. from Lat. absolvere,
which was not only used as a forensic term, but in the
dark ages bore that very sense in which it occurs in
the passage quoted from Barbour. Abolvere Defunctos,
est dicere collectam mortuorun; Abolvere, Domine, ani-
mos fideliem defunctorum. Sacerdotes audito paroch-
ianorum sitoriun obitu, statim absolverat eos cum ipsis.

mis pro defunctis, et Colleca; Odo Episc. Paris. in
Præcept. Symod. § 7, Du Cange. O. Fr. absoudre is
there defined; Et reiss violates religios et pietatis pro
nihil habitaet eximiere; absoulte, absolutus; Le Freer.
But it seems to have been immediately derived from the
Lat. liturgy. Of this the following passage affords a
proof, as well as a further illustration of sense 3.

"This powar and auctoritie [to forgerce synnis] the
preist, as the minister of Christ vas & executis quhen
he pronuncis the words of absolution, sayand thus:
Ego absolvo te a peccatis tuis, in nomine patris, et fili,
& spiritus sancti. Amen. I assyloye the fra thz synnis,
In the name of the father, the sonne, and the holy
151. b.

6. Also used improperly, as signifying to un-
riddle.

"Of thee may bee put out a riddle, What is it which
having three feete, walketh with one foote into its
hand? I shall assylose it; It is an olde man going with
a staffe." Z. Boyd, Byschappys, i. 87.

Assylo, assylon, dechargé, absous, dispensé; Gl.
Roquefort.

To ASSONTYE, ESSONYTIE, v. a. 1. To offer
an excuse for absence from a court of law.

"Gif ane man is essonyed at the fourt day, be reson
of seikines or bed evill, or being beyond Forth; he saill
have requit, or ane continuation of fourtie dayes." Stat.
K. Will. c. 26. s. 1.

2. Actually to excuse; the excuse offered being
sustained.

"He cannot be essonyed, bot be these lawfull
essonyes." Quon. Attach. c. 57. s. 5.

"For quhatsoever will essonye any partie, against
the souye of any man,—it behoves the essonyer to
name his own name."—Baron Courts, c. 40. s. 2.

As used by Barbour, it is nearly equivalent to ac-
quitted.

I wald blythly that thow war thair,
Bot at I nocht reprowyt war.

On this maner wele wyrk thon may;
Thow salt tak Ferrand my sailfray,
And for thair is na hors in this land
Swa swycht, na yeit as well at hand,
Tak him as off thine awyne hewl,
As I had gevyn thairto as raid.
And gyff lysi yhemar oucht grachys,
Lk that thow tak hym magre bis.
Swa sal I weil essonyet be.

Barbour, ii. 125. MS.

3. To decline the combat, to shrink from an
adversary.

Wallace preyset in tharrower to set rameid,
With a gud sper the Bruce was seywyt but baid;
With greit inow to Wallace fast he raed;
And he till him essonyet nocht for thi.
The Bruce him mysayt as Wallace passyt by.

Wallace, x. 366. MS.

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

R. Glone. uses assyned for excused. Esonye, a legal
excuse, Chauncer, Persones T. v. 150; essonye, Gower.

He myght make non essonye.

Conf. Am. Fol. 17. b.

Fr. essoyon-er, esoon-ier, "to excuse one from appear-
ing in court, or from going to the wars, by oath that
he is impotent, insufficient, sick or otherwise neces-
sarily employed;" Cotgr.

It can scarcely be doubted that this word has had
a Gothic origin. As Su.-G. son-a, foer-son-a, and
ASSOPAT, part. pa. At an end, put, to rest, laid aside.

"Answered that it was not intended as ane justification of the band, for they did imagine that all of that kynd wes already assopat. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1614, V. 667.
Fr. assop-ir, "to lay asleep; to quiet; to suppress." Cotgr.

ASSURANCE, s. 1. "To take assurance of an enemy; to submit, or do homage, under the condition of protection." Gl. Compl.

"Sum of you remainis in youre aven houis on the Inglis mennis assurance.―As sune as the Inglis men dreyiniss that ye haue saifel to them, than repete you for there mortal enemies far mair nor that repeate ouy Scottis man that wes neuer assure." Compl. S. p. 114.
Fr. assurance was used nearly in the same sense. Donner assenuement, fidem dare. C'est un vieux mot qui se disoit autrefois pour assurance, &c. V. Dict. Treuv. These writers derive it from *assecurare*, from ad and securus, q. rendre sur. V. L. B. Assuracure, and Assureamentum, Du Cange.

2. "This word of old was the same with Law-borrowes now." Spottiswoode’s MS. Dict.

AST, pret. v. Asked.

To Maist: Hanam sone he past, And awome of silver fra him ad— In borrowing while he come bak.

To ASTABIL, v. a. To calm, to compose, to assuage.

Thare myrdis messis and astabil he, And gane thame pronys rest in time cunning.
Doug. Virg. 466. 27.
O. Fr. estabil-ir, to establish, to settle.

ASTALIT, part. pa. Decked, or set out.

His hirs he tyt to ane trely, that tyde; Syne hynt to ane his hail That wos astali with pall: Weill wroght wes the wall, And payntit with pride.
Gawen and Col. i. 5.
Fr. estail-er, to display, to shew.

To ASTART, ASTERT, v. n. 1. To start, to fly hastily.

It is used as a v. n. in O. E. "I asterte, I shone or anoyde by a thyng.—I can nat astarte from him. —I asterte, I escape." Palsgr. B. iii. f. 154, a.
For quldik sodayne abate eon astert
The blude of all my body to my hert.
King’s Quair, ii. 21.

2. To start aside from, to avoid.

Giff ye a gooldesse be, and that ye like To do me payne, I may it not astert.
Ibid. ii. 25.

Here it is used in an active sense. Germ. *starzen*, to start up, O. Tent. *steerten*, to fly.

ASTEER, adv. 1. In confusion, in a bustling state, q. on stir, S.

My miny she’s a seeling wife,
Hads a’ the house asteer.
Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 45.

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

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

My plesoure prikis my paene ay to prounoke; My solace, sorow sobbing to asteer.
A.-S. astyr-i-an, excitare.

ASTENT, s. Valuation.

—"That David Halyday and his moder sal bruk and joyes the x s. worth of land of alt astent of Dalrskel for the termes contenit in the lettres of assedacion," &c. Act Audit. A. 1479, p. 89.
Here we observe the first stage in the transition from Extent to Stent. V. Stent, s. 1.


ASTIT, ASTET, ASTID, adv. 1. Rather; as, astit better, rather better; astid was, rather was;
I would astit rin the kintry, I would rather banish myself; Lanarks., Ayrs., Dumfr.

Astet is rendered "rather," and resolved by "instead of that." Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 680, 691. But it seems merely a corr. and oblique use of *als tyf*, as soon as, *titar* being used for rather, Selkirms. V. Tyte, Tyt,. add. It is well known that the primary sense of E. rather is "more early," in respect of preparation.

2. Astid, as well as, Roxb.

ASTRE, s. A star, Fr.

The glistering astres bright,
Quiklik all the night were cleare,
Offlushed with a greater light,
Na langer dois appeare.
Hume, Chron. S. P. III. 386.

ASTREES, s. The beam of a plough, Orkn.; perhaps from Isl. *as* and tred lignum. V. Asee.

* To ASTRICKIT, v. a. To bind legally; a forensic term.


ASTRIKKIT, part pa. Bound, engaged.

—"That Valerius wes but ane private man in the time that this aith wes maid, and, be that resoun, they aucht nocht to be astrictit to him." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 235.
This is undoubtedly the meaning of at that, R. Brunne, p. 74, although exp. by Hearne, as many its, adoe ut forsitan reponderium sit, at that.

William alle apart his ooste redy he dyght.
At that thei mot fynd, to smael alle thei yede.

This mode of expressing the pron. seems to have been borrowed from the similar use of the conj.

AT, prep. Used as signifying, in full possession of, especially in relation to the mind, S. V. HIMSELL.

—This charpy fygurate sang Virgiliane, So wisely wrocht withoutes word in vane,
My wondering wit, my enning fethall at all,
My mynd misty, thay may not yse and fall.

Dong. Virgil, 3. 34.

AT ANE MAE WIT, at the last push; q. about to make one attempt more as the last; Etr. For.

"Here's the chap that began the fray," said Tan;
"ye may speer at him. He rather looks as he were at ane maie wit." Perils of Men, i. 310.

"As to the storm, I can tell you my sheep are just at ane maie wit. I am warne than oye o my neighbours, as I lie higher on the hills." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 313.

ATANIS, ATTANIS, ATANYS, ADONIS, adv. At once; S. at aizne.

Tharto also he eit and gait vs then
G-still hers, and pilottis, and lodismen:
Hes sspelte vs with rawares and mariners,
And armour plente attanis for at our feris.

Dong. Virgil, 84. 4.

Schir Wawne, woorthy in wail
Half ane span at ane apall,
Quhare his harnes wes hail,
He hewit attanis.

Gawen and Gol. iii. 26.

AT A' WILL, a vulgar phrase, signifying to the utmost that one could wish, S.

ATCHESON, ATCHISON, s. A billion coin or rather copper washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny.

"I should think that these atchisons approached the nearest to the black coin of James III. which we have mentioned before; for the first whitish colour, which discovers itself in these atchesons, seems to indicate that they are mixed with a little silver, or laid over with that metal." Rudd. Introd. to Anderson's Diplom. p. 137.

"They will ken by an Atchison, if the priest will take an offering;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 72.

"An Atchison is a Scotch coyne worth lower Bodles;"
Gl. Yorks.

Bp. Nicolson writes Atcheson, and erroneously supposes this coin to be the same as that kind of black money coined by James III. Scot. Hist. Lib. p. 314. But it would appear that Rudd, when advertning to the mistake of Nicolson, falls into another still greater.

For he says, "It is incredible, that a coin, which was in value the fourth part of a penny, in the time of James III. should thereafter rise to eight entire pennies, that is, thirty-two times the value;" Ibid.

This word seems to claim kindred with Su.-G. swey-a vagari, or A.-S. sweap-an, sweap-an, verriere. It is formed on the same principle with the E. phrase, "to take a sweep."

A-SWIM, adv. Afloat.
"The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship upon weather, were all a-swim, through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship, to their great amazement." Spalding, i. 60.

AT, conj. That.
And ghen Fenardis modry herd
How hyr sons in the bataill ford,
And of his swa wes discomfyt ;
Scho rauyt the ill espyret als tyt:
And ashyt ghyr he galbyt bad
Off the answer that he hir med?

Barbour, iv. 255. MS.

It is frequently used by Barbour in the same sense.

And for the wodes in entry place sulh hide,
At he was ded, out throuch the land so wide,
In presence ay scho espyt wyndy alcyht;
Hot gudely myetis scho graitht him at hir mycht.
And so belef in to sammynd tid,
"Quhiill forthsmaur at Wallaill north wycht.

Wallace, ii. 282. 296. MS.

Thai dowtly at his senyhoury
Suld thame abawndown hily.

Wyntoun, ii. 9. 36.

It is sometimes used by the Bishop of Dunkeld. V. IRNE. It also occurs in our old acts of Parliament. V. ANEXT, prep. LITSTAR, &c.

It has been observed in a note prefixed to the Gl. to Wallace, Perth edit., that at is to be considered as a contraction for that, "which the writer of the MS. had made use of for his own convenience." But this is a mistake. For it is the same with Dan. at. Jeg troor at han wil kom; I believe that he will come.

In Isl. at is sometimes used; and also at.
Their spairs at ; andaverunt quod: they were informed that;
Kristina, p. 32. Sw. at, id. Ho ost de, at wi muage gifv doon smar: Who art thou, that we may give an answer; John i. 22. Su.-G. att, a conj. corresponding to Lat. ut. Jeg wolt att tu goryr tet; I incline that you do this: Ibre.

Nor was it quite unknown to O. E. writers. Of Nebuchadnezzer, Gower says:

—Lyke an oxe his mele
Of grasse he shall purchase and ete,
Tyll at the water of the heuen
 Hath wassan hym by tymes serene.

Conf. Ass. Fol. 23. b.

AT, pron. That, which.

—Lowndis, now may ye se,
That yeve folk all, throw setalet,
Schapis thaim to do with alcyht;
That at thaid drede to do with mycht.

Barbour, ii. 325. MS.

I drede that his gret wassage,
And his trawall, may bring till end
That at men quhile full liftil wend.

Barbour, vi. 24. MS.

—Clandynd send Wespaysaye
Wyth that Kyng to fecht or trete,
Swa that for lowe, or than for throte,
Of for he said pay of he awcht.

Wyntoun's, v. 3. 89.

Their man that day had in the merket bome;
On Wallace knew this earryfall case so kene.
His unsym espyret, quhat tilthinges at he saw.

Wallace, ii. 253. MS.
But the accurate Rudd has not observed, that the penny mentioned in Acts Ja. III. c. 9, to which four of these copper coins are reckoned equal, is a silver penny, although perhaps of inferior quality. For then the mode of reckoning by pennies Scots, as referring to copper coin, had not been introduced. The Atcheson, however, was only equal to eight of these copper pennies.

This coin received its denominations from one Atkin-

son, an Englishman, or, as his name was pron. in S.,

Atcheson. He was assay-master of the Mint at Edin-

burgh, in the beginning of the reign of James VI. Mr.

Pinkerton calls the coin Atkisson, Essay on Medals,

ii. p. 111. But it was always pron. as above. This

coin bore the royal arms crowned, Jacobus D. G. R.


V. Cardonccl, Billon Coins ; Plate i. Fig. 21.

AT E'EN, in the evening; Saturday at é'en,

pron. as if Saturday teen, Saturday, ten,

S. "Aye, Sir, he's at home, but he's no in the house:

he's ay out on Saturday at é'en." Guy Manmering, ii.

259.

"But come, I am losing my Saturday at é'en." Ibid.

p. 281.

ATHARIST, Houlate iii. 10. V. CITHARIST.

ATHE, AITH, s. Oath; plur. athis.

—All the Lords that thar war

To thir two wardanys athis war,

To obey them in law.

Giff thaim hapynt wardanys to be.

[Barbour, xx. 146. MS.]

He swore the gret aith boddly,

That he cud hald aile ledly:

That he had said in-to that quhile,

But not cast of fraud or gyte.

[Wyntoun, ix. 20. 85.]

"We remember quhat aysthe we have maid to our comou-welthe.—Knox's Hist. p. 164.

Moes-G. aith, Precop. eth, A.-S. ath, Isl. or, Su.-G. ed, Dan. Belg. ed, Alem. Germ. eid, id. V. Ed ; Ihr. Belg. ed has been traced to Heb. ע" ת at a sworn testimony; עד ed, a witness, especially one under oath.

ATHER, s. The adder, Clydes.

ATHER-BILL, s. The dragon-fly, Clydes.

ATHER-, or NATTER-CAP, s. The name given to the dragon-fly, Fife.

ATHER, conj. Either.

"This kind of torment quhilk I call a blind torment,

aiter it is intended in ane high degree, or then it is re-
minded that they may suffer it." Bruce's Eleven

Serm. 1591. Sign. Z. 2. a

A' THE TEER, scarcely, with difficulty,

"Can you lift that?" A. "It's a' the teer,"

S.

This is evidently a cor. of the words all that ever.

"All that ever," [Fr.] tout tanque, or tout quanque ;

Palsgr. F. 456. a

ATHIL, ATHILL, HATHILL, adj. Noble, illustrious.

The Paip past to his place, in his pontificale,

The athis Empourr announ nycht him neir.

Kings and Patrearkis, kend with Cardynnalls all,

Addressit thame to that dees, and Dukis so deir.

Houlate, iii. 4.

It also occurs in the form of achel, achill.

Thairfore that counsell the Pape to wryte on this wys,

To the achill Empourr, souerane in sale.

Ibid. i. 22.

Thair was the Egill so gyrm, greest on ground is,

Achill Empourre ou all, most awfull in erd.

Ibid. ii. 1.

But in both places it is athis in Dannatyne MS.

It is also used as a substantive; sometimes aspira-
ted hathill, hathel, plur. hatheles; elsewhere without the aspirate, achilles, plur. for achilles.

His name and his nobilway was noght for to aye;

Thair was na hathill sa beilk, be half ane fute hicht,

Athe., Gish.; and Gol. iii. 20.

With baith his hands in haint that haitane coir;

Gart stany s hop of the hathill that haitane war hold.

Ibid. 25.

Thus that hathel in high wthholthes that hende.

S. Sir Cason and Sir Gal. ii. 28.

"Hathel in high," very noble person.

The birdes in the bowes,

That on the goste glooves,

That skryke in the skowes,

That hatheles may here.

Ibid. i. 10.

All thus thir achilles in hali heric reman.

With all wthlis at wiss, and wthsip to waill.

Houlate, iii. 1. athiles, MS.

The letter t has been mistaken for c, from the great similarity of their form in the Banm, and other MSS.

It is, indeed, often impossible for the eye to discern any difference.

Mr. Pinkerton inquires if athis means high? He has

narily hit on the signification; but has not adverted

either to the origin, or to the true orthographe, which

might have led him to the other.

This word, whether used as an adj. or s. is evidently

the same with A.-S. aethel, nobilis. Hence the designa-

tion, Aetheling, a youth of the noble class, as Egler

Aetheling; and the phrase mentioned by Verstegan,

aethelboren man, a man nobly born, also, a gentleman

by birth. Lord Hailes has justly observed that "the

Anglo-Saxons, as well as other nations, formerly used

the word Aetheling, to denote men of the noble class,

although it may by degrees have been appropriated to

the sons of the royal family," Annals, i. 7. That it

was at length appropriated in this manner, seems

pretty clear. Geowna aetheling is equivalent to, regius

juvenis, Bed. ii. 12 ; iii. 21.

Su.-G. adel also signifies nobilis, as well as preaci-

puus, praestans. Ithere derives it from aedel, edel,

which, equally with its ally aett, in the ancient dialects

of the Gothic, denoted kindred, as did also C. B. edel.

He founds this derivation on the following circum-

stance; that those who were not noble, or free, were

not considered as having any pedigree; just as slaves,

among the Romans, were supposed to propagate, not

for themselves, but for their masters. As Goth, and

C. B. edel corresponds to Lat. gens, cognatio; it is

thought to confirm this derivation, that Fr. Gentil-

homme, E. Gentleman, consomant a Aethel, adel, have

their origin from Lat. gens, gentilis. Hisp. hidalgo, a

gentleman, has been rendered q. hidalgo, i.e. the son

of some one. But Camden observes with more

probability, when speaking of Etheling; "Hence also

the Spaniards, which descended from the German-

Goths, may seem to have borrowed their Idalno, by

which word they signify their noblest gentlemen."

Remains, Names, vo. Ethbert. According to an

author quoted by Ihre, among the Goths in the middle

ages, helen, as synon. with gentilis, was often used to

denote a nobleman or gentleman.

Loccensus thinks that this term may owe its origin,

either to aedel, edel, proper or hereditary possession ;

or to aedel, aet, kind, generation; Antiq. Suo-Goth.

p. 63.
Wachter derives Germ. adel from arte, father. For what, says he, is nobility, but illustrious ancestry? Hence, he observes, among the Romans, those were accounted noble whose forefathers had discharged the higher offices of the state. Thus, they were designed princeps, and patricii.

Is. audling, rex, and audling-ur, optimum umns, are evidently from the same source. These, however, G. Andr. derives from audr, riches; audga, to become rich; audgar, rich, anciently haufer, also held. Hence, he says, a king is called audling, from the abundance of his riches, a rich opum et census; Lex. p. 10.

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

Various theories have been given as to the formation of the term aetheling or aedling. Spelman says that the Anglo-Saxons used the termination ing to denote progeny, or as signifying younger. It has been also supposed, that ling, in this composition, has the sense of imago, q. the image of a noble person. To both these, Lord Hailes prefers the hypothesis of Papebroch, Vit. S. Marg. that "ling is the mark of the adjective in the Northern languages; as Notling, borealis, orling, orientalis." "Aedel," he adds, "is the noun, and ling the adjective. Hence Edgar Aedeling, is Edgar the noble. There are many examples of this in modern English. Thus, dwelling, singer, is formed from the noun dwel, merces, is formed the adjective hirdeling, mercenarius." Annales, uli sup.

The learned writer is undoubtedly mistaken, in saying that ling is the mark of the adjective in the Northern languages. For it is indeed the mark of a peculiar class of substantives. When this termination is affixed to a n. s., it forms a personal designation, expressing the subject denoted by the noun, as far as it is applicable to a person. Thus the Anglo-Saxons called a husbandman eorling, because of his labour in the earth; an oppressor scolding, from mid force; one who received wages hyrling, from hyr, merces. The very term, mentioned by Lord Hailes as an example, is properly a substantive used adjectively. This termination also converts an adjective into a substantive, possessing the quality which the adjective signifies; as Germ. freundling, a stranger, from freund, strange; jungling, a youth, from jung, young.

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

It deserves observation, that there is no evidence of ling occurring in this sense in Su.-G. The inhabitants of the East are denominated easterkaenningar, and easterling is eastern. Ing, denoting a son, is in Su.-G. the termination which marks descent. This *yre views as allied to C. B. engi, to bring forth, to be born. The proper origin of this termination most probably is Su.-G. *ynge, often written *yn, *yne, young. Thus *yre says, that Addling is juvenis nobilis; as Germ. *inge is juvenis, and, in patronymics, equivalent to son. From this termination, as used by the Germans, the descendants of Charlemagne were called Carolingi. In the same manner were the terms Merovingi, Astingi, formed. There can be no doubt that ing is this proper termination in aetheling, as the radical term is aedel. Shall we suppose that ling is merely this termination, occasionally a little altered, for making the sound more liquid; especially as the letter i, in the Gothic dialects, is, as Wachter observes, a very ancient note of derivation and diminution?

I shall only add, that the Anglo-Saxons formed their patronymics by the use of the termination ing. Thus they said, Conrad Cielink-ing, i.e. Conrad the son of Cielink; Cielink Cuth-ning, Cielink the son of Cuthin. V. Camden's Remains, Surnames, p. 132. William of Malmesbury observes, that the son of Edgar was called Edgarding; and the son of Edmund, Edmunding. The Anglo-Saxons would have formed a similar; as Pudding, the son of Putta; Bryning, the son of Bryna, &c. Dissert. Ep. ap. Wachter, vo. Ing. V. Udal Lands.

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

ATHIR, ATTHIR, pron. 1. Either, whichever.

2. Mutual, reciprocal.

"Offyges greet feliciteus sumis be contentuon of un-bappy partievs invadind other wite athir injuries, as happenit at this tyume be this horsity deaft rising be-tuix Duk Mordo and his sonnis." Belland. Chron. B. xvi. c. 20.

ATHIR UTHIR, one another, each other.

- How that Eneas wyth his fader met,
  And athir ethir wyth frendily wourdis greth.


Mony a wycht and wortli man,
  As athir upon ethyr than,
  War duchyf deede, dem to the ground.

Barbour, xvi. 164. MS.

With strookis sore, nyther on other bet.

Harding's Chr. Fol. 38, a.

A.-S. aether, uteque. We find a phrase somewhat similar in Oros. 2, 3. Hecora aether otherwe nof shok; Eorum utere alterum occiderebatur. V. Ether.

Skinner views the A.-S. word as compounded of acc, etiam, and thuer, postea. What analogy of significa-tion is here, I cannot perceive. It is written more frequently aeghouther. As aether signifies ute, E. other, and the term is used to distinguish different objects; may it not have been formed from huna, qui, who, and thuer the article in the genitive; as equiva-lent to which of them, or of the—things mentioned imme-diately after? V. Ether, Or.

3. Used in the sense of other.

"In this battal was slane Walter Bryde, Robert Cumyn, with many other gentyl men and commonis." Belland. Chron. B. xv. c. 8.

A.-S. othher, anthe, alter, another.

ATHOL BROSE, honey mixed with aqua-vitae; used, in the Highlands, as a specific for a cold, S. Meal is sometimes substituted for honey.

"The Captain swallowed his morning draught of Athole Brose, and departed." Heart Midloth. iv. 225.

ATHORTH, prep. 1. Through, S., athwart, E.

"This coming out to light, posts went forth ahtort the whole country, with an information written by Mr. Archibald Johnston; for to him the prior informations, K.
both from court and otherways, oft after midnight, are communicated." Baillie's Lett. i. 32. V. Tothroure, adj.

2. Across, S. athwart, E.

It is used in the same sense as an adv.

ATHORT, adv. Abroad, far and wide.

"There goes a speech athort, in the name of the Duke of Lennox, dissuading the King from war with us." Baillie's Lett. i. 83.

ATHOUT, prep. and adv. Without, Fife.

V. Betiout.

ATHRAW, adv. Awry; Ayrs., Dumfr.

Shout your arms.—O had them on tosh, And not athraw, Mayne's Stiller Gun, p. 20.

From a, or rather A.-S. on, and throw-an, torque.

ATICAST, s. A silly, helpless, odd sort of person; Shell.

Ial. atkast signifies insultatio, obtrectatio, sumnum acomina. Shall we trace the term to this source, as denoting an object of ridicule or contempt?

ATIR, EATIR, s. Gore, blood, mixed with matter coming from a wound. Of his E dolpe the flowand blunde and atir He wosche away all with the salt wair. Doug. Virg. 90. 45.

Crurorem, Virg.

A.-S. ater, aetter, actior, Alem., citir, Ial., and Germ. eter, Su.-G. ater, venumum. But Belg. eter signifies pus, sanies. It seems to be generally admitted by philologists, that Alem. cit-en, to burn, is the root; because the most of poisonous substances are of a hot and burning quality. Hence Su.-G. eternissela, urtica urens, or burning nettle. After still signifies purulent matter, Lincolnsh.

ATO, adv. In twain.

To the stifes he geds, And even ato hem zchare. Sir Tristrem, p. 31. st. 45.

A.-S. on twa, in duo.

ATOMIE, s. A skeleton, S.; evidently corr. from anatomy.

"Many folk hear sermon, yea, many sermons; but they are like those poor folk that died by the dyke side not long since in some of your remembrances: when there was a kind of famine;—the more they did eat, they grew like atomies or skeletons." Serm. affixed to Soc. Contendings, p. 111.

ATOUR, s.

The schipmen, with gret apparail,
Come with their schippis till assail;
With top castell warnyst well,
Of wicht armynyt in to steel.
Their hatts wip apon their mast
Drawyn well yey, and fastyyt fast,
And presst with that gret atour,
Toward the wall : but the gynour
Hy it in the assynye with a stape.——

Barbour, xvii. 717. MS.

Early editors have taken the liberty of substituting aventure. But gret atour seems synon. with gret apparail, ver. 711. O. Fr. atour, attire. Signifieth antrefois tout ce qui servoit à orner et à parer une femme. Ornatus, mundus muliebris; Dict. Trev.

ATOUR, ATTOUR, prep. 1. Over, S.

Wallace in fyr gert set all hastely,
Bryt wp the kyrk, and all that was thanin;
Atour the roch the laiff ran with gret dyn.

Wallace, vii. 1053. MS.

2. Across.

Scho tuk him wp with outyn wordia mo,
And on a caur wallikly thai him cast:
Atour the watter led him with gret woo,
Till hyr awn houws with outyn any hoo.

Wallace, ii. 263. MS.

3. Beyond, as to time; exceeding.

"Gif—the King possess the lands pertaining to the man-slayer, in respect of the minority of the overlord, atour the space of one year and a day; and happen to give and dispose the lands as escheft, to any man; be, to qhomo they are given, sall possess them, sa lang as the man-slayer lives." Quon. Att. c. 18. s. 4.

4. Exceeding, in number.

——Thai ware twentifull thousand,
That come in Scotland of Ingils men ;
And moucht attoure aught thousand then
Of Scottismen to gydyr syns.
Agayne shame galdryd at Beslyne.

Winton. viii. 16. 234.

Skinner derives this from Fr. A tour, en tour, more commonly a l'entour, circun. But according to Dict. Trev., allentour is now obsolete, and instead of it atour is used as a prep. in the same sense. It seems doubtful, however, whether it is not immediately of Goth. origin. We might suppose it comp. of Su.-G. ot, denoting motion towards a place, and after over; or perhaps, notwithstanding the change of the vowel, from A.-S. ute and after.

BY AND ATTOUR, prep. Besides, over and above, S.

"There came warrant by about 29 earls and lords, by and atour barons, burgesses, &c., signifying through all Scotland to their covenants the great danger they were in for religion." Spalding, i. 103.

"Both Aberdeens were—ordained to furnish out (by and attour the footmen)—the furniture of six rick-masters," &c. Ibid. i. 290.

5. In spite of; as, "I'll do this attour ye," i.e. in spite of all resistance on your part, Mearns.

ATOUR, ATTOUR, adv. 1. Moreover.

"Attour, the King shall remain in thy government and keeping, till he come to perfect age." Pittscottie, p. 13.

"Attour, behald to athir Decius,
And standyng fer of tus that halt Draumus.

Doug. Virgil, 195. 11.

In the same sense by and attour often occurs in our laws.

2. Out from, or at an indefinite distance from the person speaking, or the object spoken of.

Bot gif my power not sufficient be,
Or gret yneach, quhy saul I drede or spair
To purchas help forsooth attour alquhaur?

Doug. Virgil, 217. 1.

Attour alquhaur is meant to give the sense of se- quam. In this sense it is still used. To stand atour, is to keep off; to go attour, to remove to some distance, S.

ATRY, ATTRIE, adj. 1. Purulent, containing matter; applied to a sore that is cankered. S.
“The kind of the disease, as ye may gather out of that verse, was a pestilential blye,—ane attrie kind of blye, stryking out in many heads or in many plackes; for so the nature of the word signifieth.”—Bruce’s Eleven Serm. Fol. 1, b. This is rendered matterie, in the Eng. edit.

Belg. etery, full of matter; eiter-en, to suppurate.
As we have here the phrase, “ane attrie kind of blye,” it corresponds to Su.-G. etterbold, ulcus arenae; Ihre, vo. Eiter.

2. Stern, grim.
Black hairy warts, about an inch between, O’er ran her atrie phit beneath her een.

Erie’s Helmore, p. 35.

An’ beln houden’d up w’r wrath,
Wi’ atrie face he ey’d
The Trojan shore, an’ the barks
That tended fast did ly.
Along the coast.—


Attrern, fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured; Glos-
cest. Crose’s Prov. Gl.

This might seem more allied to Lat. atrer, gloomy; atrer, raging. But perhaps it is merely a metaphor, use of the term as used in sense first; as we speak of an angry sore.

3. Peevish, fretful; an atrie wamblin, a fretful misgrown child; Caithn.

ATRYS, s. pl.

In a satire on the change of fashions, written perhaps towards the middle of the seventeenth century, we have a curious list of articles of female dress.

My lady, as she is a woman,
Is born a helper to undo man.—
For she invents a thousand toys,
That house, and hold, and all destroys;
As sarks, shepherces, tuffs and rings,
Fairlings, facings and powderings;
Rablans, ribands, bands and ruffs,
Lapbands, shagbands, cuffes and muffs,
Folding cutlays [curtays]! pearling sprigs,
Atrys, vardillas, perivigs;
Hats, hoods, wire, and also kells.
Washing-balls, and perfuming smells;
French-gows cut out, and double-banded,
Jet rings to make her pleasant-handed.
A fan, a feather, bracelets, gloves.
All new come-braks she dearly loves.
For such trim bony bally-chouts
Still on the laird she gretes and shoutes;
Which made the laird take up more gear,
Than all the lands or rigs could bear.

Watson’s Coll. i. 30.

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

ATRYS, s. Appointment, assignation.

He is as full of jolyes, and ingynge fale;
Ever imaginig in mynd materis of ewill,
Compassand and castand castis ans thousand,
How he call se tae me with ane twew atry and ane uther.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 49.

Same as ATYST, q.v.

ATTAMIE, s. Skeleton, S.

Abbreviated from Fr. anatomie, which not only denotes dissection, but the subject; “a carcasse cut up,” Cotgr.

To ATTEICHE, v. a. To attach; Ll. passim.

—“Quihilk ordinal juges, &c. salhave power to att-
tiche and arreix the personis transgressours of the said acts.”—Acts Jn. VI. 1851, Ed. 1814, p. 226.

ATTEILLE, ATTEAL, s. This species of duck seems to be the wigeon, being distin-
guished from the teal.

Dr. Edmonstone is fully of this opinion.—“Anas Ferina (Lin. Syst.), Ateal, Pochard, Great-headed Wigeon.” Zett. ii. 253.

He views the Teal as the Anas Querquetulda.

According to Mr. Low, it is different from both the wigeon and the teal. Speaking of the latter, he says—

“Besides this I have seen another bird of the teal-kind here called Ateal. It is found in our lochs in great numbers in winter; is very small, brown or dusky above, and a yellowish belly; but I have not been able to procure specimens of it, so as to distinguish it properly.” Fauna Orkandensis, p. 145.

“They discharge any persons quhatsoever, with-
in this realme in any wyse to sell or buy any—
Termagants, wyld Dukes, Teilles, Atteilles, Gold-
ings, Mortymys, Schidderems, Skaidraik, Herron, Butter, or any sink kynde of fowles, commonly used to be chased with Halkes, under the paine of one hundred pounds to be incurred aswell by the buyer as the seller.”—A 23 Ja. VI. 1600, c. 23. Murray.

“Last Sept. Wedgema or attelle 2 wild duckias 4.”

Dyet Buik of the Kings houz at Falkland, Edin. Mag. for July 1802, p. 35.

The name is still retained in Shetland. “There is a large species called the Stock-duck, and smaller species called teales and attelles.”—P. Dunrossness, Statist. Acc. vii. 394.

Dr Barry seems mistaken, therefore, when, speaking of the Teal, he says, that of this the “Ateal is perhaps only a variety.”—Hist. Orkney, p. 300. He makes the wigeon a different bird; ibid. p. 301.

Sir R. Sibb, inquires, if the Anas circo, or Summer Teal, be what our forefathers called the Ateal? Prodr. p. 2. lib. 3. 21. But Pennant suspects that the bird, called the Summer Teal, is merely the female of the Teal. Zool. ii. 607.

The teal, according to Pennant, is called “Cimbris, Atteling-And,” ibid. 606. In Isl. the turdus marinus is denominated Tialdr; G. Andr.


ATTEMPTAT, s. A wicked and injurious enterprise.

“Yit noch saict by thir attemptatis they brink downe the wal of Adryane.”—Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 5. This is the word which he still uses. Fr. attematat, id.

It would appear that this term is never used in so indefinite a signification as that of E. attempt. It seems always to include the idea of something, if not morally evil, at least physically so, as injurious in its consequences. In the passage quoted from Bellenden, the phrase, “Yit noch saict by thir attemptatis,” is the version of, Nec his mailis et incommodis in nostram gentem, sedata est hostium truculentia; Both. It frequently occurs in our Acts, in relation to the raids on the Border.

“To anser—fear—nocht assistand perysonally—at dais of Trevis haldin be the said wardane for refor-
mationne of attemptatis to be maide & ressauid for mu-

A is not with attemptatis that the phrase, to be maide, is immediately connected, as if these acts were viewed as future; but with reformationne.
ATTENDING, s. Perpetration, commission, with of subjoined, used in a bad sense; synon. with Attemptat. "Yit shindrie wikit persons—coisses not commodie in their pennie revenge to hoach and slay oxen and horses—and to hound out hair men and vagabondis to the attempting of sic foul and shamefull enormitez." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 217.

More than a mere attempt or endeavour is obviously meant.

To ATTENE, v. n. To be related to.

—"Thai attempt to the partie defender—in als neir or narrer degrs of that sam sort of affection." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 44. V. AFFECTATION.

Fr. s' attest d, "to be linked, or joyned in communion with"; Coq. ATTENTILIE, adv. Attentively.

"Praying the nobilis—to consider attentely, and trewlie juuge, our former causis to proceid of na hatren, nor intent to move diabolical seditioun." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist. App. 229.


ATTER-CAP, ATTERCOP, s. 1. A spider, S. The prating prst matches with the Musis, Pan with Apollo playsit, I wot not how;

The attircops Minerva's office visis.

These be the greifs that garris Montognrie grudge, That Mylas, not Necamas, is our judge. Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 505.

2. An ill-natured person; one of a virulent or malignant disposition, S.

Northumb. attercop, id. Camb. attercob, a spider's web. A.-S. atter coppe, Aeltr. atter-coppa, aransa; evidently from atter, venenum, and coppe, cellx; receiving its denomination partly from its form, and partly from its character; q. a cup of venom. In Aelfric's Gloss. we find floonde naedrede, i.e. a flying adder, given as synon. with atter coppe. For the word adder is merely atter, attet, venenum, used as a designation for that species of serpent. Hence the same term is explained by Somnr. adder and possyn. In Isl. the name of a serpant is formed in the same manner as that of a spider in A.-S. This is citr-orn, a poisonous worm. It does not appear that in A.-S. attet was used in composition with werme, worm. We find, however, a synon. designation for a serpent in old E. which has been overlooked by both Skinner and Junius. This is wyld worme. I se the summe, & the se, and the sonde after,

And wher that byrdes & beastes makest they redden;

Wyld wormes in woodes, & wonderful fowles

Wyth feked fethers, and of fell colours.

P. Louthians, Fol. 58 a.

If the epithet wyld were not reckoned sufficient to determine the sense, it would be confirmed by the circumstance of their being mentioned as inhabitants of woodes. But the writer afterwards alludes to the noxious quality of these wormes:

—Wild wormes in woodes by winters yow grench,

And maketh hem wellyche weke & milkly for death:

And after thou sendest hem somer, that is hit somerynge leve.

Fol. 73 a.

The idea is, that the cold of winter, and want of food have such an effect even on serpents as nearly to change their nature.

Although worme be here used in this sense, as well as in Isl., in connexion with a word expressive of quality, it may be observed that Moes-G. wurrm simply signifies a serpent. Atgaf zwis wulduyn trudes wifaro wurme, I have given you power to tread upon serpents, Luke x. 8. Su.-G. and Dan. ormn has the same signification. A.-S. wyrmen sometimes occurs in this sense. At other times it has an epithet conjoined, as fah wyrmen, the variegated worm, wyrmen-thrownwend, the convolvent worm.

It appears that the term in some parts of S. still retains this sense.

"Above the south entrance of the ancient parish church of Linton, in Roxburghshire, is a rude piece of sculpture, representing a knight, with a falcon on his arm, encountering with his lance, in full career, a sort of monster, which the common people call a worm, or snake." Minstrelsy Border, ii. N. p. 98, 99. V. also p. 101.

ATTIR, s. Proud flesh, or purulent matter about a sore, Aberd.; evidently the same with Attir, used by Gawin Douglas, q. v.

ATTIVILTS, s. Arable ground lying one year lea, Shetl.

The latter part of this word seems originally the same with Avil and Away, q. v., used to denote the second crop after lea. But the origin seems very doubtful.

ATTOUR, prep. V. Atour.

ATWA, adv. In two, Clydes.

ATWEEL, AT WELL, adv. Truly, assuredly, S. corr. from I wast weel; i.e. I went well.

I mind it well enough, and well I may,

At well I danc'd wi' you on your birth day

Ross's Helden, p. 21.

"Atweel I wauld faill tell him." Antiq. iii. 214.

It is sometimes abbreviated to Twel.

ATWEEN, prep. Between, S. V. ATWEESH.

ATWEESH, prep. 1. Betwixt.

—As far as I ween,

They'll nae be angry they are left alane.

Atweesh themselves they best can ease their pain;

Lovers have ay some clatter o' their ain.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 33.

Mr. Tooke observes that E. betwixt "is the imperative be, and the Gothic [i.e. Moes-G.] twos, or two." Divers. Purley, i. p. 405.

Twoes is the accus. of two, twae.

But the terminations of the A.-S. synonmys, betweo, betwecs, betweo, betwey, have no relation to twegen, two, in its state of declension. Wythter views Germ. mitzchen, between, as formed from zeid, two, by the intervention of sehe, a particle used in derivation. Thus, he says, from kuten, to cover, kutache, vehiculum, is formed, &c. V. Proleg. sect. 6. This idea might seem to have some collateral support from Franc. fuise, entreochin, Belg. twachen, between.

2. Denoting the possession of any quality, or relation to any particular state, in a middling way; Aberd. Atween is used in the same sense: Atween the twa; id. as, "How are..."
ye the day?" "Only atween the twa," i.e. only so so in respect of health, S. These are often conjoined; as, Atteesion and atteseen, so so, Aberd.

AU, interj. 1. Used like ha E. as expressive of surprise, S. Dan. au, oh; expressive of pain.

2. As augmenting the force of an affirmation or negation; as, Au aye, O yes; Au na, O no; Aberd. In the counties towards the south, O or on is used.

AVA', adv. 1. Of all; as denoting arrangement or place, in connexion with first or last, S.

His craft, the Blacksmiths, first auva.
Led the procession, twa and twa.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 22.

2. At all.

She neither kept spinning nor carding,
Nor breeding nor baking auva'.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 145.

Corr. from of all.

AVAIL, AVALE, s. 1. Worth, value.

"That all pecuniary pains of offenders sal be taken up in gold and silver at the auval of the money quhen the actes were made," &c. Acts Ja. VI. c. 76.


AVAIL, s. Abasement, humiliation.

The labour lost, and ill service;
The lang auval en humil wyse,
And theyll rewards againe,
For to consider is ane pane.

Dunbar, Midland Poems, p. 115.

This term is used to denote the humiliation necessary in serving, and in expecting favours at court. Fr. aval-er, avall-er, to fall down, to be brought low; aval, down; perhaps from Lat. ab alto. Ital. avaleré, to serve, seems nearly to express the idea contained in the passage.

AVAILLOUR, s. Value.

"Baxteris, Brousteris, &c. sal retain na mair within thair awin housis, to the use and sustentation of their families, than the auvalloer of iii. d. for all the rest sou'ld be commoun to all personis that lykis to buy." Balfour's Pract. p. 63.

Fr. valeur. V. VALOUR.

AVAL, s. The same with Avil, Dumfr. V. AVIL.

To AUALE, v. n. To descend.

There was na streth of valleynant men to wale,
Nor large finds on yet that mycht auale.

Doug. Virgil, 150. 44. V. AVAIL.

O. E. id. "I auale as the water dothe when it goeth downe waries or ebbeth. [Fr.] Jaule. The water aualeth space.—It is aualeying water, let vs departe." Palgr. B. iii. F. 155, a.

AVALOUR, s. Avail.

"That the saidis preceptis be—of als grete strentche, auvalour, and effecte, as thi ware directe to Jhone abbot of Paslay, now keper of the privay sole." Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

To AUALK, v. n. To watch.

"He declaris planelie, that the cure of the univers al kirk appertennis to him, and that he is put as in the vatche, to aual over the hail kirk." Nicol Burne, F. 80, a.

A-S. auvale-an, vigilare.

To AVANCE, v. a. To advance; Fr. avancer.


AVANCEMENT, s. Advancement, Fr.

"—He—is dalie burdymnit & chargit with the auvancement of greit sowmes of monie to his hienes," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 78.

AVAND, part. pr. Owing; v being used for w, and Vice versa.

"Safere as sal be fundin avand of the saids sostrie,

AUANT, AUANT, s. Boast, vaunt.

Agyt men of the cecte Aurunca
Wyd grete auant forsoith than hard i sa,
Of this centre Schir Dollarans ybore,
Throw out the se socht fer and furthemore.

Doug. Virgil, 212. 30.

Skinner mentions a conjecture, which has considerable probability; that this word has had its origin from Fr. avant, before; as denoting the conduct of a man who prefers his own works to those of another. It would seem, indeed, that there had been an old Fr. verb of this form, as Chaucer writes auvant for boast. Gower does the same.

Whereof to make myn auvant
It is to reason accordant.


He there also speaks of

The rycæ called auvance,
i.e. boasting, in like manner designed auvany.

AVANTAGE, s. A certain right according to the old laws of France. V. EVANTAGE.

AVANTCURRIERS, s. pl. Forerunners of an army, perhaps what are now called picquet guards.

"The auvantcurriers of the English host were come in sight, whilst the Scots were some at supper, and others gone to rest." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 20.

Fr. avant-courre; from avant, before, and courir, to run.

AUCHAN, ACHAN, s. A species of pear, S.

"The Auchan sometimes receives the epithet of grey or red; it is an excellent pear, said to be of Scottish origin," Neilis's Hortic. Edin. Encycl. No. 113.

Achas, Reid's Scots Gard'ner. V. LONGEVILLE.

Whether this derivation has been borrowed from the name of a place cannot now be determined.

AUCHINDORAS, s. A large thorn-tree, at the end of a house; Fife.
AUCHLET, s. A measure of meal, Wigtons., Aberd.

"Old Creachie himself has often bought oatmeal at Auchen or Auch, a measure which usually contained two pounds more than the present stone does." Caled. Mercury, 1 Nov. 1819.

From aucht, eight, and lot, A.-S. het, sors; like S. firlot, fylot, from fyr fourth, and lot. At two pecks to the stone, the auchtlet, making allowance for the difference of weight in different counties, is merely half of the fyrlot, or the aucht lot or portion of a boll.

AUCHLIT, s. Two stones weight, or a peck measure, being half of the Kirkcudbright bushel; Galloway.

To AUCHT, v. a. 1. To own, to be the owner of, Aberd. V. Aigh, and Aight.
2. To owe, to be indebted to; used in a literal sense.

"The cattell and gudis that cumis to the fair and merkat of the burgh of Edinburgh, aucht na custume to the Schirf of Edinburgh; but the Provest as Schirf of the burgh of Edinburgh aucht and soold have the custume of all the said cattell and gudis cumand to the merkat." A. 1457, Balfour's Pract. p. 84.

Here the verb is evidently used in two different senses. In the first of these, it most frequently occurs as a participle, auchtand.

AUCHT, AUCHT, pret. of Aw. 1. Possessed.

The barneage of Scotland at the last Assembly thame, and fundyfast To chae a Kyng thare land to steve, That of annecy cumyn were Of Kyngis, that aucht that reawit, And must hath rych sye kbye to be!

It is used in this sense by R. Brunne, p. 192.

In his sexind yer Steven that the Iond awht, Mald scho died here, his soule to God btauht.

In Su.-G. there are three synon. verbs, corresponding to our awe, aigh, and aucht. These are ac, aagkh-a, and ait-a, which not only signifies possibill, but debere. Han bar som atta; Its so g berebat ut debabat; Loccon. Lex. Jur. Su.-G.

2. Owed, was indebted.

— For law or than for thretes,
Of fors he said pay at he aucht.

It also occurs in this sense, R. Brunne, p. 247.

Th duttes that man them awht, ther stede & ther wonyng, Were taxd & btauht to the esche of the kyng.

AUCHT, v. imp. Ought, should.

Aucht thou yit than lef this welfare and joy, And in sic perell selk throw the sey to Troye!

This is originally the pret. of Aw, q. v. It is sometimes used in a different form.

Weill auchtis the to glore and magnife, Palace of Honour, Pret. st. 10.

i.e. It becomes thee well.

Auchtis used in a similar sense.

Wele auchtis elariss exs vs to store
Til his currage, al honour til ensew,
Quhen we consider quhat wounchere thereoof grow.

It seems to be from A.-S. ahten, the third p. plur. pret. of A.-S. Ag-an.

AUCHT, s. Possession, property.

And I thar statistik and were lawis thaym taucht,
Assigand ilke ypropr houses and aucht.

Dong. Virgil, 72. 4.

Here the word strictly denotes that property which is defined by law, as exclusively one’s own; corresponding to, Jura domoseque dabam. Virg. Lib. 3. v. 158.

An evil wyfe is the worst aucht,
That oun man can haif;
For he meyerv sit in sauncet,
Onlesse he be his skailf.

Beneatyn Poems, p. 176. st. 6.

This phrase, the worst aucht, contains an obvious reference, in the way of contraposition, to that well known in our old laws, the best aucht, as denoting the most valuable thing of one kind that any man possessed.

The term is still commonly used, nearly in the same manner. I haif na a beeree in aw my aucht, S. I have no money in my possession.

A.-S. acht, id. Moos-G. aego, aith, peculiar ac propria possessio; both from their respective verbs, ag-as and aig-an.

BAD AUCHT, a bad property, applied to an obstinate ill-conditioned child, S.

BONNY AUCHT, a phrase applied to a person contemptuously, S. B.

Ay auntie, gin ye kent the bonny aucht!
'Tis true, she had of warld's gear a fraught;
But what was that to peace and sought at hame,
And whilk is worse, to kirk and market shame!

Roes. Melenore, p. 35.

AUCHT, part. pa. Owed.

"Aenent the fee aucht to the said Patrik, that the ressavour pay him as mekle as is awing him." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1472, p. 16.

AUCHT, adj. Eight; S.

And that for pretext
Rade wyth hym forthwart apon way
Hym til Berwyck til convoy.
Wyth aucht hunyfre spirit and neg.

Wytontown, v. 4. 57.

Auchte, id. O. E.

The date was a thousand & fourscore & acht.
R. Brunne, p. 84.


To this word we must, in all probability, refer a passage in one of Dunbar's poems, left by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood. It is impossible, indeed, to understand it, as it appears in the poem.

Kirkmen so haile ar and gude,
That on their conscience rowne and rude
May turn aucht opin and ane wane;
Qablik to consider is ane pane.

Midland Poems, p. 118.

The first line is evidently the language of irony. Aucht cannot be meant in the sense of any thing, E. aught; for it is not used in this sense by our old writers. Opin can as little signify open; for then the passage would be without meaning. It must certainly be viewed as an error of some transcriber for ownen. Making this supposition, the sense is obvious. The conscience of a churchman, in that age of darkness, was so round, or perhaps rowne, large, and so rude, of such hard materials, that eight oxen, with a train, might turn on it. A carriage, called a wain, drawn by six or eight oxen, is still much in use in the Northern parts of S. 
AUCHTAND, Auchten, adj. The eighth.
The prolong of the auchtande buke
In 40 this chapter now the luke.
Wynton, viii. Rubr.

Unto Enei genis the aucchen buke
Bath fellowship and armours, quha list theuke.

Dong. Virgil, 12. 43.

This does not correspond to the ordinal numbers used in Moca-G. and A.-S., aktude and cæstetha. But Mr. Macpherson refers to Isl. actunde, id. Su.-G. atting is the eighth part of any thing.

AUCHTIGEN, Auchten, s. The eighth part of a barrel, or the half firkin; a term formerly used Aberd.

From aucti eighth, and ken or kin, the Teut. termination generally used in the names of vessels, as kindeken, &c.

AUCTARY, s. Increase, augmentation.

"David Mackaw—mortified 1290 merks, for maintenance of 2 bursars; beside the like sum, an large auctary to the library." Crawford's Univ. Edin. p. 137.

Lat. auctari-um, advantage, overplus.

AUCTENTY, adj. Authentic.

"Our said souerane lord—gifs commanded to the said maistre James Fouls—to geft the auctenty copy of the saide domes of forfallour." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 361.

AUDIE, s. "A careless or stupid fellow;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This, although merely a provincial term, seems of great antiquity; and is most probably allied to Isl. aud, Su.-G. od, ood, Teut. ood, facilis; q. a man of an easy disposition, one who may be turned any way. Kilian renders ood, vacuous, inanis, vanus. The Isl. term is frequently used in a composite form; as auctfud-true, credulus, easy to trust or believe; auctfudin-true, facilis deceitu; auctefudur, easily known, &c. It is radically the same with A.-S. æcth, açth, easy, S. æth.

To AVE, v. n.

"And our souerane lord will cause his advocatis to be present the said day to ave to his interest in the said matter." Act. Dem. Cono. A. 1492, p. 243.

Perhaps alluded to Fr. advoyer, an overseer, an advocate; or rather to L. B. avoie-are, actionem intendere, movere; Carmenier.

AVENAND, adj. Elegant in person and manners.

Thyn Schir Gauane the gay, grete of deuge,
And Schir Lancelet de Lake, withoutin lesing,
And avenand Schir Ewin thai ordsant; that thre
To the schore chiftane chagr for the kyng.

Gaulc and Col. ii. 3.

— He we yohnge, and avenand,
And til all lordis rych plesand.

Wynton, vi. 13. 161.

Fr. avovent, avenant, handsome; also, courteous.

AVENTURE, s. V. Aunter. 1. Chance, accident. In all aventouris and cais, in every case that may happen.

"It is thecht expedient that oure—souirane lord,—
said annex to his crone, for the honorabill support of his estate rule, in all aventouris and cais, baith in

weir and paice, sic landis and lordschips as ar now presentlie in his handis that ar nocht ammex of befor,"


2. "Aventure,—a mischance causing the death of a man; as where a person is suddenly killed by any accident." Spottiswoode's MS. Dict.

IN AVENTURE. adv. Lest, perchance.

"The medicinariis inhibit thi dispolessir to be schawin to the Kyng; in aventure he tak sic malancoly thaithrow, that it mycht haisty him to his deith." Bellend. Cron. B. 11. c. 4. Ne forstanan, Both. Fr. à l'aventure, d'aventure, perchance.

AVER, Avir, Aiver, s. 1. A horse used for labour, a cart-horse, S.

"This man wy not obey my charge, quhill he be ridden with ane mollet brudyl. Nochtneles, I sall gar lay ane draw lik an avir in one cart." Bellend. Cron. xii. c. 6.

2. An old horse, one that is worn out with labour, S. This, although now the common signification, is evidently improper; as appears from the epithet auld being frequently conjoined.

Supposi I war ane ald yaid aver;
Schott furth our cleuchis to squish the clevr,—
I wald at Youl be honsit and stald.

"In Dunsbr, Mainland Poems, p. 112.

Yet ait a ragged cowte's been known
To mak a noble aiver:
So, ye may doucely fill a throne,
For a' their clish-ma-claver.

Burns, iii. 96.


L. B. offeri, offeri, jumenta vel cavalli colonici; equi agriculturae idonei: unde forte quaevis bona offeri dicta sunt; quae vox traducta ad negotia, Gallis affaires. Averis, averis, equi, bovis, jumenta, oves, ceteraque animalia, quae agriculturae inserviunt. Du Cange. Hence, as would seem, O. K. aveur was used to denote riches.

The maister of ther pediaile, that kirkes bruk and bren,—
In suilk fectonis galdre grete aver.

R. Brunea, p. 212.

V. ARAGE.

3. This name is given, in Sutherland, to a gelled goat.

"Horses, of the best kind, draw from L.4 to L.6 Sterling,—goats with kid, 5s.; yell goats, from 3s. to 4s.; averis, i.e. gelled he-goats, from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6d."

P. Kilikman, Statist. Acc. iii. 408.

AVERIL, s.

Thou scowry hippit, ugly averil,
With hurland bernes ay howkand thon thy hide.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 57. st. 13.

Ramsay renders this "senseless fellow," as if it were haveril, from haver, q. v. Had Dunbar heard his language explained in this manner, he would undoubtedly have returned the gloss to the critic with full interest.

From the rest of the description, it is evident that this is a diminutive from aver, a beast for labour.

The first epithet, conjoined with averil, refers to a horse whose hinder quarters are become lank from hard work.
AVERENE.

"With powar to—vyptak the tollis, customeis, pryngilt, averene entrulismer, gladgine silver," &c. Acts Ch. I. Ed. 1814, V. 627.

Equivalent, perhaps, to "money payable for the entry of oats" into the harbour of Cronarty; from aver, oats. For entrulismer seems to be immediately connected with averene.

AVERIE, s. Live stock, as including horses, cattle, &c.

"Calculation—of what money and victuals will yearly furnish and sustain their Majesties house and averie." A. 1565, Keith's Hist. p. 321.

Here it may immediately refer to the expense of the stables. V. Ave, sense 2, etymon.

AVERILE, AYVRYLE, s. April.

In the moneth of Averyle syne Nest efir the battayle of Duplyn, Fra Schyr Andrew of Murrawe was tane, And all his menyshe mane had gane, Set he wes takyn a-pon cas. Yholdyn to na man yit he was, Quhill he wes broucht in-till presand To the Kynge Edward of Ingland. Wighton, viii. 27. 3.

AVÉRIN, AVEREN, AIVERIN, s. Cloudberry, or knoutberry, S. rubus chamaemorus, Linn.; eaten as a desert in the North of S.

She wiu to foot, and wawering makes to gung, And spie a spot of averen ere lang. Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

"Hence let them bend their course to Lochnachat,—picking up here and there a plant of the rubus chamaemorus, (the averen or Highland oldthrac), and if its fruit be ripe, they will find it very refreshing." P. Cunia, Porths. Statist. Acc. ix. 227.

Its Gael. name is also written Oirak. Averin, perhaps from Germ. aver, wild, and en, which may ancently have signified a berry in general, as in Su.-G. it now denotes that of the juniper.

AVERTIT, part. pa. Overturned.

"His honis to be sa avertit, that of it sall remane na memorie." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 334. Diriut, Lat. Fr. evert-it, Lat. evert-er, to overthrow.

AUFAULD, adj. Honest. V. Afald.

AUGHIMUTY, AUCHIMUTY, (gutt.) adj. Mean, paltry; as, an aughimuty body, Loth.

This may be a vestige of the A.-S. word, which might be left in Lothian, vac-mod, "ponsillanimis, faint-hearted, cowardlie;" Somner. from vac, vacat, or vace, debils, languidius, and mod, mens: Belg. veecnoedig.

AUGHT, s. Of aught, of consequence, of importance, Ayrs.

"The rest of the year was merely a quiet succession of small incidents, though they were all severally, no doubt, of aught somewhere." Ann. of the Par. p. 200.

AUGHTAND, part. pr. Owing.

"That the debts aughtand be our armie—or properdie aughtand be officiers and soldioris," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 347.

AVIL, s. The second crop after lea or grass; Galloway. V. Awat.

AVILLOUS, adj. Contemptible, debased.

In avillosa Italiae,
To compt how ye convers,
I ug for villanie,
Your vycsa to rehers.

Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 147.

Fr. avili, is, in contemptium adductus, Dict. Trev. From avilit, vilesoere.

AUISE, s. Advice.


So thay quhilikis are desyrit peace and rest,
And for the common wele thocht it was best,
To mak end of the bargane on this wyse,
Ar alterit haly so in ane vthir auyse.

Ibid. 413. 38.

The king at this auys sent messengers thar.

Chaucer, arts, id. Fr. avis, counsel, advice.

AVYSE, AWISE, s. Manner, fashion.

Apoune his stryngis playth he mony a spring;
Layes and rymes apoune the best auyse,
And enecumre his maner and his gyse.
Was for to sing, blasoun, and discraine
Men and stedles, knichtheides, were, and stricte.


"He commandit be general proclamationis al fensabil men to be redly in thayt best auyse to resist their enemys." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 8. a.

From A.-S. wist, wise, Alem. wisus, wiusa, Belg. wisse, mode, manner; α a being prefixed, which is common in A.-S.

To AVISE, v. n. To deliberate.

"Gawine Archibishop of Glasgow—appoint thaim therto, unto the tyme that ane provincial counsell might be had—to auise and conclie theraupon." A. 1542, Keith's Hist. p. 57.

Fr. avis-er, to consider, to advise of.

AUISMENT, s. Advice, counsel.


Fr. auisement, L. B. auisament-am, id.

AUISION, s. Vision.

"To the Goddes of vildernes, as is vist.
Quhilk Hamadriaide hait, I wourschip maid,—
Beselking this auisum worth happy,
And the orakil.prosperte sulit signifi.

Dougl. Virgil, 68. 19.

Chaucer, id.

AWKWART, AUKWART, prep. Athatw, across.

As he glaid by, awkwart he couthe hym ta,
The and areon in sondyr gart he ga.

Wallace, ill. 175. MS.

Ane eithre awkwart a large straik tak thar,
Abown the kne, the bayne in sondyr schar.

Ibid. i. 109. MS.

Wallis was glad, and hynt it sone in hande,
And with the sture awkwart he him gawe
Wadyr the hat, his erige in sondyr dawe.

Ibid. i. 492. MS.

AULD, s. Age.

"Maironir, ane eulf toung, specially of ane eulf giffin counsellour, fals prechour or techar, may kendi
de the harts of men and wemen to heresie and vthir synnis, and thairin to remaine fra the tyme of their youthede, to the tyme of their auld, as mekil eulf may
A.-S. aeld, seneucts, Moes.-G. ailds, actas. V. EILD.
AULD, adj. Old. V. AULD.
AULD-AUNTIE, s. The aunt of one's father or mother, Clydes.
AULD-UNCLE, s. The uncle of one's father or mother, Ibid.
Although Uncle and Aunt are not of A.-S. origin, these words are formed after the idiom of that language. V. AULD-FATHER. Teut. ont-oun corresponds with Auld-uncle, oom being the same with S. Eixe, Eam.
AULD-FARRAN, adj. Sagacious, S.
These people, right auld-farran, will be hath To thwart a nation, whoa with ease can draw Up ilka since they have, and drown them a'.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 55.
For there's ay something sae auld-farran,
Sae eld, sae unmeasur'd, and daria,
In ilka sample we have seen yet.
That little better here has been yet.
Ibid. ii. 361.
"Ye're o'er auld-farran to be fley'd for bogles." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 84.
As applied to children, it denotes that they have sagacity and discretion beyond their years.
A. Bor. ont-farrand, id. Aedfarrand, grave and sober, Gl. Yorks. Ray seems to view farrand as ex-
pressive of a particular humour, rendering A. Bor. Fighting-farrand, "in a fighting humour." Because farrand mon denoted a traveller, Lord Hailes renders auldd farrand literally, an old traveller, but figuratively, a person "sharp or versatil"; Annals, ii. 282. It has also been explained, "beseeoming, becoming, behaving?" from Sw. fara, used in the sense of agere; "Fara illis. To behave ill," But it corresponds better with Fara, experiri. Hence ved orthum farin, eloquent, bene in locundo peritus; lag-faren, skilled in law, juris peritus; forfarenhet, experience; Irc. Ial. aad farin, facundia praestans, O1. Trygguaus, S. c. 89. Belg. aeresures, having experience, skifal; Germ. foran, erfahren, experiri. All these words exhibit only a secondary sense of far-a, far-en, Irc, profiscui. This secondary idea, of experience, attached to the v. primarily signifying to go, is very natural; as it is generally supposed, that those who have travelled far, if they have enriched themselves in no other respect, have at least brought home with them a con-
siderable stock of experience.
AULD-FATHER, s. Grandfather; a term used by some in the West of S.
A.-S. cold-fader, Teut. ont-vader, id.; avn, Killan.
-Dan. olvobader, a great grandfather. V. EILD-FADER.
AULD LANGSYNE, a very expressive phrase, referring to days that are long past, S. V. under SYNE.
AULD-MOU'D, adj. Sagacious in discourse; simply implying the idea of craft; S. Bor.
She looks ill to ce',
And o'er auld-mould, I reed, is for us a'.
Ross's Helene$, p. 89.
Auld and new, month. Several proper names, of a similar formation denoting mental qualities, occur in Willelmar; as Druidman, verum os, Pridekmut, pacifinum os, Helimund, strenuum os. Junii Obs. ad Willer. p. 5. ap. Wachter.
AULD SOOCH. V. under SOUCH, s.
AULD THIEF, one of the designations given to the devil.
"Their faces were by this time flushed with shame as well as fear, that they should be thus confounded by the auld thief, as they styled him." Perils of Men, iii. 38.
AULD THREEP, a superstition. Dumfr. V. Threpe, s.
AULD-WARLD, adj. Antique, antiquated, S.
They tell me, Geordie, he had sic a gift,
That scarce a starnie blinkit frae the lift,
But he wad's some auld warld name for't find,
As gart him keep it freshly in his mind.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 8.
AULD YEAR.
"To 'wanke the auld year into the new,' is a popu-
lar and expressive phrase for watching until twelve
o'clock announces the new year, when people are ready at their neighbours' houses with het-joints, and buttered cakes, eagerly waiting to be first-foot, as it is termed, and to regale the family yet in bed. Much care is taken that the persons who enter he what are called some folk, for on the admission of the first-foot de-
pends the prosperity or trouble of the year." Cromek's Nithsdale Song, p. 46.
AULIN. Scout-aulin, Dirty Aulin, the Arctic Gull. Orkn. Loth.
"An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mutc through fear, when it catches their ex-
crement ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769. p. 78. He speaks of the passage at Queensferry.
V. Scoitaulin, & Skaitbird.
AULNAGER, s. Apparently, a legal measurer of cloth.
"—Conferemus ade gift—to the saulis provest—of Edinburgh of making of thame overscears of all warkis and visitouris, seircehairs, aulnagers, and sealleris [sealers] of all cloath, stemmimg, stuffes and stokkings maid in the said burgh." Actsda, VI. 1621, Ed. 1814.
p. 660. From Fr. aulnage, measuring with an ell; aulne, L. B. aln-a, an ell.
AULTRAGES, Aulterage, s. pl. The emoluments arising from the offerings made at an altar, or from the rents appointed for the support of it.
"That—Annuities, Aultrages, Obits and other duties pertaining to priests, be employed to the same
use, and to the upholding of schools in the places where they lie." Spotwood, p. 109. See also p. 206.
L. B. alterragium, alteragium, obedient altarias; Du Cange.
AUMERIL, s. 1. One who has little understanding, or method in his conduct, Selkirk's.
2. Often applied to a mongrel dog; perhaps from having no steady power of instinct, ibid.

AUMERS, s. pI. Embers. V. AMERIS.

AUMOUS, AUMIS, s. An alms, S. V. AUMOUS.

AUNCIETIE, s. 1. Antiquity; time past long ago.
—"No place thereof salbe withal'din, fortise or garnishe, saifing the castellia and fortesse that of all aunctie—he bese accustomed to be fortise and gardit." Bananyme's Journal, p. 352.

2. Priority in respect of age.

Anciendie, p. 357, which points out the origin, Fr. auncienete, id.

AUMRIE, AUMRIE, s. 1. A large press or cupboard where food, and utensils for housekeeping, are laid up, S.

"Observing—the great east-country aunerie dragged out of its nook—the laird again stared mightily, and was heard to ejaculate, 'Heigh, sir!'" Heart Mid-Loth. i. 232.

This is generally viewed as peculiar to our country. Dr. John supposes that it is corr. from Almury. It seems more immediately allied to Fr. aunroire, expl. by Cotgr. "A cupboard; amrie; alms-tub." Skinner views the Fr. term as synon. with armoire; tracing it to Lat. armarium. But aunroire appears to claim more affinity with aunmuerie, the place in monasteries where alms were deposited.

In O. E. ambury denoted "the place where the arms, plate, vessels, and every thing belonging to housekeeping, were kept." Jacob conjectures that "the Ambury at Westminster is so called, because formerly set apart for that use." But this seems to have been merely a more lax use of the term. The same writer therefore properly enough corrects himself; adding; "Or rather the Aumonery, from the Latin Elemenagement; an house belonging to an abbey, in which the charities were laid up for the poor." Although it occurs as almuri in Cdt. and C.B., and amid in Ir., this must be ascribed to the introduction of the term from the Lat. by early Christian teachers.

O. Fr. aumonnerie, office clausural d'une abbaye; dont le titulaire doit avoir soin de faire les aumônies aux pauvres; Roquefort.

2. Muckle aunerie, a figurative expression applied to a big, stupid, or senseless person; Mearn. The idea seems borrowed from an empty press. V. ALMRIE.

To AUNTER, AWNTYR, v. a. To hazard, to put into the power of accident.

At the last their trais is thaid, That till the mekill moss thaim laid, That was swa hidous for to wait, That wanyth thaim tharto durst name; Bot till thair ost agayne ar gane, Barbour, xix. 761. 38.

Aunter, Pink. ed. This verb frequently occurs in O. E. It is used by Chaucer and Gower.

Though every grace aboute hym starte, He wol not onces stert his fote, So that by reason he mote, That wol not aunter for to wynde. Conf. Am. Fol. 64. b. col. 2.

Here it is used in a neut. sense.
But it also occurs as an active verb.
If I aunter, I put a thynge in daunger or aduenture, [Fr.] je aduenture. It is not best to aunter it. Palogr. B. iii. f. 155, 156.

Fr. Aventur-er, risquer, mettre au hazard; Dict. Trev. V. ANTER, v.

AUNTER, s. Adventure.
Thus to forest they fore, Thes sterne Knights on store. In the tyne of Arthore
This avent berde.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. ii. 20.
He sende the queye ys doghter word, wuche is autres were.
i.e. what were his adventures. Rob. Glouc. p. 25.
A. Bor. aumetrins, if so be; perhaps from an, if, and auntrins, corr. from aunters, which, according to Ray, is also used in the sense of, peradventure. In the same sense, in aunter is used by Gower.

Myn hert is enzymyous with all;
And ever I am adrade of gyle
In aunter if with any wyne
They myght her innocentie enchauntae.
Conf. Am. F. 90. a. c. 1.

Aunterous, adventruous. Cii. Sibb. Fr. adventure, abbreviated to auntere. Palsgrave gives E. aunter as corresponding to Fr. aventure, B. iii. f. 18.

AUNTERENS, adv. Perchance, peradventure; Berwick.
"Aunter, peradventure, or in case; North." Grose.

To AVOYD of, v. a. To remove from.
"To avoyd thame of our palace with their guard and assistars, the king promised to keep us that night in sure guard, and that but compulsion he should cause us in Parliament approve all their conspiracies." Lett. Q. Mary, Keith's Hist. P. 339.

Fr. veild-er to void, to evacuate.

To AVOKE, v. a. To call away, to keep off.
"All were admitted to every consultation thence; yet the absence from the weightiest consultations of prime noblemen and barons, and all ministers but two, was not much remarked, nor their presence sought, if their negligence, or ado's, or misconit, did awoke them." Bailie's Lett. i. 183.

Lat. avoco, id.

AVOW, AVOWE, s. 1. Vow.

—With wourdys augural, Effir thair spaying ceremonis duiual, Vno the fudis amone furth steppis he, And of the stremys cyp an clad wi. The wattr liftis up into his handis; Ful gretunille the goddis, quhare he standis, Besekand til attend til his praiser, The heuninis chargis with felo awowys iere. Dougl. Virgil, 274, 19.

Chaucer, id. Doug. also uses the verb in the same form.
Fr. avouer now signifies to confess; although most probably it formerly denoted vowIng.

2. Discovery, declaration; in mod. language, avowal.

At kirk and market when we meet, We'll dare make mae avowes,
To AVOW, v. a. To devote by a vow.

"Tullus—avowit xii preistis, quhilis war namit Salis, to be perpetually dedicate to Mars." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 49.

AVOUTERIE, ADVOUTERIE, s. Adultery, Gl. Sibb.

I have not observed this word in any of our S. works. But it is used by O. E. writers.

"Of the herte gen out yvel thoughtis, man-sleynis, avouteries," -Wicif, Matt. xv.

O. Fr. avoutrie, id.

AUREATE, AWRATED, adj. Golden.

L.B. auared-us.

Amidda ane rank tre lurks a goldin beuch, With aureate leuis, and flexibull twistis teuch.

Doug. Virgil, 167. 42.

AUSKERRY, s. A scoop, Shetl.

Oes-kar is the Sw. word by which Serenius renders E. scoop: "Hanstrum, a bucket, scoop, or pump." Isl. aus-s, also austr, auster, haustrum, vel situla. Dan. oes, id. also oesker: "a wooden bowl, a scoop;" Wolf. The origin is Su.-G. oes-a, also hos-a, haurire, Isl. aus-a, Dan. oes-ar, to draw. Both G. Andr. and Ihre remark the affinity of the Goth. to the Lat. v. in the pret. hause. The same connection appears between the s. haustum and auster. Kar, whence the last part of aus kerrie, in Su.-G. signifies vas. Thus the literal sense of auuerrie is "a drawing vessel."

AUSTERN, ASTERINE, ASTREN, adj. 1. Having an austere look; as, "Whow! but he's an austern-looking fallow," Roxb. V. Awestrene.

2. Having a frightful or ghastly appearance.

Asten is often applied to the look of a dying person, Selkirkis.

AUSTIE, adj. "Austie, harsh." The Wolf this saw, and carpard came him till With gurimd teeth, and angir auste luik, Said to the Lamb, Then ctyve wrecht thing. How durst than be so bald to fyle this bruke, Qnair I suld drink, with thy feath slavering! Henryson, Beaumonthe Poems, p. 116.

Lord Hailes and others have viewed this as a corr. of austere. A.-S. ostie in knotty, from oet, Teut. oest, a knot, properly in wood. If we had any evidence that ostie had been used metaphorically, as we use knotty, or knotted, applied to the brow, to express a sullen or severe look, we might suppose this the origin. But as austere has been corr. in different ways, this may be only one variety. V. Awestrene.


A grousome dreich at the bener en' Set on a bink o' stone, And a dwele shew fra his austral e'en Gae light to the dismal wane.


AUTENTYFE, adj. Authentic.

I real necht this story autentyfe, I did it leit at me full auld wyfe.

Colkirkie Sirr, v. 626.

*AUTHOR, s. 1. Ancestor, predecessor; frequently used in this sense in our old Acts.

"The fourtie schilling of Risppottage—haldin be the said James Maxwell or his authoris," B. B. Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 444.


I have not observed that it is used in this sense in E.

2. One who legally transfers property to another; a forensic term, S.

"He, who thus transmits a feudal right in his lifetime, is called the diaponer, or author." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. t. 8, sec. 1.

3. An informer, Aberd.; synon. with Lat. auctor, a reporter or teller.

AUWis-BORE, s. The circular vacuity left in a pannel or piece of wood, in consequence of a knot coming out of it, S. B.

According to vulgar tradition, this orifice has been made by the fairies.

It has, however, been suggested to me by a literary friend, that, as an orifice of this kind is, in the province of Moray, denominated an elf-bore, the term auwis-bore may have been originally the same. This is highly probable. As oeself or oles a is the genitive of A.-S. aelf or alff, auwis-bore may have originally been elfes or elfes-bor, and gradually softened down into the modern pronunciation, from el being sounded as a long, and f or v as be. V. Elf-Bore.

AUX-BIT, s. A nick, in the form of the letter V, cut out of the hinder part of a sheep's ear, Ayrs. Buck-bit, synon. Clydes.

It has been supposed, that this may be q. axe-bit. But I would prefer Moes-G. auhis an ox, as perhaps the term was transferred from the herd to the flock; or auis the ear, and Isl. bit, morrus, bit-a mordere, also secure, to cut.

To AW, AWE, v. a. To owe.

I mak yow wyss, I awe to mak na hand, Als fre I am in this region to ryng, Lord eff my nyn swine, as cruir was prince or king. Wallace, viii. 28. MS.

i.e. I am under no obligation.

"That name—take yonne thame to be collectoris to the Sege of Rome, of an his ear nor greter taxatioon of Bischoprikis, Abbaeis, Pryoroeis, Proneastris, na thether beneficia, that ause taxatioon, but as the vse and custome of auld taxatioon hes bene of bofor, as is contenit in the Provincialis buik, or the auld taxatioon of Bagmont." Acts Ja. III. 1471. c. 54, edit. 1566.

"The second command is of the lufe, quhilik a we till our nychour." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551. Fol. 38. a.

Isl. ahe, atte, debeo, debuit; A.-S. ag, ahte, Su.-G. a.

The word appears in its earliest form in Moes-G. aih, habeo, (imperf. aht-a), which seems to have been used only in the primary sense of possession. V. Aigh, Accuir.
Aw sometimes occurs as the third pers. sing. of the r.; signifying, owed, ought.

This man went down, and sodanly he saw,
As to hys sycht, dede hald him swappyt snell;
Syn said to tham, He has payyt at he arc.

Wallace, ii. 220. MS. Also, v. 331.

Douglas uses it in the same sense. Virg. 361. 21. Here the present is improperly used for the past. It is also irregularly used for the second pers. sing.

Thow arc this Dog [of] quhilk the terme is gone.

Henryson, Banntyne Poems, p. 110.

To Aucht, Awcht, Aught, v. a. To owe.

Madem, he said, and verit war seyn
That ye me luftyt, I awcht yon luff agayn.  

Wallace, viii. 1104. MS.  

The gud wyf said, Have ye na dreid,
Ye sell pay at ye awcht.

Pebis to the Play, st. 11.

i.e. that which ye owe.

"We remember quhat ayt ye we have maid to our
comoun-welth, and how the dewtie we awcht to
the sam compellis us to cry out."  Knox's Hist. p. 164.

"He told them roundly, that they were owghtis us
the redemption of their liberties, estates, religion,
and laws."  Baillie's Lett. i. 232.  

This v. is evidently from the pret. of Aw.

AW, used for All; S.

And he hes now tane, last of aw,
The gentill Stobo and Quhiten Schaw,
Of quhene all wlictis hes plite.

Deth of the Makkaris, Banntyne Poems, p. 17.

It is, Gude gentill Stobo, &c.  Edin. edit. 1598.

He writhis and enforceis to withdraw
The schaft in brokin, and the hele wyth aw.


i.e. withal.

AWA, adv. 1. Away. The general pron. in S., used by Doug., as would appear, metri causa.

— The ilk sorrow, the samyn swerd baith tua,
And the self houre mycht hale tane awa.

Doug. Virgil, 124. 4.

This metaph. use of the word, in relation to death, is very common among the vulgar; S.

It is used by Dunbar without regard to the rhyme.

Go clois the burde; and tak awa the chyre.

Maitland Poems, p. 173.

2. In a swoon, S.

"My dochter was lang awa', but whan she cam again, she tauld us, that sae sune as I enterit the vowt, a' the kye stoppit chowin' their cud, an' g'ed a dowl and eersome crane."  Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 593.

3. Used in speaking of a deceased relation, S.

There is a peculiar and lovely delicacy in this national idiom. When one cannot avoid a reference to the departed, instead of mentioning the name, or specifying the particular tie, or it were meant to prevent any unnecessary excitement of feeling either in the speaker or in the hearer, or if naming the person were a kind of profanation of the hallowed silence of the tomb, or if the most distant allusion were more than enough,—it is usual to speak of them that's awa'; the plural being most commonly used, as if the beloved object were removed to a still more respectful distance, than by a more familiar use of the singular.

AWA' t' the HEAD, deranged, beside one's self, Roxb.; synon. By himself or herself.

AWAY. This word seems to have been occasionally used as a verb.

— Men on ilk sid gadryt he;
I krow it m. that mychit be;
And send tham for to stop the way,  
Waltar the ged behowyt away.

Barbour, x. 16. MS.

i.e. by which the goods must pass.

Qutar the ged King behoyt to gay.

Edin. Pink.

The same expression occurs, Barbour, xi. 361. MS.

And in a plane feld, be the way,
Waltar the ged behoyt away;
The Inglis men, gift that thay walt;
Throw the park to the castell hald;
He gert men mowy pottis ma;
Off a fute briel round; and all thay
War dep wp till a manys kye;
Sah thyk, that thay mycht liknit be.
Till a wax cayme, that bels maits.

In edit. Pink., it is to gay; in edit. 1620, have woy.

V. also v. 285.—xiv. 108.

A-S. away, away, may be viewed as the imperat. of away-an, to take away, or away-an, to depart. I suspect, however, that the verb has been formed from the noun; as the original composition evidently is a privative, and weg, way. Now, the noun weg being the root, it is most natural to suppose that the primary compound was the noun with the prep. prefixed.

AWAY-DRAWING, s. The act of drawing off, or turning aside; applied to a stream of water.


AWAYMENTIS, s. pl.

This dawe, and the Awaymentis Consawyd full in thare intentis,  
Owt of the Kyrk this Kyng gert pan  
All, bot that, that sworne than was  
Till that Assayse; and that gert he
Straly and welle kepyld be.

Wyntoun, viii. 5. 113.

"Unless this be corr. for awaymentis, (consultations)
But there is no necessity for supposing a corruption. The idea of preparations or preliminaries corresponds fully better than that of consultations. For the Assise had not entered on their deliberations. They had been only selected and sworn. Thus the original will be 0. Fr. away-er, to put in train, to settle preliminaries. Vieux mot. Mettre en bon rote, en bon chevon.  
Dict. Trev.

AWAY-PUTTING, s. The complete removal of any thing, of that especially which is offensive or noxious.

— "Diners actis & constitutiones, hes bene maid  

AWAY-TAKER, s. The person who removes, or carries away.

— "Gif thy gudis caryt can no be apprehended,
The away takar and hauar thair of furth of the realm
—sall pay als mekill as the valoure of thy guidis—to our souerane Lady." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

AWAY-TAKEN, part. pa. Carried off.

"Imprimis, ther was robbed & away taken violently be the fornamed personas—the number of nyntie four labouring oxen," &c. Acts Ch. II. 1661, vii. 183.

AWAY-TAKING, s. Removal, or the act of carrying off.

"Gif ane—takis aneuther man's purse, and the away-taking—be prowin,—the avail, quantitative, and nombre of the money beany therein, aicht and sould be referrit to the sith of the awner thereof." A. 1554, Balfour's Pract. p. 362.


AWAIL, AWAIL, s. Advantage, superiority.

Our mekill it is to proffer thaim battail
Upon a playne feild, but we haffit sum awail.
Wallace, vii. 1136.

To AWAIL, AWAILLE, v. n. To avail.

We find both in one passage.

— Till swylik theselesys he yeid,
As the course asks off yowtheld;
And waprichill into rybshaldill;
And that noy many tymse awail.

Wallace, viii. 1136.

To AWAILL, AWAILLYE, v. n. To allow.

This is very lose morality. But Barbour wished to make some apology for Douglas, whom he here characters.

To AWAIL, AWAL YE, v. o. 1. To let fall.

And anon as the day wes cher,
That that with in the castell wer
Had armyth thaim, and maist thaim bonn,
And some their brig awaly feu, down,
And isich in till get pleu.

Barbour, i. 337. 339. MS.

i.e. let fall their drawbridge.

2. To descend; used in a neut. sense.

The sweit wapour thus fra the ground resource;
The humyll breth doum fra the hewn awail,
In every meide, bathe friyth, forest and daill.

Wallace, viii. 1136. MS.

That saw thare faiu innumard,
Owte-cure a bra downe eccendat,
That that warp in battailis twa:

The Percy had the maist of thae.

Wytonows, ix. 8. 141.

"Seems," according to Mr. Macpherson, "riding or galloping down the hill, as if tumbling. Fr. avaler to go, or fall, 'down. Belg. vall-en, to fall, rush.' But the meaning is merely, descending, as in the last extract; from Fr. avaler, which not only signifies to let fall, but to descend. Aveler, v. act. Abaisser.—Les bateaux aval-ent quand ils descendent suivant le cours du la riviere. Dict. Trel.'Teut. af-vall-en, decideret.

3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill, Roxb., Clydes. Gl. Sibb.

I am at a loss, however, whether we should suppose, that the term has come to us through the medium of the Fr. It is more probable, that the French have themselves received it from the Franks; as it is common to the Goth. languages. Teut. af-vall-en, decidere; af-val, casus. Sw. afal, affal, lapsus, whence affals-
drop, death occasioned by the fall of anything on a person.

AWALD, AWALT, part. adj. In a supine state, lying on the back. S. Awalt sheep, one that has fallen down, so as not to be able to recover itself. It especially denotes one that lies on its back, Roxb.

Synon. with this is A. Bor. overwelt, "a sheep which gets laid on his back in a hollow," Grose; from over over, and velt, q. v.

To DIE AWALD, to die in a supine state, Ibid.

"Sheep are most apt to die awald, when it grows warm after a shower,—till they are shorn. They lie down, roll on their backs, to relieve the itching there, and if the ground happen to be level or hollow,—they are often unable to get up, and soon sickness, swell, and die." Essays, Highl. Soc. iii. 447.

To FA’ AWALT, to fall over without the power of getting up again; originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person who is intoxicated, S. A.

Hence also the phrase, to roll awald.

AWALD, AWALD, s. A term applied to a field lying the second year without being ploughed; lea of the second year, that has not been sowed with artificial grasses, Loth.

"There are four breaks of the outfield in tillage. The first out of ley.—The second what they call Awald, where the produce will not exceed two bolls or two bolls and a half an acre," Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 214.


AWALD, adj. Belonging to the second crop after lea, S.

AWALL AITS, the second crop of oats after grass, Mearns. V. AWAT.

AWALD-CRAP, s. The second crop after lea, Ayrs. Awall, Clydes. Avil, Galloway, Awat, more commonly Award, Angus. V. AWARD CRAP.


AWALD-LAND, s. Ground under a second crop, Banffs.

"This is very proper that awal-land be ploughed the second time before the departure of winter frost." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 38.

AWALD, adj. An awal sheep, one that has fallen backward, Loth. V. AWAIL, v.

AWALT SHEEP, one that has fallen backward, or downhill, and cannot recover itself; Gl. Sibb. V. AWAIL.

To AWANCE, v. a. To advance.

Bot gud service he did him with pleasure,
As in that place was worthi to awance.

Wallace, i. 306. MS.

Fr. avancer.
To AWANT, v. a. To boast.  
Qunct nodis aevnt you of your wikkites,  
Xc that delytis aallie in velanos dede?  
Dowg. Virgil, Proli. 96. 35.

AWARD-CRAP, s. Expl. "a crop of corn after several others in succession," Berw.  
This, though differently written, is unquestionably the same with Awaet. But a singular etymon, is founded on the variety which the orthography exhibits.  
"Such successive crops of white corn are very emphatically termed, in the provincial dialect, award or awkward crops." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 204.

AWART, adv. A sheep is said to lie awart, when it has fallen on its back in such a situation that it cannot rise again; Roxb. Awaet synon. q. v.

A-WASTLE, prep. To the westward of; apparently used figuratively, as signifying removed to a great distance, Estr. For.  
"The tread of horses was again heard. 'The world be a-wastle!' cried old Pate; 'what's that now? I think fowk will be eaten up wi' fowk,' &c. Perils of Men, i. 59.

AWAT, s. Ground ploughed after the first crop from lea. The crop produced is called the Awaet-crop; Ang.  
One might suppose that this were from A.-S. aefd, pastus, Isl. af-st, depastus (Vercel.) q. what had been pasture land, were it not that this is not the first crop after grass. Shall we, therefore, rather refer it to Su.-G. awat, also afat, deficiens, as being inferior to the first crop, instead of awat, awil used in Galloway, aewall, Clydes. This, for the same reason, may be traced to Tent. af-st diminutus. According to the latter etymon, both awet and awil are red. the same with Awaet, explained above."

AWAWARD, s. Vanguard.  
His men he gert thaim wele array.  
The awaward had the Eric Thomas;  
And the rearward Schyr Edhazardis was.  
Barbow, xiv. 59. MS.

AWBYRCHOWNE, AWBERCHEOUNE, s. Hauberageon.  
Willame of Spens perclt a blasowone  
And thow the faul of Awbyrchowne  
And the Actowm throw the thryd ply  
And the arow in the body,  
Qhull of that dynt thare deyd he lay.  
Bwyndown, viii. 33. 22.

"The hauberageon," says Grosse, "was a cost composed either of plate or chain mail without sleeves."  
"The hauberck was a complete covering of mail from head to foot. It consisted of a hood joined to a jacket with sleeves, breeches, stockings and shoes of double chain mail, to which were added gauntlets of the same construction. Some of these haubers opened before like a modern coat, others were closed like a shirt."  
Ant. Armour, Mil. Hist. ii. 245, 246.

Haubergeons in S. seem to have been generally of chain mail. Hence the Prov. mentioned by Skene;  
"Many maillyes makes ane hauberjoun."  
Dr. Johnson defines haubergeon, "armour to cover the neck and breast." Now, this definition, although it does not apply to the hauberageon as used in later times, seems fairly to exhibit the original design of this armour. For hauberck, whence haubergeon is undoubtedly Franc. hauberge, Isl. halaborg, Touts, halsbergh, a little changed. This is rendered by Their, collar chalybeum, q. a steel collar; comp. of halos the neck, and berg-a to defend. Hence L. B. halabege, Fr. hambert, a coat of mail; haubergeon, a small coat of mail. Kilian gives ringh-kræmke as synom., q. a ring for the throat.

The same, in the same manner, denominated greaves bainbeyrds, defences for the legs; (bain, crus.) Isl. nefbiorg is that part of the helmet which protects the nose. Perhaps it should be nefbior, and fingerbogor is a covering for the fingers, made of metal, used by snipers. V. There, vo. Berga.

In L. B. this was sometimes denominated hambergellus and habbergellus.  
"This habbergell," says Beckwith, "was a coat composed of several folds of coarse linen, or hempen cloth; in the midst of some of which was placed a sort of net-work, of small ringlets of iron; about a quarter of an inch diameter, interwoven very artificially together: and in others, of thin iron square plates, about an inch from side to side, with a hole in the midst of each, the edges laid one over another, quilted through the cloth with small packthread, and bedded in paper covered with wool. Parts of two such haubergeons are now in the Editor's possession, either of which would be sufficient to defend the body of a man from the stroke or point of a sword or lance, if not from a musket-ball, and yet so pliable as to admit the person wearing them to use all his limbs, and move his joints without the least interruption." Blount's Anc. Ten. p. 92, 93.

Beckwith adds; "That kind of armour—made of links, unith together in chain-work, was called by the ancients 'hamates vestis.'" Ibid.

AWBLASTER, s. 1. A cross-bowman.  
This evidently the meaning of the term awblasters, left by Mr. Pink. for explanation.  
The gud Stewart off Scotland then  
Send for his frends, and his men,  
Qhull he bad with him but archeris,  
And but burdowis, auerblasters,  
V hundre men, wycht and worthi,  
That bar armys of awenarye.  
Barbow, xvii. 233. MS.

Aublastere and Arblade are used in the same sense, O. E.  
R. com ouer nere, the castelle to asple,  
That sauh an awblasters, a quarrelle letc he file,  
& smote him in the schank.—R. Browne, p. 205.

So gret poore of thiale land & of France he nome  
Myd hym in to Engeland of knyghtes & of smygers,  
Sperman aucte & bowmen, & al so aristastes,  
That them thoghe in Engeland so muche folke were nase.  

In another MS. it is abbstastes.

2. A crossbow.  
The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid,  
With artalles, that felowene was to bid,  
With avblaster, gayeys, & stanyes fast,  
And hand gunyys rycht broadly out thai cast.  
Wallace, vii. 594. MS.

Fr. arbelaster, L. B. areubalista, arbaliste, a cross-bowman. When the term is applied to the bow itself, it is improperly. For the word ought to be aublastre, from Fr. arbaliste. Bullet mentions as Celtic words, albrus, a warlike engine for throwing stones; and altbraser, altbrystalver, the person who wrought this engine. But they are most probably corr. from the Lat.
AW-BUND, Aw-bun, part. adj. Not at liberty to act as one would wish; restricted by some superior; Roxb.

I hesitate whether we should view this as formed from the s. Awe-band, or as compounded of Awe, and band, vincit, E. bound.

AWCY, s.

That is lu'f paramour, listis and delites, That has me light, and last logh in a lake.
At the welth of the world, that awey wites, With the wilds wernnis that warche me wrake.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal, l. 17.

Perhaps pain, torment, A.-S. acce, acce, dolor; q. That suffering, (of which you have ocular demonstration,) lays the blame on worldly wealth.

AWEWEBAND, Awband, s.

1. A band for tying black cattle to the stake; consisting of a rope on one side, and a piece of wood of the shape of a hame-blade, or half of a horse's collar, on the other. It is used to keep in order the more unruly animals, or to prevent them from throwing their heads from one side of the stake to the other; Loth. Lanarks. To Aw-band, v. a. To bind in this manner. Lanarks.

2. A check, a restraint.

"Yit quhen he was biging this castel with maist diligence, the thens tuk sic feir, dredisand that the said castel shuld be an aweband againis thame, that thi conspirit againis him." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 13.

3. Used in a moral sense, to denote what inspires respect and reverence, what curbs and checks, or prevents a man from doing things in which he might otherwise indulge himself, S.

"The dignified looks of this lady proved such an aweband on the giddy young men, that they never once opened their mouths." This place not marked.

The first sense ought certainly to be viewed as the primary one; and would seem to point to Dan. aeg, a yoke, as the origin, q. "the band by which the yoke is fastened."

Perhaps it merits observation, that Isl. haband signifies a band of leather used for confining the sinews of the hams; Vinculum nervos poplicita adstringens; from Há, pollis, cutis, corium; Haldorson.

This is given by Bailey and Johnson, as if it were an E. word, composed of awe and band. The former renders it "a check upon;" the latter "a check."

But no example of its use is given; nor is it mentioned by Howlet, Phillips, Skinner, or Cotgrave.

AWDEE.

Tristram in soras lay,
For thi wald Ysoud awede.
Sir Tristrem, p. 181.

I am under a necessity of differing from my friend the very ingenious editor, who views this as signifying sword, and seems to think that it is allied to S. weed, a species of sickness to which women in childbed are most subject. It certainly signifies, to be in a state approving to insanity; A.-S. awed-an, aweed-an, insanire.

AWEEL, a. v. adv. Well, S.

"Aweel, if your honour thinks I am safe—the story was just this." Guy Marnering, ii. 340.

To AWEENT, v. a. To cool or refresh by exposing to the air.

That fand the king syttand allane,
That oof hye bassynet has bane,
Thill aweent him, for he wes hathe. Barbour, vi. 305, Ms.

In edit. 1629, p. 112, it is rendered,
To take the aine, for he was heat.
It occurs also B. xii. 143. A.-S. awendel, ventilare; from wind, ventna.

AWERTY, Awerty, adj. Cautions, experienced.

With hym wes Philip the Mowbray,
And Ingram the Undefall perfay,
That was both wyss and awerty,
And full of gret chewalry. Barbour, ii. 213, Ms.

The King Robert, that was
Wiss in his deel and awerty,
Saw his men as rycht doughtely
The peth apon their fauld ta. Barbour, xviii. 439, Ms.

In Pink. edit. it is awery, which mars the sense. It is used by R. Brunne, p. 390.

The respone were reely, that Philip did tham here,
A knyght full awery gat tham this assuere.
Fr. averti, warned, advertised.

AWFALL, adj. Honest, upright. V. Aflald.

AWFULL, Awfu', adj. 1. Implying the idea of what is very great, or excessive; used always in a bad sense, S.

The awfull charie is of ane othir strind,
Though he be borne to viliest servitude,
Thair may na gentirce sink into his mind,

2. An awfu' day, a severe reproof, Peebles.


This is the same with the classical term Alquhare.

AWIN, AWYN, AWNE, adj. Own, proper, S. aune, Gl. Yorks. id.

This is the common pron. of the south of S., in other parts, ain.

And mony ma, that lang had beyn outhrawin,
Wallace thaim put rychtwisly to thair awin.
Wallace, vii. 942, Ms.

The gud thai tuk, as it had beyn thair awyn.
Wallace, ix. 1192.

It is often used, strictly in the sense of proper, with the article prefixed.

"The honour, authority and dignitie of his saudis three Estaites sall stand, and continew in the awin integrite, according to the ancient, and loavible custom by-gane, without any alteration or diminution." Acts Ja. vi. Parl. S. c. 130. Murray.

And our ain lads, although I say't myself,
But guided them right cankardly and smell.
Ross's Hemonis, p. 60.

Moes-G. aigin, ainh; according to Jun., Gothis et proprius; item, peculiaris et propria possessio;
A. & S. 'agen, Germ. eigehn, Belg. eyghen, Su.-G. egen, id. all from their respective verbs which denote right or property.

Ben Jonson puts this term in the mouth of one of the inhabitants of Sherwood Forest.

This house! these grounds! this stock is all mine avene. Sad Shepherd.


AWISE, s. Manner, fashion. V. AVYSE.

AWISE, AWYSEE, adj. Prudent, considerate, cautiously.

— Als thas said
A lord that sa sate wes, and deboner,
Sa curtals, and off sa fayr offer,
Sa blith, and als sa well boundland,
And in bataill sa styth to stand,
Swa wyes, and rycht swa awris,
That thay had greit cas blyth to be.

Barbour, viii. 335. MS.

Nixt xairip Mearethus, war and awyeside,
Ynto the heid has halit vp on hele
Balth arrow and ene, etland at the mark.

Doug. Virgil, 144. 41.

Fr. aris: prudent, cantus, consideratus; Dict. Trev.

The editors observe, that this word is formed from the Goth. vis-an, A.-S. wis-an, with ad (rather o) prefixed. Hence,

AWISELY, adv. Prudently, circumspectly.

Quhen this wes said thay saw command
That fayris ridar, ner at the hand,
Arayt rycht awisely.

Willfull to do chawerly. Barbour, ii. 344. MS.

AUMON, Hewmon, s. A helmet, Gl. Sibb.

AWISS, s. "Tua barrell of awisse, ane Spruis stane of heimpest." Also awes, Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. Pot-ashes?

AWITTINS, Used in conjunction with the pron. me, him, her, &c. as denoting what is without the privacy of the person referred to, Dumfr.

Synon. with S. B. onwittins, id.; on being softened into a, as in away, from A.-S. on wate; unless we suppose a to be borrowed from the Goth. of the middle age, like A.-S. awita demens, alag iniquitas. V. Ihre, letter A.

We may either view the pron. as in the dative, q. to me, &c.; or the conjunct phrase as equivalent to the ablative absolute.

AWKIR, s. To ding to awkir, to dash to pieces, to break to atoms, Aberd.; perhaps from E. ochre.

AWM, s. Alum, S.

To Awm, v. a. To dress [skins] with alum, S. "Awnit leather," white leather, S.

AWMOUS, s. Alms, S.

"I'll aye come to you for my awmous as usual,—and whiles I wad be faim o' a pickle sneeshin." Antiquary, i. 296. V. ALMUS.

AWMOUS-DISH, s. The wooden dish in which mendicants receive their alms, when given in meat, S. Burns.

AWMOUS, s. A cap, or cowl; a covering for the head.

This seems to be the reading, in MS., of the word printed awmons, Houlate, i. 17.

Upon the sand yit I saw, as thesehurare tane,
With grene awmons on hehe, Sir Gaweane the Drakke.

The poet alludes to the beautiful green feathers on the heads of some species of ducks, and perhaps to some badge of office anciently worn by the treasurer of Scotland. L. B. almucia, O. Fr. aumusse, from Germ. mutze, id. S. mutch, q. v. If it should be read awmons, it may refer to a helmet. V. AUMON.

AWNAR, s. A proprietor, an owner.

For all the sウンdo awmarias
Said, Sellis how the fullis fulls!

AWNER, s. An owner.

"All thay that fyndis onyt tynt geir, gold, sylner, or ony other thynge, and knaiss or may know with diligent spering quhie aye the same tynt geir, and wyl nocht restore it, & gyf it agane to the trew awner, thay ar theffis & braikis this command." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 60, b.

AWNIE, adj. Beardied, S.

Let husky wheat the hanghs adorn,
And aits set up their awnie horn—
Burns, iii. 13. V. next word.

AWNS, s. pl. Beards of corn.

Dr. Johnson gives the word awes a place; but it seems to be rather a provincial term. It was viewed as such by Ray. Bar awes, the beards of barley; Ang. Peritha.

Moes-G. akana, chaff, Su.-G. agn, Gr. αγκα, ayen, id. Alem. agena not only signifies chaff, but is rendered festuces, a shoot or stalk. Wachter views aegg, a sharp point, as the root of the Northern terms.

For empty huk, for awes an' heird,
Ye, like the goats, may be rewer'd;
The only thing wi' you there's hek o'
Is hush o' strae for makin muck o'.

Lime and Martie, A. Scott's Poems, p. 140.

"Aews, the beards of wheat or barley." Ray's Collect. p. 5.

This word, I find, is also used in the singular.

"Bear is all they have, and wondrement it is to me that they ever see an awn of it." The Pirate, ii. 28.

AWNED, AWNIT, part. adj. Furnished with beards; applied to grain, S.

"—Grey awned oats—were most in use in the memory of old people." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 198. V. FLAYER.

AWNY, adj. Beardied, S.

In shaggy wave, the awny grain
Had witten'd owre the hill an' plain.

Picken's Poems, 1785, p. 144.

AWONT, part. adj. Accustomed to.


A.-S. awun-tan, susse cere.

His makith joye and comfort that he quitts
Of theire unsecreat warldis appetit,
And so aworth he takith his pensane,
And of his vertem mait he suffisance.

King's Quair, i. 6.

Perhaps allied to A.-S. awedyth-ian, glorifrice. If so, it may signify that he gloried in his sufferings.

AWOVIT, pret. Avowed.

"They no sooner awovit and vtertie their disobedience to his maistrie, but that withal also professing deadly feud and hatreit to his said trustie counsellour, his death was one of the chief battus of their craft and malice." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 292.

AWOUNDERIT, part. pa. Surprised, struck with wonder.

The chlare huntaries and his keparis than,
Clappand thare liffus and thars handis ilk man,
Sarn awoundễnit gan the sternes behald.

For houndis quest it semyt the liff ryfe wald.

Doug. Virgil, 136. 16.

To AWOW, v. n. To vow.

"The king awowit, that he shold nevir be relaxit out of the castle of Edinburgh, if he might keep him in it." Placottie's Cron. p. 195.

"Made a singular vow," Ed. 1728.

AWOW, interj. Equivalent to alas, S. B.; also to Eichow.

But to do as I did, alas, and awow,
To luke up a rock at the cheek of the low,
Says that I had but little wit in my pow.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Too.

Perhaps q. ab awow. V. Wow and Wow.

AWP, Whaup, s. Curlew; a bird, S. Gl. Sibb. V. Quhailt.


AWRO.

Maiden margrete,
Went the dragoun fro;
Sche seize a wel fouler thing
Sitten in awro;
He hadde honden on his knees,
And eize on enrech to:
Mist ther neuer lother thing
Open erth go.

Legend St. Margreit, MS.


The language of this poem has more of the E. than S. dialect. But I quote the passage to suggest that most probably it should be a wro, i.e. a corner, as synonym with an hirn, st. 1.

Maiden margrete tho
Loked hir beside;
And seize a lobBel dragoun
Out of an hirn gudis.

Su.-G. wro, angulns.

AWS, Awes of a mill-wheel, s. pl. The buckrets or projections on the rim which receive the shock of the water as it falls, S.

"The water falls upon the awes, or feathers of the tirl, at an inclination of between 40 and 45 degrees." P. Unst, Shetland, Statist. Acc. v. 191.

Can this have any connexion with Su.-G. a, Germ. ach, water? or with Moes-G. ake specie, Mark iv. 28?

AWS, of a Windmill, the sails or shafts on which the wind acts. Aberd.

AWSK, s. Newt, eft. V. Ask.

AWSONE, Awesome, adj. 1. Appalling, awful, causing terror, S.

"A sight of his cross is more awesome than the weight of it." Ruth. Lett. p. 1. op. 293.

"It would have been utterly impossible for Sir Arthur Wardour or his daughter to have found his way along these shelves without the guidance and encouragement of the beggar, who had been there before in high tides, though never, he acknowledged, in so awesome a night as this." antiquary, i. 157, 158.

"Sie ill-scraped tongues as thee Highland earlines —sic awesome language as that I never heard out o' a human thrapp." Rob Roy, iii. 73.

2. Exciting terror, as supposed to possess preternatural power; South of S.

In this sense the term is applied to one Wilkin, who was viewed as a warlock.

"Wilkin's descendants are still known; and the poorer sort of them have often their great predecessor mentioned to them as a term of reproach, whom they themselves allow to have been an awesome body." Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 116.

"During these exclamations the awesome din resounded muckle mair." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 20, 1820, p. 146.

3. Expressive of terror, S.

"To be sure he did die an awesome glance up at the old castle—and there was some spae-wark good on." Guy Mannering, i. 185.

AWSTRENE, adj. Stern, austere.

This austreene geiff awsorit angrily.

For thy crumoping thow salt bath craike and cowre.

Henryson, Bamtayne Poems, p. 132.

This is undoubtedly the same with asterne, Doug. Virgil, corr. either from Lat. austerus, or A.-S. styrn, id.

AWTAYNE, adj. Haughty.

All he mad of Inglish men,
That was dysptywows and awtayne then.

Wintoun, viii. 17. 24.

AWTE, s. 1. The direction in which a stone, a piece of wood, &c. splits; the grain, Aberd.

"Avere, the line in a stone where it naturally may be split by the strokes of the hammer, or where the block in the quarry may be separated from the cliff." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

2. Used, but it is supposed improperly, for a flaw in a stone, ibid.

AWTER, s. Altar.

He mysyd thair gretly but wrer,
That garse m nyrth to the awter.

Burnour, ii. 44. MS.

i.e. Who did not consider the altar as a sanctuary.

Chaucer, id. O. Fr. autier, id. Dict. Trev. Lat. altare.

To AX, v. a. To ask, S. Rudd.

The kyng lette bryng ther ater Hensig at fyr hym sone,
And aske d at erjs & barnes, wot were mid hym to done.

R. Glone, p. 141.
In another MS. it is azzede.
— What thynge the kynges hym azz wolde.

"The twelve that weren with him azzed him to expovne the parable." Wiclif, Mark iv.

Chaucer, id. A.-S. ahs-in, az-inn.

AXIS, ACKSYS, s. pl. Aches, pains.

Bot tho hagen myn azz and torment.
To sewe his part, and folowe I na myeht;
Methought the day was turnt into nycht.

King's Quair, ii. 48.

Sibb, writes it also acksys, rendering it auge; Gl.
"Azzis is still used by the country people in Scotland for the aye myself a beautiful cappacallyng, trembling for." Tytl. N.

Azzes, id. Orkn.

"They are troubled with an auge distemper, which they call the Azzes." Wallace's Orkn. p. 66.

He subjoins, that to an infusion of buckthorn and other herbs, which they use as a cure, they give the name of Azzes Gross.

It had been formerly used in the same sense in F. For Palgrave mentions "agu, azzes," as corresponding to Fr. fiygur; B. iii. F. 17. Elsewhere he uses it as if it had denoted fever in general.

To BAA, v. n. 1. To cry as a calf, Ettr. For.

"I had scarcely ceased bawing as a calf, when I found myself a beautiful capercallyng, winging the winter cloud." Perils of Men, iii. 415.

2. To bleat as a sheep, Ayrs.

"Zachariah Smylie's black ram—they had laid in Mytie's bed, and kept it a bawing with a gude fethering of kail-blades, and a cloute soaked in milk." R. Gilhaize, ii. 218.

BAA, s. The cry of a calf, Ettr. For.

"When I could do nothing farther than give a faeit baa, they thought that the best sport of all." Perils, ut sup. V. BAE.

BAA, s. A rock of a particular description, S.,

"Baa is a rock overflown by the sea, but which may be seen at low water." Edmonton's Cetz. i. 140.

Norw. bos, "a bottom, or bank in the sea, on which the waves break," Hallager.

BAACH, adj. Ungrateful to the taste. V. BAUCH.

BAB, s. 1. A nosegay, or bunch of flowers, S.

There, amang the babs o' gowans,
Wi' my Peggie I sat down.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 27.

I—pu'd her a posie o' gowans,
An' laid them in bale at her feet.

Ibid. p. 138. V. Bos, id.

2. A tassel, or a knot of ribbons, or the loose ends of such a knot, Fife; whence the compound terms, Lug-bab, Wooer-bab, q. v.

3. Applied to a cockade, S.

"They had seen—Cuddie—in ane o' Serjeant Bothwell's laced waistcoats, and a cockit hat with a bab of blue ribbands at it." Tales of my Laird, iii. 228.

To BAB, v. n. 1. To play backward and forward loosely, S. synon. with E. Bob.

2. To dance, Fife.

Hence, Bab at the bowster, or, Bab wi' the bowster, a very old Scottish dance, now almost out of use; formerly the last dance at weddings and merry-makings.

To BAB, v. a. To close, to shut, Ayrs.

The fire was rak'd, the door was barr'd,
Asleep the family,
Except poor Olin, dowy loon,
He coul'd na' bab an c'e.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 100.

To BABBIS, v. a. 1. To scoff, to gibe, Ayrs.

2. To browbeat, ibid.

From the same origin with Bon, a taunt, q. v.

BABY, s. The abbreviation of the name Barbata, S.

BABIE, BAWBIE, s. A copper coin equal to a halfpenny English. S.

"As to hir fals accusatioun of spoilie, we did remit us to the conscience of Mr. Robert Richartson Maister of the Cunye Hous, quha from our handis receaved Gold, Silver, and Metzall, alsewill cunyeit as uncunyeit; so that with us thare did not remaie the valow of a Babie." Knox's Hist. p. 161. Baxter, Lond. Ed. 161.
According to Sir James Balfour, bawbee were introduced in the reign of James VI.; Rudd, Intr. to And. Diplom. p. 148. The value of the bawbee was not uniformly the same. Sir James Balfour says that, at the time referred to, it was "worth three pennies." In the reign of James VI. it was valued at six: and this continued its standard valuation in the succeeding reigns, while it was customary to count by Scottish money. The British halfpenny is still vulgarly called a bawbee.

As this coin bore the bust of James VI. when young, some have imagined that it received its designation, as exhibiting the figure of a baby or child. But this is a mere fancy. For the name, as well the coin, existed before his reign. We must therefore rest satisfied with Mr. Pinkerton's derivation. "The Dillon coin," he says, "worth six pennies Scottish, and called "baine-piece," from the first questionablc shape in which it appeared, being of what the French call "bas-billon," or the worst kind of billon, was now (in the reign of James VI.) struck in copper, and termed, by the Scottish pronunciation, "bawbee." Essay on Medals, ii. 109.

"Ane great quantity—of the tueil penny pecies, baweis, &aul plakis is found now to be decaying and wanting, previe persons frustrating his majesty of his rich and profitable—in the vnlawing, transporting, break downe and fying the of fone maiden of allayt money."

This is the earliest act I have met with in which the term occurs: and it is evident that the term was not originally applied to coins of mere copper, but of silver mixed with copper, "previe persons valued this, by refusing to give it currency.

A curious traditional fancy, in regard to the origin of this term, is still current in Fife.

"When one of the infant kings of Scotland," it is said, "of great expectation, was shewn to the public, for the preservation of order the price of admission was in proportion to the rank of the visitant. The eyes of the superior classes being feasted, their retainers and the mobility were admitted at the rate of six pennies each. Hence," it is added, "this piece of money being the price of seeing the royal Babe, it received the name of Babe, lengthened in pronunciation into Basee."

Bawbee-row, s. A halfpenny-roll, S.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's, as they ca' her, they may bide in her shop-window, w' the sunna and bawbee-rows, till Beltane, or I loose them." St. Ronan, i. 54.

Babie-Pickle, s. The small grain, which lies in the bosom of a larger one, at the top of a stalk of oats. S.

From Babie, a child, an infant, and pickle, or puckle, a grain. V. Pickle. I need scarcely say that this designation, as it is perfectly descriptive, contains a very beautiful allusion.


Bacalawreat, s. The degree of a bachelor in a university.

"And as giving of degrees of Bacalawreat, licentiat, and doctorat, to those that ar worthie and capable of the saids degreis." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 73.

The designation of Master of Arts is said to be substituted for this.

"At any of our Universities, the students, after four years study, take the degree of Bachelor, or as it is commonly termed Master of Arts." Spottiswoode's MS. Hist. Dict. vo. Bachelor.

L. B. baccalariat-us id. from baccalari-us, a bachelor; a term said to have been borrowed by the universities from the military service of those who were too poor to appear as bannerets, or to bring as many vassals into the field as could appear under their own banner, or who, by reason of their youth, could not assume the rank of bannerets. Various etymons have been given. Some derive it from bacca laurea, bachelors being hopeful like a laurel in the berry; others from baccil-us, a rod, because in their progress to this honour they had subjected themselves to the rod. If this was the origin, however, the resemblance was very distant.

Bachelar, s. A bachelor in arts.

"The Bachelars met in the chamber above the schole of Humantie, both the one and the other being then larger." Crawford Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 29.

This name, it is probable, was directly borrowed from the Baccalarii or Baccellari, who constituted one of the four orders into which the theological faculty of Paris was divided, Magistri, Licentiatii, Baccalarii Formati, and Baccalarii Cururos. As the Formati had gone through their theological courses, and might aspire to promotion, the Cururos were theological candidates of the first class, who were admitted to explain the Bible only; the Sentences of Lombard being reserved for divines of a higher degree. V. Du Cange.

Bachille, s. A small spot of arable ground, Fife; synon. with Pendicle, which is now more commonly used.

"1600.—One James Henderson—perished in Levens water, by taking the water on horsebacke, when the sea was in above the ordinare foorde, a hittel beneath John Strachan's bachiille ther." Lamont's Diary, p. 224.

O. Fr. bachi dennes as much ground as twenty oxen could labour in one hour; Roquefort.

To BACHLE, v. a. To distort, to vilify. V. Bachile.


Bachleit, part. pa.

"Item, that their salbe na oppin neeraet walt of any of the saides craftes, or wark perteyning to thame of the crafte, wpoun the hie streites, nor in eremes wpon burdes, nor bacheit nor shawin in hand for to sell,—within this burge bot aleynicie in the merest day." Seill of Cans, Edin'. 2 May, 1483.

The term, as thus used, might seem to denote some particular mode of exposing to sale.

Fr. baccol-er signifies "to lift or heave often up and downe;" Cotgr.

Bachram, s. A bachram o' dirt, an adhesive spot of filth; what has dropped from a cow on a hard spot of ground; Dumfr.

Gael. buachlar, cow-dung. V. Cluishan.

Back, s. An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It resembles a gridle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal. S. Germ. back-en, to bake.
Nearly allied in Yorks. back-stone, "a stone or iron to bake cakes on."

**Backbread, s.** A kneading-trough. Belg. *bak*, id.

**BACK, s.** A large vat used for cooling liquors, Aberd. Ang. This word has the same signification, Warwicks.

"The defenders are brewers in the immediate vicinity of the town of Forfar.—By the former practice, the worts, after being boiled, and run into a tub or *back* in the under floor of the brewery, were pumped up to the highest floor," &c. *Caled. Mercury*, Dec. 14, 1815.

"That they had also at work ten wash- *backs*, each containing from 10,000 to 15,000 gallons. That the *backs* were about 120 inches deep," State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1805. p. 166, 168.


**BACK, Backing, s.** A body of followers or supporters.

"Thereafter Mr. Pym went up, with a number at his back to the higher house; and did accuse Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of high treason; and required his person to be arrested till probation might be heard; so Mr. Pym and his *back* were removed." *Ballie’s Lett.* I. 217.

From A.-S. *bac*, *bac*, Su.-G. *bak*, tergum. V. *BAYARD.*

*A thin back*, a proverbial phrase for a small party.

"The most part had returned home well satisfied; and those that were otherwise minded, would have staid with a *thin back*; but the first thing the suppliants heard, was a proclamation—ordaining the service-book to be practised at Edinburgh," &c. Guthry’s Mem. p. 28.

**BACK, s. A wooden trough for carrying fuel, Roxb.; the same with BACKET, q.v.**

"After narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf *back* and a salting tub,—I opened a crazy half-decayed door, constructed, not of plank, but of wicker," &c. Rob Roy, iii. 13.

To **BACK** (a letter), *v. a.* To write the direction; more generally applied merely to the manual performance. An "ill-*backit* letter;" one with the direction ill written, S.

*BACK, s.* 1. *The back of my hand to you,* I will have nothing to do with you; spoken to one whose conduct or opinions are disagreeable to us, S.

2. The *back* is said to be *up*, or *set up*, as expressive of rage or passion; as,

"His *back* was up in a moment," or, "she *set up her back.*" It is also applied to one who excites another to rage; as, "I think I *set up her back* in a hurry." S.

"Weel, Nelly, since my *back* is up, ye salt tak down the picture, or sketching, or whatever it is,—and shame wi’ it the conceited crew that they are." *St. Ronan*, i. 65.

I need scarcely say that it evidently refers to an

animal, and especially to a cat, that raises its spine, and bristles up the hair, in token of defiance, or when about to attack its adversary.

**BACK, s.** Ludicrously or contemptuously applied to one who has changed his mode of living, especially if for the better; as, "He’s the *back* o’ an auld farmer," i.e. he was once a farmer; Aberd.

**BACK AND FORE, backwards and forwards, S.**

**BACK AT THE WA'.** One’s *back* is said to be *at the wa’,* when one is in an unfortunate state, in whatever respect, as,

1. When one’s temporal affairs are in a state of derangement; as including the idea of the neglect with which one is treated by the generality of those who appeared as friends during prosperity, S.

2. Denoting a state of exile, submitted to from circumstances of danger; or of exclusion from the enjoyment of what are viewed as one’s proper rights, S.

O was be 'mang ye, Southrons, ye traitor loons a',
Ye hauld him aye down, whose *back* is at the wa’;
*Lament, L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics*, ii. 34.

O send Lewie Gordon hame,
And the lad I darena name!
Tho’ his *back* be at the wa’,
Here’s to him that’s far awa’.

Lewie Gordon, ibid. ii. 81.

3. Sometimes applied to one who is under the necessity of absconding, in order to avoid the rigour of law, S.

Thus it was said of any one, who had been engaged in the rebellion A. 1745, although remaining in the country, as long as he was in a state of hiding, that his *back* was at the wa’.

It has been supposed, that the phrase may respect one engaged in flight, who is reduced to such extremity that he has no means of self-defence or resistance, but by setting his back to a wall, that he may not be attacked from behind. But the language, as used in S., rather precludes the idea of further resistance, as denoting that he, to whom it is applied, is overpowered by disaster.

**Backband, Bakband, s.** A bond or obligation, in which B. engages that A. shall receive no injury at law in consequence of a disposition, or any similar deed, which A. has made in favours of B.; a bond that virtually nullifies a former one, which has been entered into to serve a special purpose, S.

"Mr. Alexander Jhonestoun produce the disposition abone mentionate, q’s was cancellate—and the provost produce the *bakband*, q’s was also cancelled." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 283.

**BACK-BIRN, s.** A load borne on the back; a *backburthen*, S. B.

O dead, come also an' be kind to me,
An' frase this and back-*birn* of sorrow free.

*Ross’s Helmore*, First Ed. p. 18. V. *BIRN.*
BACK-BIT, s. A nick, in the form of the letter V, cut out of the back-part of a sheep’s ear, Clydes. Auebit, id. q. v.

BACK-CAST, s. 1. A relapse into trouble; or something that retards the patient’s recovery, S.

2. A misfortune; something which as it were throws one back from a state of prosperity into adversity, S.

"They’ll get a back-cast o’ his hand yet, that think so muckle o’ the creature, and see little o’ the Creator.” Tales of my Landlord, ii. 201.

BACK-CAST, adj. Retrospective.
When spring buds forth in vernal show’rs,
When summer comes array’d in flow’rs,
Or autumn kind, from Ceres’ horn,
Her grateful bounty pours;
Or bearded winter curl’s his brow—
’Till often kindly think on you;
And on our happy days and nights,
With pleasing back-cast view.
Tannahill’s Poems, p. 96, 97.

BACKCOW, s. The same as backcast, S. Only the latter is formed by means of the v. cast, the other by that of cae, q. v.

BACK-COME, BACK-COMING, s. Return, S.
"The governor caused quarter the town of Aberdeen, and commanded the provost and bailies to see the same done, to the effect knowledge might be had, how the army should be sustained at their back coming.” Spalding. i. 137.

An ill back-come, an unfortunate return, S.; a phrase used when any unlucky accident has happened to a person who has been from home.

To BACK-COME, v. n. To return.
“If it happened Montrose to be overcome in battle before that day, that they were then to be free of their parole in backcoming to him.” Ibid. ii. 222.

BACK-DOOR-TROT, s. The diarrhoea, S. The reason of the designation is obvious; as one affected in this manner has occasion to make many visits to the back-door; Fly-gae-by, synon.

BACKDRAUGHT, s. 1. The act of inspiration with the breath; as, “He was whaslin like a blastit stirk i’ the backdraucht,” Fife.

2. The convulsive inspiration of a child in the whooping-cough, during a fit of the disease, S.

"I bid non dissimulandum, pertussim saeviorum sepe asthma hujus speciem quandam aresceat, quae nostratibus vulgo nuncupatur the Backdrought, quasi tussis, e pulmonibus emissa, rursus revocaretur.” Simon de Remed. p. 263.

BACK-DRAWER, s. An apostate, one who recedes from his former profession or course.

—“The soul hath no pleasure in them that draw back, but shall lead forth such back-drawers, and turners-aside, with the workers of iniquity.” M’Ward’s Contendings, p. 89.

BACK-END O’ HAIRST, the latter part of harvest, S.

BACK-END O’ THE YEAR, the latter part of the year, S. V. FOKE-END.

BACK-END, s. An ellipsis of the preceding phrase, S.
—“The smoked stich which accompanies this,—Dinah says, she hopes is quite equal to that you liked so well when you did us the honour to stop a day or two last back-end.” Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 3.

"The hedges will do—I clipped them wi’ my ain hands last back-end, and at your suggestion, Margaret.” M. Lyndsay, p. 271.

BACK-FA’, s. The side-slice or outlet of a mill-dam, near the breast of the water-wheel, and through which the water runs when the mill is set, or when the water is turned off the wheel; Roxb.

BACK-FEAR, s. An object of terror from behind.
—“He needed not to dread no back fear in Scotland, as he was wont to do,” Pitsoottie, Ed. 1725, p. 105. V. Backchailes.

BACK-FRIEND, s. One who seconds or supports another, an abettor.

“The people of God that’s faithful to the cause, has ay a good back-friend.—A number of buttery-mouth’d knaves said they would take upon them to owne us with friendship.—We were never till beguiled till these buttery-mouth’d knaves got up.—Yet well’s our day for this, we have a good back-friend that will gar our cause stand right again.” Mich. Bruce’s Lectures, &c. p. 60, 61.

The word is used in E., but in a sense directly opposite, for “an enemy in secret,” Johnst.

2. Used metaph. to denote a place of strength behind an army.

“He resolved to take him to a defensive warre, within the spade and the shovel, putting his army within workings, having the supply of such a back-friend as Nuremberg was, to supply him with men, meat and ammunition.” &c. Monro’s Expd, P. ii. p. 140.

BACKFU’, s. As much as can be carried on the back, S.

“Tammy charged me to bring a backfu’ o’ peats wi’ me,” said he, “but I think I’ll no gang near the peat-stack the day.” Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 317.

“Backfu’ as here used, is scarcely a proper term, as the back does not contain, but carry the burden.”

BACKGAIN, BACKGÁEN, part. adj. From the adv. back, and the v. gae, to go.

1. Receding; a backgain tide, the tide in the state of ebbing, S.

2. Declining in health; as, a backgain bairn, a child in a decaying state, S.

3. Declining in worldly circumstances; as, a backgain family, a family that is not thriving in temporal concerns, but, on the contrary, going to decay, S.
From this they tell, as how the rent
Of sic a room was ostention;
The back-ga'en tenant fell ahitn,
And couldna stand.

The Harri Rig, st. 42.

BACKGAIN, s. A decline, a consumption, S.

BACKGANE, part. adj. Ill-grown; "as a back-gane geit, an ill-grown child," S.

BACKGATE, s. 1. An entry to a house, court, or area, from behind, S.

"The town of Aberdeen fearing that this committee should be holden in their town coming back frae Turriff, began to make preparations for their own defence, resolving not to give them entrance if they happened to come; and to that effect began to big up their own back-gates, closes, and ports," &c. Spalding, i. 109.

2. A road or way that leads behind, S.

3. Used in regard to conduct; Ve tak ay back-gates, you never act openly, you still use circuitous or shuffling modes; S.

4. It also signifies a course directly immoral, S.

BACK-HALF, s. The worst half of any thing. To be worn to the back-half, to be nearly worn out, Lanarks.

"A metaphor, supposed to be borrowed from a knife, or other edged tool, that, by long use and being frequently sharpened, is worn nearly to the back.

To BACK-HAP, v. n. To draw back from an agreement, to resile; Aberd.
From back, and hap to turn to the right; unless hap be here used as signifying to hop.

BACK-JAR, s. 1. A sly, ill-natured objection, or opposition, Aberd.

2. An artful evasion, ibid.

BACKIN'-TURF, s. A turf laid on a low cottage-fire at bedtime as a back, for keeping it alive till morning; or one placed against the hud, in putting on a new turf-fire, for supporting the side-turfs; Teviotd.

BACKLINS, adv. Backwards; as, to gae backlines, to go with the face turned opposite to the course one takes; S. A.-S. baecling, Isl. backlenis, Su.-G. baeklaenges, id. V. the termination LING.

BACKLINS, s. Backward, S.

High, high had Phoebus clum the lift,
And reach'd his northern tour,
And backlies frae the hull to shift,
His blazing courser sour.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

BACK-LOOK, s. 1. Retrospective view; used literally, S.

2. A review; denoting the act of the mind, S.

"The back-look, and foresight, and firm perswasion of mind, that, as corrupt elders have been a plague unto this church, so there would be more, constrained me (at the Revolution) with some worthy christians who signed with me, who are honestly gone off the stage, to present to the Prebytery of Linlithgow exceptions against all such; and to protest that none guilty of our national defections should be admitted to that sacred office, without their particular publick acknowledgment of the same before the congregation where they were ordained; which has been a great satisfaction to me ever since." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 93.

"After a serious back-look of all these forty-eight years," &c. Walker's Peden, p. 71.

BACKMAN, BAKMAN, s. A follower in war, sometimes equivalent to E. Henchman, S. A.

Sen hunger now goes up and down,
And as guilt for the jakmen,
The lairsd and ladies rye of the town,
For fear of hungerie bakmen.

Maclain's Poems, ii. 189.

"I hae mysel and my three billies;—but an Charlie come, he's as gude as some three, an' his backman's nac bean-swap neither." Perils of Men, i. 88.

BACK-OWRE, adv. Behind; q. a considerable way back, often in relation to objects more at hand, S.

BACK-RAPE, s. The band which goes over the back of a horse in the plough, to prevent the theets or traces from falling to the ground, Clydes.

BACK-RENT, s. A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant was always three terms in arrear, Berw.

"Entering at Whitunday,—the rent for the first half year of occupancy did not become due till Candlemas twelve month, or twenty months in whole, after entry; and all future payments were due half-yearly thereafter, at the terms of Lammas and Candlemas,—This mode of payment was technically called back-rent, as the rent was always considerably in arrear." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 140.

BACKS, s. pl. The boards that are outermost in a tree when sawed, S. B.

BACK-SEX, s. V. SEY.

BACKSET, s. 1. A check, any thing that prevents growth or vegetation, S.

"Though they should not incline to eat all the weeds, even those they leave, cannot, after such a backset and discouragement, come to seed so late in the season." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 92.

2. Whatevsoever causes a relapse, or throws one back in any course, S.

"It may be well known to you from Scripture, that the people of God have got many backsets one after another; but the Lord has waited for their extremity, which he will make his opportunity." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 555.

In sense it is nearly allied to Text. achterzet, remora, achtersettel-en, postponere, remorari, literally, to put back.

BACKSET, s. A sub-lease, in which the possession is restored to those who were primarily interested in it, or to some of them, on certain conditions.

"The earl of Marischall—got for himself a fifteen years tack from the king of the customs of Aberdeen and Banff;—Marischall—having got this tack, sets the same customs in backset, to some well-affected burgesses of Aberdeen." Spalding, i. 334. Expl. sublease, p. 338.

From back, adv. and set, a lease, or the v. set, to give in lease.

BACKSIDE, s. This term in S. does not merely signify the court or area behind a house, but is extended to a garden, Roxb.

The word as thus used has hurt the delicate feelings of many a fastidious South Briton, and perhaps been viewed as a proof of the indecency of the Scotch. But, risum teneatis, amici; it is a good E. word, expl. by Johnn. "the yard or ground behind a house."

1. Pl. backside is used, in Mearns, as denoting all the ground between a town on the seacoast and the sea.

2. The more private entrances into a town by the back of it, Ayrs.

"It was told that the provost had privately returned from Eglinton Castle by the Gallows-knowes to the backside." R. Gilhaize, ii. 173.

BACKSPANG, s. A trick, or legal quirk, by which one takes the advantage of another, after the latter had supposed every thing in a bargain or settlement to be finally adjusted, from back and spang, to spring.

BACKSPARE, s. Backspare of breeches, the cleft, S. V. SPARE, s.

BACK-SPAULD, s. The hinder part of the shoulder, S.

"I did feel a rheumatize in my backspauld yestreen." The Pirate, i. 178. V. SPAUDL.

To BACKSPEAR, v. a. 1. To inquire into a report or relation, by tracing it as far back as possible.

2. To cross-question, to examine a witness with a retrospective view to his former evidence, S. from back, retro, and speir. V. SPERE.

"Whilk maid me, being then muckle occupied in publiek about the kirk's effaires to be greatly suspected be the king, and bak speirit be all meannes: but it was hard to find whilk was never thought." Melville's Diary, Life of A. Melville, ii. 41, N.

BACKSPEARER, s. A cross-examiniator, S.

Thou' he can swear from side to side, And lye, I think he cannot hide. He has been several times affronted By alre back-spearers, and accounted An empty rogue. — Scotland's Poems, p. 101.

BACKSPRENT, s. 1. The back-bone, S. from back, and sprent, a spring; in allusion to the elastic power of the spine.

"An tou'lt worste a fa' wi' I, too sal kemn what chauncie too hess; for I hae found the backsprents o' the maist part of a' the woers she has." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 272.

2. The designation given to the spring of a reel for winding yarn, which rises as the reel goes round, and gives a check in falling, to direct the person employed in reeling to distinguish the quantity by the regulated knots, S.; q. back-spring, because its elasticity brings it back to its original position.

3. The spring or catch which falls down, and enters the lock of a chest, S.

4. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife, S.

BACKTACK, BACKTAKE, s. A deed by which a wadsetter, instead of himself possessing the lands which he has in wadset, gives a lease of them to the reverser, to continue in force till they are redeemed, on condition of the payment of the interest of the wadset sum as rent, LL.S.

"Where lands are affected with wadsets, compraysings, assignments, or backtakes, that the same may be first computed in the burdens of the delinquents estate." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 294.

This is also called a back-tack duety.

"Whether—liferenters—who has set their liferent lands for ane back tack duety—are—lyable to the outreik of horse according to their proportion of rent." Ibid. p. 295.

BACK-TREAD, s. Retrangement.

"Beginning at the gross popery of the service-book and book of canons, he hath followed the back-tread of our defection, till he hath reformed the very first and smallest novations which entered in this church. This back-tread leadeth yet farther to the prevalcy in England," &c. Manifesto of the Scots army, A. 1640.

BACK-TREES, s. pl. The joists in a cot-house, &c. Roxb.

BACK-WATER, s. The water in, a mill-race, which is gorged up by ice, or by the swelling of the river below, so that it cannot get away from the mill, S. It is called Tail-water, when it is in that state that it can easily get away.

BACKWIDDIE, BACKWOODIE, s. The chain which goes along the crook of a cart-saddle, fastened at the ends to the trams or shafts, S. B.; q. the withy that crosses the back; synon. RIGWIDDIE, q. v.

"Backwoodie, The band over the cart-saddle by which the shafts are supported, made originally of plaited withes [or withies];
now generally it is an iron chain." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

BACKCHALES, s. pl.
—"Manie—gave him comall to pursue his awn ryght, considerring he was alayed [allied] with the king of Scotland, and so bandit him, that he needit not to fear no backchales of thame as he had vint to do," Pitscottie's Cron. p. 251.

This refers to an intended expedition into France by the king of England. Should we view it as an errat. for Back-coale, as intimating that there was no danger of his being called back from France, by an incursion of the Scots, as in former times? In Ed. 1728—"He needed not to dread no back fear in Scotland." P. 105.

BACKE, s. The bat. V. Bak.

BACKET, s. 1. A square wooden trough, rather shallow, used for carrying coals, or ashes, S.; also, Coal-backet, Aiss-backet, S.

2. Used to denote a trough for carrying lime and mortar to masons, Fife, Loth.

"Fient a wink hae I sleepit this hale night, what wi seeking bocchets and mason's and duds, I've had a sair traikit night o't." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 154.

They are denominated lime-troughs a few times before, and mortar troughs, p. 141.

3. A small trough of wood, of an oblong form, with a sloping lid, (resembling the roof of a house), fastened by leathern bands, kept at the side of the fire for preserving salt dry. It is generally called the sault-backet, S.

This seems a dimin. from Tent. back litter, alvens, macra; Belg. bak, a trough. Fr. bocquet, a small and shallow tub.

BACKET-stane, s. A stone at the side of a kitchen-fire, on which the sault-backet rests.

At length it reacht the backet stane,
The rock by chance was thick an' thrang,
But something gart the girdle flag,
What hint the backet stane is hang.

Duff's Poems, p. 123.

BACKINGS, s. pl. Refuse of wool or flax, or what is left after dressing it, S. Sw. bakla tin, to dress flax.

"The waff was chiefly spun by old women, and that only from backings or naile, as they were not able to card the wool," Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen) xix. 207.

In the manufacture of flax, it is properly the tow, that is thrown off by a second hackling, which is denominated backings. This is sometimes made into sall-cloth, after being beaten in a mull and carded. Arthur Young uses this word, apparently as a peculiar one, giving it in Italian, when speaking of the county of Armagh.

"The rough stone, after heckling, will produce 8 lb. flax for coarse linen; and 4 lb. of dressed tow, and some for backens." Tour in Ireland, i. 141.

It seems to be used by the Scotch-Irish.

BAD BREAD. To be in bad bread. 1. To be in necessitous circumstances, in regard to the means of sustenance, S.

2. To be in a state of danger, S.

BADE, pret. of Bide, a. v.

BADE, Baid, s. 1. Delay, tarrying. But bade, without delay, i.e. immediately.

He straik the first but baid in the blasame, Quhill horses and man bath flat the watir donn.

Wallace, v. 267, MS.

With outyn baid. Ibid. vi. 618, MS.

Thus said the Kyng, and illonious but bade Into his words thys wyse anser was made.

Dougl. Virg., 215, 43.

Als some as sacho behold Eneas clothing, And eik the bed bekend, ane quhile weeping, Stude musing in her nayed, and ayne but bade Pel in the bed, and thir last words said.

Ibid. 122, 55. V. Bide.


BADDERLOCK, Badderlocks, s. A species of eatable fucus, S. B. Fucus esculentus, Linn.

"The fisherwomen go to the rocks, at low tide, and gather fucus esculentus, badderlock." P. Nigg, Abery. Statist. Acc. vii. 207.


It is also called Henmore. In autumn this species of sea-weed is eaten both by men and cattle, in the north of S.

BADDOCK, s. The fry of the coalfish, or Gadus carbonarius, Linn. Aberd.

"There are great varieties of gray fish, called seathes, podders [podles] and badders, which appear to be of one species." Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 551.

The term appears to be of Gael, origin. For bodach-rnadad is expl. "a cod-fish," Shaw; i.e. the red bodach. Hence it would seem that bodach is the generic name of all fishes of the Asellus class.

BADDORDS, s. pl. This term seems to signify low raillery, or what is vulgarly called batters, S.

"Ye may be sown't awa' frae sides some lad,
That's fain asleep at wauking of the fauld."

"Tie nue sic thing, and we're but scant of grace,
To tell sic baddords till a bodie's face.

Ross's Hecilmore, p. 57.

I scarcey think it can be viewed as the same with Badword, q. v.

This is a word of no authority. Dr. Beattie, who revised the proof sheets of the second edition of Ross's Hecilmore, makes this remark on it. "The strange word—baddards, as it was originally printed which I never met with before, is a corruption of bad words, and should therefore be spelled baddords."

BADGE, s. A large ill-shaped burden, Selkirs. Hence perhaps A. Bor. "badger, a huckster," Grose; because he carries a pack or load.

Isl. bagge, baggi, onus, sarcina.

To BADGER, v. a. To bent; as, "Badger the loon," a common expression when the herd, or any younger, is reckoned worthy of correction; Fife.

BADGER-REESHILL, s. A severe blow, Fife; borrowed, it is supposed, from the hunting
of the badger; or from the old game of Beatethe-Badger, q. v. V. REISSIL.

Then but he ran wi’ hasty breeshall,
And laid on Hal a badger-dresshill. MS. Poem.

BADGIE, s. Cognisance, armorial bearing.

In a room in the castle of Edinburgh, in which James VI. was born, under the arms is this inscription:

Lord Jesu Chryst that crowlt was with thorne,
Preserve the Birk quhais Badgie heir is borne,
And send his son succession to reign still
Lang in this realm, if that it be thy will.
Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of her proceed
Be to thy glorie, house, and prais. So belee.
19 Junii 1566.

It seems to be the same with Bougie, which G. Douglas uses in translating insigne. V. BAEGIE.

BADLYNG, s. “Low soundrel.” Pink.

A wreth to were a nobill scarlet gonn.
A badling furryng parreliz wele with sable; —
It may wale ryne, bot it accordis nocht.

Pinkerton’s S. P. Repr. ill. 125.

A.-S. Badelling signifies “a delicate fellow, a tenderling, one that lieth much in bed.” Somn. This must therefore be rather referred to Franc. baudeling, casarius, a cottager, from bodd, a cottage.

BAD-MONEY, BALD-MONEY, s. The plant Gentian, Roxb.

BADNYSTIE, s.

Thow barrant wit ourset with fantasys,
— Schaw now thy schenmes, schaw now thy badnystie,
Schaw now thy endite reproue of rethoryis.

Poete of Honour, i. 1.

This word, which Mr. Pink, has left for explanation, is perhaps a coroll. of Fr. badinage, badinere, trifles, silly stuff; from badin a fool, badiner, to trifle. C. B. baudidyn, homme de neant; Bullet. The sense of badinage agrees perfectly well with the rest of the stanza.

BAODOCH, s.


BADRANS, BATHRONS, s. A name for a cat. S.

But Badrons be the back theuther hint.

Henryone, Evergreen, i. 52.

Bathrons for grief of scorched members,
Both fall a fuffling, and meawing,
While monkeyes are the chemnus chewing.

Cowle’s Mock Poem, p. i. p. 56.

To BAE, v. n. To bleat, to cry as a sheep, S. Baa, E.

—The gimmers bleat and baa—
And the lambkins answer mee.

Terry Woo, Herds Coll. ii. 101.

BAE, s. The sound emitted in bleating, a bleat, S. Baa, E.

And quhen the lads saw thee so like a loun,
They bickert thee with mony a baa and bleat.

Evergreen, ii. 28, st. 20.

Harmonious music gladdens every grove,
While bleating lambkins from their parents rove,
And ouer the plain the saxtoun mothers stray,
Calling their tender care with hoarser baa.

Romany’s Poems, i. 203.

According to Bullet, bee, in the language of Biscay, signifies bleating. He views it as a word formed from the sound. Fr. bee, id.

I saw his herd yestreen gawn owre the brae;
Wi’ heartfelt grief I heard their monyful baa.

Pinkerton’s Poems, 1788, p. 21.

BAFF, s. “Shot.” Given as a word used in the North of S. Gl. Antiquary.

To BAFF, v. a. To beat, to strike, V. BEFF, v.

BAFF, BEFF, s. 1. A blow, a stroke, S. B.

The bollin souples, that were sae snell,
His backe they lounderet, mell for mell;
Mell for mell, and baffe for baffe,
Till his hide flew about his lugs like eaff.

Jams’toons Popul. Ballada, ii. 382.

Expl. in Gl. “a heavy stroke.”

Yve’s set and Scotia on her legs.
Lang had she lyn, with biffs and flegs
Bumbaz’d and dizzie.

Dr. Beattie’s Address, Ross’s Helenore, vi.

2. A jog with the elbow, S. B.

Fr. baffe, a stroke; Su.-G. baie-a, Isl. bi-fa, to move or shake, biffen concussion.

BAFFLE, s. A trifle, a thing of no value, Orkn. Sutherl.

“He contents himself with deposing. That the Genealogical Account of the Family of Carrick, in his former deposition, was a baffle of so little importance, that he took no care of it, and supposed it to be lost.”

“But this baffle, as he is pleased to term it, had always been carefully preserved for more than a century and a half,” &c. Appeal, H. of Lords, W. Rich., Esq. of Rapness, &c. v. Thomas Traill, Esq. &c. A. 1806.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. beffe nugu, beff-en, nugsar, nugas effettue. It may, however, be allied to Isl. babai-lir, nuga babalorum, from bab-a to prate, Dan. babel-er; especially as the letters b, f, and s, are frequently interchanged. Thus Germ. bodebel-n id. also assumes the form of pacep-n. V. Ludwig.

2. Used in Angus, to denote what is either nonsensical or incredible; as, “That’s mere baffle.”

In this sense it very nearly resembles the Teut. term as signifying nugsar. For it is viewed as synon. with S. biff.

BAFFLE, s. A portfolio, Mears; synon. Blad.

BAG, pret. v. Built; from Big, bigg, but without authority.

My daddie baig his house weel,
By dint o’ head and dint o’ bed,
By dint o’ arm and dint o’ steel, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 58.

To BAG, v. a. To cram the belly, to distend it by much eating, S.

This is used in a sense nearly allied in E. but as a neuter v. Hence A. Bor. “bagging-time, baiting-time;” Grose.

It deserves observation, that the same term in Teut. which signifies a skin, and hence a bag, denotes the belly.
BAG, s. A quiver.

Then bow and bag free him he keist,
And flew as free as fire
Free that day.

Christ's Kirk, C. i. st. 13.

"The quiver of arrows, which was often made of the skin of a beast." Callander, N. Dan. bag, a sheath, a scabbard.

BAG, s. 1. To give, or give one the bag, to give one the slip; to deceive one whose expectations have been raised as to any thing, either by a total disappointment, or by giving something far below what he expected, Loth.

2. To jilt in love, Lanarks.

Bag, Baggage, s. Terms of disrespect or reprehension, applied to a child, Aberd.

Tent. balgh, puer. Per contemptum dictor; Kilián. E. bagrage denotes a worthless woman.

Bag and Baggage, a hackneyed phrase in S.

It is introduced by Dr. Johns, as signifying "the goods that are to be carried away." But this definition does not fully convey the meaning. It properly denotes "the whole moveable property that any one possesses in the place from which the removal is made, as well as the implements used for containing them, and for conveying them away." Arbuthnot is the only authority quoted for this phrase. But it will be found, I imagine, that Dr. Johns, from his friendship for Arbuthnot, has sometimes, merely on his authority, sanctioned terms and phrases which are properly Scottish.

"Upon the last day of November, general Lealy returned, bag and baggage, from Ireland to Edinburgh." Spalding, ii. 59.

"This army, foot and horse, Highland and Lowlandmen, and Irish regiment, was estimate, bag and baggage, to be about 6000 men." Spalding, ii. 153.

It is not improbable that the phraseology has been borrowed from the military life, from the custom of soldiers carrying their whole stock of goods in their knapsacks. To this origin there might seem to be an allusion in the old song,

Bag and Baggage on her back.

Bagaty, Baggety, s. The female of the lump or sea-owl, a fish, S.

"Lampus alter, quibusdam Piscis Gibbosus dictus. I take it to be the same which our fishers call the Hush-Padle or Bagaty; they say it is the female of the former." Sibb. Fife, p. 266.

"The fish caught here are, cod, whiting, flounder, mackerel, bagovy, sand-eel, crabs, and lobsters." Dysart, Fife, Statist. Acc. xii. 521.

The name of hush seems allied to the Germ. name given it by Schonevelde shellus; which appears to be the same with Tex. hexe, fella, q. sea-cat. By the Greenlanders they are called Nipsets or Catfish. Pennant's Zool. iii. 103, 104.

Bagenin, s. The name given to that indelicate toying which is common between young people of different sexes on the harvest field, Fife.

Probably of Fr. origin; as allied to bagenauder-to trifle, to toy, daily with.

Baggie, s. A large minnow, Clydes., South of S. Sometimes a bag-mennon; apparently from the rotundity of its shape, q. bagged.

Baggie, s. The belly, S. O. Gl. Burns. From its being bagged or crammed with food; or as allied to Teut. balgh, venter.

Baggier, s. A casket.

"A baggier containing xiii rings, viz. one with a tablet saphir, a counterfute diamant, a poynit small diamant, & uther ten of small valew." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265. Fr. baguer, petit coffre où on ferre les bagues et les pierrières. Arcula. Dict. Trev.

Baggit, adj. 1. Having a big belly; generally applied to a beast, S.

2. Pregnant.


Baggit, Baggity Horse, s. A stallion.

Than Lichery, that thatly cors,
Berand lyk a baggit horse,
And lathly did him leid.

Dunbar, Bein' Wyoming Poems, p. 29.

Berand, making a noise like a stallion. V. Beir, v.

To Baghash, v. a. To abuse with the tongue, to give opprobrious language to one, Perths., Fife.

But waes me I seldom that's the case,
When thoughtless whip-men, scant o' grace,
Baghash an' tham them to their face,—
An' swear they ne'er war worth their place,
When fail'd an' auld.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 84.

Chauc. uses the v. bagge as signifying to disdain, and baggeingly for scornfully; allied perhaps to Alem. bag-en jactare; verbagging jaunctia. Our term might be traced to lat. baga jactura, bag-a nocere, baga-ur proterus. Or it might seem to be formed from It. bagasa a whore, or bagasclone a bully. But I suspect that it has a more simple origin; as denoting such an abuse of one's good name, as might be compared to the hasking or mineing of meat to be put into the bag in which a haggis is made.

Baglin, s. A puny child with a large belly, a misgrown child; synon. Wamflin; Caith.

This seems merely a dimin. from the n. v. to Bag, to swell out.
BAG-RAPE, s. A rope of straw or heath, double the size of the cross-ropes used in fastening the thatch of a roof. This is *kinched* to the cross ropes, then tied to what is called the *pan-rape*, and fastened with wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the outer side; Ang. Isl. *bagge*, fascis?

BAGREL, s. 1. A child; Dumfr.
   Sn.-G. *bagge*, puer; *walt-bage*, puer qui gregem custodit, a herd-boy. V. BAICH.

2. A minnow, Ettr. For.
   "Difficulty in fastening—a pig! baiting a hook for a bagrel—a stickleback!—a perch!" Perils of Men, iii. 382.

3. A small person with a big belly; probably as resembling the shape of a minnow, Roxb.

4. Applied to all other animals that have big bellies, and are not otherwise well grown, ibid. V. BAGGIE, s.

BAGREL, adj. Expressing the ideas of diminutiveness and of corpulency conjoined; as, "He's a bagrel body," i.e. one who although puny is very plump, Mearns.

Goth. *bagge*, sarcina; *bagur*, gibbosus, q. bunching out.

BAGRIE, s. Trash.
   When I think on this world's self,
   And how little I have o't to myself;
   I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat;
   And shame sa the gear and the bagrie o't. [Herd's Coll. ii. 10.]

BAGS, s. pl. The entrails, Ettr. For.; probably from the use to which some of them are applied in Scottish cookery, as *haggis-bag*.

BAGWAME, s. A silly fellow, Ettr. For. q. one who knows only how to *bag* or cram his belly.

BAY, s. A term applied to the sound caused by the notes of birds.

And furthermore, to blain this new day,
Quhay might discreye the birds blissful bay?
Belyeue on wing the bisy lark yspang,
To salute the bright morow with his sang. [Dun. Virgil, 452, 5. V. also 403, 17.]
Rudd. has overlooked this word. It can have no proper connexion with *bee*, bleating. Yet I have observed no word more nearly allied.

BAICH, BAICHE, s. A child. The term rather betokens contempt.

The crooked camoshach croyl, unchristen, they curse;
They bad that *baich* should not be but
The Glenore, Gravel, and the Gut.
And all the plagues that first were put
Into Pandora's purse. [Polwrot's Flying, Watson's Coll. P. iii. 13.]

*Baichie* is still used in this sense, Perths. It was formerly used in Clydes, but is now nearly obsolete. It may be allied to Gael. *baigh*, love, affection, or C. B. *backye*, a boy. But it seems to have greater affinity to Tent. *bogh*, id. Puer, per contemptum dicitur, Kilian. Germ. *balg*, an infant; *wochel balge*, a suppositious child. Verel. explains Isl. *baigs-mord*, as denoting the murder of a child in the womb of its mother, the destruction of the foetus in the uterus. V. Wachter.

To BAICHIE, v. a. To cough, S. B.

BAYCHT, adj. Both, Aberd. Reg. A. 1525. A perverted orthography, which, however, pretty nearly resembles Moes-G. *boghth*, id. V. BATHE.

BAID, pret. of Bide, to suffer, S. V. BIDE, BYDE.

BAYED, part. adj. Bent, or giving way in the middle, Aberd.

BAIGIS, s. pl. Knapsacks.
   Leslie to cum from lauds to you he syrit,
   Schairp from you went to the lauds for neid;
   As he was vysse the vther planelie skryt;
   Gar paint thair *baigis*, to Geneca haist with spiel.
   *N. Burne's Admonition.*
   O. Fr. *beigle*, a bag for carrying what is necessary on a journey; or *bags*, equivalent to E. *baggage*.

To BAIGLE, v. n. 1. To walk or run with short steps; applied to the motions of a child, Ettr. For.

2. To walk slowly as if much fatigued, Ettr. For.
   Isl. *baekla*, luxare, q. to walk as if one's limbs were dislocated; or *banyull*, unus quasi etitellar, lateri adpensum, q. a burden dangling by the side of a horse, G. Andr.; *beigl* a convolvere, volantur, vel impedimento esse, Haldorson. Or, shall we view it as, by a change of *w* into *h*, originally the same with S. *Waigle*, Tent. *waegel-en* vacillare, motitare?

BA'ING, s. A match at football, S. B.

   Has ne'er in a' this countria' been,
   Sic shoudering and sic fa'ing,
   As happen'd but few oaks shynye,
   Here at the Christmas Boiling

I need scarcely say that this is merely the S. pronunciation of *boiling*, from *ba' a* ball.

BAIKBRED, s. A kneading-tough, S. B., Loth.

   A.S. *ba-* an panse, ar berd tabula.

BAIKEN, s. 1. "A baiken of skins," or "hides," is a burden of skins, Ettr. For. It is not used of any other burden.
   Isl. *bekn* is rendered by G. Andr. moles, also omus.

2. A sort of flap; as, "the fell with the baiden," ibid.

BAIKIE, BAKIE, s. 1. The stake to which an ox or cow is bound in the stall; Ang.

This term occurs in S. Prov.; "Better hand loose, nor bound to an ill bakie." Ferguson, p. 8.
BAIKIE, s. 1. A square vessel made of wood, for carrying coals to the fire; S. bucket, Loth.

I know not, if this can have any affinity to Isl. baiki, a vessel or cup, ol-baiki, a cup of beer. What originally signified a vessel for the use of drinking, might afterwards be used with greater latitude.

2. A square wooden trough for holding provender for cows, horses, &c.; as, "the cow's baikie," "the horse's baikie;" Lanarks.

3. A wooden vessel, of a square form, in which dishes are washed, Lanarks.

BAIKIEU', s. The fill of a wooden trough, S. O.

"I trust and hope, that the English high-priest Laud—shall himself be cast into the mire, or choket wi' the stoure of his own baikie's of abominations, wherewith he would overwhelm and bury the Evangel." R. Gillhaize, ii. 104.

BAIKIN, s. Apparently a corruption of Baldachin, as denoting a canopy carried over the host in Popish countries.

"Hose for my lords pontifical and 2 corporals; 1 great stole with 2 tunics of white damas, with 2 showes of clath of gold. Item a baikin of green broig satin with 3 other baikies." Inventory of Vestments at Aberdeen, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189. V. Bandkyn and Bawdyken.


BALI, BAILE, BAYLE, BALL, BELLE, BELLE, s. 1. A flame, or blaze of whatever kind, or for what purpose soever.

And pyk, and ter, als haiif thai tane; And lynt, and herdis, and bryntstane; And dry treys that weil wald betr; And mellyt athir othir in; And gret fagaldis tarrof thai maid, Gyrdy; with frei bandis braid. The fagaldis weyl mychst mesurty be Till a gret townyss quantitè. The fagaldis brynnand in a boll, With thair cran thought till awall; And giff the Sow come to the wall To lat it brynnand on hyr fall. Barbour, xvii. 619. MS.

Bail, edit. 1620, p. 344. This is evidently meant. For the rhyme requires that the word be sounded as baill. Townyss is here substituted from MS. for towlys: edit. 1620, tunnes, i.e. the size or weight of a tun.

The A.-S. term, bacl-blyre, must undoubtedly be viewed as the origin of A. Bor. bellibiles, which Ray gives as a synonym under Lilly-love, explaining it, "a comfortable blaze." For the etymology of Lilly-love, V. Low, s.

2. A bonfire.

Ther folo me a ferdle of fenders of helle.
They hurle me unkyndely, that hurre me in hight.
In bras, and in brynton, I bren as a belle.
Sir Gawan and Gal. 1. 15.

I can scarcely think that the allusion is to a funeral pile.

In the same sense are we to understand that passage:
When they had heirit lyk baitit bolls,
And bran-wode brynt in baillis.
Chr. Kirk, st. 23.

Mr. Tytler hits the general sense, explaining in baillis as equivalent to "inflate;" though it seems immediately to mean bonfires. V. Bern, v.

3. A fire kindled as a signal.

"It is sene speidfull, that thair be coist maid at the eist passagge, betuix Roxburgh & Berwyck. And that it be walit at certyne fuirils, the qhilikis gif mister be, sail mak taikings be baillis birning & fyre.—And baill is warming of thair cumming," &c. Acts Jn. 11. 1455. c. 53. edit. 1566.

—The taikynynge, or the bale of fyre
Bais fra the Kingsch shipp vphirnand schire. Doug. Virgil, 47. 30.

4. Metaph. for the flames of love, or perhaps for those irregular desires that do not deserve this name.

At luis law a quyhte I thanke to leit,—
Of mariage to mell, with mowthis meitz,
In secret place, quhail we ma be not seane,
And so with birds blythly my baisis beit:
O yowth, be glaid in to thy flowris grene.
Henryson, Bannynge Poemes, p. 132.

It ought to be observed, however, that the same expression occurs in O. E. where baisi denotes sorrows.

Her, he syde, conythy my lemen swete,
Scheye myghte me of my baisis bete,
Yef that laddy wold.

Lawful, Ritson's E. M. R. i. 212.
BAILEY-FYRE, s. 1. A bonfire.

Than that gart tak that woman braucht and schene; 
Accusy hir sar of resett in that case:
Foyll syss who suuer, that scho knew noch Wallas.
Than Butler said, We wait weyle it was he,
And bot thou tell, in baily fyre hall thou de.

Wallace, iv. 718. MS.

This is the very phrase in Su.-G., used to denote capital punishment by burning. *1 boale brenna*, supplici genus est in nostris legibus occurrens; quo mox ulterior flavamis comburendi decedabant; *Ibre.*

Hence, by a change of the letters of the same organs, our beneficre and E. bonfire, which Skinner wildly derives from Lat. bonus, or Fr. bon, q. d. bonus, vel bene omnatus, ignis; Fr. com feu. A.-S. bael-fyre originally denoted the fire with which the dead were burnt; hence it gradually came to signify any great fire or blaze. As Moes.-G. bathe-jan signifies to torment, Luk. xvi. 23; *the Scripture still exhibiting the sufferings of the eternal state under the idea of fire; Junius conjectures, with great probability, that there had been some word in Moes.-G. corresponding to A.-S. bael, rogs, inciduum. Bael fyre is the very word used by Caedmon, in expressing the command of God to Abraham to present his son as a burnt offering. The same writer says, that Nebuchadnezzer cast the three children in bael-blyse.

It is evident that the custom of burning the dead anciently prevailed among the Northern nations, as well as the Greeks and Romans. The author of Ynglinga Saga, published by Snorro Sturleson in his History of the Kings of Norway, ascribes the introduction of this practice to Odin, after his settlement in the North. But he views it as borrowed from the Asatics. "Odin," he says, "enforced these laws in his own dominions, which were formerly observed among the inhabitants of Asia. He enjoined that all the dead should be burnt, and that their goods should be brought to the funeral pile with them; promising that all the goods, thus burnt with them, should accompany them to Walhalla, and that there they should easily win adherent to them on earth. He ordered that the ashes should be thrown into the sea, or be buried in the earth; but that men, remarkable for their dignity and virtue, should have monuments erected in memory of them; and that those, who were distinguished by any great action, should have gravestones, called Bautasteina." Yngl. Sag. c. 8.

Sturleson speaks of two distinct ages. "The first," he says, "was called Bruna-auila (the age of funeral piles), in which it was customary to burn all the dead, and to erect monuments over them, called Bautasteina. But after Freyus was buried at Upsal, many of the great men had graves as well as monuments. From the time, however, that Danas Mikillati, the great king of the Danes, caused a tomb to be made for him, and gave orders that he should be buried with all the ensigns of royalty, with all his arms, and with a great part of his riches, many of his posterity followed his example. Hence, the age of Graves (Haugs-olld) had its origin in Denmark. But the age of Funeral piles continued long among the Swedes and Normans." Ref. to Hist. p. 2.

According to the chronology prefixed to Sturleson's history, Freyus was born A. 65 before Christ. He is said to have been one of those appointed by Odin to preside over the sacrifices, and in latter times accounted a god. Ynglinga Saga, c. 4. Danus Mikillati was born A.D. 170.

The same distinction seems to have been common among the Norwegians in ancient times. Hence we find one Athorn, in an address to Hacun the Good, on occasion of a general convention of the people, dividing the time past into the age of Funeral Piles, and that of Graves. Saga Hakonar, c. 17.

Of Nanna, the wife of Balder, it is said, Var hon borted a blett at skepti; Edda Saemund. "She was borne to the funeral pile, and cast into the fire."

It thus appears, that the same term, which was latterly used to denote a bonfire, was in an early age applied to a funeral pile. Hence Isl. baal is rendered by Haldorson, stanes lignorum, rogas, pyrs; and Dan. baal, "a bon-fire, a pile of wood to burn dead carcases;" Wolf.

It is a fact not generally known, that the inhuman custom, which prevails in Hindostan, of burning wives with their husbands, was common among the Northern nations. Not only did it exist among the Thracians, the Heruli, among the inhabitants of Poland and of Prussia, during their heathen state, but also among the Scandinavians. Sigrida was unwilling to live with Eric, King of Sweden, because the law of that country required, that if a wife outlived her husband, she should be entombed with him. Now she knew that he could not live ten years longer; because, in his combat with Styrhiorn, he had vowed that he would not ask to live more than ten years from that time, if he gained the victory: Oldo, Vit. Olai Tryggvason. It appears, however, that widows were not burnt alive; but that, according to the custom of the country, they previously put themselves to death. The following reason is assigned for the introduction of this horrid law. It was believed, that their nuptial felicity would thus be continued after death in Walhalla, which was their heaven. V. Bartholin. de Causis Contempt. Morit. 506.—510.

2. Any large fire, Ayrs.

"A large fire, whether it be in a house or in the fields, in Ayreshire, is still denominated a bale—or Baul-fat." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 154.

BAILCH, s. Ross's Helenore. V. BELCH.

BAILLE, s. A mistress, a sweetheart.

And other quhill he thocht on his dissaft,
How that hys men was brocht to confusion,
Throw his last luff he had in Saynty Jhonstown.
Than wald he think to liff and lat our style;
Bot that thocht lang in hys mynd mycht nocht byd.
He taucht Kerie off his new lusty baliile,
Syne skit him by off his bass trew counsel.

Wallace, v. 617. MS.

Fr. belle, id. It does not, however, appear quite certain, that baliile may not here be a metaphorical use of the word signifying a blaze; as in modern times a lover speaks of his flame.

BAILLESS, BELLESS, s. Bellows.

"In the smidday— tua pair of bailess," Inventions, A. 1566, p. 168.

"Item, ane pair of bellies." Ibid. p. 169.

This is more correct than the modern term bellowes, vulgarly used, S.

BAILLESS, s.

"Taelf roses of diamantz and tuelf ruyl bailess set in gold emmailed with quheet, blew an blak." Inventions, A. 1579, p. 293. V. BALAS, and BAILAC.
2. The Baron’s deputy in a burgh of barony; called baron-baillie, S.

"I find no vestiges of any magistrates which have been invested with the powers of the burgh, except the bailiff of barony; who, in former times, before the hereditary jurisdictions were taken away, had an extensive jurisdiction both in criminal and civil cases. We have still a baron-baillie, who is nominated by the lord of the manor. But the power of life and death is not now attached to any barony. He can, within the bounds of his jurisdiction, enforce the payment of rents to any amount, and decide in disputes about money affairs, provided the sum do not exceed £2 Sterling. The debtor’s goods may be distrained for payment, and, if not sufficient, he may be imprisoned for one month. He can, for small offences, fine to the amount of 20s., and put delinquents into the stocks in the day-time for the space of three hours." P. Falkirk, Stirl. Satist. Acc. xix. 88.

Baly in O. E. denotes government.

Sir Jon of Warnere he is chief justise,
Sir Henry Percy kepis Galwaye,
These two had baly of this londes tuye.
R. Bremes, p. 280.

Our term is evidently from Fr. baille, an officer, a magistrate; L. B. bailiv-us, and baillius and bail-us, denote a judge or prætor, it has been supposed that bailius and bailli are to be traced to this origin. V. Dict. Trev. vo. Baili.

The learned Erskine has given a different view of the origin of this designation. Having remarked that "a precept of seiseine" is "a command, by the superior who grants the charter, to his baille, to give seisin or possession of the subject disposed to the vassal of his attorney, by the delivery of the proper symbols," he adds: "Baille is derived from the Fr. hoëtier, L. 2, to deliver, because it is the baile who delivers the possession at the superior’s command." Inst. B. ii. T. 3, sec. 33.

2. Alert, lively, active.

A. Bor. baith is evidently used in a sense nearly allied.
"Very baith about one of aye, of offices, ready to help;" Thoresby, Ray’s Lett. p. 322.

The small birds on the broch, be ane brigh fyre.
Ibid. st. 7.

i.e. A dwarf diligently and cleverly turned a spit.
In both these places, however, the word is used adverbially; as in the following passage:

Be that his men the tothir twa had slayne;
Thar hors that tuk, and graithit thaim full bayn;
Out of the tounie, for dyner said that thainie.

"Bound, ready," Gl.

In this sense the word occurs in Ywaine and Gawain.
That sooth overal him to have slyne
To venge their londe war that ful baun.
V. 765. Ritson’s E. M. R. i. 33.
BAYLY, a. d. Readily, cheerfully.
All Scots we ar that in this place is now,
At your command all bayly we sail bow.
Wallace, xi. 690. MS.

Perth edit. playnly; ed. 1648, boldly.

BAYNE, "Forty, a kind of fury," Rudd.
The burges bringis in his bith the broun and the blak,
Byand besely beygne, bugs, beuer and byre.
Doug. Virgil, 228. b. 12.

It seems very doubtful, however, if this be not merely
the phrase quoted above under the adj., without the
conj. q. besely and beygne.

BAINIE, adj. Having large bones, S. O.
The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel,
Brings hard owrehip, w' strudy wheel,
The strong forehammer. 
Burns, iii. 15.

BAIR, Bare, s. A boar.

"He (Alexander I.) dotat the kirk of Sanct Andros
with certain landis namit the *Bairtrick, becausedere-
bard that did gret injuris to the peypyll was slane in the
said feild." Bellend. Chron. B. xii. c. 15. Apircursus
ab apro immense magnitudinis; Booth.
The quethit he had thair, at that ned,
Full feiit that war duteit of deid;
And baroways that war bandit as bar.
Barbour, ii. 233. MS.
Fed tuskit biris, and fat swyne in sty,
Sustained war be manus governance!
Doug. Virgil, 201. 32.

What Bellenden calls the Bairtrick is by Wytown
denominated the Burya rayk. V. Raik, s. Not race,
as the term is explained Cl. Wynt. For this does not
 correspond to rayk. Mr. Macpherson has given the
true sense of the term elsewhere, "course, range;"
from Sn. G. reka, curstaire; reka, rayka, to roam.
A.-S. bar, Germ. baer, Lat. terrae, id.

As our ancestors called the boar bare, by a curious
inversion the bear is universally denominated by the
vulgar a boar, S. Shall we view this as a vestige of the
beorn, means. Ihre observes, that the inhabitants of
the North alone retain the final n in this word.

BAIRD, s. 1. A poet or bard; in our old laws
contempluously applied to those strolling
rhymer who were wont to oppress the lieges.

"That sik as makes themselves Fules and ar
Bairdis, or uthers sik like runners about, being
apprahended, bo put in the Kingis waird or irones, so
long as they have any guidie of their awin to live on." 

C. B. bardh, bardal, Gael. and Ir. bard, id.; Ir. bard-
as a satire, a song; Arm. bardal, a comedian, Lat.
bardas, a poet among the Britons or Gauls. - Germ.
bar is a provinc. term for a song; bar-en, cantare,
a general term. Wachter derives it from boaren, at-
tollere. But more probably it has been left by the
Gauls, or borrowed from them.

From this word, or E. bard, a dimin. has been formed
by later writers, bardle, but without any sanction
from antiquity.

2. This term has been also expl. "Railer, lam-
pooner."

This turn cott now returning bak,
Trowad some great reward to tak;
Bot English men are not so daft,
But they perceaved his cloccked craft.
They knew him for a skilling baird,
Whom to theyd wald give no wardeo.

I doubt much if the passage affords proof that this
is the meaning. He seems rather to be designe a
dissembling baird, because, like strolling minstrels, he
oppressed the country under false pretences.

To BAIRD, v. a. To compare. V. BARK.

BAIRDING, s. Scolding, inventive.

"John Knox of his pregnant ingyne and accurus-
tomit craft of rayling and beirding, attributis to me
a new style, calling me Procureour for the Papisists." N.

I am at a loss to know whether this word may have
been formed from Baird, a poet, as those who assumed
this name were latterly classed with maisterful bairns,
who by force or abusive language acquired their sus-
tenance; or from the same source with Bardach, q. v.
The term, however, may be only a vitiated orthography
of beirding, from the E. v. to beardi, "to take by the
beard."

To BAILGE, v. n. 1. To walk with a jerk
or spring-upwards, Eetr. For.

2. To strut, Aberd.; corr. perhaps from Fr.
berce-er, bers-er, to rock, to swing; or from
berg-er, to wag up and down. Tent. berschel-
en, propperate, accelerare.

BAIRGE, s. An affected bobbing walk, Etrr.
For.

A. 1538, V. 16.

BAIRMAN, s. 1. A bankrupt, who gives up
all his goods to his creditors; synon. with
Dywor, Skene; Ind. Reg. Maj.

"He quha shuld be made Bairman, sall swere in
court, that he hes na gudes nor gere, attour fine
schillings and ane plak. And that he sall nocht retene
to him self, of all his woming, and profite fra that
day, in anie time comming, but twa pennies for his meat
and claith: and he sall gibe ilk third pennis for pay-

Apparently from bare, q. bonis nudatus; although
Skene says that, according to Aleatius, one of this
description was obliged to sit naked on "ane cauld
stane," vo. Dyworr, Bare, S. and old E. is used
for poor; as in Germ. bar.

2. This designation occurs in one of our old
acts, where it does not seem necessarily to
signify a bankrupt, but merely one who has
no property of his own.

"Sindrie wikit personis, movit in dispyte aganis
their nychbours, ceissis not commonle in their pri-
ivate revenge to boch and slay oxin and horses in the
pleunch, byre, and vtherways, and to hund out heir
men and vagaboundis to the attempting of sic foull and
1814, p. 217.

BAIRN, BARNE, s. 1. A child; not only de-
noting one in a state of childhood, but often
one advanced in life; as implying relation to a
parent; S.

- Na lust to liffis langare sell I.—
But for an thraw desyre I to best here,
Turnus slachtur and deith with me to bere.
Conjoined with the adj. good, denoting one in a state of due subjection, of whatever age or rank, S.

"The Lord Gordon—by the persuasion of his uncle the earl of Argyle—subscribed the covenant, and became a good bairn." Spalding, i. 290.

"This preaching was pleasantly heard, and he esteemed a good bairn, however he was before." Ib. p. 299.

A very respectable correspondent remarks that the S. phrase is used in a sense somewhat similar to that of the Fr. expression, un bon enfant.

BAIN NOR BIRTH. A common pleonasm, used in a negative form, as, "She has neither bairn nor birth to mind," denoting that a woman is totally free of the cares of a young family, S.

To PART WI' BAIN. To miscarry, S.

"The yeir efter, the quene paired with bairne, bot name knew by quhat meane." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 61.

BAIRNHEID, s. 1. The state of childhood.

"Item, twa lytill small culpiss of gold, maid to quene Magdalene quhane scho was ane bairne. Item, ane bussing and latter, siclyk maid for hire in hire bairneheid, the tane of age, theuther of jaspe, set in gold, with ane lytill flacone of cristallyne of the samyn sort." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 63.

2. Childishness.

"Quhen uair folkis dois flattir and fenye, Allace ! I can bot ballatiss bref ; Sic bairnheid beissis my brydill rynye ; Excess of thocht dois me mischief. Dunbar, Beauatque Poems. p. 65. V. HEID.

BAIRNE, s. A little child, S.

"That the said Sprott's wife having given an egg to her bairnie, that came out of the pannel's house, there did strike out a lump about the bigness of a goose-egg, that continued on the bairne while it died, and was occasioned by her enchanted egg." Law's Mem. Pref. ivii.

BAIRNIE OF THE 'E. The pupil of the eye, Mearns.

A beautiful metaphor, expressive of the instinctive watchfulness constantly employed for its preservation, like that of a tender mother towards the child of her love.

BAIRN'S-BAIRN, s. A grandchild, Aberd.

A.-S. bearne bearn, pronomes; Su.-G. barna-barn, grandchild; Dan. barne barn; Isl. barne beorn, id.

BAINLESS, adj. Childless, without progeny, S.

A.-S. bearnleæs, Dan. barnleoes, id.

BAYNIS-BED, s. "The matrix. Similar phrases in common use are, calf's-bed, lambs bed." Gl. Compl. S.

"I sau muguart, that is gude for the suffocation of ane womans baynies hed." Compl. S. 104. But the author of the Gloss thinks it should be bed. "Baynies hed," he says, "may possibly have been used to denote child-bed.—In the legend of St. Margrete, child-hed occurs in this sense, if it be not an error of the copyist." The following is the passage referred to.

The list ich finde a vift, That lizter is of bairn, Y com ther also sone, As euor sair arn; Zif it be unblisted, Y crok it fot or arm; Other the wi'f her schen Of childhed be forfar." Gl. p. 311.

i.e. She dies in consequence of child-bearing. This seems to be merely an improper use of A.-S. cild-had, infancy. In A.-S. the matrix is called cild-barn, that is, the covering of the child.

BAIRNLY, adj. Childish, having the manners of a child; S.

With such brave thoughts they throng in through the port, Thinking the play of fortune bairnely sport; And as proud peacocks with their plumes do prank, Alongst the bridge they merce in battle rank.


Sw. barmalije, id.

"Sone eftir, the princes returnit fra their insolent and bairnclie contencions to the camp." Bellend, T. Liv. p. 100. Jurendi, Lat.

BAINLINESS, s. Childishness, S.

"In verite it is great bairnelines to be sa hastic seduct and begyst, especialie in ane mater of sa greit importance: and the Apostol doth admonis ws to be bairnes in malice, bot mocht in wit." J. Tyrie's Refutation, pref. 6.

BAIRNS' BARGAIN. 1. A bargain that may be easily broken; as, "I mak nac bairns' bargains," I make no pactions like those of children, S.

2. A mutual engagement to overlook, and exercise forbearance as to, all that has passed, especially if of an unpleasant description, Fife; synon. with the phrase, Let-Abee for Let-Abée.

BAIRN'S-PAN, s. A small pan of tinned iron, for dressing, or hastily warming, a child's meat, S.

BAIRN'S-PART OF GEAR. That part of a father's personal estate to which his children are entitled to succeed, and of which he cannot deprive them by any testament, or other gratuitous deed to take effect after his death; a forensic phrase, S.; synon. Legitim and Portion Natural.
BAI

[105] BAI

"The bairm's part is their legitim or portion natural, so called, because it flows from the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children, &c. The bairm's part—i.e., only competent as to the father's means, and is not extended to the mother or grandfather; nor is it extended to any but lawful children. Neither is it extended to all children, but only to those who are not forisfamiliated; and it carries a third of the defunct's free moveables, debts being deduced, if his wife survived, and a half if there was no relict." Stair's Instil. p. 529.

Sw. barmar, the patrimony of children, from barm and ar, inheritance.

Bairns-play, s. The sport of children, S.

"Nay, verily I was a child before; all bygones are but bairns-play: I would I could begin to be a Christian in sad earnest." Ruth, Lett. P. i. ep. 96.

"Mr. Wodrow, out of his ignorance, and want of experience, writes of suffering, and embracing of the bloody rope, as if it were bairns-play. But now there is ground—to conclude from what they have done and left undone these many years bygone, and from the breath they speak and write with (if they get not another spirit), that the greater part, both of ministers and professors, give but the old price, and find no beans in Prelacy, nor yet a sufficient ground to state their sufferings upon, on this side of black Popery, as long as they have either soul or conscience to mortgage in the cause; and if these would not do, to sell all out of the ground." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 131.

In this uncharitable sentence, beans, I suppose, should be banes, i.e. bones; according to the use of the phrase, used in E. writing, to make no bones of a thing, to make no scruple about it; a metaphor, apparently borrowed from a dog that devours all.

Bairntyme, Barne-teme, s. 1. Brood of children, all the children of one mother; S. A. Bor.

Hail! Blessit met thou be
For thy barne tene. Houlate iii. 7. MS.

And Oh! how well I thought if a'
Was war'd, as well I might,
While wi' my bonny bairntyme I
Seemed a' his heart's delight.

Lady Jane, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 81.

These bonie bairntyme, Heaven's has lent,
Still higher may they heeze ye
In bliss, till fate some day is sent
For ever to release ye
Free care that day.

Burns, iii. 96.

R. Brume uses team by itself, p. 20.

After Ethalbe com Ethelbert his eam,
Adelbo'f's brother, of Egrihtie's team.

A-S. bearn-team, liberorum sobilis procriation;
Scotis, says Lye, bearn time, posterity; from A-S. bearn child, and team offspring.

2. The course of time during which a woman has born children, Mearns.

This sense proceeds on the idea that time is properly the final syllable, instead of A-S. team.

Bairns-woman, s. A child's maid, a dry nurse; S.

"The only servant—that he could not get rid of, owing to her most loquacity, was Maudie Dobie, who, in her youth, was bairns-woman to his son." The Entail, i. 2.

BAIS, adj. Having a deep or hoarse sound;
E. base.

The bais trumpet with ane bluyly sound
The signe of batel blew over all the town.
Doug. Virgil, 380. 20.

Buccina rauca, Virgil. Literally it signifies low, Fr. bas.

Her nose baus, her browsye
gower, Conf. Am. F. 17. s.

BAISDLIE, a.-d. In a state of stupefaction or confusion.

Amasidlie and baisdlie,
Richt baisdlie they ran.
Burd's立手, Watson's Coll. ii. 20. V. Bazed.

BAISE, s. Haste, expedition, S. B. Su.-G. bas-α, citato gradu irce, currere, Ihre.

To BAISE, v. a. To persuade, to coax, Strathmores.

This has been derived from Fr. baiser to kiss; q. to wheelee by endearments. It may, however, have a common origin with Bazed, q. v., as signifying to stupify one by constant solicitation; or rather be viewed as the same with Germ. bei-cen, irritare, inati-gare, impellere ad agendum, consilio, aut adhortatione; Wachter.


To BAISS, v. a. To sew slightly; S.

This is merely a corr. of E. baste, from Fr. bastir, to make long stitches.

1. Properly, to stitch two pieces of cloth together, that they may be kept straight in the sewing, S.

2. To sew with long stitches, to sew in a coarse and careless manner, S.; synon. Scob, Loth.

BAISS, s. The act of stitching two pieces of cloth together, previous to their being rightly sewed, S.

BAISSING-THREADS, Basing-threads, s. pl.
The threads used in stitching before sewing, Selkirs.

To BAISS, v. a. To beat, to drub, Loth.

BAISSING, s. A drubbing, Selkirs.

Su.-G. bas-α caedere, ferire.

BAISS, Baise, adj. 1. Sad, sorrowful, Ettr. For.


"But quhan yer Maigestye jinkyt fra me in the bax, and left me in the darknesse, I was bais to kum again wi' sikkane ane ancere [answer]." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

Fr. bas, basser, humble, dejected. Fris. baas-en delirare.

To BAISt, v. a. To defeat, to overcome, S. B.
As the same word has the sense of E. base, to beat, instead of deriving it as Johns. does, from Fr. baser: I therefore trace it directly to Ial. ba-est-a, basest-a, id. caedere, ferire; from Su.-G. ba-est-a, id.

This is pron. base, S. A. which would seem, indeed, to be the proper orthography; as the word is given by a celebrated writer of our country.

"Courage, comrade! Up thy heart, Billy, we will not be basest at this bow, for I have got one trick, ex hoc in hoc." Urquhart’s Rabelais, p. 29.

BAIST, s. 1. One who is struck by others, especially in the sports of children; S. B.

The Ial. phrase has considerable analogy; Beria oc beysta, serviliter tractare; Verel.

2. One who is overcome, S.

BAIST, part. pa. Apprehension, afraid; as, "We’rit nor for that I should na be sae baist," Dumfr.

Evidently allied to BUMBAZED. V. BAZED.

BAISTIN, s. A drubbing, S. from E. and S. baste, to beat.

BAIT, s. 1. To steep skins in a lea made of hens’ or pigeons’ dung, for the purpose of reducing them to a proper softness, that they may be thoroughly cleansed before they are put into the tan or bark, S. After being thus baited, they are scraped with a knife called a greatner.

BAIT, s. The lea in which skins are put, S.

Su.-G. ba-eti mento macerare; beta huder, coria preparare fermentando, i.e. to bait hides, S. Tent. beet-en het leeder, preparare coria, (whence beet-water, aqua coriariorum;) also beet-en, fomentis foris applicatis tepescare; Germ. beta-en, "to steep, to infuse, to macerate." Lederer. There is inclined to consider Moses G. beits, leaven, as the source of the other terms.

BAIT, BED, s. The grain of wood or stone, Aberd.

Isl. belt, lamina explanata.

To BAYT, v. n. 1. To feed, to pasture; Gl. Sibb.

2. In an active sense, to give food to.

—The King, and his menye,
To Wenchburg all cumyn ar,
Their lychyt all that thei war,
To baist that horse, that war wery.
And Douglas, and his company,
Bayt gy suns besid thaim ner.

Barbour, xiii. 589. 591. MS.

Dr. Johnson strangely derives the s. Bait from abate; whereas it is evidently from A.-S. bat-an, inescare. But perhaps we have the word in a more original form in Isl. belt-a, to drive cattle to pasture, pastum agere pecum, G. Andr.; whence beet, feeding, pasture; Aros-nell, the bating of a horse.

By the way, I may observe, that Johnson also erroneously derives Bait, to set dogs on, from Fr. battre; while the word is retained in the very same sense in Isl. bæt-a, incitare, ad bæt-a humana, instigare canes.

To BAITCHIL, v. a. To beat soundly, Roxb.; apparently a dimin. from A.-S. bat-an, to beat.

BAITH, adj. Both. V. BATH.

BAITH-FATT, s. A bathing vat.

"The third some John Stewart was Erle of Marr, and was slane in the Canogait in an baith fatt." Bel- fend. Cron. B. xii. c. 5.

A.-S. baeth thermae, and fact vas.

BAITTENIN, part. pr. Thriving; as, "That’s a fine baithenin bairn," i.e. a thriving child; Mentheith.

Most probably the same with E. batten, to fatten; which, Johna., observes, is of doubtful origin. The root may be Tent. bat-en, bat-en, prodolac., Isl. baet-a, reparare; whence baet-a, meliorescere, to grow better.

BAITTEL, adj. 1. Rich with grass, affording excellent pasturage; Ettrick Forest.

This seems merely a derivative from the preceding v. Isl. beat signifying pasture, battle, q. baltle, may have been formed by le, a note of derivation. V. Wachter. Proleg. Sect. 5.

It is also pron. Battle. It properly denotes that sort of pasture where the grass is short and close.

"We turn pasture to tillage,—and heather into green sward, and the poor yarrow, as the benighted creatures here call their feat-bogs, into baith grass-land." The Pirate, iii. 182.

Thousands of steeds stood on the hill,
Of sable trappings value;
And round on Ettrick’s baith-haughs
Grew no kin kind of grains.

Hog’s Mountain Bard, p. 124.

2. The term in Dumfr. is applied to lea, that has a thick sward of fine sweet grass. This is called a battle bit.

Shall we view this as traduced from a common origin with Isl. belt pascuum, beltium pastum agere pecus, as applied to grass fit for pasture? It is perhaps the same with what Rp. Douglas denominates Battil-jeris, q. v., also BATTEL.

BAIVEE, s. A species of whiting.

"Assellus argentei coloris, aquamosus, Whitingo major; our fishers call it the Baivee." Sibbald, Fife, 123. Gaidus Merlangus, 2. Linn.

BAIVENJAR, s. A tatterdemallion, a ragamuffin, Upp. Clydes.

This is undoubtedly a word left in this district since the time of the Strathclyde kingdom; C. B. bawyn, a dirty, mean fellow; from bare, dirty, mean. Ba, dirt, is given as the root; Owen.

BAIVIE, s. A large collection; applied to a numerous family, to a covey of partridges, &c. Ettr. For.

BAK, BACKE, BAKIE-BIRD, s. The bat, S.

Vp gois the bak with hir petit leddefr flicht, The larks descends from the skyis licht, The somes licht is naer the wers, trait me, Alllochto the bak his bright beams doth flie.

Ibid. 8. 49.

Vespertilio, Virg. Douglas has a similar allusion elsewhere:
BAKIE, s. A stake. V. BAKIE.

BAKIN-LOTCH, s. Some sort of bread, most probably of an enticing quality.

For there was nae other lad nor linn
Micht eat a bakin-lotch.

Everygreen, ii. 159. st. 11.

Teut. lock-en, to entice, lock-cess, a bait.

BAK-LAND, s. A house or building lying back from the street, S.

Anent the accoine—for the nocht sustanyng &
vphaldeing of the bak land—&
tennement of the said
vphile Alexanderis, land in the burgh of Edin-
burgh on the northt half of the kingis gate;—and
for the hurt, damage & scath sustenit be the said
Johnie & Jonet in the downfalling of the said bak-lan.,

A house facing the street is called a fortdand, S. V.
LAND.

BAKSYD, s. The back part of a house, Aberd. Reg. MS.

"Backside, the back yard of a house where the poul-
try are kept. West." Gros. V. BACKSIDE.

BAKSTER, BAXSTER, s. A baker, S.

"Baksters, qhau baken bread to be sauld, soild
make quhite bread, and well baiken, conforme to the
consuetude and approbation of honest men of the burgh,
as the time salt serve." Burrow Lawes, c. 67. Baxtster,
c. 21.

"Byne there were proper stewards, cunning bakters,
excellent cooks and potingers, with confections and
drugs for their deserts." Pitcaottie, p. 147, quoted by
Pennant, as "Sir David Lindsay of the Mount." Tour in S. 1769, p. 120, 121. V. BROWSTER.

BAKMAN, s. Follower, a retainer.

Sen hunger now gols up and down,
And na gud for the jakmen;
The lairds and ladyes ryde of the ton,
For fear of hungerie baikmen.

Maitland Poems, p. 159.

From back, behind. The term backmen is used, but
in a different sense, in some of the sea ports of Angus,
to denote those porters who carry coals ashore from
the lighters on their backs. V. BACK.

BAL, BALL, the initial syllable of a great
many names of places in Scotland.

It is generally understood as signifying the place, or
town, from Ir. and Gael. baile, ball, bll. But it is well
known, that the vowels are often changed, while the
word is radically the same. Now, the Sn.-G. and Is.
bol has the very same meaning; domicillium, sedes,
villa; libre. Notwithstanding the change of the vowel,
the Gaelic appears to have the preferable claim. For
ball in Ir. and Gael. seems to be an insulated term, not
connected with any other, admitting of no derivation,
and itself having no derivatives. But Sn.-G. and Is.
bol is from bo, bo-a, bu-a, Mose-G. bas-an, to dwell;
and has a great many cognates; as bo, bod, blyde, a house,
or in a compound state, blyde, nublyde, tylie, &c., to
be an inhabitant, bokard, a peasant, balsay, society, &c.
As the Goths could not in such circumstances be sup-
posed to borrow from the Irish or Highlanders of Scot-
land; it may be supposed that the Irish borrowed their
terms from the colony of Firboks, or Belgae, who in an
early period settled in Ireland.

BALA-PAT, s. "A pot in a farm-house for

For to behold my sight mecht not indure,
Mair nor the bright some may the bakkis see.

"The storck also, the heron after his kind, and
the lapwing, and the bake." Lev. xi. 10. Bassandlyne's
Bible, 1576.

The modern name in S. is backie-bird. Sn.-G. natt-
bocka, nattbaka, id. from natt night, and backa. Dan.
aften bakke, from often evening. As this animal is in
E. denominated the rearmouse, one might suppose,
from the apparent analogy, that backe were to be under-
stood in the sense of retro. But the bat seems to be
called in A.-S. hurre-mus, from hurre-an, agitate; as
equivalent to another of its names, fitter-mouse.

BAKE, s. A bake, a biscuit, S.

Here's crying out for bakes and gills. Burns, ill. 35.

From A.-S. bac-an, Su.-G. bak-a, &c. to bake.

① To BAKE, v. a. This term is rather re-
stricted to the act of kneading, which is dis-
tinguished from what is called firing bread,
S. B.

A.-S. bac-an, Su.-G. bak-a, have the same signifi-
cation; pistire.

In the operation of preparing bread, when this is
performed by different persons, he who kneads is
called the Bakster, Aberd.

In Angus, it is not reckoned happy for two persons
to bake bread together. I have heard no reason as-
signed for this superstition.

BAKING-CASE, s. A kneading-trough. The
Bake-bread, 'in Aberd. Bake-bread, is the board
on which the dough is kneaded in the
baking-case.

BAKGARD, s. A rear-guard.
The Erle Malcom he bad byd with the stall,
To follow thaim, a bakgard for to be.

Wallace, ix. 1742. MS.

BAKHEIR, s.
The hev hes broken condition, thaw hes not done richt,
Thaw hecht no bakheir to bring, but anerly we ;
Thairto I tulk thy hand, as thaw wass trew knicht.

Ravf Coyleyne, D. ij. s.

If properly one word, it must signify a supporter, a
second; as if compounded of A.-S. bac back, and her
lord, or hera servant. But I rather think that it should
be to bring na bok heir, i.e. "no backing here," or
hither.

BAKIE, s. The black headed gull, Larus
marinus, Linn. Orkn. and Shetland.

BAKIE, s. The name given to one kind of
peat, S.

"When brought to a proper consistence, a woman,
on each side of the line, kusas or bakes this paste, into
masses, of the shape and size of peats, and spreads them
in rows, on the grass.—From the manner of the opera-
tion, these peats are called Bakies." Dr. Walker,
Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 121.
the use of the family during harvest, exclusive of the reapers' pot?" Allan's Dict.

Perhaps allied to Gael. bal, a place, a residence; or Isl. Su.-G. bol praedium, villa, domicilium; q. the village-pot.

BALAS, s. A sort of precious stones, according to Urry, brought from Balasela in India.

---Her golden hairde and rich styre,
In fretwise couchit with pearls white
And grete bales, leynyn as the lyre.
King's Quatr. ii. 27.

No sapheir in Inde, no rube rich of price,
There lacked then, nor emerad or grene,
Bales Turkeis, no thing to my deue,
That may the castel makyn for to shen.
Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 80.

Fr. balais, a sort of bastard ruby.
"A precious stone, Fr. bale;" Palgrave.

BALAX, s. A hatchet, Abercl.
A.-S. bible, Isl. bylja, Su.-G. bil, bila, securis, an axe; properly one of a large size, such as that used for felling trees. Verel., however, renders Isl. boljysz, securis major ad truncanda ligna; and Frier derives Su.-G. bailjysz, boljysz, from beul ingens, and yen securis.

BALBEIS, s. pl. Halfpence.
The stableris gettis na stabill fies;  
The hyre women gettis na balbeis. 
Maitland Poems, p. 182. V. Babie.

BALD, BAULD, adj. 1. Bold, intrepid, S.
Henry than Kyng of Ingland—
Hath a swe ne than Willame cild,
That was a stout man and a bale.
Wydowen, viii. 5. 198.
For maes or burdoun arrayit wele at ryght,
Quha has thereto raddy bale sprete lat ise.
Doug. Virgil, 139. 47.

This idiom, according to which the adj. has the indefinite article prefixed, without the subst., which has been previously mentioned, is still much used, especially S. B.

This is the proper and original sense of the word. But it is vulgarly used in several oblique senses.

2. Irascible, of a fiery temper, S.
Venous towar the Trolane side toke tent,
Agains quhan all full of malent.
Saturnus doughter June, that full bale is
Toward the party adheres behalde.
Doug. Virgil, 347. 4.

As there is no epithet in the original, bald may perhaps signify haughty, impetuous, in which sense it is also used, S.

Then Jeany smill'd; said, You're begall'd,
I cannae fancy thee;
My miny bauld, she wour'd me seauld;
Sae dinnae die for me.
A. Nioit's Poems, p. 32. V. Bardach.

"The third was—as bauld as any ettercap." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. "Keen, biting," expressive of the state of the atmosphere, S.

—And Boreas, wi' his blasts sae bauld,
Was threat'ning a' our kye to kill.
Song. Talk your auld cloak about you.
The bauld keen-bitting force of Boreas by
The blustering south is blunted.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 175.

4. Pungent to the taste, or keenly affecting the organ of smelling, S.
In this sense mustard, horse-radish, &c. are said to be bauld.

5. Certain, assured.
The bevar holt said to this berly borne,
This brest thow sall obey some, be thou baile.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.
The word occurs in the same sense, in Ywaine and Gawain.

This ilk knight, that be ye baile
Was lord and keper of that baile.

6. It is also used, in a very oblique sense, as signifying, bright.

"A bale moon, quoth Benny Gaak, another pint quoth Lesley;" S. Prov. "spoken when people encourage themselves to stay a little longer in the ale-house, because they have moon-light." Kelly, p. 53.

A.-S. bald, baeld, Alem. Su.-G. Germ. balt, Isl. baltur, Ital. bale, balt; O. Fr. baulete, impudent, insolent, trop hardie on paroles, Gl. Rom. Rose. This derives Su.-G. balt from bailela, valere, which has been viewed as the origin of E. able, q. o baulete, possum. Bald, as used in the sense of assured, is a Germ. idiom: bald, confusis, et confidenter; Gl. Lips. baldis, fiducialiter; Gl. Boxhorn, baldtlihko, confidenter; Belg. bout sprekten, cum fiducia et anno moret loqui; Wachter.

Isl. balr, baldur, strennus, ferox, is viewed as the same with Baldir, Baldirur, the name given to Odin, one of the deities of the ancient Goths; Kristin, G. G. Andr. derives the latter from Belur or Balus, which signifies a friend, a lord, or husband. He refers to the Phenician or Hebrew. As the Celtic nations had their Bel or Beins, it is not unlikely that the Goths might bring them with them, from the East, the same object of idolatrous worship.

Several of the names of Gothic deities have been brought into use as adjectives. Thus Od-r, the Isl. name of Odin, signifies also furious, (S. wood,) like a furious Sibyl. The reason of this application of the term, as assigned by G. Andr. is, that the Sibyl poured forth verses, under the pretended inspiration of Odr, the Apollo of the Goths.

It seems uncertain, whether Freia, the wife of Odin, and the Venus of the North, received this name from her beauty; or whether, because of her celebrity in this respect, her name came afterwards to be used adjectively; as Germ. frey signifies pulcher, amabilis, beautiful, lovely.

To Bald, v. a. To imbolden.

Then schame and dolour, myddlit byrth over aue,
Baldit the pepel Archade over ilkane
To the bargane aganis thare inemyes.

This verb is formed from the adj.


This name is also given to the Orchis latifolia. The word is pron. Bawdry; and it has been supposed that it may have originated from the term Bawdry; as the plant is vulgarly believed to have an aphrodisiacal virtue, and in some counties receives a gross designation from the form of the bulbs of the root. By children in Lanarks. the root is commonly designed, The Laird and Lady.
Bald-Strod, s.
A skot, a scower, a skald.
A bold strod and a bold.
Collobie Sonc. F. i. v. 100.

Probably bold, as used by itself, is equivalent to a bold person. Isl. stráð denotes obscene language or conduct; G. Andr. vo. Stred. p. 298.

Baleen, s.
The designation given, by the Scottish whale-fishers, and by fishermen in general, to the whalebone of commerce.


It has been justly said, that whalebone is a very inaccurate denomination; and that in F. there is no appropriate term, equivalent to the homon of the Fr. Fr. balenes, "whall-bones; whall-bone bodies [bod-dice]; French bodies:" Cotgr. V. Balant Boddice.

Balgone Pipin, a species of apple, S.

"The Balgone pipin, so named from the seat of Sir James Suttie in East Lothian, much resembles the golden pipin, and to all its excellencies adds the advantage of larger size." Nell's Horticult. Edin. En-cycl. p. 200.

Balk and Burral.

"The hills and heath ground being ridged, appear to have been under cultivation at some former period, at least that partial kind of it called balk and burral, which consisted of one ridge very much raised by the plough, and a barren plain of nearly the same in extent, alternately." P. Tuffill, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xviii. 404.

For Balk, V. Bank, 2. The only word that resembles Burral. is Isl. aburd-ar, divisio agrorum inter vicinias per remotissimam locorum; Verel. q. as translation, burral; from at a thong, and perhaps bur, byrd, a village, a field.

Balderdash, s.
 Foolish and noisy talk, poured out with great fluency, S.

This word is also E. and derived by Dr. Johnson, from A. S. bōld bold, and da. I mention it merely to suggest, that perhaps it is allied to Isl. boldar, susurrum an bletaratio vel stullorum babltuus, G. Andr. p. 42.

Balen. V. Pauis.

BalYE, s.

"The Lord Fleming, who commanded the castle of Dunbarton, hearing the tumult, rode to the nearest Baliey, (so they call the part by which they descend to the river) and escaped in a little boat." Spotswod. P. 252.

Probably from Fr. biales, a term used by Froissart, as signifying baricades. Balies des murs, the curtaliz; Diet. Treve. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether this be meant of the Bagle, "a space on the outside of the ditch commonly surrounded by strong palisades, and sometimes by a low embattled wall;" or the ballein, or bailey. Of these there were two, the inner and outer. They were properly areas, separated from each other "by a strong embattled wall and towered gate." The inner commonly contained the houses and barracks for the garrison, the chapel, stables and hospital." Grose's Military Antiq. i. 2; 3.

Ball, s.
Bustle, disturbance, Aberd.
Isl. baut, boel, molestatio, noxa, dolor; G. Andr. p. 23.

Ball, s. A parcel, used in the sense of E. bale.

"Accordingly we drew a list of loading, which is of a common stile, bearing, that such a balle or coffer—is embarked this—day——, the which balle is consignable at London to Mr.——, merchant," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 95.

Fr. balle, "a packe, as of merchandise;" Cotgr. Teut. Bal. fascis.

Ballandis, s. pl.
A balance for weighing.

"Ane pair of ballandis wyeth wychtis pertaining tharto of the gyrt bynd, & ane whirp pair of the small bynd with the weightis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1355, V. 16.

"Item ane pair of ballandis of bras to wey poulter." Inventories, A. 1596, p. 172.

Ballant-Boddice, s.
Boddice made of leather, ancienly worn by ladies in S. Fr. balenes, "whalebone bodies, French bodies." —Cotgr. The term is still used by old people, S. B.

Ballat, Ballies. Ruby Ballat, a species of ruby.

"Item ane blak hatt with ane hingar contendand ane greit ruby ballat with thire perlis, price xi. crowneis of wecht." Coll. of Inventories, A. 1518, p. 23. In MS. it might be read balac.

Balat or ballus. occurs in the same sense. "Tuell roses of diamantis and tuell ruby ballates sett in gold animalit with quheit blew and blak." Ibid. p. 267.

The same with Balas. Cotgr. defines rubis balas, "a rubie ballas; a kind of pale, or peach-coloured, rubies." L. B. balasus, caruncula. Lapis balagonius, defined by Albertus Magnus, Gemma coloris rubii, lucida valde et substantiae transparentis. He adds, Dictur esse femina carunculi; Du Cange.

Ball-Clay, Pell-Clay, s.
Very adhesive clay, S. O.

"If sterile and adhesive, it is sometimes termed strong as ball-clay." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 4. V. Pell Clay.

Bally-Cog, s. A milk-pail, Banffs. synon. Loglin.

Dan. balie denotes a tub; Su.-G. balja, cupa, obba;
Low Sax. and Fris. ballje, id. Belg. baalie, "a tub, a bucket;" Sewel. The addition of cog must be modern.

BALLINGAR, Ballingerie, s. A kind of ship.

A ballinger off Ingland, that was thar, Past out off Tay, and com to Whitte far, To London send, and tauld off all this case, Till havig Morten wonted had Wallace. Wallace, ix. 1584.

In MS. however, Whytt occurs for Whity. Now is it bot ane frith in the sey flude; Anе rade vasulkir for schip and ballingerie. Doug. Virgil, 39, 22.

In an old MS. belonging to the Herald's Office, quoted by Du Cange, it is said; L'Amaril do avoir l'administrat de tous vaisseaux apparentans à la guerre, comme Barges, Galées, Horques, Ballingerie, et autres. Walsingham mentions them under the same name; and Froissart, who writes ballangere, vol. iii. c. 41.

BALLION, s. 1. A knapsack, Selkirk.

2. A tinker's box, in which his utensils are carried; or any box that may be carried on one's back; ibid. V. BALLOWNIS.

BALLION, s. The designation given to a reaper, who is not attached to any particular band or ridge, but who acts as a supernumerary; adjoining himself to those on one ridge who have fallen behind the reapers on another, and, after these have made up their lee-way, joining those who are next deficient in progress. The term is common in Linlithg.

BALLOCH, Balloch, s. A narrow pass, Stirlings.

"The access to the moir is by narrow passes called balloche." F. Gargunnock, Stat. Acc. xviii. 94.

"The road I came leads from Glen Phenogen, by a balloch, or deep opening through the mountains, into the head of Glen Fruivic." Blackw. Mag. March 1819, p. 663.

Gael. bealach, id.

BALLOP, s. The old name for the flap in the forepart of the breeches, which is buttoned up, S. In E. formerly called the cod-piece.

Hence it seems allied to Lancash. ballocks, testicula.

BALOWNIS, s. pl.


Fr. ballon signifies a fardel, or small pack; L. B. ballon-ue, id.

BALOW, 1. A lullaby, S.

"The editor of Select Scottish Ballads pretends, that in a quarto manuscript in his possession—there are two balowres, as they are there stiled, the first, The ballow, Allan, the second, Patmer's Balow; this last, he says, is that commonly called Lady Bothwell's Lament." Ritson's Essay on S. Song, p. cxv. N.

"Well is that soul which God in mercie exerciseth daylie with one crosse or other, not suffering it to be rocked and lulled with Sathan's balowres in the cradle of sicuritie." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 398.

2. A term used by a nurse, when lulling her child.

Balow, my babe, ly still and slippe!
It grieves me sair to see thee weipe.

To BALTER, v. a. To dance.

—His cousin Copyn Call—
Led the dance and began;
Play us July lemmone;
Sum trottit Tron and Trenoss.
Sum ballerd The Bass.
Caledon Sow, F. i. v. 302.

Corr. perhaps from O. Fr. baladeur, or L. B. bolator, a dancer.

BAM, s. A sham, a quiz, S.

—"The laird, whose humble efforts at jocularity were chiefly confined to what was then called bics and bans, since denominated hoaxes and quizes, had the fairest possible subject of wit in the unsuspecting Dominie." Gay Mannoning, i. 41.

This is a cant term. "Bam. A jocular imposition, the same as a humbug," Grose's Class. Dict.

BAMLING, adj. A balmiling child, an awkwardly-made, clumsy fellow, Roxb.

BAMULLO, Bumullo, Bumullock. To make one lauch Bamullo, to make one change one's mirth into sorrow; to make one cry.

"I'll gar you lauch, sing, or dance, Bamullo, (for all the modes of expression are used), is a threatening used by parents or nurses, when their children are troublesome or unseasonably gay, especially when they cannot be lulled to sleep; Ang. Perths. It is pron. as with an in Ang., with an o Perths.

It is said to be comp. of two Celtic words. C. B. bo is terror, or that which causes it. The children in France, if we may believe Bullet's information, cry bau, when they wish to affright their comrades; the very sound used in S. with a similar design, pron. bu, like Gr. w. Ir. and Gael. mahu, mulloch, primarily an eye-brow, is used to denote knotted or gloomy brows. Hence bo-mullich is equivalent to "the grisly ghost, the spectre with the dark eye-brows. To make one "sing or dance bo-mullich," is thus to introduce the frightful ghost as his minstrel. It is said that the Mallochs, a branch of the clan Macgregor, had their name from their appearance, as expressed by the word explained above. The highlanders, indeed, according to my information, call any man Malloch, who has gloomy brows.

The ghost referred to above, according to the account communicated from Scotland to Mr. Aubrey, was of the female gender.

"But whether this man saw any more than Brownie and Meg Mullach, I am not very sure.—Meg Mullach [r. Mullach] and Brownie,—are two ghosts, which (as it is constantly reported) of an haunted family in

BAM.
Strathpey of the name of Grant. They appeared at first [i. the first] in the likeness of a young laid; the second of a young lad." Miscellanies, p. 212.

* To BAN, Bann, v. n. 1. Often applied in S., although improperly, to those irreverent exclamations which many use in conversation, as distinguished from cursing.

Ne'er curse nor bann, I you implore,
In neither fun nor passion.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 75.

2. Used to denote that kind of imprecation in which the name of God is not introduced, S.

Foul fa' the coof! that I should ban;
We sudna ban in vain.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 121.

3. Even where there is no direct imprecation, applied to that unhallowed mode of negation, used by many, in which the devil's name, or some equivalent term, is introduced as giving greater force to the language, S.

"We ar Paul's bishop, Sir, Christis bishop; ha' us as we are. "The d— l hait ails you," replied James, 'but that ye would all be alike; ye cannot abide ony to be abone you. '"Sir," said the minister, "do not ban."" M'Cré's Life of Knox, ii. 299.

BANCHIS, s. pl.
Bot quhen my bills and my banchis was all sel't,
I wald na langer beir on byrdill, but braed up my held.
Bunster, Montland Poems, p. 57.

This term seems to mean deeds of settlement, or money deeds; as we now speak of bank-notes, from Ital. banco a bank. We learn from Ihere, that Su.-G. bankeop signifies the buying or selling of patrimonial goods between husband and wife. Instead of banchis, in edit. 1598 is banchise, which is still more unintelligible.

BANKE. To beate a bancke, apparently to beat what in S. is called a ruff, or roll.

"The drummer-major, accompanied with the rest of the drummers of the regiment, being commanded, beate a bancke in head of the regiment." Monroe's Explo. P. 2, p. 33.

Su.-G. bank-a pulsare, a frequentative from ban-a, id.

BANCOURIS, s. pl.
Braid burlis and benkis, ourbald with bancoursis of gold, Cled our with grene clathis.— Houltat, iii. 3. MS.

This seems to signify covers of gold. It may be a corr. of Teut. banckoare, tapestry; also, the covering of a stool or bench, sui dezell stragulum, Kilian. Fr. banquer, "a bench-cloth, or a carpet for a forme or bench;" Cotgr.

BAND, s. Bond, obligation; S. Thare may na band be maid as form, Than that can make there will thare term.
Wynetown, ix. 25. 77.
To maik band, to come under obligation, to swear allegiance.
This gud squer with Wallace bound to ryd, And Robert loid quhilik weld no laner slie Vulnir thighs weill off In land, To that fals King he had near maik band.
Wallace, lii. 54. MS.

"He that makeis band, or is sworn to man to any uther man, but alaneable to the king, saill be punisht to the deith." Auld laws, Balfour's Pract. p. 683.

BANDER, s. A person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant.

Montrose, and so many of the banders as happened to be at home at that time, were cited to appear.

BAND of a hill, the top or summit of a ridge.
Himself ascends the his band of the hill,
By wents strate, and passage scharp and will.
Doug. Virgil, 382. 4.

Jugum, Virg.
Germ. bann, summatis. Cluverius says; Excelsarum rerum summarum indicium pinenn, et singulari numero pin. Germ. Antiq. Lib. i. p. 197. This word seems to be of Celtic origin; as consonant to pen, Gael. bann. From pen Wachter thinks that the Latins formed pentius, pentinum, and apeninum; whence the Apennine mountains. V. Wachter, vo. Pfin.

C. B. bann a height, from ban, high, lofty, or ban prominence. Gael. beans, a mountain.

BAND, s.
"Ilk soldier was furnished with twa sarks, coat, breeks, hose, and bonnet, bands and shoon, a sword and musket." &c. Spalding, ii. 156.

This might seem to denote neckclothes in general, a sense in which the E. word was used, although now restricted in its application to an official appendage of the neckcloth. It has, however, been suggested to me, that it may denote those bands or straps of leather, which soldiers used formerly to wear above their garters. This is undoubtedly confirmed by the phrase, "houis [hose!] and bandis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 15.

BAND, s. A hinge; as, the bands of a door; its hinges, S; a restricted sense of the Gothic term band, ligamen.

BAND, s. The rope or tie by which black cattle are fastened to the stake, S.

To BAND (take), To unite; a phrase borrowed from architecture.

"Lord, make them corner-stones in Jerusalem, and give them grace, in their youth, to take band with the fair chief Corner-stone." Ruth. Lett. P. iii. ep. 20.

BANDKYN, s. A very precious kind of cloth, the warp of which is thread of gold, and the woof silk, adorned with raised figures.

For the banket mony rich clith of pall
Was spred, and mony a bandkyn wondrously wrocht.
Doug. Virgil, 38. 15.

Rudd. supposes, that "this should be bandkyn or baudekin, a kind of fine or glittering silk, which is mentioned, Stat. Hen. VIII." But baudequin-us occurs in L. B. as well as baldakin-us. Dedit huic ecclesiae duos pannos de Bandequino optimos; Nov. Gall. Christ. ap. Du Cange. The term baldakin-us, or baldekin-us, occurs very frequently. Dominus Rex vecto deuratur facta de pretiosissimo Baldedeo—sedena. Matt. Paris. A. 1247. According to Du Cange, it is so called, because it was brought from Baldaeo; quod Baldaeo, seu Babylone in Perside, in occidentales Provincias deferruerat. V. Bawdekyt.
BAN

BAN

BAN

BANDLESS, adj. Altogether abandoned to wickedness, pron. ban'less, Clydes. q. without bands or bonds.

BANDLESSLIE, adv. Regardlessly, ibid.

BANDLESSNESS, s. The state of abandonment to wickedness, ibid.

BANDEONE, BANDING, s. Command, orders.

Alongst the land of Ross he roars,
And all obey'd at his bandone;
Evin frae the North to Sutheren shoars.

_Battle of Harlaw_, st. 7. Evergreen, i. 81.

Till Noram Kirk he come with outyn mar,
The Consell than of Scotland melt hym thar.
Full suitably he chargit them in bandoone,
As thair our lord, till hald of hym the toun.

_Wallace_, i. 63. MS.

_In bandoone_ may signify, authoritatively, as if he had actually been their sovereign. It is used in the same sense O. E. _v. BARRAT_.

The phrase seems strictly to denote the orders issued from under a victorious standard; from Germ. band, vexillum. Paul. Diacons, speaking of a standard, says, quod bandoem appellant; De Gest. Longobard. s. 20. V. _ABANDON._

BANDEOUN, adv. Firmly, courageously.

The Sotheran saw how that so bandoounly,
Wallace abd hamber hand thair chwalry.

_Wallace_, v. 831. MS.

Wallace, soch said, yhe war cleypt my luff,
Mor bandoounly I maid me for to pruff,
Traistand thaior for your rancour for to slak:
Me thine ye suld do sum thing for my salk.

_Ibid._ viii. 1399. MS.

BANDSMAN, s. A binder of sheaves in harvest, Galloway; synon. Bandster.

"A good deal of dexterity is requisite to perform this part of the work well, and as the bandmen are often taken indiscriminately from the common labourers, it is for the most part done in a manner so slovenly, as in bad harvests, to occasion much loss and trouble, which might otherwise be prevented." Agr. Surv. Gal. p. 120.

BAND-STANE, s. A stone that goes through on both sides of a wall; thus denominated, because it binds the rest together, S.

"The dossand of bandoone & thre laid of pendis."

_Aberd. Reg. A. 1558_, v. 16.

"I am amast persuaded its the ghais of a stans-mason—see siccan band-stanes as he's laid!" Tales of my Landlord, i. 79.

BANDSTER, BANSTER, s. One who binds sheaves after the reapers on the harvest field, S.

A.-S. Germ. band, vinculum.

At harst at the shearing nae yonkners are jearing.

_The bosters_ are runkled, lyart, and gray.

_Ritson's S. Songs_, ii. 3.

BAND-STRING, s. 1. A string going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way, S.

"He saw a weel-nae'ed an gentleman standing by
his bedside, in the moonlight, in a queer-fashioned
dress, wi' mony a button and a band-string about it."

_Antiquary_, i. 392.

2. The designation given to a species of confection, of a long shape, S.

BANDWIN, BANWIN, s. As many reapers as may be served by one bandster; formerly eight, now, in Lothian at least, generally six. "The harvest strength is distributed into bands, consisting each of six reapers, provincially called _sheavers_, with a binder, or _bandster_, which squad is provincially termed a banwin." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 226.

Perhaps from A.-S. _bund_, vinculum, and _win_, labor. I have, however, heard it derived from _band_, the denomination given to all the reapers on a field, and _win_, to dry by exposing to the air.

It is otherwise expl. in Dumfr. "A field of shearers in a bandwin" is a phrase which includes several parties of reapers, each party having a _bandster_ attached to it. They begin by cutting an angle off the field, which leaves the ridges of different lengths. Then one party begins by itself with the two shortest ridges, the second with the two next, and so on in proportion to the number of parties. When those of the first division have cut down their land, they return to take up what is called a _new land_; and in this manner all the parties keep at separate distances from each other, till the field be finished. This mode is preferred by some, as producing more equal exertion, and a greater quantity of work in the same time.

BANDWYN RIG. A ridge so broad that it may contain a _band_ of reapers called a _win_. Berw.

"On dry turnip soils, either upon laying down to grass, or when ploughed from low for oats, the ridges are commonly 30 feet broad, called banwin ridges, and quite flat." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 122, 163.

BANDY, s. The stickleback, Aberd.; abbrev. perhaps from another name of this fish, BANSTICKLE, q. v.

BANE, s. Bone, S.

That pestilens gart mony boyges
In kyk-yardis be laid at anys.

_Wynstone_, ix. 22. 63.

"It is ill to take out of the flesh that is bred in the bane;" Ferguson's _S. Prov._ p. 20.

A.-S. ban, Alem. _bein_, Belg. _been_.

"It does na cum fra the bone," a proverbial phrase applied to a confession that does not seem sincere. It is probably borrowed from meat, that is not sufficiently roasted or boiled, which does not easily separate from the bone.

A' FRAE THE BANE. V. _BEIN_, s. Bone.

BANE, adj. Of or belonging to bone, S.; as, a _bane caimh_, a comb made of bone, as distinguished from one made of horn.

"Item, a _bane coiffe_, & in it a grette corz of gold, with four precious stanas, and a chanye of gold." _Coll. Inventories_, A. 1488, p. 12.

BANE-DRY, adj. Thoroughly dry, Clydes.; q. as dry as bones exposed to sun and wind. It seems to include the idea of the feeling of hardness that clothes have when thoroughly dried.

BANE-DYKE, s. A beast is said to be _gane_ to
the bone-dyke, when reduced to skin and bone, Clydes.

Perhaps q. good for nothing but to travel to the dyke where the bones of dead horses lie.

BANE-GREASE, s. The oily substance produced from bones, which are bruised and strewed on a slow fire, S.

BANE-IDLE, adj. Totally unoccupied, Lanarks.

Can there be an allusion to one who has got nothing before him at a meal but a bone that he has already picked bare?

BANE. KING OF BANE.

"Quhair they dezayr thy Graice to put at thy temporall lords and lieges, becaus they despaye their vittous lyf, quhat clls intend thot but onyyle thyt deithe, as thot mayest easilie persawe, suppoys thy cultour thay's intent and myrd, with the pervers of Heresie? For quhen thy Barounis ar put doun, quhat art thou but the King of Bane, and thane of necessitie must be gudd be thame, and than no dox, quhair a blind man is guyde, mon be a fall in the myre." Sir-toun's Lott. to Ja. V. Knox's Hist. p. 19. This is the word in both MSS. In Lond. edit. p. 20, it is "What art thou but the King of Lands, and not of men," &c.

If the latter be meant as a translation of the phrase, it is erroneous. Its proper sense has indeed been mis-understood, even so early as the time of Sir David Lyndsay. For, when exhorting James V. to attend to the interest of his subjects, and to secure the love of his barons, he thus expresses himself.

Let justice mixit with mercie thame amend.
Hane thow thair hartis, thow hes spech to spend:
And be the contrai, thow art kine of bone,
Fra time thy heirls hartis bin fra the gome.

Waris, 1592. p. 197.

i.e. "The hearts of thy lords," or "nobles." The meaning of the phrase appears from what the learned Mr. Struth has said, when speaking of the King of Christmas, Lord of Misrule, &c.

"The dignified persons above-mentioned were, I presume, raised to an equal footing with the King of the Bean, whose reign commenced on the Vigil of the Epiphany, or upon the day itself. We read that some time back 'it was a common Christmas gambol in both our universities, and continued at the commencement of the last century, to be usual in other places. The name of King of the Bean was given to that person whose extraordinary good luck it was hit upon that part of a divided cake, which was honoured above the others by having a bean in it.' Bourne's Antiq. Vulg. chap. xvi. I will not pretend to say in ancient times, for the title is by no means of recent date, that the election of this monarch depended entirely upon the decision of fortune; the words of an old kalendar belonging to the Romish church seem to favour a contrary opinion; they are to this effect: On the fifth of January, the vigil of the Epiphany, the Kings of the Bean are created (Reges Fabis creantur); and on the sixth the feast of the kings shall be held, and also of the queen; and let the banquetting be continued for many days. At court, in the eighth year of Edward the Third, this majestic title was conferred upon one of the king's minstrels, as we find by an entry in a computus so dated, which states that sixty shilling were given by the king, upon the day of the Epiphany, to Regan the trumpeter and his associates, the court minstrels, in the name of the King of the Bean, in nomine Regis de Fabis." Sports and Pastimes, p. 255, 256.

Moresin, however, gives another reason for the denomination. As this election referred to the three wise men, or kings of the East, as the Church of Rome has considered them; the person elected, he says, "was called King of the Bean, having his name from the lot;" Deprav. Relig. p. 143. Brand seems to adopt this idea; referring also, in confirmation of it, to the observation made in the ancient calendar already quoted; Reges Fabis creantur. This, however, he renders differently; "Kings are created by Beans," as if beans had been used as lots on this occasion. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. Observ. on ch. 17.

Sometimes a denarius, or silver penny, was baked in the twelfth-cake, instead of a bean. The consequence of finding it was the same.

A similar custom prevails in the South of S. We find an allusion to it in the following lines:

To spae their fortune, "mang the doughe
The luckie fardin's put in:" 
The scones ilk aane eate fast enouagh,
Like onie hunie grutton.

"This is a favourite custom. A small lump of dough, from which the [New-year] cakes have been taken, is reserved; and in it a small coin, usually a farthing, is put. The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small round scones, which, when fired, are handed round the company. Not a moment must be lost in eating them; it being of vast importance to get the scone with the hidden treasure, as it is believed, that happy person shall first taste the sweets of matrimonial felicity." Ibid. N.

The bean seems to have been used merely as a species of lot. Whence this use of it was borrowed by the western nations of Europe, it is impossible to say. I can find no proof that it was one of the sorts employed by the Romans. The Greeks, however, anciently gave their ballots by means of the bean. The scones, or beans, "were of two sorts, white and black; the white were whole, and were made use of to absolve; the black were bored through, and were the instruments of condemnation." Potter's Antiq. l. 119.

It was customary with the Romans, in their Saturnalia, as Alexander ab Alexandre has observed, "to divide kingdoms among persons who were equal in rank, who, during the rest of the day, acted as sovereigns, assuming the purple of the magistrate." Gen. Dies, lib. ii. c. 22. It is not improbable, that, on the empire becoming Christian, those who endeavoured to make proselytes to the new religion by civil policy, substituted the allusion to "the kings of the east" as an excuse for retaining the sovereign of the Saturnalia.

In addition to what is said as to the farthing baked in the new-year cake, it may be observed, that the custom of putting a ring into the bride's cake at a wedding, still common in S., may have been borrowed from the Twelfth-cake.

Grose mentions another custom, A. Bor, in which the bean is used in a similar manner, and which, notwithstanding the variation as to circumstances, may be viewed as having the same origin. "Steading of Pens. A custom in the North of bordering the common grey peas in the shells, and eating them with butter and salt. A bean, shell and all, is put into one of the peapods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married." Gl.

BANE, adj. Ready, prepared.

Thidder returning again
To seek your said modar mak you bane.
Dougl. Fragl. 70. l. 32.

"Perhaps for bane, metri gratia;" Rudd. Teut. "bain sense, signifies via aperta, and bainen den wech, viam planum reddere, Su.-G. ban-a, viam munire. As this is the version of

-Antiquam exquisirem nstro,
mak you bane may be equivalent to search out the

P
direct way. Or we may trace it perhaps still more directly to Isl. bein, rectus, straight, from bein-a expedite, negotium promovere, beina ferda einc, iter eius adjuvare, dirigere.

BANE-FYER, s. Bonfire, S.

"Our soveraine Lord—gives power to all schirreffes— to searche and skoote the persones, passing in pilgrimage to any Kirkes, Chapellles, Welles, Croeses, or sik other monuments of idolatry; as alswe the superstitious observeris of the festival days of the Sanctes, somtimes named their Patrones, quhair there is na publicke Fairies and Mercattes, settors out of Bane-fyres, singers of Carrales, within and about kirkes, and of sik vthers superstitious and Papistical rites."

Acts Ja. VI. 1531. c. 104. Murray. V. BALL, BALE-FYRE.

Under BALE-FIRE, it has been said that, from this word, "by a change of the letters of the same organs, our bonnefire, and E. bonfire," may have been formed. Somner, however, I find, after explaining A.-S. bdal, baeld-fyur, "a great fire wherein dead bodies were burned," adds, "a bonfire, so called from burning the dead bones in it."

BANE-PRICKLE, s. The stickle-back, Clydes. V. BANSTICKLE.

BANEOURE, Baneour, s. A standard-bearer.

Than bu nat bad the nobill King Huyt fra his baneour his baner. 
Banbort, vil. 585, MS.
He had the Banerour be a seid Set his banner, and wyth it bled. 
Wynotoun, ix. 27. 355.

BANERER, s. A standard-bearer; more properly, one who exhibits his particular standard in the field.

Go the, Volumes, to the baneroris, Of the Volcanian, and theme that standardis bers. 
Doug. Virgil, 379. 47.
As manuulis is the only word in the original, it seems uncertain whether Bp. Douglas means to distinguish baneroris from those who standardis bers; or uses the last expression merely as a plasyma. Certain it is, that the term properly denotes a person of such dignity, that he had a right to appear in the field with his followers, fighting under his own standard. Baner-her, baner-heer, baro, dynastea, estrapes: bandophorus, i.e. orninman standae sive praeceptioni signi: Kilham. Thus, it does not merely signify "the lord of a standard," but "of a principal standard." Wachter observes that, according to some writers, banner-her signifies a chiefman who carries the badge of a duke or leader; and, according to others, a baron invested with a military standard within his own territory. Ibre quotes the following passage, as illustrating this term, from Chron. Rhytm., p. 157.

Aen hade the Tygke manuve fler 
Af Hort, Grefen och Banerhara.
Germaci vero adluc plurbs habuerae 
Ducum, Comitum et Vexilliferam.

He observes, that here he is called a Benercherre, who, like kings and dukes, had his own standard.

The name Baneret, S. corr. Banrere, marks a distinction, as to dignity, in the person to whom it was given. As baner-heer, banerer, simply denotes the master of a standard; the term baneret, being a diminutive, and implying inferiority, intimates that he on whom it was conferred, although he appeared under his own standard, had one inferior to the other. The Baneret was always created on the field, the royal standard being displayed. V. Speelman, vo. Banerettus.

According to the E. laws, a baron was superior to a banneret. For he was scarcely accounted a baron, says Spelman, who had not more than thirteen feudal soldiers under him. But only ten were required of a banneret. In Scotland, however, the banrente was more honourable than the baron. For the barons were only represented in Parliament by commissioners; but the banrentes were warranted by the king's special precept to give personal attendance, in the same manner as the temporal lords and dignitaries of the church. V. Banrente. Skene mentions another proof of this superiority. The Banrentes had "power or privilege granted to them be the King, to rayze and lift vp ane Baner, with ane companie of men of weir, either horse-men, or fute-men, quhilk is nocht lesun to any Earle or Barrotume, without the Kings speciall licence, asked and obtained to that effect." De Verb. Sign. vo. Banrentis.

The reason of the difference, as to the degree of dignity attached to the rank of Baneret in the two kingdoms, may have been, that a greater number of knights of this description had been created by the kings of England, than by those of Scotland. This might perhaps be accounted for, from their greater intercourse with the continent, where the spirit of chivalry so much prevailed in all its forms.

It must be observed, however, that Grose gives a different account of the number of vassals requisite to give a title to the rank of banneret. He quotes father Daniel as mentioning two regulations respecting this. According to the one, it was necessary to bring into the field, "twenty-five men at arms, each attended by two horse-men, in all amounting to seventy-five men;" according to the other, "at least fifty men at arms accompanied as before, making together one hundred and fifty men." Milit. Hist. i. 180.

BANERMAN, s. Standard-bearer.

His Banerman Wallace slew in that place, And some to ground the baner doum he race. 
Wallace, x. 699. MS.

"At last quhen he was cumynge to Spay, & fand his ennimes of greter power than he mycht resist, he ckipit his baner-man for feir of enimes trimbland, & not passand so perteil forwair as he desyr. Incontinent he pullit the baner fra him, & gaff it to Schir Alexander Carron, quhilk gat mony riche lands for the samyn office. Bot his name wee turnit eftor to Skrymgeour." 
Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 11. Significo expen vente; Both.

This term, entirely different from banerer, seems properly to denote one who bears the standard of another. Su.-G. banermen, vexillifer. Sancte Olof war baneraman; Saint Olave was standard-bearer. Hist. S. Ol. p. 75. Ihre, vo. Baner.

BANES-BRAKIN, s. A bloody quarrel, the breaking of bones, S.

That I haie at banes-brakin been 
My skin can sha' the marks;
I dinn a tell you idle tales,
See to my bloody starks.

BANFF. This good town, for what reason I cannot divine, seems to have been viewed rather in a contemptible light. Hence a variety of proverbs have originated.

"Gae to Banff, and buy bend-leather;" Weet of S. "Gang to Banff, and bitte," or beetle "beines;" "Gang to Banff, and bind bickers;" Loth. All these suggest the idea of useless travel, or idle labour,
To BANG, v. n. To change place with impetuosity; as to bang up, to start from one’s seat or bed: He bang’d to the door, he went hastily to the door. S.

Dogs barked, and the lads free hand
Bang’d to their breeks like drift
Be break of day.
—*Ramsay’s Poems*, i. 270.

—Blythly wald I bang out o’er the brse,
And stend o’ers burns as light as any man.

Ajax bang’d up, whose targe was shught
In seven fald o’ hide.


The verb bang, in E. signifies to beat; Isl. bang-a-id. Dr. Johnson, however, who is often very unhappy in his etymons, derives it from Belg. *wegelen*, which is only a derivative, cor. in its form. Isl. bang-a is itself derived from *ban-a*, pulsare, percuteure; whence also Su.-G. *banks*, id. and *baunge*, is staff, a cudgel.

The verb, as here used, is more immediately allied to Su.-G. *baang*, tumult, violence, which I have indeed traced to Isl. *bang-a*, percuteure. For a tumult suggests the idea, both of violence, and of rapidity in operation.

To BANG out, v. a. To draw out hastily, S.

Then I’ll bang out my beggar dish,
And stap it fou of meal.

*Song, Ross’s Helenore*, p. 143.

To BANG, v. a. 1. To beat, to overcome, to overpower, Loth. Roxb. Dumfr. This seems merely an oblique sense of the E. v. as signifying to beat, to maul.

2. To surpass, in whatever way; as, “It bangs a’ prent,” i.e. it goes beyond every thing; in allusion to what has been printed, although used figuratively, Roxb.

Of a’ the lasses o’ the thrang
Nane was sae trig as Nelly;
E’en ony rose her cheeks did bang,
Her leaks were like a lily.
—*Davidson’s Sextons*, p. 119.

“The Lord—keep me from sic peril again; for this bangs a’ I’er met wi’, frae the taws of that gloomin’ auld thief Buchanan, to the last giff I got wi’ the villain Bothwell, whan he drive to be in at my very secret chamber.” St. Johnstoun, iii. 146.

To BANG off or off, v. a. 1. To let off with violence, to let fly, S.

“Twa unlucky red-coats—just got a glik o’ his honour as he gaed into the wood, and banged off a gun at him.”
—*Waverley*, iii. 228.

2. To throw with violence, Aberd.

BANG, s. 1. An action expressive of haste; as, He came with a bang, S. In a bang, suddenly; in a huff, Aberd.

He grants to tak me, gin I wad work for’
Gin sae I did, that I and gang along,
And syne be married with him in a bang.
—*Ross’s Helenore*, p. 69, 70.

2. A great number, a crowd, S.

Of customers she had a bang;
For lairds and souters a’d gang,
To drink bedeen.
—*Ramsay’s Poems*, i. 216.

—My boding thought
A bang of fears into my breast has brought.

BANG, adj. 1. Vehement, violent; as, “a bang fire;” a strong fire, one that burns fiercely; Roxb.

Isl. bang-aist, bellumino more insultare.

2. Agile, and at the same time powerful; as “a bang chield;” *ibid.*

To BANG, v. n. A term used in salmon-fishing, as signifying that the fishers push off with their boats at random, without having seen any fish in the channel; Aberd.

“Being asked, whether when they are deprived of sight, and can only fish by *bangying*, they do not catch fewer fish than when they have sight? depones, that they do so, and that if they wanted sights, they would want their best friend.” State, Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 102. *V. Shot*, s.

**BANGBISTER, BANGSTER, BANGISHER, s.—**

1. A violent and disorderly person, who regards no law but his own will.

For giff this salt of justice sail not stand,
Then everis wicked man, at his awin hand,
Sall him revenge as he sail think it best.
Hk *bangister*, and limner, of this land
With frie brydil sail [quhohm thil pleis molest.]
—*Maitland Poems*, p. 337.

Adeu! fair Ekkeldas up and doun,
Where our puir friends do dwelt;
The *bangisgers* will drag them doun,
And will them sair compell.
—*Minstrelsy Border*, i. 223.

I hesitate if this should be viewed as a different sense; although the term is explained by the editor, “the prevailing party.”

2. A victor, Ettr. For.

3. A braggart, a bully, S.

But we have e’en seen shaggers gather strength,
That seven years have written in the set,
And yet have *bangisgers* on their boddom set.
—*Ross’s Helenore*, p. 80.

4. A loose woman, Clydes.

This word might seem analogous to Su.-G. *bang-styeg*, contumacious, from *bang* tumultus, and *styr*, ferox. But it is formed, I suspect, rather by the termination *ster*, q. v. From the more primitive v. Isl. *ban-a*, to strike, also to kill, some nouns have been formed, which are allied in signification; as *bannystyr*, agon, wrestling, playing for a prize, *banamadur*, percursor, auctor caedis, a striker, one who commits slaughter.

To BANGISHER-SWIFE, v. n. To cozen, to deceive by artful means, Roxb.

From *Bangisger*, q. v. and A.-S. *swipe*, Tewn. *sweep*, flagellum, scatula; q. by a sudden stroke as of a whip.

From the meaning of the first term, however, the word seems originally to have included the idea of violence, as well as that of rapidity of motion.

**BANGIE, adj.** Huffish, pettish, irritable, Aberd.

**BANG-RAPE, s.** A rope with a noose, used by thieves in carrying off corn or hay, Clydes. Ayr.

From *bang* as denoting violence and expedition.
-Bangsome, adj. Quarrelsome, Aberd.

Some red their hair, some main'd their banes,
Some harm'd the bangsome hillies.
Christmas Bëtting, Edit. 1805.
In edit. 1809, it is bosoms, and in Gl. bosome.
But bangsome seems the proper term.

Bang-the-beggar, s. 1. A strong staff, a powerful Kent, or rung, Roxb.

The use of this term suggests the v. bang-a, to beat, as the origin of Text. bengkel, bengel, Su.-G. baengel, fustis, a strong staff or stick, as being the instrument used for beating.

2. Humorously transferred to a constable, Dumfr.

This designation is given to a beadle in Derbyshire; Grose.

Bangstrie, s. Strength of hand, violence to another in his person or property.


This term is evidently derived from bangster.

Bangnue, s. Bustle about something trivial, much ado about nothing, Selkirk's, Roxb.

This is written as nearly as possible according to the pronunciation, not having the sound of u purum. There seems to be every reason to view it as of Fr. origin. Cotgrave gives a phrase which has great similarity; Il est bien neuf; "He is a very novice; he is very ignorant, inexpert, raw," &c. A novice in any profession generally makes more bustle than progress; or as a Scots peasant would emphatically express it, "There is more whistling than red land."

Bangrel, s. An ill-natured, ungovernable woman, Ettr. For.

Formed like Gangrel, Hangrel, &c. from the v. to Bang, as denoting violence.

Banyel, s. A slovenly idle fellow, Roxb.

Tent. bengkel, rusticus; et homo stupidus. Su.-G. boengel, hominem stupidum designat.

Banyel, s. A bundle; used in a contemptuous way, Upp. Clydes.; Tulliyat, synon. C. B. bangue, bound together, compacted; or Isl. bangsa, protererantia; q. v. what swells out.

Banis. Mantillus of Bani.


L. B. banos, vestis species, A. 1367; Du Cange. This seems to have been a kind of mantle.

Banker, s. A bench-cloth or carpet.

"Bankers of verdure the dozen pieces—xl. s." Rates, A. 1611.

This seems to be the same with Bankure, q. v. Verdure seems to signify flowered. Fr. ouvrage de verdure, "flourish work." Cotgr.

Banker, s. One who buys corn sold by auction, Ettr. For.

Banking-crop, s. The corn bought or sold by auction, Niths.

Fr. banquier is synon. with bannal and banner, signifying what is common, what every one may use, as paying for it. V. Cotgr.

Bankers, s. pl.

The King to supper is set, served in hall.
Under a pillar of silk, dayedly light;
With al worshipp, and weel, mewith the walle;
Brides branden, and Brad, in Bankers bright.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. li. 1.

This I apprehend, should be on bankers. It is most probably the same word with Bauceouris, q. v. V. also Briidges.

Bankroute, s. A bankrupt.

"In Latine, Codere bondis, qubilk is most commonly used amongst merchants, to make Bank-route, Bankrupt, or Bankrompue; for the door thereof, as it were, breaks his bank, stall or seate, quhair he vaed his traficke of before." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Dyour, Dyour.

Fr. banquierut, Ital. buncrate, Teut. banccrate, id. This word was borrowed from the Italians. As they formerly did business in a public place, and had coffers in which they counted their money, when any of the merchants found his affairs in disorder, and returned not to the place of business, it was said that his buncor, or coffer was roto, broken, from Lat. ruptus; Dict. Trev.

Bankset, adj. Full of little eminences and alacrivities, Aberd.

"Where the land is flat, the expense of labour is much less on the same extent of land, that [r. than] when the ground has a considerable alacrivity, or is rough; and in the provincial dialect of this county, bank-set." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 524.

Bankure, s.


This seems to denote the covering of a seat, stool, or bench. Fr. bancure, "a bench-cloth, a carpet for a form or bench." Cotgr. It. bancor-iron; item quod bancale; which is thus defined; Susaelli stragulum, tapes, quo Scamnum, se bancos insistentur; Du Cange. Tent. bancore-toro, tapes.

Banna, Banno, s. What is elsewhere called a Bannock, Roxb.

Bannac, s. A piece of wood placed at a fire on the hearth, before which bannocks are put to be toasted, after they have been taken from the girdle, Ettr. For.

From Banna, and Rack, a wooden frame.

Bannag, s. A white trout, a sea-trout, Argyles.

This word is incorporated into the English spoken in that district. Gael. ben, white; banay, any thing white.

Bannate, Bannet, s. Double Bannate.

This may perhaps signify a bonnet of steel, Fr. bonnet de fer, called a scull-cap. The price seems to correspond; and Doubles was formerly used in this sense, S., "Doubles called harems plates, or yron doubles." Ratea. A. 1611. Bonnet is still the pronunciation of bonnet in most counties of S.

The may be the square cap worn by the clergy of the Romish Church.

"In short quhill thairefter—no bishops, friaries, preistis, chunnones, durst—never nuikut bannettis, neither durst they put on surplises nor coulis." Pitracottis's Chr, p. 527. V. Bonnet.

BANNET-FIRE, s. A punishment inflicted by boys, on one of their playfellows who does anything against the rules of the game in which they are engaged.

Two files are formed by his companions standing face to face, the intervening space being merely sufficient for allowing him to pass. Through this narrow passage he is obliged to walk slowly, with his face bent down to his knees; and, as he passes, the boys beat him on the back with their bonnets, Fife.

This seems to be an imitation of the military punishment of running the ganetlop.

BANNET-FLUKE, s. The same fish which is in Angus called Bannock-fluke; from its supposed resemblance to the broad round bonnet formerly worn by males in Scotland, Fife.

BANNISTER, s. Bannister of a stair, properly the rails of a stair, but frequently used for the hand-rail only, S. Most probably corr. from E. baluster or baluster, a small column or pilaster, as those are of which the rail of a stair is made.

BANNOCK, Bonnock, s. 1. A sort of cake. The bannock is however in S. more properly distinguished from the cake; as the dough, of which the former is made, is more wet when it is baked. It is also toasted on a girdle, whereas cakes are generally toasted before the fire, after having been laid for sometime on a girdle, or on a gridiron, S. A. Bor. Bannock, as described by Ray, "is an oatcake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers."

The latter definition corresponds to the explanation given of the term by Ximmo. "This brook [Bannock-burn] is said to have derived its name from a custom, of old much practised in Scotland, viz. that of toasting their bread under ashes; the cakes so prepared were called bannocks, and sundry milnes having been early erected upon that stream to grind the grain, of which that bread is composed, gave rise to the name." Hist. of Stirlingshire, p. 441, 442.

Thir cur coffis that salls eure sone
And thretty sum about ane pake
With bair blew bannettis, and lochbald schone
And beir bannockis with thams thay tak.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171. st. 4.

And there will be lang-kail and potague,
And bannocks of barley meal.

Birdson's S. Songs, l. 208, 209.

It may be observed that this is still the most general use of the word, bear-bannocks, i.e. bannocks made of barley-meal, S.

Also that bannocks are generally made of barley-meal, and cakes of oat-meal.

2. The denomination given to one of the duties exacted at a mill, in consequence of thirilage, S.

"Bannock, a small quantity of meal due to the servants of a mill by these grinding their corns or threid thereto, ordinarily termed in Charters of mills the sequels." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Diet.


Ir. banna, a cake, Lluyd, bominog, a cake or bannock, Obrien; Gael. bonnoch.

BANNOCK-EVEN, s. The same with Fastrin-even, or Shrove-Tuesday, Aberd.

This must have been denominated from the preparation of some cake or bannock for the festivities of this evening; as Pancakes, Fritters, &c. are used at this season in England. V. Brand's Popular Antiq. i. 71, &c.

BANNOCK-FLUKE, s. The name given to what is said to be the genuine turbot; that commonly so called being halibut, S.

"The fish on this part of the coast, are cod, skate, mackerel, hollybot, here called turbot, sea-dog, some turbot, called bannakkluke, and hadocks." P. St. Vigeans, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xvi. 117, N.

It is most probably denominated from its flat form.


BANNOCK-HIVE, s. Corpulency, induced by eating plentifully.

When he, who retains a good appetite, complains of want of health, especially of anything that might indicate a dyspepsial habit, it is sometimes sarcastically said, that he seems to have the bannock-hive, S. from bannock and hive, swelling.

How great's my joy! its sure beyond compare!
To see you look sae hale, sae plump an' square.
However itheres at the sea may thrive,
Ye've been nae stranger to the bannock hive.

Morrison's Poems, p. 177, 178. V. Hive, w.

BANNOCK-STICK, s. A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks, S.

A bussie, and a bannock-stick:
There's gear enough to make ye sick.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, l. 113.

BANRENTE, s. Banneret.

In the time of Arthur, as t'ew men me tald,
The king turnit on ane tyds toward Tusskane.
With banrentis, baronis, and bernis full baid,
Biggest of bams and blude, bred in Britannie.

Geanan and Gol. l. 1.

"All Bishopis, Abbettis, Fryoursis, Dukis, Eris, Lords of Parliament, and Banrentis, the qahilkies the King will be ressuet and summuned to Counsell and Parliament be his speciall preepect." Acts Ja. i. A. 1427, c. 112. Edit. 1566. V. Banerrier.

BANSEL, s. Synon. with Haneel; often
BAN

[118]

BAR

signifying, like the latter, what is given for good luck, Perths.

The origin I cannot conjecture, unless it be q. band-
seal, the seal of a bond or agreement, as originally
denoting the first part of payment for any thing pur-
chased; or like set in barsel. A.-S. bens-lan, suppliciter petere, orare, or ben, pre-
catio, and self-as, dare; q. to give what is solicited.

BANSTICKLE, s. The three-spined stickle-
back, a fish, S. Orkney; in some parts of S. bantickle.

"The three-spined stickleback, (gasterosteus acule-
atinus, Lin. Synt.), which we distinguish by the name of
bantickle, is found in every small running brook or
loch that has any communication with any piece of
fresh water." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

From Willoughby it would appear, that the name
bantickle is used in some parts of E. Perhaps from A.-S. bars, perrnics, (Su.-G. bars) and
dael, acules, as supposed to give a noxious sting.

BAP, s. 1. A thick cake baked in the oven,
generally with yeast; whether it be made of
oatmeal, barley-meal, flower of wheat, or a
mixture, S.

There will be good lapperd-milk kebuckles,
And sevens, and fardles, and baps.
Ribson's S. Songs, i. 211.

2. A roll, a small loaf of wheaten bread, of an
oblong form, S.

The scoglie lass does rin wi haste
And bring the kale,
On which they dine and mak reast,
Or bogs and ale.

The Harst Rig, st. 91.

"I shall not keep you longer in the king's highway,
but take you back again to Lucky Thomson's Inn,
where you may share with me, in idea, the comforts of
a hungry stomach, baps and butter, &c. I had de-
molished at least one bap, Anglict roll." Blackw. Mag.
Aug. 1821, p. 41.

BAPPER, s. A vulgar, ludicrous designation
for a baker; from one species of bread
made by him, Aberd. V. BAP.

BAPTEM, s. Baptism; Fr. baptême.

"Als he gait the sacrament of baptém to Ternuus,
B. vii. c. 18.

BAR, s. An infant's flannel waistcoat, Moray.
V. BARRIE, synon.

BAR, s. To play at bar, a species of game
anciently used in S.

"That na indwells within burgh purchase na out
lordship na maistership to landward, to ront, na rid,
nor play at bar, nor any vther way in the oppression

It seems doubtful whether this may not denote the
exercise of throwing a bar of iron, as a trial of strength,
like putting, the long-bowls, &c. "Castling of the
bar is frequently mentioned by the romance writers as
one part of an hero's education; and a poet of the sixteenth
century thinks it highly commendable for kings
and princes, by way of exercise, to throw 'the stone, the
barre, or the plammet.'" Henry the Eighth, after his
accession to the throne, according to Hall and Holing-
shed, retained 'the casting of the barre, among his
favourite amusements. The sledge-hammer was also
used for the same purpose as the bar and the stone;
and, among the rustics, if Barclay be correct, an axle-
tree." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 69.

I hesitate, however, whether this may not refer to
another sport, still known among young people in S.
by the name of Prisoners. "There is a rustic game,"
says Strutt, "called Base or bars, and in some places,
prisoner's bars.—The success of this pastime depends
upon the agility of the candidates, and their skill in
running. The first mention of this sport that I have
met with, occurs in the Proclamations—early in the
reign of Edward the Third, where it is spoken of as a
childish amusement, and prohibited to be played in the
avenues of the palace at Westminster, during the
sessions of Parliament, because of the interruption it
occasioned to the members and others, in passing to and
from as their business required.

"The performance of this pastime requires two
parties of equal number, each of them having a bar or
home, as it is usually called, to themselves, at the dis-
tance of about twenty or thirty yards. The players
then on either side taking hold of hands, extend them-
selves in length, and opposite to each other, as far
as they conveniently can, always remembering that one
of them must touch the home. When any one of them
quests the hand of his fellow and runs into the field,
which is called giving the chase, he is immediately
followed by one of his opponents; he again is followed
by a second from the former side, and he by a second
opponent; and so on alternately, until as many are
out as choose to run, every one pursuing the man he
first followed, and no other; and if he overtake him
near enough to touch him, his party claims one toward
their game, and both return home. They then run
forth again and again in like manner, until the number
is completed that decides the victory; this number is
optional, and I am told rarely exceeds twenty.—In
Essex they play this game with the addition of two
prisons, which are stakes driven into the ground,
parallel with the home boundaries, and about thirty
yards from them; and every person who is touched on
either side in the chase, is sent to one or other of these
prisons, where he must remain till the conclusion of
the game, if not delivered previously by one of his
associates, and this can only be accomplished by touch-
ing him," &c. Ibid. p. 63.

This game had in ancient times in E. been simply
denominated bars, or, as in our Act, playing at bars.
The statute of Edw. III. referred to above is thus ex-
pressed; "Nul enem ets ve autres jue a bares, ne a
autres juez plent convénables come a castrte chaperon
des gentz, ne a mettre mayn en eux, &c. Ret. Parl.

BARBAR, s. A barbarian.

"Ah, Britain!—if thon, and thy houses, and in-
habitants, would not be drowned in thy own blood
shed by these barbares and burners, let the bleeding
of thy soul be seen by him." M'Ward's Contendings,
p. 349.

BAR, s. The grain in E. called barley, S. B.
Bar-meal, meal made of this grain; bar-
bread, bar-bannocks, &c. In other parts of S., bear, bear-meal.

Moes-G. bar, hordeum. Goth. bar, fructus quinqu-
que, (Seren.); Heb. ד, bar, grain of every kind for
bread.

BAR, s. BOAR. V. BARE.
To BAR.

It occurs in a foolish Envoi:

Tale text, and prent the words
Unlull this ill, with will them still to face,
Sack like as nocht skar, to bar on far fra bowirds,
Bot lalke, bot feale, may hall aueval th grace

Laidbytine Poems, p. 203. st. 27.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. And, indeed, I can offer only a conjecture as to the meaning, which is so much disguised by a silly jingle and violent alliteration. The writer, addressing Q. Mary, desires her to imprint in her mind the words of this poem, with a design to have them still in her eye; as they are not such as might cause her to startle, and bar on far fra bowirds, or keep her at a distance from jesting or sport; but on the contrary, true, honest, and such as might be profitable to her Majesty. The allusion seems to be to an object that frightens a horse, and makes him start aside. V. Skæ. Bar may be used in the sense of Fr. barre, E. bar, to keep one at a distance; as is done by bolts, or by barriers erected for this very purpose.

BARBAR, Barbour, adj. Barbarous; savage.

The first word is used by Bellenden in his Cron. pass.: Fr. barbare. Gael. bor, id.

"Albeit the sayingis be barbour, and commoun, the rycht understanding of the samyn aeries mekle for men vnelarit, lyke as the wrang loida mony in thir days in gret erriouris." Kennedy, of Crossraguell, Compend. Tractate, p. 59.

BARBER, s. The barber of any thing, is a phrase used by the vulgar to denote the best, or what is excellent in its kind; S.

Isl. beer is an adj, expressing abundance, and marking quality; aflber, praestans. Su.-G. bar-a, beer-a, illustrare. But the origin is quite obscure.

BARBLES, s. pl.

This seems to be the disease, which the Fr. call barbes, thus expl. by Cotgr.: "Pushes, or little bladders, under the tongues of horses and cattell, the which they kill if they be not speedily cured. Barbes oux erois. The barbles: a white excescence which, like the pum in chickings, grows under the tongues of calves, and hinders them from sucking."

The Botch and the Barbles.——

Pilypet's Flying, p. 18. V. Clerks.

BARBLYT, part. pa. Barbed.

And with waypas, that scharply schar,
Sum in the ford thail bakwart bar: And sum, with armys barblit braid,
Sug greit martyrdom on thaim hast mad,
That thail gan draw to woyd the place.

Barbav, vili. 57. MS.

Armys barblit braid signifies, arms well barbed. Fr. barbele, id. Fleche barelle, a barbed arrow.

BARBOUR'S KNYF, the denomination which would seem to have been aceintly given to a razor.

—"A paro of cards price xxx d. a cais with thre barbouris knyffis, two paro of barbouris sycouris [scissors], a kame, a mvrour [mirror], price x s."


In this passage we have a curious trait of ancient manners. We could scarcely have expected, that in Scotland more than three centuries ago, especially in the north to which this act refers, any one, still less an ordinary squire, would have been so well accommodated with an apparatus for dressing.

To BARBULYIE, v. a. To disorder, to trouble.

—Every thing appear twae
To my barbulyie hear.

Cherrie and Sloe, st. 17. Evergreen, ii. 109.

Lat. vers. turbaeum caput.

"Youth is absit and corruptit: the author and his warkis schamefullie blotit and barbulyit."—H. Charteris, Pref. to Lyncsay's Winkeis, 1502. A. 5. a.

Fr. barbouillie, confusedly jumbled or huddled together. This is probably from Arm. barboell, comp. of bar without, and poell, in composition boell, stop.

This word is still used in Perths, and Menteith, in the same sense.

BARBULYIE, s. Perplexity, quandary, Roxb.

"I—stude—swutheryng what it avysit me neiste to doo in thilke barbute." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

To BARD, BAIRD, v. a. To caparison, to adorn with trappings: Bardit, Bairdit, pret. and part. pa. O. E. id.

His hor was bairdit full barchelie.

Lyndsay's Squire Medlawm. V. Bardis.

BARDIN, s. Trappings for horses, the same with Bardynques, only in singular.

"Item,—hair, certane and harnes with foir geir and bok geir, with part of and splentis, and bardin to hors." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170.

BARDINESS, s. Petulant forwardness, pertness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation. S.

BARDACH, BARDY, adj. 1. "Stout, fearless, positive."

Thus Bardach is defined, Gl. Ross, S. B.

But a' thing grew black and eery like,—
And tho' she was right bardach on day-light,
She was as fly'd as ony hare at night.

Ross's Helenor. p. 58.

She never minds her, but tells on her tale,
Right bauld and bardach, likely-like and hail.

Ibid, p. 81.

And baid and bardach the gude-wifs
Sae def worth wielt her gude brown spear;
To fecch for her country and gude-man,
Could Scottswoman own a woman's fear?

Jameson's Popular Ball. ii. 176.

It is rendered "forward," Gl.

2. It is undoubtedly the same word that in the South and West of S. is pron. bardy; and signifies that the person, to whom it is applied, is not only irascible and contentions, but uncivil and pertinaciously in managing a dispute. This term is generally appropriated to female petulance.

A maid of sense be sure to wals,
Who times her words with easy care:—
But shun the pert and bardy dame,
Whose words run swiftly void of sense,
A stranger she to wit and shame,
And always sure to give offence.


It sometimes expresses the bitterness of a cur.

I was a bardy tyk and bauld.

Watson's Coll. I. 69.

It can scarcely be doubted that this word is nearly allied to Isl. barda, pugnax, bardagi, Su.-G. bairdagi, praemium, from baer-i.a, to fight; pret. hard-i.a. For it
BARDILY, adv. 1. Boldly, with intrepidity.

They, bardily, and hardly, Famed with foreign foes;
Though often forsoothed, They never grudg'd the blow.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 61.

BARDIE, s. A gelded cat; Ang.

BARDIS, s. pl. Trappings.

Over al the plants brais the stampand steidis,
Full galeryard in thars bardis and werily wedis
Apon thars strate born brydillis branckand fas.
Dong. Virgil, 335, 34.

Phalerac, Virgil. See the description of a barded horse in Grose's Milit. Antiq. i. 103, 104. He derives barded from Fr. barde, covered.

But as bardis is here conjoined with werily wedis, or warlike dress, it is most probable that it originally denoted the yokes or spears fixed in their trappings. For Goth. bard, O. Tent. barde, Germ. barte, is a pole-ax. Hence those Goths, who gave their name to Lombardy, were called Longobardi, not from wearing long bardis, but long pole-axes or spears. (Locrum. Antiq. Suiu-Goth. p. 120); and the ensign of their kingdom was a lion erected on a lance. Hence, also, the origin of halberd, Fr. halbard, from hall, a hall, and bard, a battle-ax; because such axes were wont to be carried on poles, by those who guarded the hall or palace of a prince. A vestige of this ancient badge of dignity still exists in our royal boroughs, in the processions of the Magistrates, when battle-axes are carried before them by their licitors.

The word, in what we reckon its secondary sense, occurs in various languages : Tent. barde van peeren, phalerac, Fr. bardes, L. B. barda, epiphonium, Du Cange. Tent. barber-en, phalerare, phaleris ornare, Fr. barder.

BARDYNGIS, s. pl. Trappings of horses.

"At last be cumyng of Welchemen & Cornwall, as huge nois rai reir & sowne of bellis that hang on their bardyngis, that the enimes war affrayt, and finally put to flycht." Belliend. Cron. Fol. 25. b. This is evidently of the same signification with Bardis, q. v.

BARDO, adj. Rude, insolent in language.

"The rest of that day, and much also of posterior sessions, were mispent with the altercation of that bardish man Mr. D. Dogleish, and the young constable of Dundee." Bailie's Lett. i. 311.
This seems the same with bardie; unless we should suppose it to be formed from bard, S. baird, a minstrel. During the time that the feudal system was in full power, the bard was a person of great consequence with the chieftain, whose warlike deeds he celebrated, and transmitted to succeeding generations. This order of men being admitted to such familiarity in great houses, would retain their petulant manners, even after their consequence was gone.

BARD'S CROFT, the designation given to a piece of land, on the property of a chief-
tain, hereditarily appropriated to the Bard of the family, S.

"Flora was so much beloved by them, that when Mac-Murrogh composed a song in which he enumerated all the principal beauties of the district, and intimated her superiority by concluding, that 'the fairest apple hung on the highest bough,' he received, in donations from the individuals of the clan, more seed-barley than would have sowed his Highland Parnassus, the Bard's Croft, as it was called, ten times over." Waverley, i. 323, 324.

BARE, adj. Lean; S. evidently an oblique sense of A.-S. bare, baer, nudus, q. having the bones naked.

BAREFIT, BAREFOOT, adj. Barfooted, S.

The lasses, skelpin barefit, thrang,
In silks an' scarlets glitter.
Burns, iii. 31.

Much as our southern neighbours have supposed our females to be attached to the bare foot, on certain occasions the view of this is very unacceptable to males.

"Upon an expedition, they much regarded omens. — In a & winter, when they crossed the road before them, they seized her, and fetched blood from her forehead." Shaw's Moray, p. 232.

One might have supposed that the foot, as the party immediately offending, should rather have been the immediate subject of punishment. But some peculiar anti-magical result has still been attributed, by superstition, to "drawing blude aboon the breath." It is in this way alone, that one can expect to counteract a witch. The brow is the place always aimed at.

BAREFOOT-BROTH, BAREFIT-KAIL, s. Broth made with a little butter, without any meat having been boiled in it, Aberd.; also denominated Muslin-kail, Lentrin-kail, and more literally Fleshless-kail, S.

"The more economical way of using bear or barley, is, when it is ground in a barley mill, and boiled as pot barley, either with a little butter, and a few vegetables, (in which case it is provincially called barfoot brok), or with a bit of meat, wherever this can be had, or with milk, when it is called milk broth." Agr. Surv. of Aberd. p. 518.

I was musin in my mind,—
On hair-mould bannocks fed—an bare-foot kail.
Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

Lang may ye blaw the ramin ale,—
While I slab up my barfoot kail,
Your Nortland Willie. Ibid. p. 173.

Evidently from the idea of a bare foot, as expressive of poverty. V. Muslin Kail, and Lentrynk.

To BARGANE, v. n. To fight, to contend.

Wallace, he said, it procys Ner yer nycht,
Wald thou to morne, qhen that the day is lycht,
Or nyn of bell, meit me at this chapell,
Be Dunypass I will haif your counsell.
Wallace said, Nay, or that ilk tymen be went,
War all the rem hyn till [the] orient.
In-till a will with Edmard, quha had sworn,
We sall bargaen be ix hours to morne.
Wallace, x. 516. MS.

Bar, adj. Bare-headed; Aberd. Reg. A. 1535.

To Bark, v. a. 1. To strip a tree of its bark, especially for the purpose of tanning, S. Barkit, part. pa.

"Sowers should be challenged, that they bark their, and makes shoon otherwais than the law permittes; that is to say, of lether quhere the horn and the ear are of ane like lenth. They make shoon, buites, and other graith, before the lether is barkit." Chalmers, Air. c. 22.

—Twa bushis or barkit lusint ledder.—Bannatyne Poems, p. 190. st. 9.

i.e. two bits or pieces.

Su.-G. bark-a, id. barka huder, to tan hides. Tanning is thus denominated, because the bark of trees is the great article used in this operation.

2. To tan leather.

"He'll gloor at ane wold barkit aik-nag as if it were a queez-madam in full bearing." Rob Roy, i. 158.


To Barken, v. n. To clot, to become hard; used with respect to any substance that hath been in a liquid state, as blood or mire, S. The part. occurs as to both in Douglas.

He vynquihle after the cart was rent, With barkynye blade, and powder.—Virgil, 48. 3.

Rudd, derives this from bark, "which cloaths the tree, and is generally very hard." I cannot substitute anything better.

"The best way's to let the blood barke on the cut that saves plasters, binney." Guy Mannering, ii. 33.

Barke, s. A tanner.

"Na Satar, Tanner, or Barker, may buy hydis of mair price, but sic as hes the hornis and the caris of equall lenth." Balfour's Pract. p. 74.

Dan. Barker, a tanner, from bärker, to tan.

Barking and Fleeting, a phrase used concerning one who spends his property in a prodigal way, and is believed to be on the eve of bankruptcy; S.

It has been supposed that this contains an allusion to the barking of dogs, and the flight of birds, in consequence of the alarm given. It would be fully as natural to view it in reference to trees casting their bark, and to its being carried away by the wind. It may be observed, however, that, according to Thane, in some parts of Sweden, the v. bark-a, signifies to fly, to run quickly; v. Bark, cortex.

"O, the lands of Milnwood!—the bonny lands of Milnwood, that have been in the name of Morton for twa hundred years!" exclaimed his uncle; "they are barking and fleeing, offield and infield, haugh and holme." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 187.

"Half the country once belonged to my ancestors, and now the last furrows of it seem to be flying." Fleeding!" said the writer, "they are barking and fleeing haith." St. Ronan, i. 236.

This phrase is expressed in a fuller manner in Fife: He's hunting and heesking, but he's soon be barking and fleeing. It has been said in explanation, that the language being evidently meant to express the contrast produced by extravagance, it may intimate, that the prodigal as it were takes the place of his hounds and..."
hawes. I do not, however, see how the term *barkling* can be applied to him; as he would most probably wish to *flic* without making any noise.

**BARKIT, part. pa.** 1. Clotted, hardened, Aberd.

2. The face is said to be "*barkit wi' dirt," when it is very dirty, encrusted with dirt, S.

A. Bor. "*barkit, dirt, &c. hardened on hair,*" Grose. He gives the same etymology that Rudd, has given. Haldorson renders Isl. *bark-a*, cutem induere, mentioning Dan. *beklede*, as its synonyme, i.e. "to clothe, to cover over."

**BARKIT, part. pa.** Stripped of the bark, S.

**V. BARK, v.**

**BARLA-BREIKIS, BARLEY-BRACKS, s. pl.**

A game generally played by young people in a cornyard. Hence called Barla-bracks about the stacks, S. B. One stack is fixed on as the date or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who from the stack. He does not leave it, till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets off to catch them. Any one, who is taken, cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he, who was first taken, is bound to act as catcher in the next game. This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely forgotten in the South of S. It is also falling into desuetude in the North.

In May gois dammosellis and darnmissis. In garyngis green to play lyk lammis; —

Sum rynnis at barla-brakes lyk raumnis,

Sum round about the standard pillers. Scott, on May, Bannynye MS. V. Ever-green, ii. 139. Chron. S. P. iii. 162.

Perhaps from *barley* and *break*, q. *breaking of the barley*: because, after a certain time allowed for settling preliminaries, on a cry being given, it is the business of one to catch as many prisoners as he can. Did we suppose it to be allied to *barlance*, this game might be viewed as originally meant as a sportive representation of the punishment of those who broke the laws of the boors. Analogous to this were the plays of the Boy-bishop, the Abbot of Unreason, Robin-Hude, Robbers, &c.

This word was well known in England. It is mentioned by W. Browne in his Britannia's Pastorals, published about 1614.

At doore expecting him his mother sate,

Wondring her boy would stay from her so late;

Frameing for him unto herselfe excuses:

And with such thoughts gladly herselfe abuses:

As that her sonne, since day grew olde and weake,

Staide with the maides to runne at barlabrakes. Book i. Song 3. p. 76.

It is mentioned by Massinger, and much later by Buxton.

"Let them freely feast, sing, dance, have puppet-plays, hobby-horses, tabers, crowds, and bagpipes,—play at ball and barlebrakes." — Anotomie of Melancholy, ap. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, Introdt. xviii.

This sport, like that of the Boy-bishop, as managed in England, must have had a very bad influence on the young mind, as directly tending to expose the awful doctrine of the eternal state to ridicule. One of the components of the game was called holl. V. Massinger, c. i. 104, 105. Note.

What if this game has had a Fr. origin, and thus a Fr. name? O. Fr. *barali* signifies barriers; *Barriere*, barricade, palissade; Roquefort. *Breckne*, "the name of a field neere Paris, wherein the schollers of the University use to sollicite themselves. Rabelais;" Cotgr.

**BARLA-FUMMIL, BARLAFUMBLE.** 1. "An exclamation for a truce by one who was fallen down in a wrestling or play."

Thoch he was wight, he was noch wylls

With sic jangleris to jummill,

For fr his thome he dang ane skylas,

Quhill he cryt Barla-fummil! Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

2. It is also used, perhaps improperly, for a fall.

When coach-men drinks, and horses stumble,


Rudd. derives this word from *barle* or *barla*, in the sense of *parley*, and *fummill*, used in Aberd. for *whommil*, a fall or trip; v. *Fumler*. But the rest of this poem is not in the Aberd. dialect. This derivation is therefore contrary to analogy. Callender, giving the same origin to *barla*, seeks that of *fummill* in *Su.-G. fambilla*, to stretch the hands hither and thither, as one does when groping in the dark. What affinity this has to a parley, I cannot discern. The whole term might be viewed as Fr. *parles*, whence E. Parley.

**BARLEY, s.** A term used in the games of children, when a truce is demanded; S.

I have been sometimes inclined to think, that this exclamation might originally have a reference to *barlone, byrlane*, q. v. Germ. *bauerlag*, as if the person claimed the benefit of the laws known by this designation. But perhaps it is more natural to view the word as originating from Fr. *parles*, whence E. Parley.

**BARLEY-BOX, s.** A small box of a cylindrical form, made as a toy for children, S.

It may have received its name as having been formerly used by farmers for carrying samples of barley or other grain to market.

This is called *Barrel-box*, Aberd.; whence it has been viewed as signifying a box like a barrel.

**BARLEY-BREE, s.** The essence or juice of barley, whether fermented or distilled, S.

When neebors anger at a pleas,

And just as wad as wad can be,

How easy can the barley-bree

Cement the quarrel?

It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee,

To taste the barrel.

Burn's Works, iii. 16. V. BRE, BRE.

*Barley broch* is said by Johns. to be "a low word sometimes used for strong beer." He gives it on the authority of Shakespeare.

**BARLEY-CORN, s.** A species of grain, Banffs.

"It is commonly sown with mixed corns, and sometimes with what we call barley-corn." — "Barley oats, — so called from the meal being similar in taste to that of barley," N. Surv. Banffs. App. p. 61.

**BARLEY-FEVER, s.** Sickness occasioned by drunkenness, S. O.

**BARLEY-MEN.** V. BURLAW.
BARLEY-SICK, adj. Intoxicated, sick from the immoderate use of the barley-bree, S. O.

If Johnie see me barley-sick,
I doubt he'll claw my skin;
I'll take a wee bit napockie,
Before that I gae in. Song, Wee Wifockie.

BARLEY-SICKNESS, s. Intoxication, S. O.

BARLICHOOD, s. A fit of obstinacity, or violent ill humour, S.

Instead then of lang days of sweet delyte,
As day be dwrned, and a' the rest he'll flyte;
And may be, in his barlichoods, ne'er stick
To lend his loving wife a loundering hick.

In Gl. Rams. the term is expl. as if the perverse humour, expressed by it, were occasioned by the use of barley or malt, when reduced to a beverage; "a fit of drunken angry passion." I find barlichood used as synonym.

—Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu'!
Ner can she please him in his barlic mood;
He cocks his hand and gits his wife a thaid.

I have sometimes been disposed to view the first part of the term as formed from A.-S. bera ursus, and lic similis, q. resembling a bear, savage, brutal.

Barley-look is the pronunciation of the southern counties, as of Roxb. It is defined, "bad humour in consequence of intemperate drinking."

When e'er they take their barley-looks,
And heat of fancy fires their bludies;
Their wits and queens they take,
And kill them just for killing's sake.
A. Scott's Poems. p. 51.

BARLING, s. Expl. a firepole.

"Barlings or firepoles the hundreth—xx. 1." Rates A. 1611. p. 2.

BARM, s. Yeast, S. A.-S. bearm, id.

I mention this word, merely to take notice of a very emphatic S. proverb. Put out your bars where you took in your ale; i.e. show the effects of your ill-humour where you met with the offence. It is addressed to those, who being displeased at the conduct of one person, reserve their anger for others who have given no cause for it.

To BARM, v. n. To fret, to fume, to rise gradually into a rage, Ettr. For.

Evidently from the operation of barm.

BARME HORSE.

There deyng Schyre Jhane than the Mowbray:
And Alyssawndre the Bres wes tae.
Bot the Ballyed his gat is gane
On a barme hore wyth leggys bare.
Swa fell, that he ech tym he thare.
The lave, that was neecht tane in hand,
Fled, qwhare that mycht fynd warrand.
Wynstoun, viii. 20. 367.

"Q. if a horse used to carry barm (yeast), or a small sorry horse, Pr. to sell a horse for carrying out dung to the field—vulgarily, a muck horse, Teut. barme, faex, sanies;" Gl. Sibb.

But the phrase is still used in Angus, where a barme horse signifies a horse without a saddle; "to ride a barme horse," to ride without a saddle. This sense agrees with the rest of the description. As an armed company came on Edward Baliol, and those that were with him at Annan, unexpectedly at the dawn of the day, they had not time to dress themselves. Baliol accordingly fled, not only with his legs bare, but with-

out waiting to get his horse saddled. This also corresponds to the language used by Fordun. Eadwardus in fugam est conuersus et fugatus super simplicem equum, carentem freno et sella, una tibi caligatus, alteraque nudatus. Scotichron. L. xiii. c. 25. The only difference is, that Fordun mentions only one leg as bare, and that in the idea of simplicem equam he includes the circumstance of a bridle, as well as a saddle, being wanting.

The etymology is not so clear as the signification; but most probably it is a derivative from Su.-G. Germ. bar, nudus; especially as the common epithet for a horse without a saddle is bare-backt; S.

I find that the explanation given above exactly agrees with the circumstances stated by Hume of Godscroft, and conclude that the word must formerly have been used in the same sense in the South of S.

"'He escaped very narrowly, being half naked (not having leisure to put on his clothes) and riding upon a barne horse unsaddled, and unbridled, till he came to Carlile," Hist. Doug. p. 55.

BARMING, s. Interest arising from money, Ayrs.

"My father, in his testament, ordained me to have a hundred a year out of the barming o' his lying money." The Entail, i. 169.

Apparent in allusion to the rising of a mass in the state of fermentation.

*BARMY, adj. 1. Volatile, giddy; a metaphorical sense.

Hope puts that halit into your held,
Qaghik boyts your barmy brain;
Howbeit fuls hast cumis baly spell;
Fair hechts will mak fulis fain.
Cherrie and Sles, st. 92.


BARMY-BRAINED, adj. The same with Barmy, sense 1.


BARMKYN, BERMKyn, s. 1. The rampart or outermost fortification of a castle.

Fehew him self lap radly fra the hycht,
Throth all the yer can on the barmkyn lycht.
With a gud sweer Wallace strak o his hed.
Wallace, viii. 1067.

Rudd. derives it, in his Addenda, from Norm. Fr. barlycan, Fr. barbacane; Ital. barbarca, Hisp. barbacana, propugnaculum antemurale. Bullet deductes barbarcanas from Celt. bar, before, and bach, an inclosure, bacha to inclose. If not a corr. of barlycan, it may be from Teut. barm, barm, a mound or rampart; and perhaps, in, a mark of diminution.

"Barmkynia wall, barbacane, a bulwark or watchtower, or fortification to a city or castle; used especially as a gate to the gates or walls; in which sense baradinia amounts to the same with what is otherwise called antemurale, promurale, muros exterior or outer wall." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict. in vo.

2. "It is also used for an aperture in the walls of a tower or fortalice, through which to fire with muskets on the enemy." Ibid.

E. Barbeane is used in both senses, V. Johnson.
BARNAGE, s. 1. Barons or noblemen, collectively viewed.

Edouarre Langeschank had now begun his war.
Apon Gaskone, fell auffull in effer.
Fra tymes that he had sombley barmage, And herd tell wyse Scotland stude in sic case, He thocht till hym to mak it playas comique.

Wallace, i. 53. MS.

O fader, suffyr the fere Trolane barnage,
To selk agane quhat hard youschance befallis,
To Troy or Iloun with thare brokin wallis.

Dong. Virgil, 314. 48.

2. A military company; including both chieftains and followers.

Athalde the barnage flokis furth attanis,
Left vode the toun, and streath wyth wasty wans.

Dong. Virgil, 425. 44.

Douglas, as Junius has observed, uses this term for militia, agmen, phalanges, and turmae in the original. The same learned writer says, that Douglas seems to have viewed this word as derived from barn, soboles, proles; as where Virgil uses proles, we find barnage in the version.

Doun betin war the barnage of Archadis.

Dong. Virgil, 331. 46.


BARNAT.

Our barnat land has heren our set with wer,
With Saxon-blis that doi us weiskill der:
Slayn our elders, destroyt our rychtwys blud,
Waisyfyt our reym off golde and ethir gud.

Wallace, ix. 356. MS.

In edit. 1648, and in posterior editions, baron is the word used. But the Minstrel would hardly pay so poor a compliment to his country. In MS. it is barnat, which seems to mean native, from barn, a child.

In Germ., nouns are sometimes formed from verbs, and abstracts from substantives, by the termination at; as monas, month, from mon, moon; heimat, country, from hein, home; seirat, an ornament, from seir-en, to adorn. Heit is also a termination very much in use, denoting quality, condition; and corresponding with A.-S. had, instead of which hood is used in modern E., and held, hote, in S. and Belg. Barnat therefore seems equivalent to barnheit, barnheit, q. v. "Our barnat land," the land of our nativity.

BARN-DOOR FOWL, a dunghill fowl, S.

"Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese, and barn-door fowls." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 295.

BARNÉ, s. The same with barnage.

Now agayne to the King ga we;
That on the morn, with his barné,
Sat in till his parliament.

Barbour, i. 50. MS.

O. Fr. barnes, "the nobility, or barons." Cotgr.

BARNÉ, s. A child. V. BAIRN.

BARNAEIGE, BARNAGE, s. Childhood.

"Never fra my barnaeige intend I to sik proud arrogance as to be a schematie, nor yet to sik obstinate wilfulness as to be an heretick." N. Winyet's Questions, Keith's Hist. App. p. 224.

"Now in their barnage;" Aberd. Reg.

BARNE, s.

Of Edus north blatis pinand na drode,
The slye sprad hir brade bosum on brede,
Zephyrus confortabill inspiratio
For tyll ressaue law in hir barne adoun.


This word, which is overlookd by Rudd, should, I suspect, be barne, bosom or lap, as synon. with bosum, v. 24. In this sense it is used in Lybeusus Disconsus.

That oon held ye barsyn barme
A mayde yecelepe ye barsyn arme,
As bryght as blosse on breke.

Riton's K. M. R. ii. 25.

It occurs also in Chaucer.


BARNEHEID, s. Childhood; also, childishness. V. under BAIRN.

BARNY, s. Abbreviation of the name Barnaby or Barnabas; "Barny Kaye," Acts 1585, iii. 392. Sometimes Berny; "Berny Cowpar," p. 393.

BARNMAN, BARNSMAN, s. One whose province it is more peculiarly to labour in the barn, S.

"A barnman, of ordinary abilities, commonly threshed about two bolls (one quarter) of wheat in a day, which [it] was indeed necessary to do, in order to gain wages equal to a day-labourer." Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 94.

Barns-breaking, s. 1. Any mischievous or injurious action; in allusion to the act of breaking up a barn for carrying off corn.

V. QUAIPA in the RAY.

"There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What barns-breaking have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting." Nigel, i. 69.

2. "Idle frolic;" Gl. Antiquary, S.

BARNYARD, BARNYARD, s. A court, or inclosure, adjoining the barn, in which grain or straw is stacked, S.

"The cart or aed drawn by hors or some other beast, draweth to the barn, or to the barnyard." Ressoning, Croxraguell and J. Knox, Prof. iij, b. V. Berne-yard.

BARNYARD BEAUTY, a phrase commonly used to denote a buxom girl, who may appear handsome in the eyes of the vulgar, S.

BARRACE, BARRAS, BARRES, BARROWS, s. 1. A barrier, an outwork at the gate of a castle.

The Inglis ischeyd to ma debate
To thaire berras, and faucht fast;
But that war drewyn in at the last.

Wyntown, viii. 31. 135.

2. An inclosure made of felled trees, for the defence of armed men.

Off hewyn temyr in haist he gert thaim tak
Syllys off ayk, and a stark berras mak,
At a four front, fast in the forest syd,
A full greit strenth, quahir that purpous to bid;
Stelthy thaim fast till treis that growand was,
That thai mycht weyl in fra the bàrrat pass,
And so weill glaitit, on athir sit about,
Syn com agayn, quahir that saw thaim in dount.

---

3. Bounds, or lists for combatants.

We pynil for not for speke na cours to ryn,
But we debait suld this bàrrat within,
With wappannis kene and with our birstan brandis.

---

"He (Macbeth) denisit ane substell slecht to bring all mysiolairs and brokin men to his justice, & solisitic syndry his liegis with large money to appele the thenis (quhilkis opprest thame maist) in bàrras agaisst ane prefixit day. And quhen thir thucas war enterit in bàrras (quhare that suld hae soucht agains thair nichtbouris) they wer all takin be arrit men and hangit on jebatis according justly to thair demeritis." Bellend. Cron. b. xii. c. 4. Ad singulare provocaverit certamen, publico foro decernendum. —Ubi in forum descensidit, &c. Booth.

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We still speak of “a cock in a barracie,” in allusion to a cock-pit, &c.

Rudd. and other Glossarists have conjoined this word with Fr. barrere, barriere, as if they were the same. But, although from a common root, they are different words. Barras is O. Fr. barses, palaestra, Thierry; Decurrso palaestrica, Dict. Trev.; the pl. of barre, a stake. Cotgr., however, defines barres, “the martial space called barriere.” L. B. barrac is used to denote the barracشهاد employed for the defence of towns and castles, in the same sense in which barras occurs in Wallace.

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BARRAS-DORE, s. A door made of bars of wood, alike distatt from each other.

Aberd.

BARRAT, s. 1. Hostile intercourse, battle.

In Inglesmen, alace, qhui suld we trow.
Our worthy kyne has payned on this wyse.
Sic reule be richt is litill allow.
Me think we suld in barrat mak thaim bow.
At our power, and so we do on felf wyse.

Wallace, ii. 237. MS.

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In editions, barrace.

It is used in the sense of hostility, O. E.

Sone thei reised streit, bren the kyne's toones,
& his castles tok, hed thaim in ther bandum.
---

In all this bertiethe the kyne and Sir Symon
Tills a lokyn tham settes, of the prince suld it be don.

R. Brunn. p. 216.

---

It is not improbable that Barrattae, as used by the Goths in the sense of praedium, is the very word which the later Roman writers refer to as employed by the barbarians to denote the terrific shotes made by them when they rushed to battle. Thus Ammianus Marcellinus speaks: — Pro terrore fremitum, quen barbari dicunt Barriment; Lib. 26. c. 7. Et Romani quiuidem voces unques Martini concinentes, a minore solita ad majorem protoliti, quam Gentilitate appellant Barriment. Barbari vero majorum laudes clamoribus streidante inconditis, interque varius sermonis dissoni strepitus lioria praetia tentabantur. Lib. 31. c. 7.

I.e. Entered into a cognizance.

---

2. Contention, of whatever kind.

It, that ye call the blist band that bindis so fast,
Is hair of blis, and baleful, and great barrat wikk!

---

Bonar, Maitland Poems, p. 46.

There n' is barrat, nother strife,
N' is there no death, as ever life.

---

Land of Cockaigne, Ellis Spec. i. 86.

---

3. Grief, vexation, trouble.

And other bemy, for barrat, blakymitt their blie;
Braithly bundin in ball, their brestis war blent.

---

Giovanni and Col. iv. st. 11.

---

BARRATRIE, s. A species of simony; or, as defined by Erskine, "the crime of clerks who went abroad to purchase benefices from the see of Rome with money." Inst. B. 4. T. 4. § 30.

"Gil igne—makia Barratric, fra it be kend with sufficient & gude document, that he vnderly the statute maid aganis thame that hes money out of the realme. And that this statute be not allangerick extendit to thame that dois barratric in tymes to come, but ais to thame outwith the Realme now, that heis compit of barratric." Js. I. 1427. c. 119. edit. 1566.

The person chargeable with this crime was called barratoure.

And ais the king forbiddia, that any of his liegis send any expensis till any barratoure, that is now outwith the Realme, or gif thame help or faneour, in quhat degrs that euer thay attene to, qhyl they cum hame in the Realme, under the pane of the breking of the Act of Parliament." Ibid.

Erskine mentions L. B. baratric as denoting the crime of exchanging justice for money; and derives it from Ital. barrata to trock or barter. The origin seems rather O. Fr. barat, deceit, barat-er to cheat, bararter, a deceiver; Arm. barat, barad, frans, productio; barater, profiter.

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BARRIEL-FERRARIS. V. FERRARIIS.

BARRIEL-FEVERS, s. pl. A term used, by the vulgar, to denote the disorder produced in the body by immoderate drinking, S. The Dutch have a similar designation; kelderkoorts, the cellar-ague.

BARRIE, s. 1. A kind of half-petticoat, or swaddling cloth of flannel, in which the legs of an infant are wrapped for defending them from the cold, S.; perhaps from A.-S. Su.-G. bar, nudus, because it goes next to the body.

I have not met with this word in print, except in a savorical song, where it seems rather to signify the understandest dress of a grown up female.

---

Dinna be lang; For peticoate's loose, and bairrie's slitten,
And a's gauge wrang, and a's gauge wrong.

Jacqueline Retics, l. 270.
BARITCHFU, adj. Harsh, stern; unfeeling, cruel; a strong expression, Aberd.

Q. Barratfull, from Barrat, hostile intercourse, contention; compounded like Ial. barrausam-r, and bar-
dagafull-r, both signifying pugnax, disposed to quarrel or fight. Some might prefer viewing it q. barricfull, from Barrac, lists for combatants.

To BARROW, v. a. To borrow, S. O.

"I think I'm barrowing Tam's daffin e he has done wi' a' himself," Reg. Dalton, iii. 160.

BARROWMAN, s. One who carries stones, mortar, &c. to masons, when building, on a hand-barrow, S.

"I will give you to know that old masons are the best barrowmen." Perils of Man, ii. 326.

This alludes to the common proverb:

"An anid mason will mak a gude barrowman," S.

Our kinds already

Stand metamorphosed into barrowmen.

Girt with fast aprons red with lime and sand.

Tennent's Carol. Beaton, p. 150.

BARROWSTEEL, s. A term used in regard to equal co-operation. When man and wife draw well together, each is said to keep up his or her ain barrowsteel, Roxb.

As A.-S. stele signifies manusium, a handle, O. E. id. — the phrase may have been originally applied to the bearing, by different persons, of a load on a barrow.

BARROW-TRAM, s. 1. The limb of a hand-barrow, S.

2. "Jocularity applied to a raw-boned" person, S.

Yit, thought thy braunie be like twa barrow trammis,
Defend the, man.

Lyndsay's Works, Chalm. Ed. ii. 193. V. TRAM.

BARS, s. A grate, Roxb.; q. ribs of iron.

BAR-STANE, s. One of the upright stones which supports a grate, Roxb.; so called because the bars or ribs of the grate are fastened into them; sydon. CATSTANE.

BARSK, adj. Harsh, husky; Allan. V. BASK.

BARTANE, s. Great Britain.

"Then wald sum renth within yow rest
For saik of hir, fairest and best,
In Bartane syn hir tyme began.
Maitland Poems, p. 120.

—All the daith in France and Bartane
Wald not hir to hir leg a gartane.
Bannatyne Poems, 147. st. 7.

Lord Halloes understands Bretagne as meant; but this is written Bartanye, q. v. His mistake is evident from another passage in the same poem, st. 10.

Worthy King Arthur and Gawane,
And many a heald berus of Bartane,
Ar deid, and in the weirs ar slane,
Sea I could weild a spear.

This is merely a corri. of Britain, in the same manner as the name of the castle, anciently called Dunbretton, was afterwards changed to Dumbertane, Dumbar-

ton. I shall not enter into any discussion on the origin of the name Britania. As the Greeks called it Betauny, Bochart views the term as derived from two Phoenician or Syriac words Barath-anne, the land of Tin. Geo-


BARTANEY, BERTANYE, s. Brittany.

"Quean Sweetoniis had danti the Ile of Man in this manor, he was aduertysat that France was rebellit. And thairfore to peacyf truythyll he pully vp salis and arruyit in Bartanye," Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 4.

"Sone after his coronation he past in Bartanye, & left behynd hym his gud fader Dioneth with ane legion of pepyl to gourne Britane." Ibid. B. vii. c. 12.

Armoreac Provinciam, Boeth.

Bertonaria, and Bertoneria, denote the inhabitants of Bretagne.

"Fynaly he danti the Bertonaria with sic improp-
tably affliction, that they wer randerit to his dominion." Ibid.

BARTANE CLAYTH.


Whether this be meant to denote British cloth, or cloth of Bretagne in France, or refers to the name of some town, as Barton in England, where it was manufactured, I cannot determine.

BARTENYIE, adj.

"Item, tua bartynyk falcones, mounted for the wallis, and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 127.

Perhaps, artillery made in Brittany, or after the same pattern.

BARTILL, s. The abbreviation of Bartholomew; "Bartill Glendoning," Acts, iii. 393.

Brattill seems the same, only transposed; "Brattill Irving," ibid.


To BARTIR, v. a. To lodge, properly on free quarters.

"In the most eminent parts of the city they placed three great bodies of foot, the rest were put in small parties and bartired in the several lanes and suspected places." Mercur. Caleton. Feb. 1, 1661, p. 21.

Tent. barteer-on, exigere mulctam. It seems to be the same word, used with a deviation from the original sense.

BARTIZAN, BARTISENE, s. 1. A battlement, on the top of a house or castle, or around a spire; S.

"That the morn afternoon the town's colour be put upon the bartisne of the steeple, and that at three o'clock the bells begin to ring, and ring on still, till his Majesty comes hither, and passes on to Anstruther." Records Pittenweem, 1691, Statist. Acc. iv. 376.

This seems to be derived from O. Fr. breteche, which primarily signifies wooden towers by which towns were fortified; hence transferred to a conspicuous situation in market places from which public edicts or denunciations were promulgated. This has been traced, with evident propriety, to Ital. bertecca, "a kind of rampart
or fence of war made upon towers, to let down or up at pleasure, a block-house;" Altieri. The term also signifies a rail. L. B. bretancho, bertece, &c. castellae lignae; Du Cange. But there is reason to believe that the Italians received the term from the Greeks; and that it is allied to Su.-G., berg-a, anc. byr-i, bierry-a, to build; to protect, to cover. Hence bar-
gusted-ar, mantimentum. —"The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called bartmans, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a Gothic watch-tower." Waverley, i. 108.

2. Any kind of fence, as of stone or wood, Meemars.

BASE DANCE, a kind of dance slow and formal in its motions; directly opposite to what is called the high dance. Fr. basse-
danse, id.

"It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lope, galmingound, stendling baukt & fordurt, dansand bas dance, paauans, galvards, tildious, bramis and branglis, buffons, vithy mony vthir lycht dancis, the quhil ar over proxist to be rehersit." Compl. S. p. 102.

To BASH, v. a. 1. To beat to sherds, Loth; Smash, synon.

2. To beat with severe strokes, S. O.
Fr'd wi' indignance I turn'd round,
And bask'd wi' mony a fung
The Pack, that day.

3. To dint, or injure by crushing, Lanark.
Su.-G. bas-a, to strike. Hence.

BASH, s. 1. A blow, S. A.
The tean toor s' her neibour's muthch,
An' gas her a desperate bask on
The chair at that day.
Rev. J. Nicul's Poem, i. 36.

"Then, giving two or three bashes on the face, he left me with a loud laugh of scorn." Hogg's Tales, i. 17.

2. A dint caused by a blow, Lanark.

To BASH UP, v. a. An iron instrument is said to be bashed up, when the point is bowed in, Loth. It is nearly synon. with E. Bovel.

Idl. basser, pinnaculum a tergo in securi Romana; G. Andr.

To BASHLE, v. a. V. BAUCHLE, v.

BASING, s. A basin; pl. basingis.
"Hergest doat this kirk with cowpis, chalicbes, basingis, lawaris." Bellend. Chron. B. vi. c. 15. Fel-

vibus, Booth. Fr. basins, id.
"Item, twa grete basingis oreurgit." Coll. of In-

ventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

BASIT, part. pa. Apparently humbled, abased.

"Quhatever he were that met him,—he departit weil bosis, and defuykit of his clothynge." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 223. This is the translation of Mulctatus nudaturque. O. Fr. abais-er to humble, to abase.

BASH, adj. Very dry; as, "a bask day;" a day disinguished by drought, accompanied with a withering wind, destructive to vegetation, Dumfr.

Sibb., mentions Bask as synon. with Haak, and as signifying "dry and rough to the taste." Roxb.

Shall we view this as softened from Dan. and Su.-G. barsk, harsh, rough; or as allied to Sw. bas-a syn. sen, E. to bask, (Seren. Addend.)?

BASNATIS, s. pl.
"That Robert of Crechtoune sail—content and pay to Robert Broiss of Arth—two blankatis price viij s.,

Apparently small bowls or basons; from Fr. basinette, "a little bowl, a small bason;" Cotgr., a di-

min. from bassin, a bason.

BASNET, s. A helmet. V. BASSANET.

BA'-SPELL, Ba'-spiel, s. A match at foot-

ball, Aberd. S. A.

Jock Jalop shotted like a gun,
As something had him all'd;
Fr. Sirs, co' he, the ba'-spiel's won,
And we the ba' hae hail'd.


"I hear he says I staid away from the Ba-spiel or Eastern's Eon for fear of him; and it was only for fear of the Country-keeper, for there was a warrant against me." Tales of my Landlord, i. 124. V. BONspiel.

BASS, s. 1. A mat laid at a door for cleaning
one's feet; applied also to a mat used for packing bales of goods, S.

The word is E.; but the sense is confined, according to John., to a mat used in churches. Junius derives it from some C. B. word signifying a rush; Johns. from Fr. bosse, a bunch. But I am informed, that it properly signifies bist, or the bark of lime-tree, of which packing mats are made; Teut. post, cortex.

2. Bass is used to denote the inner bark of a tree, S.

3. A sort of mat on which dishes are placed at table, especially meant for preserving the table from being stained by those that are hot, S.

BASSANAT, BASNET, s. A helmet.


O. Fr. bacinet, bassinet, L. B. bacinetum, basinetum.

It was a hat or casque of steel, very light, made in form of a bason. Is it reasonable, then, to laugh so immoderately at the worthy Don Quixote for the mistake he take he fell into about the barber's bason? The soldiers, who wore this, were in the French armies called Bac-

inets, V. Du Cange and Roquefort.

BASSEN'D, adj. V. BAWSAND.

BASSIE, Bassy, s. A large wooden dish
used for carrying meal to the girtal to
the bakeboard, or for containing the meal designed for immediate use; S. B.

Her mither says till her, Hegh, basie,
He's the wisest fear o' the twa;
Yet why should we think to pit in the basin,
Gin ye be sae backward to draw.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 146.

i. e. to spin; the phrase, draw a thread, being often used in this sense.

Su. G. boss, byssus, a box of any kind. But the word seems more nearly allied to Fr. bassin, L. B. bacin-us, a basin. The Fr. word is used to denote a bowl in which the blind receive the alms given them. L. B. bassin-us, pelvis. It may be added, that Fr. bassier is the tub which holds tap-droppings, the lees of wine, &c. Cotgr.

This term had of old been used more generally.


BASSIE, s. An old horse; Clydes. Loth. V. Bawsand.

BASSIL, s. A long cannon, or piece of ordnance.

"She bare many cannons, six on every side, with three great bassilis, two behind in her dock, and one before." Pitcotsite, p. 107, 108.

This word is undoubtedly abbreviated from Fr. bateau; the twelve or more canons, which were mounted on a boat, and not warlike, but used for the purpose of supply at sea.


Rudd, expl. it, "rope of hands, or coarse hemp." This excellent linguist has been misled from the idea of Doug, giving this as the literal translation of aptera vinca, Virg. But the Bishop refers to that kind of ropes that probably was best known in his own time. This is properly derived from Teut. bie, juncus, scirpus, Gl. Sibb. L. B. baste is used for a collar for cart-horses made of flags; Du Cange.

BASSIN, adj. Of or belonging to rushes.

Turnand quhiles they set in, by and by,
Under the feet of this ilk byssyns jat;
About the nek knayt many bassies rai

Doug. Virgil, 46, 26. Bassan, with the "Ist," is a vulgar superlative.

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BASSINAT, s. Some kind of fish.

"Ane multitude of fische was sene in Forth, the tane half of them are the whale, na other thing different from the figour of man, calit be the pepil Bassanatris. Thir fishe hes blak skynnys hingyn on their bodis, with quhilk summynye that coor their hei德 and their craits euyyn to thair schuders. Quhen thir fishe fleis in our seys, thay signifie great infortunitie to morkall pepys."


I can discover no trace of this name any where else. Had it been given to them by our forefathers from the loose skin "with quhilk summynye that covered their hair;" "from its supposed resemblance to a head-piece or helmet, Fr. basinet, L. B. bacinetum, basinetum, cassis, galea in modo bacini? The term bacinetum occurs in our Latin law-books so early as the reign of Robert Bruce; Stat. I. c. 27. Habeat unum basinetum.

BASSE FEE.

"The said Robert, nor nae vtheris that has the saide pruilege, takis nother seeing ne rese possesion of any landis, but has the vse fruyt of that willis propri lande for thair liftime, but possession or seeing.—For the quhilk the said Robert, nor nae vther sic like has na maner of fee,—nother richt, heretage nor basses fee." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 13.

This is obviously the same with Base Fee in the English law, "a tenure in fee at the will of the lord, distinguished from Scogae free tenure;" or, according to Coke, "what may be defeated by limitation, or entry." &c. Jacob's Dict. We learn from Du Cange, that the L. B. term Bassis was sometimes used as synon.


BAST, pret. Beat, struck.

Beat on thair basnetis thay beirnis or thay blan,
Haisely hewit thay toghedir.


Su. G. bas-a, Isl. beyt-a, to strike. V. Baist, v.

BASTAILIE, s. A bulwark, a blockhouse.

"Sone efter he gat syndry craftismen to clenge the fowseis and to repair the said wall in all partes with tours and bastailies ryzyng in the strangest manner that mycht be desuizit." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 9. Propugnaculis, Booth.

Fr. bastille, a fortress, a castle furnished with towers.

BASTANT, adj. Possessed of ability.

"If we had been provided of ball, we were sufficiently bastant to have kept the passe against our enemy." Monro's Exped. V. i. p. 20.

This phrase "sufficiently bastant" is tautological.

For Fr. bastance signifies "sufficiently; what is enough;" Cotgr. Bastant, quod sufficiat, quod satia est; from bast-or, etre en bon etat, bonne etrere; Dict. Trev.

Elsewhere it occurs in a better form.

"His Majestie, perceiving the danger, not being bastant to resist the enemy, retired Confidentially in great haste to Wolfgast;" Ibid. p. 50.

BASTARD FYP. "Ane bastard puff of fegis and raisings," Aberd. Reg. A. 1525, V. 15; probably a pipe of figs and raisins of a smaller size, as this term in Fr. is applied to artillery of this description.

BASTIES, BASTISH, adj. 1. Coarse, hard, bound; a term applied to soil, Ayrs. Bas- 

Tous, Lanarks.

2. Obstinate, applied to the temper; as a bastous hizie." Ramstoguerous, synon. Ayrs. Teut. Isl. bast cortex, q. covered with bark, having a hard coat on it. Hence Isl. bast, rubis labor; bast-or labor continuous. Su. G. baist-a, to bind, ligare.

BASTILE, BASTEL, s. A fortress, principally meant for securing prisoners, S. A.

"The last mentioned vestige of feudal antiquity was that of the bastiles. Those prisons, having a Norman name, denote their introduction by their more frequent erection, by the conqueror. They were more numerous on the marches of the borders than any where else, for obvious reasons, and they were also much stronger.—These edifices not only served the purposes of prisons, but—taken together with the castles or tower-houses of the chieftains, near which they always stood, they constituted a chain of fortresses, running partly on Whitadder and on Blackadder banks, from almost the
one end of the county to the other. Thus, we can
rock a line of them at short distances, in this neigh-
bourhood, viz. Kello-bastel, in Edrom parish; the
Bastel dicea here; Fouloden-bastel," &c. P. Chirnside,

This is radically the same with the preceding word,
and perhaps merely an abbrev. of it.

**BASTOUN, s.** Heavy staff, baton.

—Qhau best on fute can rynt lat se;
Or like ane doughty campoun in to yocht
With lustoues bastoun darren strykle, or mals.

*Doug. Virgil,* 129, 39.

Fr. baston, baton, id.

**BAT, s.** A staple, a loop of iron; S.

To BAT, v. a. To strike, to beat, Ettr. For.
O. Goth. bat-a, Alem. bat-tun, Fr. batte, id.

**BAT, s.** A blow on the side of the head, Loth.

**BAT, s.** Condition; as, "About the auld bat," Roxb., in an ordinary state; "About a bat," upon a par, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally used in regard to those who had
been ailing. Thus "the auld bat" would denote the
former degree of recovery; Isl. bate melioratio, in
meius mutatio. Or, it might primarily denote the
degree of nourishment acquired, or progress in feeding
made, by a flock in a particular situation, or the quality
of their pasture. For Su.-G. bete signifies pascuum,
gvdt bete, laeta pascua, good pasture, and bat-a pascere;
Isl. bai, A.-S. bat-an, inescair, E. to bat. To this
source, I imagine, should we trace the E. v. to batter,
to fatten, q. on a rich pasture, where there is good
baiting.

**BAT, s.** A holme, a river-island, Tweedd.

*V. Ana.*

**BATAILL, s.** 1. Order of battle, battle array.

And in bataill, in gud array,
Before Sanct Jannystoun com thai,
And bad Schyr Ameryr lych to fycht.

*Barbour,* ii. 249. MS.

2. A division of an army, battalion.

—Sealsfadd, ledidd and combering,
Pikky, howis, and with staff syngy,
To ilk lerd, and his bataill,
Was ordanit, qhar he sall assail.

*Barbour,* xvii. 345. MS.

"The Albaniis, assemblit togidder in this maner,
duidit thaym in syndry batalionis, with capitanis to

3. It seems also to signify military equipment.

Qhan he wald our folk assail,
Durst name of Wallis in bataill ride,
Na yhet fra ewyn fell abyd
Castell or waldit towe with in,
That he ne subd lyff and lyunys tyne.

*Barbour,* i. 105. MS.

Fr. bataille, order of battle; also, a squadron, bat-
tation, or part of an army. Wachter views Germ.
batt-en, esodere, as the root of batalion which he calls a
Burgundian word; A.-S. bataen, id.

*BATCH, s.** A crew, a gang, properly of those who are viewed as of the same kidney or profession, S.

"A batch of wabster lads—planted themselves at the
gable of the malt-kin, where they were wont, when
trade was better, to play at the handball." Ayrs.
Legatese, p. 232.

This is nearly allied to—
An' there a batch o' wabster lads
Blackguarding frae K—— k. *Burns,* iii. 32.

**BATCHelor COAL,** a species of dead coal which appears white in the fire, Sutherl.

**V. GAIT,** sense 3.

**BATE, Bait, s.** Boat.

—He, with few men, in a bate
Wes fayre for till hald hame his gate.

*Barbour,* xiii. 645, MS.

But thar about na bai find him
That mycht thaln our the watter ber.

*Barbour,* iii. 408, MS.


**BATEH, Bayth, BAYTH, Baid, adj.** Both.

Thus said sche, and ams therwith bayth tway
Gan waklin furth throw out the dern way.


It is sometimes applied by our old writers, as Mr.
Macpherson observes, to more than two.

Baithe scepter, sword, crowns, and rync,
Frs this Jhon, that he made kyng,
Halfly fra bym he tak there.

*Wintones,* viii. 12. 23.

In Angus it is pronounced baut, or with a kind of
half-sound between d and t; as are skaith, paith, (a
path-way) and most other words of a similar termina-
tion.

Moas-G. ba, bai, bayoth; A.-S. ba, ba tuc, bate;
Alem. bethia, beth, beiti; Isl. Su.-G. bade; Dan.
beade; Germ. beite; Belg. beyte.

To BATHER, Badder, v. a. "To fatigue by
impertinent monstrosities, or by cease-

Bather, q. v.

"What signified his bringing a woman here to
snooter and snivel, and bather their lordships?" Heart
M. Loth. ii. 262.

**BATHER, Badder, s.** 1. Plague, trouble, S.

2. Applied to a troublesome person, Aberd.

This term might be traced to Isl. beordar, a manu-
scape; q. to teaze one with reiterated instructions or
injunctions. C. B. baldordan, however, signifies tattle.

**V. Boddweord.**

**BATHIE, s.** A booth or hovel; it is also
used to denote a summer sheeling, a hunting-
seat, of boughs, &c.

"Angus painted in the most alarming colours—the
wretched huts or bathies where he would be condemned
to pass the night." Log. Montrose, Tales, 3 Ser. iii.
328. V. *Bothie.*

**BATHIE, s.** The abbreviation of the name
*Bethia,* S. B.

**BATIE, BAWTY, s.** 1. A name for a dog,
without any particular respect to species. It
is generally given, however, to those of a
larger size, S.

"Beard not with bawty lest he bite you;” *Kelly.*

R
Bat gin wi' Batie ye will beard,
Come back, lad, to yon place;
Let Trojans an' your wounded fears
Stand glowin' i' your face.

In the Gl. to these poems it is expl. "mastiff."

From Lyndsay's "Complaint and Public Confession of the King's old Hound, called Bash, directed to Bawty, the King's best beloved Dog," it would appear to have been a name commonly given to a dog in the reign of James V.

2. It is used metaph, like E. dog, as a term of contempt for a man.

Thus, in an illiberal translation of the Lat. epitaph on the celebrated Sir John Graham, who was killed at the battle of Falkirk, it is introduced, perhaps fully as much for the sake of the rhyme, as from the nationality of the writer.

Here lies the gallant Graham, Wallace's true Achates,
Wha cruelly was murdered by the English besties.

Watson's Coll., ii. 59.

Perhaps from O. Fr. bawd, a white hound, same as soullard, Cotgr. According to Bullet, this dog is excellent at the chase, and bawd-ir signifies to excrete dogs to the chase. Especie de chien courant, qui a eu ce nom a cause de sa race, qui vient de Barbarie d'une chienne nommé Baule; Dict. Trev.

3. The common name for a hare, Roxb.

Some distance aft where plantins grow,
And irst their bushy tape de rear,
There Bawty hopes to hide her pen,
And gain some sun respite free fear.

The Hart's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 77.

Bawd is used in the same sense, Aberl. V. BAWD.

BATIE, Bawtie, adj. Round and plump, applied either to man or beast, Clydes.

Perhaps from A.-S. bat-an inescare, q. to bait well.

BATIE-BUM, Batie Bummil, s. A simpleton; an inactive fellow.

With pacience richt ferme I wald overweem,
And oth men infermities endure;
But thame am I committ ane batie-bum;
And all men think a play me till injure.


Heich Hutchison, with ane hissil rys,
To red can throw thame rummil.
He muidlit thame doun lyk ony myss,
He was na batie-bummil.


Probably from batie, a dog, and the v. bum, to make a buzzing noise as a drone, or Toot. boon-an resonarie, bunnel, a drone; q. he could not be compared to a car, who is a mere drone; who barks, but does nothing more. It is, however, also written Blattlebum, q. v. and Bunnuld.

BATON, s. The instrument for beating mortar, Aberd.

BATRONS, s. A name given to the cat.

Ayrs.; elsewhere Badtrons, Bautrons, q. v.

—How the auld uncanny matrons
Grew white a hare, a dog, or batrons.

BATS, s., pl. 1. The disease in horses, called in E. Bote, and caused by small worms, S.

The blearing Bats, and the Henshaw.
Pilgrims. V. BLEIKING.

This in S. is the term commonly used to denote that disease in horses called the bolls, E. From the epithet confirmed, blearing, it seems doubtful if this be meant. It may indeed denote the effect of the pain occasioned by this disorder, in making the patient groan or cry out, from Teut. bläre-en boare, mugire. But as Teut. bote is rendered papula, which signifies a swelling with many reddish pimples that cat and spread, and more denotes a pustule; the term blearing may be used to specify that kind of bolls which produces such pimples.

2. Ludicrously applied to a bowel complaint in men, Selkirk.; also used to denote a colic, S. O.

BATT. To keep one at the batt, to keep one steady.

"I hae had eneuch ado wi' John Gray; for though he's nae hand when he's on the loom, it is nae easy matter to keep him at the batt." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 337.

Fr. batte, "the bolster of a saddle;" Cotgr.

BATTALL, s. A battalion. V. BATAIL.

BATTLELINE, s. Perhaps, a projection, or kind of veranda, of stone.

"The great steeple had some windows; and the two lesser ones have battalines, slits, windows, and buttresses yet to be seen. The passage to the halls in the great steeple was from the south lesser steeple, by a battall ine under the easing of the slates of said church; and there was another battall ine under the easing of the slates of the toofall." Orem's Deser. Chanonry of Aberd. p. 64.

BATTALLING, Battelling, s. A battle-line.

—Like ane wall thay vmbseet the yettis—
Thare left hand bie hise abone thare hed gan hali,
And oft with thare rycht hand grip the battail ine wald.

Skarsemont, repriise, corbell, and Battellying,

Police of Honour, iii. 17.

Douglas also uses batellit, signifying, surrounded with battlements.

Fr. batellé, batillé, i.d. Garni de tours, ou fortresses.

Turrincil fastigiatum; Dict. Trew. V. SKARSEMONT.

BATTALOUSS, adj. Brave in fight.

—At schreftis erin sum wes so battalouss,
That he wald win to his master in field.

Foursy floras—
Cochletie Soir, v. 879.

BATTAR-AX, s. Battle-axe.

This to correct, they schow with mony craklis,
But littill effect of speir or battar-ax.

Dunbar, Bannatyn Poems, p. 43. st. 8.

Fr. batre, Ital. battere, to strike; also, to fight. Ir. bat, bata, a baton, a mace, such as was anciently used in battle. It may, however, be an error of an early transcript for battal, q. battle-axe.

BATTART, Battard, Bater, s. A cannon of a smaller size.

"Item, upsone the hill at the bak of the munitiou hous, two battartis of found, mountit on thair stokkis, quheilis, and aixtreis, garnisit with iron having tua wadginn." Inventories, A. 1560, p. 106.

"Item, fyve baxeheadis, fou find stockis of cunnanis & batartis quheillis." "Item, tua pair of irne calames for mooyan and battar'd." Ibid. p. 169.

"Innettare of the munitoune within the castell of Dunbartane.—Item, two battaries monted for the wallis,
and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of
Batt, p. 170.

Fr. basteur, "a demie cannon, or demie culverin;
a smaller piece of any kind;" Cogtr.


"He swam our the same river with his beastis, to
refreshe them with the battell gers thairof." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 13. Loco herbida, ut quiete et
pabula laeto reficeret boves. Lat.
This is undoubtedly the same with BATTLE, q. v.

To BATTLE, v. a. To paste, to cause one
body to adhere to another by means of a viscous
substance, S.

Batter, s. A glutinous substance, used for
producing adhesion; paste, S.

I'll use nae weapon, but my batter.*
To stay your mou'.
Shirreff's Poems. To the Critics, xvi.

* "The author a bookbinder to trade." N.
It also occurs in O. E. "Vne paste, pasat or battere;" Palsgrave, B. 3. F. 3. "Batter of floure, Fr. paste;" P. 19.

To BATTER, v. a. 1. To lay a stone so as to
make it incline to one side; or to hew it
obliquely; a term used in masonry, S.
This is only an active sense of the E. v. given by
Johnson, but omitted in the abridgement of his work.
Fr. batre, to beat.
2. To give a wall, in building it, an inclination
inwards, S.

Batter, s. 1. The obliquity or slope given to
a wall in building, by means of which it is
made narrower from the bottom upwards, a
term used in masonry, S. "A wall with a
great batter," i.e. inclined inwards in a con-
siderable degree.

2. Used also to denote an expansion or widen-
ing, as a wall rises.

"When the kill is formed to four and a half feet
high, and four and a half feet wide—the second batter
begins; and from four and a half feet high, she must
be built so as to be exactly ten feet wide within the
walls, when she is ten feet high." Maxwell's Sel.
Trans, p. 198.

BATTER, s. A species of artillery. V.
Battart.

BATTICK, s. V. Battock.

BATTILL GERS.

Vnto ane pleasand grund cumin ar thay,
With battill gers, fresche herbs and grene wairds,

This Rudd, renders, "thick, rank, like men in order
of battel." But more probably, q. batel-gers ; as Tent.
bettle, and bottle-boom, denote the arbutus, or wild
strawberry tree.

BATTIRT, s. A cannon of a smaller size.

"Imprimis, ane battirt of found markit with the
armes of Battany, montit upon ane sound stok, and
her axtre, and quilhelis garmesty with foure virois of
irm." Inventories, A. 1588, p. 300. V. Battart.

BATTLE, adj. Thick, squat; as, "a battle
horse," the same otherwise called "a punch
poncy," Buchan.

This may be the same word, pron. battle and battle,
South of S. as applied to grass or sward. V. BATTLELL.

BATTLE of strae, a bundle of straw, Loth.
the same with E. battle. Hence,
To BATTLE strae. V. To Bottle.

BATTOCK, s. A tuft of grass, a spot of
gravel, or ground of any kind, surrounded
by water, Selkirks. Battick, Loth. is defined
a piece of firm land between two rivulets, or
two branches of the same river. Gael. bad,
a tuft. V. Bat, a holme.

BATWARD, s. Boatman; literally, boat-
keeper.

Bet scoh a batward eftyr that
Til hyr spowayd husband gat,
And of land in heritance.

"Eftyr that mony a day
The Battawrca land that callyd thai.
Wynouen, vi. 16. 69.

From bate, a boat, q. v. and Isl. vard, vigil; Sw.
ward, custodia.

BAVARIE, adj. Worn out, in a state of
bankruptcy.

"He [Hamilton] Antrim, Huntly, Airley, Niddis-
dale, and more, are ruined in their estates. Publick
comoptions are their private subsistance. Against
this dangerous evil a convention of estates was a
sovereign remedii.—The Bovard Lords came with great
backs, and none greater than Carnwath; but at once
Fife, and the west gentlemen, came in so thick, that
the backs of the other were overshadowed and evan-
ished." Baillie's Lett. i. 366.

We still use baver, as a term of contempt, and
baver-like, as signifying shabby in dress and appear-
ance, S. Fr. baver, baveur, a driver; also, a bab-
bler. V. Buvah, s.

BAVARIE, s. 1. A great-coat, properly one
made meet for the body; an old term, S.
The fashion had been probably imported from Ba-
varia. E. bevary.

We—war, wi' rain, maist drown't to death,
Though we had on beveries
Fu' side, that day.

Pickin's Poems, 1788, p. 177.

2. Used figuratively for a disguise, or what is
employed to cover moral turpitude.

—Dinia use, to hide yer sin,
Hypocrisy's Baverie.
Rid. p. 90.

BAUB, s. Beat of drum.

—"For that effect, ordains a laub to be heatt throw
the town, that none may pretend ignorant." Deed of
Town Council of Jedburgh, 1714. Petition of Pleshers,
A. 1814.
It seems equivalent to S. rufa; and may be alluded to
Belg. bawb-en garrine, because of the quick reiterated
strokes,—when a roll is beat, or from the same origin
with E. bob to strike.

BAUBLE, s. A short stick, with a head
carved at the end of it, like a poupée or doll,
 BAUCH, BAUGH, BAACH, (gutt.) adj. 1. Ungrateful to the taste. 

Thy inward parts to purge and scour;
Take thee three bites of an black Howre,
And Rubarb beach and bitter.

Poland's Flying, Watson's Coll. P. iii. 10.

In this sense we now use wauugh, q. v.

2. Not good, insufficient in whatever respect, S.

It is a laugh brewing that's no good in the newing." 

Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 43. A beach tradesman, one who is far from excelling in his profession. A horse is said to be bauch-shod, or his shoes are said to be bauch, when they are much worn, S.

3. Applied to tools that are turned in the edge; opposed to Gleug, S. B.

4. Not slippery. In this sense ice is said to be bauch, when there has been a partial thaw. The opposite is slid or gleug, S.

5. Indifferent, sorry, not respectable, S.

Without estate, A youth, tho' sprung fine kings, looks baugh and blate. 

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 5.

In the same sense it is said; "Beauty but bony's but bauch." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 18.

6. Abashed; synon. with E. blate; as, "He lookit unco baugh," he looked much out of countenance, Perths.

This nearly approaches to the signification of Isl. bag-ar, reluctans, ramnus; as sense 2, "insufficient,—a beach tradesman,"—to that of bag-r imperitis, given as a distinct word by Haldorson.

7. Backward, reluctant from timidity, Clydes.

8. Tired, jaded, South of S.

The auld wise man grew baugh, 
And turn'd to shank away. 

Jacob. Rel. i. 71.


Isl. bag-ar, reluctans, remeue, profterus, perivox; 
bagai, jactura, locumnotum (offals); baga, bardum et insulium carmen; bag-a, bag-la, obese, nocere. 

C. B. bose, dung, filth. Hence,

BAUCHLY, adv. Sorrelly, indifferently, S.

To rummage nature for what's braw, 
Like lilies, roses, gems, and swan, 
Compar'd with hers, their lustre fa', 
And bauchly tell 
Her beauties, she excus them sa'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 397.

"It is long since I wrote—my mind of divisions; 
—whereof I may say, without vanity, how bluntly and bauchly sooner the matter be handled, yet there is so much said there as will exempt me from a liability to this charge." M'Ward's Contendl. p. 155.

BAUCHINESS, s. Want, defect of any kind, S.

To BAUCHLE, BAWCHYLL, BACHLE, (gutt.) BASHLE, v. a. 1. To wrench, to distort, to put out of shape; as, to bauchle shoon; to wear shoes in so slovenly a manner, as to let them fall down in the heels; to tread them awry, S.

"I did na care to stilt upo' my quects, for fear o' the brigackers; an', mair aitour, I did na care to bachele my new shoon" [shoes]. Journal from London, p. 6.

Isl. bacakell, luxatus, valgus (shambling) G. Andr. 
Basele is used in the same sense, S. This, however, would seem rather allied to Fr. bossel-er, "to bruise, to make a dint in a vessel of metal, or in a piece of plate;" Cotgr. The v. Banchle, perhaps, is merely a diminutive from the adj. bauch, q. to use a thing contemptuously or carelessly, as being itself of little value.

The origin of Isl. bacakell, luxatus, is undoubtedly biy-a luxare; whence also biyad-r distortus, luxatus, Haldorson; Membrorum valeutundae invalidus, G. Andr. p. 22.

2. To treat contemptuously, to vilify.

Wallace lay still, quhill 1 dayis was gane, 
And fyve stour, but, as na von; 
Battaill till baith, as thair pronys was maid. 
He gert display agayne his baner braid ;
Rapreclif S. Eduard rycht gretlye of this thing, 
Derechigilt his swill, blew out on that fal. King, 
As a tyrant; turnd baith, and tak his gait. 


"Nevertheless the said offendar be fairelait and lose his cause and matter, for the quhilk he at ane inconvenient time bauchit and reprouit; and the other partie to be thairof acquyrit and dischargeit for ever."


"The said craft is abusit, and the mastiers and hedemmin thairof gretly skaithit by the daily marcat maid in cremys, and be vile persones throw the hie street, and on the bak half of the towm, in bauching of the Hammrymenis work and thair craft, in lak and dishonouring of our said bargh," &c. Seal of Cause for the Hammermen. A. 1496, Blue Blanket, p. 11, 12.

I have some doubt, however, whether this term may not denote that contempt brought on the trade by the sale of imperfect work made by apprentices; as allied to O. Fr. baecle, bachele, a female apprentice; Roquefort. V. BACHLEIT.

3. To Bauchle a lass, to jilt a young woman, Loth.

It is possible, that the word, as used in this sense, might have its origin from Fr. baecit, baseit, to bump on the posteriora; a la baecule, "the riding of the wild mare; also, the punishment of misses in some games, to be clapt on the bumme with a batting-staffe," Cotgr.; from bauc low, and cut the buttock. I need scarcely add, that this mode of treatment has still been accounted disgraceful. Hence he, who was subjected to it, might be said to be made a bauchle of.

It is singular that there should be a Heb. v. similar in force, and bearing the very same sense, 572; bakhnl, fastidio affectus est, vel fastildit, averrusatus est; Stock. Clav.

To BAUCHLE, BACHLE, v. n. 1. To shamble, to move loosely on the hinder legs, S.

"The devil does not like to ride on a bwalking beast, for fear of japs." Player's Sourche, p. 7.

Bachleane is evidently the part. pr. of the v. used in a next. sense.

Na dents gdez Doctour Seikz, — 
A baill clock, and a bachleane maig. 


Expl. "stumbling." It may perhaps be used in this sense. But it is properly equivalent to E. shambling;
as denoting a loose, awkward, and unequal motion. In this sense it is applied both to man and beast, S.

2. To walk as those who have flat soles, Lanarks. V. v. a.

Of the vast copiousness of the Scottish language, one who has not paid particular attention to it can scarcely form any idea. The more I am acquainted with it, the more I am convinced of this; especially from the circumstance of the friendly communication of a great variety of provincial terms, which have never been printed; and which I should never have had an opportunity of knowing, had I not been indebted to the exertions of others, who, from a laudable spirit of nationalitiy, wish that all our old terms, as far as propriety can warrant, should be rescued from that oblivion into which many of them must otherwise soon have fallen.

A remark has been more than once made to me by some literary friends, which I have found to be verified in many instances—that, notwithstanding the very liberal use of synonymous terms, our language possesses one peculiar beauty, in which, if equalled, it is not excelled by any other. Even when terms may be viewed as in general synonymous, in most instances there is a shade of difference, often very nice, and perhaps scarcely perceptible by one who has not paid particular attention to their application; or who has no opportunity of doing so, from want of habitual or frequent intercourse with the lower classes. Still, when it has been in my power, I have endeavoured to point out these distinctions; but I am conscious that I must often have failed, from want of the same opportunities with many others, and from the difficulty of catching the nice shades of difference between terms of this description, so as to be able to define them perspicuously.

A friend to whom I am much indebted, has, among other communications, put it in my power to illustrate this observation by a pretty copious exemplification of the variety of terms, used in one district only, (the higher part of Lanarkshire) to denote an awkward mode of walking. What renders this more curious is, that he has selected those words only which have the same termination.

From the use of this in so many instances, it appears that the guttural conjoined with the most liquid of our sounds, as forming the termination chile, has been viewed by our forefathers, as expressive of awkwardness in motion.

Besides Bauchle, used both actively and passively, I have the following examples to submit to the reader—

To Jauchle, v. n. To walk as one that has feeble joints.

To Scrauchle, v. n. To use as it were both hands and feet in getting onward, to scramble.

To Schauchle, v. n. To walk with a shuffling gait.

To Snauchle, v. n. To walk in a snivelling manner.

To Trauchle, Trachle, v. n. To walk, as it were trailing one's feet after one.

To Wauchle, v. n. To move from side to side in walking, like a young child.

To Hauchle, v. n. To walk as those do who are carrying a heavy burden.

To Hychle, v. n. To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty.

It may be observed that the termination used in E., for expressing this awkward motion, has a strong analogy. This is Le without the guttural preceding, as Wabulle, Waggle, Wriggle, Shamble, Hobble, &c.

By the same friend I have been supplied with another list of synonymous, from Upper Clydesdale, which also refer to awkward motion, although rather as denoting that which is of a bouncing kind. They have uniformly the termination yel.

To Banyel, v. a. To bandy backwards and forwards.

This is merely a modification of Tent. bengal-on, to beat, eaderea lustibus, from bengel lustis, baculus; Sn.-G. bængel, id. from Isl. bang-a fere, percuttere. What is bandying indeed, but striking an object backwards and forwards.

Banyel, s. 1. A large clumsy bundle.

2. One who wears too many clothes is said to be "just a banyel o' duds."

L. B. banyell-us fascia, from Fr. bandeau, id.

To Canyel, v. n. To jolt, applied to any object whatsoever.

To Danyel, v. n. To jolt as a cart does.

To Dunyel, v. n. A term used to denote jolting, and at the same time the hollow sound made by it.

To Hanyel, v. n. To have a jaded appearance from excessive fatigue.

To gang hanyellin', to walk with a slovenly and jaded appearance; Haingle, synon.

Bauchle, Bachel, (gutt.) 1. An old shoe, used as a slipper, S.

—My thrunny-wheelin' hose
O' my lean houghs haf hap, an' haf expose.

—Thro' my auld bauchle peep'd my muckle toe.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 4.

"There was a great laugh when auld Mizy Spaewell came hirpling with her bauchle in her hand, and flung it after him for gude luck." Ann. of Par. p. 37.

2. Whatsoever is treated with contempt or disregard. To mak a bauchle of any thing, to use it so frequently and familiarly, as to shew that one has no respect for it. This language is employed, not only as to a name, a word, a phrase, &c., but also a person. One who is set up as the butt of a company, or a laughing-stock, is said to be made a bauchle of.

Of a proud man, it is said, "He has na that bachel to swear by;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 18.

3. A mean feeble creature, South of S.

"The lassie has walth o' gear to maintain baith the sel o' her, an' ony chop she likes to marry; and whin that's the case, I wod rather that she got a man than a bauchle." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 292.
BAUCHLING, s. Taunting, scornful and contemptuous railing.

"And alway because that bauchling, and reproving at the assemblies affixt betwixt the saidis reams gevis great occasion o' farther troubull and inconvenience, it is aggret and ordain betwixt the saidis Commissionaires,—that na perso or personis, of aither of the saidis reams, heir, schaw, or declare ony sign or taikin o' repruf or bauchling, aginys ony subject of the opposite reams, unles he be thairunto licentit be the Wardanis of baith the reams." Bордин Matteris, Balfour's Pract. p. 606.

The term seems to include any indication of contempt by signs as well as by words.

BAUCHLES, s. pl. Two pieces of wood, fixed one on each side of a cart, without the body, longitudinally, for extending the surface. They differ from shitmounts, as not forming an oblong frame; the bauchles having no cross bars at the top and bottom of the cart; Perthis.

BAUD, BAWD, s. A baud of whins, a baud of thistles, a quantity of whins or thistles, growing closely together, and covering a considerable space; Loth.

This resembles the use of the E. term bed, as used in regard to the vegetable kingdom. Gacl. bad, a tuft.

BAUDRONS, s. A kindly designation for a cat, S. V. Badhans.

And when a voice on Baudrons cried,
With sound uncouth, and sharp, and his,
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 117.

To BAVER, v. n. To shake, Renfr. pron. q. boaver.

Meantime I'll sen' ye nas palaver
O' compliment, an double claver,
But only say I never waver
In love to you;
But now my hand begins to baver,
Adieu, adieu. T. Scott's Poems, p. 322.

Our term would seem to be a derivative from another, which appears in a more simple form in most of the northern dialects. Belg. been-en, to tremble; whence beaver, a trembler; Sewel. A. S. beov-aen, Tewt. beev-en, Su. G. beaevo-a, tremere.

To BAUF, v. n. To walk so as to knock one's shoes against the stones, making a noise; particularly when wearing clogs or wooden shoes; as, "He gangs bauf—baufin' wi' his clogs, ye may hear him a mile aff," Dumfr.

This seems merely a provincial variety of Raff, Beff, to beat, to strike. V. Beff, v.

BAUGIE, s. An ornament; as a ring, a bracelet, &c.

Androgens cristit helme
He hint in hy, and ouer his hed cae ghelmas
His schining sheld, with his baugie take he,
And hang ane Gregiond swardle down by his the.

Dung. Virgil, 52. 13.

Insigne, Virg. This is in O. E. bighe.

I have seen sages, quod he, in the city of London,
Bear bighes ful bright about their neckes,
And some colors of crafty werks, uncoupit that went.
P. Plowman, Sign. A. iii. a.

Id. baug-r, a ring; whence baugel-s, an oath, from baugr and eidir, an oath, S. aith, because it was customary, says G. Andr. to swear solemnly by the golden ring consecrated to the gods; and baugk-skaidism, a shield, round like a ring; Worm. Liter. Run. Teut. baige, gemma, iapis pretiosus; Alem. bung; A.-S. borg; Fr. bague, Ital. bagua, L. B. baco, baua, a ring, baunga, a bracelet. In Gl. Edd. Saemund. baugr is derived from bug-r curvus, begyla curvare, to bend.

BAUK, BAWK, s. 1. E. balk, which Johnson defines "a great beam, such as is used in building." This is very indefinite. The baucks, S. are the cross-beams in the roof of a house, which unite and support the rafters.

A bauck was knyt all full of rapys keyns,
Sic a towboth sen syne was neir syne, —
Schir Ranald yrst to mak fiewi for his land,
The knyht yrst in, and walh na langar stand:
A rynusand cord that shawyt our his bed,
Hard to the bauck, and hangsy him to ded.

Wallace, v. 204. MS.

Germ. balk, Belg. balch, a beam; Dan. bieleke, id.

BAUK-HEIGHT, BAUK-HEIGHT, adv. As high as the baulk or beam of a house or barn, S.

To LOUP BAUK-HEIGHT, to spring as high as the cross beams in a house, S.

He had his trinkets to the light; —
Syne a' the lasses long bauck height
"We' perfect joy."

The Farmer's Hit', st. 23.

TO STENN, or STEND BAUK-HEIGHT, the same with to loup bauk-height, Aberd.

He stenn'd bauk-height at ilka stride,
And rampag'd o'er the green.

Christmas Boasting, Skinner, p. 127.


This seems to signify the flat inner roof of a cottage, between the sitting apartments and the proper roof.

3. The beam by which scales are suspended in a balance. Teut. bauck woeghe, a balance. We invent the phrase, making it weigh-baucks, q. v.


Bauck is sometimes used metaphorically, as in the beautiful old S. Prov. borrowed from weighing: "The young lamb comes as often to the bauck as the seld ewe." The Prov. is generally used with respect to the uncertainty of human life, even in youth.

BAUKS and BREDS, a beam for weighing larger articles than can be received by scales, as wool, &c. Teviotd.

Breds signifies square boards. Here the Dan. and A.-S. word breaca, a board, is obviously retained.

BAUK, BAWK, s. E. balk, "a ridge of land left unploughed," Johnson; as used in S., a strip two or three feet in breadth.
"Make ane baweke of good beer land;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 25.

There are a great number of baweke in this parish which remain untouched; 30 years ago, on an estate within a mile of the town of Peterhead, I am informed it was an article in the leases of the tenants, not to break them up." P. Peterhead, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 570.

A.-S. C. B. baile, Su.-G. bálk, porca, signifying a ridge of land lying between two furrows. But Isl. baut-ur more exactly corresponds to the S. word. For G. Andr, defines it, lira in agro, vel alia soli eminentia minor, i.e., a smaller eminence than what is properly called a ridge. Perhaps it is merely an oblique use of Su.-G. bálk, a beam; as denoting something that is interposed between the ridges, and keeps them distinct, as a beam in a house between the rafters.

A learned friend suggests that this term ought rather to be defined, "A strip of land left unploughed," without the specification of any determinate breadth, the baweke being in some instances broader than the ridges.

The Prov. "Make ane baweke of good beer land," is applied, when the plough is suffered to start out of the ground, so as to leave parts of it untilled.

In former ages, when the inhabitants of one village, perhaps from attachment to different interests, were wont to engage in many broils, it was customary for them to set fire to each other's standing corn. Hence it was judged necessary to divide their lands ridge by ridge. Thus no one could burn his neighbour's corn, without endangering his own. Hence the introduction of baweke for the distinction of the property of different persons.

To BAUK, v. a. To leave small strips of land not turned up in ploughing, S.

BAUKIE, s. The razorbill, Orkn. "The Auk, (Alca torda, Lin. Syst.) the same with our baikie, comes hither in March, and without delay takes possession of almost all the high rocks on the headlands, where it lays only one large egg in the shelf of a bare rock, exposed to the heat of the sun, which probably assists in hatching it." Harry's Orkney, p. 305.

BAUKIE, s. A tether-stake, Buchan. V. BAIRIE.

BAUKIE, s. The bat, S.B. V.BAK, BACKIE-BIRD.

To BAUKIE, v. a. To raise a person on one's shoulders to any object beyond his reach, Ayrs.

Evidently q. bockie, to lift on the back.

To BAULD the gleed, to kindle the glowing coal, q. to make the fire bold, to blow it up, Roxb.

But now, alake! the time draws near,
When I, not worth a penny,
Shall scarce import what wind, I fear,
Might kindle a gleed for H—v—.
Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems, p. 145.

BAULDIE, s. An abbreviation of the name Archibald. S. V. Gentle Shepherd.

BAULDIE, s. Boldly, S.

"Yit sence thou spekis ane baultdie, I vil propose ane clair and manifest argument aganis the jurisdictione of the Pape." N. Burne, F. 95, a.

BAULDNESS, s. Boldness, audacity, S.

"Yit Johnne Caline takes on him the baultdies to accuse him of ambitione." N. Burne, F. 95, a. V. BALD, BAULD.

"Thevis, lymmaris, and sormaris ar sa multiplett and growen to sic bauldnes, that they spair not to pas and wander ower all pariss of the realm serularie or in companyis togidder, armoit with swordis, hauchuchitis, pistoleitis, and vtheris waponis invasive." Acts Ji. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 43. V. BALD.

BAUSY, adj. Big, strong.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelats chaysse,
With his wawel fee, and virrok taits,
With hoppr hipples, and bences narrow,
And bawse hands to bar a bawse.

Dunbar, Mattland Poems, p. 110.

Su.-G. bawse, vir potens. If we could suppose that this term respected the colour of the hands, it might be traced to A.-S. bawse, bawsc, of or belonging to purple; as denoting that they were so coarse and red, as to indicate the rustic work in which they had formerly been employed. But the former sense seems preferable.

Philipus gives bawsin as an old E. word, signifying gross, big. Chatterton uses baustin in the sense of "large, huge," as "the baustin elephant," the huge elephant. A. Bor. bawse, fat, swelled; G. Grose.

BAUTIE, adj. Guileful, Clydes.

Perhaps from Fr. batir, (part. pa. batti) to compose, to frame, to contrive. Indeed O. Fr. bastir signifies, trumper, faire illusion; and bateau furleric, tromperie, soulesse; Roquefort.

BAUWIE, s. The same with Bowie, as signifying a broad shallow milk-dish, Roxb.

To BAW, v. a. To hush, to lull.

They grasp it, they grip it, it greets and they grant;
They bed it, they baw it, they bind it, they brace it.

Watson's Edi. ill. 21.

Fr. bas, low. V. BALOW.

BAW, s. 1. A ball, S.

Driving their bawse frae whin or too,
There's no mae gowfer to be seen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

2. Money given to school-boys by a marriage company, to prevent their being maltreated. If this was withheld, the boys claimed a right to cut the bride's gown, S. The gift was thus denominated, as being designed for the purchase of a ball, most probably a football, as being much more commonly used in former times.

This custom, as we learn from Brand, is retained in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"At present a party always attend here at the church gates, after a wedding, to demand of the bridegroom money for a football. This claim admits of no refusal. Coles, in his Dictionary, mentions the Bollmone, which he says was given by a new bride to her old play-followers." Popular Antiq. p. 387.

BAW, s. The calf of the leg, Galloway.

Ane scours the plain well kilted to the baw,
Striving wi' hasty strides t' outrun the storm.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 91.
BAWAW, s. Used as a ludicrous term for a child, Etrr. For.

BAWAW, s. An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.
But she was shy, and held her head askew——
Looks at him with the brow-scow of her e'e,
As dram and dourty as young miss wad be
To country-Jock, that needs wad has a kiss,
Nolens or volens, frue the dainty miss.
*Roos's Helenore,* p. 82.

BAWBIE, s. A halfpenny. *V. Babie.*

BAWBREK, BAWBRICK, s. A kneading-trough, or a board used for the same purpose, in baking bread, Loth. Roxb.
A-S. bas-aw, or Dan. bag-er to bake, and perhaps Dan. brikke, a little round table. Or it might seem allied to Isl. brak-a subigere, q. to bake by kneading.

BAWBRIE, s. A broil, a great noise; a gipsy term; Roxb.; said to be also used in the same sense in Hindostanee.

BAWBURD, BAWBRET, s. The board on which bread is baked. V. BAWBRECK.
In this form the word seems rather to resemble A-S. bord, a table. V. BURD.

BAWBURD, s. The larboard, or the left side of a ship.
On *bawburd* fast the inner way he lete slip,
And wae before the forrest shiip in hy.
*Rudd,* deriv'd this from Fr. bas-bord, id. as *starboard,* he says, is from Fr. *stri-bord.* It is most probably, however, that both the French and we have had these terms transmitted from the Gothic. For as Isl. *stornborda* signifies the right side of the ship, *bordá* is the left or larboard side; *G. Andr.* p. 226. Sw.-G. *styrbord* from *styrpe,* the helm, and bord, side; for, according to *H. E.,* the helm was not anciently placed behind, but on one side of the ship. *Ideo* *dictur, quod olim gubernaculum, lateri navis affixum, ultimam ejus partem non constituit, ut docent gemmese antique numinique; *Su.-G. *; *v.* Bordé is the larboard side, which he derives from *bak,* retro, behind, and *bord,* latus, the side. Sw. *babord,* id. Widgrena.

BAWD, s. A hare.
Ye little had to crack up',
Tho' ye'd cry'd, Arm you, lads!
I saw (m' shame it wis to see)
You awa' like bands.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect,* p. 23.

This is the common name for a hare, Aberd. *Hares* is also called *bawd's bree,* i.e. broth. *V. Bree.*
As fr. and Gael. *miol* denotes a beast of whatever kind, *miol* *butiche* or *boile* is a hare, which seems to signify, a yellow beast, from *butiche,* yellow. A hare is likewise called *Pate* in both languages. Can *Bawdrons,* q. v. have any affinity?
The term is used in the same sense, Roxb.

An intelligent correspondent has remarked to me that although Dr. Johnson has not noticed this word, it is used by Shakespeare.
*Romeo and Juliet.* Act ii. sc. 4.

BAWDEKYN, s. Cloth of gold.
*Ance-othir* cheshyl he gave alunum; Of *scyrr* the holy water's fate,
The styk of *scyrr* he gave to that; An ear of *scyrr* than gave he; Of gold *baldachyn* he gave thre; Two brade eWARDS of *scyrr* brycht.
*Wyntoun,* ix. 6, 160.

Mr. Macpherson understands the term as here signifying "a bodkin, pointed instrument." But it is undoubtedly the cloth called *baldachyn,* Fr. *baldachin* or *baldakin,* *bautychyn.* It is said to be of gold, because made of gold tissue. Borel temoine que *Baldachinum* est un vieux mot Francois, qui signifieait la plus riche des toffes qui est teisse de fil d'or. *Dict. Trev.*

A couple of bodkins would not have been an appropriate gift, for the use of the church, in any part of her service.

Phillips mentions *E. bawdekyin,* as bearing the same sense. *V. Bandkyn.*

BAWGE, s. A name given to the great black and white gull, Shetl.
Perhaps abbreviated from the Norw. name of this bird, *Swartbog.*

To BAWME, v. a. 1. To embalm.
That ilk hurt then, as men sayd,
Scho *bawme* and gert it be laysd
In till a copwen of evor.
*Wyntoun,* viii. 8, 18.

2. To cherish, to warm.
We sort our airis, and cheris rowaris ilk dele,
And at ane sound or coist we likt wale
We strike at nict, and on the dry sandis
Did *bawme* and beik our bodis, fete and hands.
*Doug. Virgil,* 85. 31.

From fr. *en-baum-er,* to embalm. Hence transferred to fomentation, from its balsamic influence in restoring the limbs when stiffened with cold or fatigue.
O. E. id. "I *bawme,* I ancomy with bawme;" *Palsgr.*
B. iii. F. 158. a.

BAWSAND, BASSAND, BAWSINT, adj. 1. Having a white spot in the forehead or face; a term applied to a horse, cow, &c. S.
Upon ane horse of *Trace* dapplid gray
He raid, quhais forrest feyth bawth tway
War mylk quhyte, and his creist on licht bare he,
With *bawme* face ryngit the forthir E.
*Riddles's S. Songs,* i. 206.
The stirk that stands i'the tather,
And our bra' *bawm'd* yade,
Will carry you hame your corm.
*Ransom's Poems,* ii. 87.

In this sense, as Rudd, observes, " *bawme foreland* is an usual phrase in S." It is strange that Sibb., should be so far led astray by mere similarity of letters, as to derive this "from O. E. *bawyn,* a badger." Fr. *balaen,* *balaen,* a horse that has a white mark on the feet. This *Monag* derives from *ital. balsano,* others, from Lat. *bilue,* and this again from Gr. *baxa,* which denotes a horse that has a white mark either on the forehead or feet. But both the Fr. word and ours seem to have the same Gothic origin. Germ. *blesse,* Su.-G. *blesse,* denote a white mark on the forehead of a horse; *bleissait,* a horse marked in this manner. Widgrend defines Sw. *blesse,* "white brow, or forehead
of a horse, or ox.” This is most probably the origin of the E. noun blazon; especially as it is used to denote the artificial ornament worn by carriage horses on their foreheads. Blazed, indeed, has the same sense with Sw. blåsen, as appears from the E. Prov. “If the mare have a bald face, the filly will have a blaze.” V. Kelly, p. 302.

Bassie, a term used to denote an old horse, Loth. is most probably a cor. of bæssat, as originally applied to one with a white face.

2. It seems to be also used as equivalent to brindled or streaked, S. A.

“He sounded his bugle, mounted his horse, set out with his followers, and returned next day with a bow of kye, and a bæssat (brindled) bull.” Minstrelsy Border, I. Intro., vol. N. x.

Bawson occurs in Byn Johnson’s Sad Shepherd, as applied to a young badger.

I am a lord of other see; this fine
Smooth bawson cub, the young grace of a gray;
Two tynie urshins, and this ferret gay.

The terms are thus explained:—
They woo thy love! thy mistress? with taw hedge hoggis?
A minkand brock—a polecat?
Perhaps it is equivalent to our baw森.

BAWSY-BROWN, s. A hobgoblin. This
seems to be the English Robin Good-fellow, known in Scotland by the name of Brownie.” Lord Hailes.

Than all the feyndys leche, and maid gekke,
Black-belly and Bawsy-brown.

Beneath the Poems, p. 27. st. 3.

The term might seem to express the supposed strength of this sprite, from Su.-G. bave, vir potens, corresponding to A.-S. bæsn, V. Bawse. Or it might be viewed as allied to Su.-G. base, spectrum, monstrum, which Wachter derives from Germ. butz, larva; although Ilre seems inclined, with more propriety, to invert the derivation; as those who put on masks and disguise themselves wish to exhibit the appearance of spectres and bugbears. But most probably it is merely an inversion of A.-S. brun-bæs, ostrifer, (ostrieger, Lye,) “that bringeth forth or beareth purple colour.” Somn. from brun brown, and basu purple. V. BROWNIE.

BAXTER, s. A baker, S.

“Ye breed of the baxter, ye loo your neighbour’s browst better than your ain batch;” Ramsay’s Scots Prov. p. 60. V. BAXTER.

“Desires they be obliged to set all their baxters and brewer to work,—to have provided and in readiness 12,000 pound weight of good biscuit bread.” Spalding, i. 215.

BAZED, BASED, BASIT, part. pa. Confused, stupid, stupified; dazed, synon. S.

Then was this beast so bare amazed,
Into his face she glour’d and gazed,
And wist not well, she was so bazed,
To what hand for to turn her,
Watson’s Coll. i. 47.

The bersis both was basit of the sight,
And out of mesure marrit in their mude.
King Haut, i. 22. Maitland Poems, p. 10.

“The Jews thought they durst never have presumed to have opened their mouths again to speak of the name of Christ; for they thought they were all but silly basted bodies, who fled away when their master was taken, and were offended at his ignominious death.” Rollocke on the Passion, p. 375.

Tent bæs-en, delirare; Belg. byse, bysen, turbatus; verbaen-en, to astonish, to stupefy, part. verbaenæ. Sw. bæs-en is used to denote the state of animals so stung by insects, that they are driven hither and thither by the force of pain. Fr. bézer, id. “A cow to runne up and done holding up her taile, when the brizze doth sting her;” Cotgr. V. BUMBRAZED.

BE, prep. 1. By; as denoting the cause, agent, or instrument, S.

Walys enampl example mycht have been
To yow, had ye if forew seyn,
That be cethir will him chastly,
And wus men say is he is happy.

Barbour, i. 121. MS.

This is the common orthography in old writings; and the word, thus written, is used in all the ordinary senses of E. by. Be occurs in the same sense in O. F.; A.-S. id. Mr. Tucke views he, by, as formed from byth, the imperative of A.-S. bæsen, to be. Divers. Purley, i. 402. Byth, however, is properly the third person sing. Put. and Optat. Instead of ni, esto, be and byth are sometimes used. But whether either of these be the root of be, by, seems extremely doubtful.

2. Towards, in composition; as be-cast, towards the East; be-west, towards the West, S.

Be-west Bertane is lyand
All the landys of Irlande,
Wyntoun, i. 13. 49.

By is used in this sense by later writers.

The English, about twelve of the day, drew up eleven troops of horse in the hollow a little by-cast the ford, where they stood in order till two in the afternoon.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 22.

There is a similar idiom in Befg.; be-cast, id. be-west, westward.

I find that this mode of composition has also been used by O. E. writers.

“The nexte daye, being the fourth daye of May, the sayde armey landed two myles benwest the towne of Lithie, at a place called Grantam Crage.” Expedition in Scotland, Dalvell’s Fragments, p. 4.

3. Be occurs rather in an uncommon sense in the following passage:—

Stewart thairwith all boknyt in to bauli
Wallace, he said, be the I tol a taill.
Say furth, quoth he, on the farrest ye can,—
That taill full meit thou has tal be thi self.
Wallace, x. 130. 149. MS.

In edit. Perth instead of be, v. 140, off is substituted.

Here it evidently means, of, concerning. A.-S. he is sometimes used in the same sense. Farath and azith erofitice be thor edite. Go and inquire diligently of, or concerning, that child; Matt. ii. 8.
It occurs in the same sense in the Pref. to the Legend of the Bp. of St. Andrews.

Be thir hit bishops may this taill be takill,
Bearead no frute but bare blackis of tymer.
Poems 16th Cent. p. 305.

4. By the time that.

Be we had ridden half ane myle,
With myrrie mowis passing the quhyle,
Thir tua, of qhyne before 1 spak,
Of stultius purposi dict erak.


“Be he had weill takin ane book and read ane little space thairupon, the same voyage and wordis war heard with no less fear and dreesour than befor.” Finiscottie’s Cron. p. 70.
5. During; expressive of the lapse of time.
   "The remnant of the Lordis above-written to cum and remane be the said space of one moneth, ilk ane of thaim in thair awne rowme." This corresponds with what is said before; "The four Lordis that begane to chant--salt extrage again--and remane during the space of one moneth." Act, Striveling, A. 1546, Keith's Hist. App. p. 52.

6. Without the aid of, in another way than.
   "In this meane tymse this Cochrain grew so familiar with the king that nothing was done be him, and all men that had had their business exped, dressed themselves to this Cochran, and maid him forspeak for thame." Pitcaiton's Cron. p. 184. Without, Ed. 1728.
   "Giff you do not your extrem devoir thairin to bring the samyn to lychet,—ye salbe an utherwayis es-tett be us nor as favoraris and mainteinaris of sic persons, and sall uthers the samyn punishment that thai oacht to sustene in cais we get knowlede heirof be you." Q. Regent, A. 1556, Keith's Hist. App. p. 84.
   This might be rendered besides; as denoting other means besides those referred to.

7. Used in the sense of E. from.
   "Aventine was slane be thunder, on ane letill montane quehill is now ane parte of Rome; be quhence the said montane was eftir callit Aventine." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 8.
   A.-S. be, e, ex.

8. In comparison with; as, "John's anld be him," i.e. compared with him. V. Beis.

9. As signifying than, Upper district of Roxb.; as, "This field is bigger be that." To BE, v. subst. Used in the same sense with Let or Let be, not to mention, not to speak of, to except, S.

To BE WI, v. a. To tolerate, to bear with, S. B. applied both to persons and things.
   O hau your tongue wi' your weeping:
   Your weeping I maunna be wi'. Old Ballad.

BE THAN, by that time.
   Sternys, be than, began for till upper. Wallace, v. 135. MS.
   And first Eneas gan his feris command
   There baniers to display, and follow at hand;—
   For he be than his Trojans mycht behalld. Dung. Virgil, 324. 18.

BE, part. pa. Been.
   Ane huge hors like ane grete hill in by
   Craftely they wrought in worship of Pallas,
   Of saving bierce the ribbis forget was,
   Feryeand ane obstinacie, as it had be

*BEAD. To make a bead, "a Scottish phrase, applied when a ring of people is formed on any hurried or important business."

This phrase is supposed to have originated from the vulgar idea of the formation of the Adder-stone. This is considered as the result of the labour of the adders, which are said to "assemble to the amount of some hundreds in a certain time of summer, to cast off their sloughs and renew their age. They entwine and writhe themselves among each other until they throw off their last year's sloughs, half melted by their exertions. These are collected and plastered over with frothy saliva, and again wrought to and fro till they are condensed and shaped into an adder bead. Their hissing and noise are frequently heard by the shepherds, when about their painful act of renovation, and woe to those that approach them! The bead is often left, and it is treasure up by the shepherds as a talisman of good luck." Remains of Thistlewood Song, N. p. 111.

Water, in which this bead or stone has been dipped or steeped, it is also believed, cures the bite of the adder. The phrase, to make a bead, seems confined to the South western counties of S.

BEAD, s. A cant term for a glass of spirits, Upp. Lanarks. It is also used in Edinburg.

BEADHOUSE, s. An almshouse, S.B. V. under Bedis.

*BEAGLE, s. 1. A bumbailiff, S.
   There, beagles flew
   To ha'd the soutier lads in order.
   Mayne's Siller Gum, p. 72.
   "Beagle-Beadle;" Gl. ibid. But I should apprehend that this is a mistake.

2. Used as a ludicrous designation for one who makes an odd appearance; as, one bespattered with mud is said to be "a pretty beagle;" Teviot.

This must be a provincial E. use of the term originally denoting a small dog for the chase. For Serenius gives as a provincial phrase, "a precious beagle."

BEAL, s. An opening between hills, a narrow pass; a term introduced from the Gaelic.

"Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names, descriptive of the different passses, precipices, corries, and beals, through which he said the road lay to Inverary." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iii. 330.

Beal is originally the same with Balloch, Balloch, (q. v.) which is merely its diminutive. In fr. and Gael. Beal primarily signifies the mouth; thence transferred to a local orifice or opening.

TO BEAL. V. BEIL.

To BEAM, Bein, v. a. To beam the pot, to warm or season the tea-pot, before putting in the tea, Roxb.

As bein is said to be the correct pronunciation, it may be traced to Fr. bein, a bath, boign-er, to moisten, to wash; from Lat. baio-em. It may, however, be from ben-er, to bless, to consecrate, as benir nine colene, to bless a cup, bein la table, to make the sign of the
cross before meat; especially as we speak of syndyng, as
signifying to wash slightly, perhaps in allusion to the
superstitions custom of making the sign of the cross for
purification.

BEAMFULT, adj. Indulged, Aberd.
Can this be q. beam-filted, having the eye so filled
with a beam, as to have no preception of personal de-
fects? Or shall we trace it to Isl. belma demus, and
yull-a implore; q. to be so full of home as to be unfit
for the society of strangers?

BEAM-SHIND, part. adj. Having the shin,
or bone of the leg, rising with a sort of
curve, S.

BEAN, adj. Comfortable, snug. V. Bene.

BEAND, part. pa. Being.
“Bath the partis beand personally present,—the
lordis auditoris decreets,” &c. Act. Audit. A. 1476,
p. 43.
“Thir wordis beand said, he desiris redres of sic
injurs as war to him committit.” Bellend. T. Liv. p.
59.
This is the common orthography of the Reg. Aberd.
A.-S., beand, exists, the part. pr. of bean esse. As
owd was the mark of this part of the v. in A.-S., it also
assumed the form of and in S., resembling ands the
Moon-G. termination, and still more nearly that of
the Isl. which is an de.

BEANSHAW. V. Benshaw.

BEAN-SWAP, s. 1. The hull of a bean, S.
2. Used to denote any thing of no value or
strength, Ettr. For.
“An’ Charlie come, he’s as guile as some three, an’
his backman’s nae bean-swap neither.” Perils of Man,
i. 38.

To BEAR, BER, Bere, v. a. To bear on
hand, to affirm, to relate.
This passyft moncht, I trow, thar yhere,
Syn the Balliol and his folk were
Arywyd in-to Scotland,
As I have heri men bere on hand.
Wyntoun, viii. 33. 64.
Bet Malcom gat wpon this lady brycht
Suir Malcom Wallis, a full gentil knyght,
And Wiliams als, as Coms Cornykle berts on hand,
Qulilch edir wes the reskew of Scotland.
Wallace, i. 37. MS.
In till this tyrne that Umprawweill,
As I ber yow on hand er quhill,
Come till the King of Inglind,
The Scottis messengers thar he hand,
Off press and rest to baith tretis.
Barbour, xix. 142. MS.
The O. E. phrase is, to bear in hand. It properly
signifies, to endeavour to persuade.
“I am borne in hande of a thyngh; On me flaiet a croire. He would
beare me in hande the kowe is woode; Il me veult fayre
croire de blanc que ce soyt noyr.” Palgr. B. iii.
F. 141. a. “I beare in hande, I threip ypon a man
that he hath done a dede, or make hym bylye so;” Je fals
acroyre. “I beare hym in hande; Je lius fais acroyre.” Ibid. F.
182. b.

To BEAR UPON, v. a. To restrain one’s self.
Including the idea of the concealment of
one’s real feelings or sentiments, and of the
assumption of an appearance opposed to these.
And was for fear he clean and spill the sport,
Gin ans his shephardess and tak the durt,
He boore upon him, and me’er loot her ken,
That he was any ways about her faim.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 33.
Teut. ber-en, ge-bær-en, gestire vulturn, simulare
vultu, gestu et sermo aequalis praे se ferre, Kilian.
This exactly corresponds with A.-S. baer-an, ge-bær-
en, se gerere, praе se ferre; simulare, fingere.
They wist as funs to send upo’ the chase,
Or how to look their couys’ the face—
Till peep o’ day, upo’ themselves they beher,
Than aunt an’ dauther sought her far and near,
Ross’s Helenore, First Edit. p. 66.

To BEAR HAND TO. To support, to lend as-
sistance to.
“And as the Apostle sayeth well, Heb. 2. signs
screue to two ends, first to beare hand to the truth,
secondly, to confirm the faith of the beleuever.”
Bruce’s Eleven Serm. F. 3. b.
This sense is retained in the mod. vulgar phrase,
Bear a hand, lend your aid, give your help. While
this phrase denotes exertion in general, it is sometimes
addressed to those who are remiss, as requiring a
greater degree of exertion or activity, S.

BEAR, BERE, s. Barley, having four rows
of grains. S. Horcum vulgare, Linn.
“A boll of bear in grain sold formerly at 7s; it now
Of all cornes there is copy grete,
Pese, and atys, bere, and ywyet.
Wyntoun, i. 13. 6.
A.-S. bere, Moes. G. bar. V. BAR.
“He pays nae green bear for that,” S. Prov. used
to denote that a person inherits a particular defect, bad
disposition, or vicious habit, from his parents; in
allusion to one who possesses property without paying
for it any duty in kind, or rent, to a superior.

BEAR-CURN, s. A term sometimes used in the
same sense with BEAR-STANE, as being a sort of
hand-mill, Fife. V. CURN, v.

BEAR-FEYS, s. Land appropriated to the raising
of barley, Galloway.
“The infield was sometimes sown with oats,
commonly, however, with bear—hence it still retains
the appellation of bear-land, or bear-feys.” Agr. Surv.
Gall. p. 41.

BEAR LAND. Land appropriated for a crop
of barley.
“I got through the bear land with him, is a phrase
used by a person who has gone through all the partic-
ulars of a quarrel with another, or told him all the
grounds of umbrage at his conduct, S. The phrase is
probably borrowed from the difficulty of walking
through land prepared for barley, as it is more thor-
oughly tilled than for most other crops; or it may
refer to the pains taken, in preparing it for this crop,
to remove all the weeds.
“Bear-hand is that part of infield, which, being
impoverished and worn out, we again dung, and pre-
pare for bear, to bring the field in heart.”

BEAR-LAVE, BEAR-LEAVE, s. Ground the first year after it has been cropped with bear.
Then it is said, "The ground is in bear-lace," Lanarks. Maxwell writes it Bear-leave.

"The crofting consists of four breaks, whereof one, after a year's rest, is dunged for bear, the second is bear-leave, the third oat-leave, the fourth ley, one year old." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 219.

This appears to be a ground left by bear. Probably from A.-S. laf, lafe, reliquiae, like heales lafe, stipulae reliquiae; V. LAFE, LAVE, the remainder.

**BEAR-MEAL-RAIK, s.** A fruitless errand; supposed to originate from the disappointment of one who goes out in quest of oatmeal, and is obliged to satisfy himself with barley-meal, Upp. Lanarks.

**BEAR-MEAL-WIFE, s.** A woman who cannot pay what she owes, Ang.

**BEAR-MELL, s.** A mallet for beating the hulls off barley, S. V. Knockin-mell.

**BEAR-PUNDLAR, s.** An instrument for weighing barley, Orkns. V. Lesh-pund.

**BEAR-ROOT, BEER-ROOT, s.** Expl. "the first crop after bear" or barley. Agr. Surv. Banffs. p. 44.

**BEAR-SEED, BEER-SEED, BEIR-SEED.** 1. Barley, or big, S.

"The shower'll do muckle guid to the bear-seed. - It's been a sair drouth this three weeks." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

2. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley, S.

"Thairafter the Sossion to begin and sitt the hail month of April, and at the end thairof to rye, and vacance to be for the bearaid during the month of Maj." Acts Ja. VI. 1557, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

3. The season for sowing barley, S.

"A dry season is not at all desirable for ploughing and sowing bear-haund,—because it directly encourages —want of solidity. That defect is much supplied by a rainy bear-seed." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 49.

**BEAR-SEED-BIRD, s.** The yellow wagtail, Motacilla flava, Linn., Loth., Roxb.

This name is analogous to Fr. bergeronnette du printemps, Motacilla verna, or the wagtail of spring.

**BEAR-STANE, s.** A hollow stone anciently used for removing the husks of bear or barley, S.

― "It is what was formerly called in this country a bear stone, hollow like a large mortar; and was made use of to unshuck the bear or barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden melle, long before barley-mills were known." Stat. Acc. xix. 561, 562.

The name here has evidently been Anglicised.

**BEARANCE, s.** Toleration, S.

When for your lies you ask a bearance, They sound, at least, has truth's appearance. *Ren. J. Nicol's Poems,* ii. 96.

**BEARD, s.**

It is a very odd superstition which many have, that, when a child of the female sex is baptised before a boy, she will certainly carry off the beard which of right belongs to the male child, S. Hence parents are often at pains to know the sexes of the infants, that they may be presented in due order.

**BEARDIE, s.** 1. The three-spined stickle-back, S.

It has the name Beardie for the same reason for which it receives its E. name, because of the sharp prickles about its head.

2. A loche, Cobitis fluviatilis barbatina, Lanarks. Beardie-loch, Loth., evidently from the six small fibres or beards on its upper mandible.

**BEARDIE-LOWIE, s.** The same, Roxb.

Perhaps from Teut. lowiger, as it is a dull fish, lying at the bottom of the water. O. Teut. laugh, however, signifies avidus, vorax.


It nearly resembles Sw. biargh-a to strike. V. Baeria, Hrei; and is perhaps originally the same with Bairge, and Berge, v.

**BEARS BEFOR.** Ancestors.

Yhit we suld thynk one our beorais befor. *Wallace,* 1. 15. MS.

This is equivalent to our antecessuris, mentioned v. 1. It is merely the old S. word forebears resolved, and used precisely in the same sense. Ulph. uses beraeus for parents, Lk. ii. 27, Joh. ix. 23, from bair-tn, generare, progignere; Su.-G. barea-a, id. V. Forebear.

**BEAR-TREE, s.** Perhaps, a spoke used for carrying the dead to the place of interment. Beir-tree, however, signifies the bier itself, Aberd.

"Some say if they were in prison two or three days, they would be to carry out on their bear-trees." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 80.

To BEAST, v. a. To vanish. V. Baist.

**BEAST.** To Put the Beast on one's self, to take shame to one's self.

"The King's damage will be counterbalanced by—our being in the bitterness of our soul, (and instead of such an union, whereby the wrong done to Christ is buried) putting the Beast upon ourselves, for having been so base as not to have witnessed more zeal—against the usurpation of our Master's crown." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 151.

This, I apprehend, refers to the person called the baist in the games of children, as submitting to be struck by his play-fellows. V. Baist, s.

**BEAST, s.** 1. A living creature of any kind, that is not of the human species, S.

"Pray, was it the sight or the smell of the beast that shocked you so much, my dear Lady Juliana?" Marriage, i. 30. "In Scotland, every thing that flies and swims ranks in the bestial tribe." *N.*
2. A horse. By way of eminence, a horse is in Teviotdale, denominated the beast; no other animal receiving this designation. A man is said to have both a cow and a beast when he possesses a cow and a horse.

Beastie, s. A dimin. from Beast; generally used as expressive of affection or sympathy, S.

"We, sleekit, coirin, tine'rens beastie,
O, what a panic's in thy beastie!
Thou need'st start awa sae hasty.
To a Mouse, Burns's Works, iii. 146.

Beat, s. A stroke, a blow, a contusion, S. B. This seems to be the same with byt, used by Douglas. V. Cabir.

Beat of Lint. V. Beet.

Beat-the-Badger, s. An old game used in Fife; supposed the same with Bannet-Fire, q. v.

Beattie, s. The abbreviation of the old Scottish female name Beatrice; viewed as different from Betty, which is referred to Elizabeth, and differently sounded, S.

To Beb, v. n. To drink inmediately, to swill, to be addicted to intoxicating liquor, Etr. For. E. to bib.

This is evidently from the same origin with Bebble, v.

To Bebble, v. a. 1. To swallow any liquid in small, but frequent draughts, S. The term is used in this sense, whether the liquor be intoxicating or not. S.

2. To tipple, v. n. "He's ay beblaving and drinking," He is much given to tippling, S.

It seems to be formed from Lat. bib-ere to drink, in the same manner as bibulus, soaking, drinking, or taking it wet; and L. B. bibula, a name for paper, quod humorem bibat; Leidor. p. 950.

To Bechle, (gutt.) v. n. To cough, Upp. Clydes.

Bechele, s. A settled cough, ibid.

This seems radically the same with Boisch, v. q. v.

Becht, part. pa. Tied; Gt. Rudd. If this word be in Doug. Virgil, I have not observed it. Germ. beig-en, flæctere, is probably the origin.

Beck, s. Probably a brook or rivulet.

"There is a little beck in the face of the hill, where there stands a few houses, or rather corbie nests; a habitation which some people have chosen for the benefit they may make by accommodating strangers that pass that way, for they are all victualling-houses." Sir A. Balfour's L ett. p. 252.

This term is used in the north of England, and is the same with A.-S. becc, Su.-G. baeck, Germ. bech, Teut. beke, rivus.

To Beck, Bek, v. n. 1. To make obeisance, to cringe, S.

"He (Hardy Canute) made one law, that every Inglis man sail bek & discover his head, quhen he met ane Dane." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 8. Aperto capite ac inclinato toto in eunn corpore dominum salutaret; Boeth. They lute thy lieges pray to stockits and stanes, And painlit paiapirs, wattis noch quhat thay meyne;

They had thame bek and bynge et-feli mennis banes:
Offer on knees to kis, synse saif their kin.
Bannatyne Poems, 198. st. 11.

"A great deal of becking and beemjynig," is a phrase still used among the vulgar, to denote much ceremony at meeting; among persons of rank, or those who would wish to be thought such.

2. To courtesy; as restricted to the obeisance made by a woman, and contradistinguished from bowing.

Isl. beig-a, Germ. beig-en, to bow.

This, I find, is used in O. K.

"So sore as she knew who was her hostesse, after she had made a beck to the rest of the women standing next to the door, she went to her and kiss her.

Sailler's Papers, ii. 505.

Beckie, s. The abbreviation of Rebecca, S.

Becklet, s. An under-waistcoat, &c. V. Bailer.

Beck, Bek, s. A courtesy, S.

Weil couth I claw his crutik bak, and kene his cowit noll!—
And with ane bek gang about and bler his auld ene.
Mainland Poems, p. 51.

Bed, pret. Abode.

—Then speld up to Cabrich sone,
Whair they bed all that night.

A.-S. bad, exspectavit, from bid-an.

*Bed, s. Both in the north and south of S. those, who are employed in making a bed, reckon it unlucky to leave their work before it be finished. The least evil that can be looked for is, that the person, for whom it is made, will be deprived of rest for that night. Hence servants account it a sufficient reason for not answering the bell, or a call given in any way, that they were making a bed.

Bed. A woman is said to get her bed, when she has born a child, Loth.

This resembles the Teut. idiom; bold-en, in loco collocare & curare puerperam.

To Bed, v. a. To supply a horse or cow with litter, S.

Bedding of a horse, s. Litter, S.

Bed-evil, s. Sickness or indisposition which confines the patient to bed.

"Gif any person essonies himself be reasoun of bodlie sickenes, or bed-evil,—thair shall be four sufficient personis send to him be the Judge, to a gif the said essonie be fraudfully allledgit be deceit, or not." Balfour's Pract. p. 349, 350.
BEDFALLOW, s. Used as equivalent to spouse or wife.


BED-LARE, s. Cheld bed lare, child-bed.

"George Robishone sakit a not—that—sene his wif was liand in the place clamit be the said prouest—quhatanner sco or ony vtheris did suld turne him to na prudicil, consideringe he allegit that he liad red himself, his gudis, and seruandis of the said grond, and obeyit the kings command, & becaus his wif was liand in cheld bed lare abidand the will of God." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 372.

This phrasology is nearly allied to that of Carebed lair, Q. v.

BED-LARE, adj. Bedrid, confined to bed.

"The lordis of consaulse—assignit to the said Marion the x day of this instant moneth of October to pruif that John of Kers was seke & bedlare the tyme of the alienation of the said land, & how soon he did therefor," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 36.

This is an inversion of A.-S. leger-bedl cubicule, lectus, "a bed or couch;" also "a sick man's bed, a death-bed;" Somner; from legeren jacerere. Leger itself, however, which primarily signifies a bed, is most commonly transferred to the cause of recumbency; denoting sickness, disease. Sinar leger, gravis morbus. Leger, "agrobario, invacultudo; sickness, a lying sick;" Somner. Leger-facted, "cubans, agrotacns, lecto affixus; keeping his bed, sick, bedrid." 

BED-PLADES, s. pl. Blankets; a term which is used in this sense in the Linlithgow Papers.

Piadile is the Gael. word for a blanket.

BED-SEIK, adj. Confined to bed by indisposition.

It is enjoined, that, if one be prevented from obeying a legal summons by sickness, "it be provin be a testimonial subscribvt be the Minister, Exhorter, or Reidar, at his paroche kirk, with twa witness, that he is bed-seik, and may not travel," Balfour's Pract. p. 361. A. 1568.

A.-S. seoc, sick, occurs in various composite terms; as deafolet-seoc, demoniacis, i.e. devil-sick; smoot-sec, lunaticis, month-sick; fyle-seoc, epilepticis, or having the falling-sickness. V. BED-EVIL.

BEDDY, adj. Expressive of a quality in greyhounds; the sense unknown.

But if my puppises ance were ready, They'll be baith clever, keen and beddy, And me'er neglect
To clink it like their ancient deddy, The famous Hebb.

Watson's Coll. i. 70.

It may signify, attentive to the cry of the huntsman. Fr. bauder, "a cry as of hounds, Breton;" Cotgr. Baudir, en termes de chasses, ce dit lors qu'on parle aux chiens, ou qu'on les exclut à la course. Excitare, stimuliare, incendere. Dict. Trev.

It may, however, be the same word which occurs in the S. Prov. "Breeding wives are as beddie;" Kelly, p. 75. "Covetous of some silly things;" N.

In this sense it is probably allied to Isl. bed-a, A.-S. bid-ul-en, Moes-G. bid-fan. Belg. bid-ul-en, to ask, to supplicate, to sollic.
BED [143]

Ir. *dliam* is quick, nimble. But the prefix points out a Gothic origin. As *blesive*, very similar in sense, is undoubtedly the imperat. of *belf-an*, q. *well, stay; be/leen* may have been formed in the same manner, from *Germ. bedewen,* to serve, to obey; as the root originally addressed to inferiors, and requiring prompt service. In the latter senses, however, it seems more allied to *Germ. den-en,* to extend.

To *BEDINK, v. a.* To deck out trimly, Roxb. V. *DINK, DENK.*

**BEDITUS, s. pl. Prayers.**

My *bedius* thus with humble heart entereth,

**King’s Quair,** C. ii. st. 43.


In familiar language, it is common to speak of “comting one’s beads,” when one goes to prayer. *S.*

There is here an allusion to the popish custom of running over a string of beads, and at the same time repeating *Paternosters* and *Avemaries* over them, according to a fixed rule, as the particular beads, meant, by their colour, form, or place, to represent to the mind this or that mystery, benefit or duty.

**BEEDE-HOUSE, s.** A term used for an almshouse, S. B.

“*There is a bead-house still in being, though in bad repair; and six beed-men on the establishment, none of them live in the house.*” P. Rathven, Banan’s, Statist. xiii. 412.

“*The provost and baillies—caused deal the wine in the bead-house among the poor men.*” Spalding, i. 68.

**BEDMAN, BEDMEN, s.** A person who resides in a bead-house, or is supported from the funds appropriated for this purpose, S. B.

“They have also four beadmen established on the precept of Messindev, in their gift. The magistrates have built, and kept in repair, a house for lodging four beadmen; and give each of them four boles of bear yearly, with a gown, and a small piece of garden ground.” P. Elgyn, Statist. Acc. v. 14.

In the Court of Exchequer, this term is used to denote one of that class of paupers who enjoy the royal bounty. Each of these beadmen, annually, on his Majesty’s birthday, receives a blue great-coat, or gown, as it is denominated, (whence they are vulgarly called *Blue-gowns,* with a badge, which marks their privilege of begging; and at the same time, a loaf of bread, a bottle of ale, a leathern purse, and in it a penny for every year of the king’s life. Every birthday, another beadman is added to the number, as a penny is added to the salary of each of them.

This designation has originated from some religious foundation, in times of popery; according to which a certain number of individuals had received a stated donation, on condition of offering up prayers for the living, or saying masses for the dead. This is confirmed by the sense of *E. beadman,* as used by Spenser. Johnson explains it, “a man employed in praying for another.” It seems to be a vestige of this custom, that in Edinburgh the beadmen are bound to attend a sermon, on the king’s birthday, preached by his Majesty’s Almoner. This was the origin of the designation, in other places, is undeniable.

“Rothsay, John Bisset gives to God, and the church of St. Peter’s of Rothsay, for sustaining seven leprous persons, the patronage of the kirk of Kytlaftaryg, to pray for the souls of William and Alexander, kings of Scotland, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, about the year 1226: Chartulary of Moray.”—Spottiswoode’s *Acc. Roy. Highls.* Statist. Acc. xiii. 412.

**Bedman** occurs in O. E. V. Assoynte, sense 3.

The origin is A.-S. *bed,* a prayer. Hence, says Verestreet, the name of *Beads,* “they being made to pray on, and Beadsmen.” It cannot reasonably be supposed that the name was transferred from the small globes used by the Romish, in their devotions, to the prayers themselves. For it has been seen that the s. is formed from the v.

**BEBYTT, part. pa.** Dipped.

Your airs first into the Secel se

*Bedylit* well and bedlit off mon be.

A.-S. *deauc-an,* tinge.

**BEDOYFE, part. pa.** Besmeared, fouled.

His face he schew besmotitr for ane bourdle,
And all his membirs in muide and dang *bedou.

Dong. Virgil, 329. 31.

Su.-G. *doft, dupt,* pulvis; or A.-S. *bede-fon,* submersus, dipped.

**BEDOWIN, part. pa.**

The wynd maid wift the rode wele on the dyk;

*Bedowin* in donkis depe was every sike.

Dong. Virgil, 291. 10.

Rudd. expl. *bedoweue,* beamceard, deriving it from Belg. *beduwen,* to bedow, or sprinkle. Here the word seems to retain this very sense, as more consonant to the description than that of besmeared.

**BEDRAL, s.** A person who is bedrid. V. *ORPHELIN.*

**BEDREL, adj.** Bedrid, Galloway.

Bot this *jepis,* far to prolong perfay
His faderis fads, qwiklik as *bedrel* lay
Before his yet, of his life in dispair,
Hald leruc hame knawin the science and the lare,
The micht and fars, of strenthy herbs fyne,
And all the cunning use of medeyne.


Cort. perhaps from A.-S. *bedrede,* id.; Tent. beder, clinics, Germ. *bed-rede.*

**BEDRAL, s.** A beddle; a sexton; the common pron. in S. V. *BETHEREL.*

“I wanda like to live in’t though, after what she said.—I wed put in auld Elspeth the bedrel’s widow—the like o’ them’s used wi’ graves and ghiasts and thae thing.” Guy Manmering, iii. 314.

“I’ll lass her before Presbytery and Synod—I’ll half a minister myself, now that I’m *bedreil* in an inhabited parish.” Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 98.

To *BEDRITE, v. a.* To befool with orude.

It occurs in a strange Prov.: “God’s will be done; but D-beedre the Spee-man [r. spee-man]”—spoken when people predict ill things to us. Kelly, p. 122.

**BEDRITTEN, BEDRITEN, part. pa.** Defiled with excrement, S.

The first that he dat in his arms
Was a *bedriten* to the one.

Wife of Auchternauchy, Everyr. i. 142.

In some copies of the poem, *bedritten,* V. *DIET,* and *DRITE,*
BEDS, s. pl. The hop-scotch, a game of children, S., denominated from the form; sometimes by strangers called Squares. In Aberd. however, the spaces marked out are sometimes circular.

BEDSHANK, s. Expl. "sour dock," Loth.; i.e. buttermilk, more generally sour derrick.

BEDUNDER'D, part. pa. Stupified, confounded, S. q., having the ear deafened by noise; Su.-G. dun-tra, Belg. donder-en, tonare, to thunder.

BEE, s. The hollow between the ribs and hip-bone of a horse, S. B. Perhaps from A.-S. bige, byge, flexus, angularus, sinus; big-an, byg-en, fleeter, curvare.

BEE, s. A hoop or ring of metal, put round the handle of any thing into which a tine or prong is inserted, to prevent its twisting asunder; Dumfr.

Gael. beacht signifies a ring. But the S. word seems directly traduced from A.-S. beah, be, beug, annulus; Isl. beigia, circular. The origin is the v. signifying to bend; A.-S. bigan, Isl. beigal, fleeter, incurvare, &c.

*BEE. To ha a Bee in one's bonnet, to be hair-brained, S."

"If any body kend o' the chance she has of the estate, there's mony a weel-doing man would think little of the bee in her bonnet." St. Roman, i. 238.

This proverbial phrase is given by Kelly with an additional word, which I have never heard used: "There is a bee in your bonnet-case;" equivalent to the E. prolem, "There's a maggot in your head." Scott. Prov. p. 321.

BEE-ALE, s. A species of beer, or rather mead, made from the refuse of honey; S. B. This in Clydes. is called swats.

BEE-BREAD, s. The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees, from their first formation till they are able to go abroad, S.

"The Bee-bread is for nourishing the young bees, and is thus prepared: The old bees put it in the cells, and a convenient portion of water and honey to it, which being wrought up to a certain degree of fermentation, it becomes proper food for the young." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 74.

This substance is also called Sandrach, q. v.

Lye renders A.-S. beo-bread, favus, i. e. a honeycomb. But perhaps the sense may have been mistaken.


"Ye needna mind him, he's a bee-headit bodie." This conveys nearly the same idea with the phrase, "to have a bee in one's bonnet."

BEE-SCAP, s. Bee-hive, S.

"When I got home to my lodging, I was just like a demented man; my head was buzzing like a bee-scrap, and I could hear [of] nothing but the bir of that weary woman's tongue." Stearn-Boat, p. 83. V. Skep, Of, I apprehend, should be wanting before nothing.

BE-EAST, Towards the East. V. Be, prep.

BEED, s. Delay; for baid, or bade, apparently according to the pronunciation of Aberd.

Good gentillmen, we will es cast
To Strathbolgie but beed.
Battle of Bartrimes, Poems 16th Cent. p. 349.

To BEEK, v. n. To bathe, Roxb.

Perhaps from A. Bor. beck or back, a rivulet, a brook, Grose. Teut. beke, torrent; Su.-G. back, A.-S. bec, rivus; Isl. beck-r, Dan. beck, id.

BEELDE, Beld, s. "Properly an image.—Model of perfection or imitation." Gl. Wyt.

Blessyde Bretayn beede wulde be
Of all the lynn in the se,
Qhaire flowry are fele on feldys faire,
Hale of hue, haylum of ayre.
Wyntoun, i. 13. 1.
He wes the beld of all hys kyn:
With wretu he supprysyd syn.
Ibid. vii. 6. 15.

A.-S. bilith, bilt, Belg. beeld, held, Sw. bilt.

BEEN, v. subst. 1st pers. pl. Are.

She weeped, and kist her children twain;
"My bairns, we been but deid." Adam o' Gordon, st. 23.

Chaucer uses ben in the same sense. A.-S. bean is the 1st pers. pl. of the optative, simus; biton, id. indic.

To BEENE', v. n. "To swell by steeping any vessel of the cooper, when the staves have shrunk so as to gape a little from disuse." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. beth-a, to swell; whence S. betit, which, according to the pronunciation of the North country, would most probably be beenit. V. Bolden.

To BEEENGE, BYNGE, v. a. To cringe, in the way of making much obeisance, S. V. Beck.

In her habitaments a while
Ye may your fornir sell beguile,
An' ding awa' the vexing thought
O' bemooning to your feppish brothers,
Black corbies dress'd in peacocks' feathers.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 33.

This is undoubtedly from A.-S. bena-lan, also written boens-lan, to ask as a suppliunt; suppliciter petere, ora; benanle, supplicans. We might suppose that this v. were allied to Su.-G. bonay-en, inclinatus; Arm. benach-en, benis-lan, fr. benachach-im, to bless, to salute; or that it werp a derivative from A.-S. bend-an, to bow. But A.-S. ben, ben, which signifies supplication, precatio, deprecatio, preces, seems to be the radical word.

 Beenin, (improperly written), is expl. "fawning." This sense is very nearly allied to that given in the definition.

But view some blades wi' houses fine,
While beenin alvies ca' them divine,
What then I A prey
To languer, mid that joys they pine
The lee lang day.
BEE [145] BEG

BEENIE, s. The abbreviation of the name Robina, S.

BEES. In the Bees, in a state of confusion, S. V. Beis.

To BEET, v. a. To help, &c. V. Beit.

BEET, Beat of lint, a sheaf or bundle of flax, as made up for the mill, S. The strick is far smaller.

"The first row of the lint is put in slop-ways, with the crop-end downward, all the rest with the root-end downward;—the crop of the subsequent beats or sheaves still overlapping the band of the former." Maxwell's Sel. Transact. p. 390. "If the flax is fallen, it ought to be pulled the sooner, that it may not rot. The beats should be no larger than a man can grasp in both hands, and tied very slack with a few dried rushes." Agr. Surv. Argyile, pp. 192, 103.

"I harl ye oat tae the stennes as wat's a beet o' lint, an' hingin' your lugs like a drakent caw." Saint Patrick, iv. 42.

I can scarcely view it as from the E. v. beat, although the flax is beaten; because it does not receive this name immediately in relation to this operation, but in general when made up in sheaves, even before being watered. Allied perhaps to Sn. G. lytte, a bundle; or rather to bit-o', to bind up.

To BEET Lint, to tie up flax in sheaves, S.

BEETINBAND, s. The straw which binds a bundle of flax, Ayrs.

To BEETLE, v. a. To beat with a heavy mallet, S.

"Then lay it [yarn] out to dry in your bleaching-yard; but be sure never to beat or beetle it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 344.

BEETRAW, s. The red beet, a root; more commonly Beetrie, S. B.


Crr. from E. beet-rave, id. Fr. bete, beet, and rare, a radish.

BEETS, pl. Boots, Aberd.

—Lap aff the gloyd an' took my quets,
     Threw by my hat, put aff my beets.
     Taylor's S. Poems, p. 57.

BEEVIT, part. pa.

Yone knicht to sear wth skaithe ye chat hopht but scorne.
It is full fair for to be fallow, and fell,
To the best that has been beevit you before.
     Gwennan and Col. l. 22.

This is left by Mr. Pinkerton, for explanation. The meaning of the rest of the passage seems to be, that the knight, "although not to be provoked without loss, was fit to be a companion to the beat that had ever been beevit before Arthur." Before may either mean, in the presence of Arthur, or before his time; and beevit may signify, installed as a knight, girt with a sword, from A. S. befeht, ciner, girded, Somn. V. Falow.

To BEFF, Baff, v. a. To beat, to strike; S. Beft, beaten, pret. and part. pa.

Bot the wrath of the goddis has doen beff.
     The cliche of Troy from top into the ground.
     Doug. Virgil, 59. 9.

It is used more simply, as referring to the act of beating with strokes; applied to metal.

Mony byrcht armoure richely dycht thay left,
     Cowpis and goblettis, forgott rare, and beft
     Of massy siluer, liand here and thare.
     Doug. Virgil, 233. 45.

Down beft signifies, beat down, overthrown.

BEFF, Baff, s. A stroke. V. Baff.

To BEFLUM, v. a. To befoul by cajoling language, S. Conveying the same idea with the E. v. shan.

"I beflum'd them wi' Colonel Talbot—was they offer to keep up the price again the Duke's friend; did na they ken wha was master?" Waverley, iii. 335.

"An I had been the Lord High Commissioner to the Estates o' Parliament, they couldna ha beflum'd me ma—&nd—I could hardly ha beflum'd them better neither." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 283.

BEFLUM, s. Idle, nonsensical, or cajoling talk, S.

V. BLEFLUM, s. Which seems to be the more ancient orthography.

BEFON, prep. Before.

The consill mett rycht glaidly on the morn;
But fell tithings was brocht Perse before.
     Wallace, iv. 110. Ms.
Til Alyssawndrye the thryd oure Kkyng befor
     Ane fayre sone that yhere was borne
     In-thil Gedworth.—
     Wyatton, v. 10. 235.

This is equivalent to "our late king." It occurs also in O. E.

Richard was Robert's father, the duke that died before.
     R. Bruniue, p. 52.

A.-S. beforan, ante; coram.

BEFORTH, adv. Before, formerly.

And syne all samyn furth thai fur,
     And till the park, for owtyn tynsell,
     Thai came, and herbyt thame well
     Wp on the watre, and als ner
     Tilt it as thai beforth wert.
     Barbour, x. 502. MS. V. FOROWTH.

BEFT, part. pa. Beaten. V. Beff.

To BEGARIE, v. a. 1. To variegate, to deck with various colours.

Mak rown, Sirs! heir that I may rin.
     Lo see how I am neir com in.
     Begareit all in sundry hews.
     Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 103.

2. To stripe, to variegate with lines of various colours, to streak. Begaryt, striped, part. pa.

All of gold wrocht was thare riche attyre,
     That purpoure robbis begaryt schynand brycht.

To besmear; to bedaub, to bespatter. "S. begaried, bedirted;" Rudd. vo. Laggerit.

The imagis into the kirk
     May think of their syde tallis lirk:
     For quhen the wedder beame maist fair
     The dust fleis hiest in the air.
     And all thaire facis dois begarie.
     Hit than culd speik, they wald thame warie.

And Rob who took in hand to guide him,
     O'er both the lugs he fell beside him;
     Then sta away for shame to hide him,
     He was so well begaried.

     Watson's Coll. i. 48.
BEG

Some Whalley's Bible did begarie,
By letting flees at it canarie.


This v. has an evident affinity to our Gair, gare, a stripe of cloth, and Gaitred, graire, q. v. But all these terms exhibit strong marks of propriety to some other Gothic words of a more simple significance. Rudd. derives begaried from A.-S. gare, gares. To the same class belong Isl. gaer, colluvies avium vora-cium in mari; G. Andr. A.-S. geres, gyres, marshes. V. GAAR.

To barbarous people, indeed, no mode of expressing any thing striped or streaked, would be so natural, as to employ the term used to denote the streaks of dirt with which they were bespattered in travelling.

The word is immediately allied to Fr. begarrer, to diversify; begari, of unadorned colours, mingled.

BEGARIES, s. pl. Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in livresses; pessments, S. synon.

"That name of his Hienes subjectes, man or woman, being under the degrees of Dukes, Earles, Lords of Parliament, Knighites, or landed Gentilmen, that hos or may spend of frc ycyrlc rent twa thousand markes, or fifty chalders of victual at least, or their wives, sones or libertys, sall after the first day of May nixt-to-cum, use or ware in their clotthing, or apparell, or lyning thereon, one clath of gold, or silver, velvot, satine, damask, tapetana, or ony begaries, freynies, pasments, or boderick of gold, silver, or silk: nor yit layve, cammorage, or woolen clath, maid and brocht from one foreine cuntries." Acts Ja. VI. 1581. c. 113. Murray.

The General Assembly 1575, in regulating the dress of Ministers, says: "We think all kind of brodering unseemly, all begearies of velvet in gown, hose or coat; all superficial and vain cutting out, steeking with silks; all kind of costly sowing-on of pasments, or sumptuous and large steeking with silks; all kind of costly sowing or variant heves in shirts; all kind of light and variant heves of clothing, as Red, Blue, Yellow, and such like, which declare the lightness of the minds." Calderwood's Hist. p. 823. V. PASEMENTS.

BEGANE, part. pa. Covered; Gold begane, overlaid with gold.

With this they enter in the hollowit schaw
Of the threafold passagies Diane,
And hous of bright Apollo gold begane.

Doug. Virgil, 162. 45.


To BEGEC, BEGAK, BEGE, v. a. To deceive; particularly by playing the jilt, S. B.

Wyse wemen hes ways, and wonderful ydyinges,
With greit ingyne to begaik their jeleous husbands,

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

For halelym to make me he did blad
And has'na I will, there's na a word shind.
But Collin says, What if he dinna like you?
Ye'd better want him than he sad begeek you.

Rose's Helenora, p. 85.


BEGER, BEGIRK, BEGUNK, s. 1. A trick, or illusion, which exposes one to ridicule, S.

Now Cromwell's game to Nick, and one ca'd Monk
Has play'd the Rumple a right ase begunk.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 88.

2. It often denotes the act of jilting one in love; applied either to a male, or to a female, S.

Begcr is the more common term, S. B.

Our sex are shy, and wi' your leave they think,
Wha yields o'er soon fu' aft gets the begisk.

Morison's Poems, p. 137.

BEGES, BEGESS, aca. By chance, at random.

Thon lichities all trew properties
Of lave express.

And marks quhen neir a styxne then ses,
And hits begess.

Scott. Evergreen, i. 113.

I hapnait in a wilderness
Quhair I clauht to gang in beges,

By ganging out the gait.

Barel's Meg. Watson's Coll. ii. 50.

From be, by, and ges, guess, Belg. glisse.

BEGG, s. Barley, Dumfr.; evidently the same with big, Cumberl.

Dan. bigg, Isl. bigg, hordeum.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, s. A game at cards, either the same with, or very like that of Catch-honours, S. Aust.

BEGGAR'S BROWN, the designation commonly given to that light brown stuff which is made of the stem of tobacco, S.; in England generally denominated Scotch Snuff.

BEGGER-BOLTS, s. pl. A sort of darts or missile weapons. The word is used by James VI. in his Battle of Lepanto, to denote the weapons of the forecasts, so galley-slaues." Gl. Sibb. Hudson writer beggers' bolts.

A packe of what? a packe of counrey downes,
Or, for the same reason, has it any reference to Ital. bagor-dare, hastis, ludicris ex equis pugnah; bagord, L. B. bagorde, ludi publici, Fr. behovert, behovert, whence bord, a jest; as if the fighting of such mean persons could only be compared to the tournaments of others? The word may have originated from contempt of the persons, who used these arms, q. bolts of beggars. Or, for the same reason, has it any reference to Ital. bagordare, hastis, ludicris ex equis pugnah; bagord, L. B. bagorde, ludi publici, Fr. behovert, behovert, whence bord, a jest; as if the fighting of such mean persons could only be compared to the tournaments of others? The word may have originated from contempt of the persons, who used these arms, q. bolts of beggars.

An intelligent friend in Warwickshire remarks on this term: "These were merely stones. We call them Beggars' Bullets in the same ridiculous sense."

BEGOUTH, BEOUDE, pret. Began.

The West Kynryk begouth to ries,
As the East begouth to fayle.

Wynkyn, v. Prol. 27.

The greatest of nations, Illyrusus,
With plessand voice begouth his sermon thus.


Begoud is now commonly used, S. A.-S. Gym-an, begun-an, seem to have had their pret. formed like code, from gun, i.e. Beginnan, begeode.
BEGUYT, part. pa. Foolish; as, “nasty beguyt creature.” Banffs.

—Wise sawk—he is beguyt.
            Taylor's S. Poems, p. 8. V. MINOTT.
Fr. bigaut, “an ass, foole, noddie, ninnie.” Cotgr.

To BEGOUK, v. a. To jilt in courtship, to slight a woman, Peebles.

BEGOUK, Begowk, s. The act of jilting, ibid.; synon. with Begelik, sense 2.

“If he has gi'en you the begowk, lat him gang, my woman; ye'll get another an' a better.” Saxon and Gael, ii. 32.
Beg. voor de yek houden, signifies to jilt. But our term more nearly resembles gyrach-en, ridere.

BEGRAUN, part. pa. Buried, interred.

Be this war cummin fra Kyng Latynis citeé Embassenturris, wyth branche of eylene tre, Besekand faurours and beneolence, That he wald suffre to be-carit from thene They corris dede.—
To suffir thame begrawn for to be.
            Doug. Virgil, 363. 46.
A.-S. graw-an, foder; Teut. be-grawn, sepulcre.

BEGRETTE, pret. Saluted.

The teris lete he fall, and tenderly
With hertlie lufe begrette hir thus in hy.
            Doug. Virgil, 179. 44.
Rudd. renders this regrate; for what reason I know not. The word used by Virgil is affatae. A.-S. gretan, Beg. be-grot-en, salutare.

To BEGRUDGE, v. a. To regret, to grudge, S.

“No cavaller ought in any wise to begrudge honour that befalls his companions, even though they are ordered upon thrisce his danger, quhilik another time, by the blessing of God, may be his own case.” Waverley, iii. 5.

Johns. vo. Grudge, mentions, after Skinner, Fr. grug-ier, to grind; also C. B. gruyen-ach, to murmur, to grumble. But it more nearly resembles old Sax. grow-en, accusare; lacessere, provocare; Kilian: or perhaps, Sue. G. growa, substantum esse, in statu constructo, grow; growe en, to hate; to which Teut. gruen-er, per stringere, pro vector laeisser, seems allied. Isl. graedka, impetet, affectus quisque, and graedka, malitias radicata, (a grudge), odium, seem most nearly allied.

BEGRUTTEN, part. pa. Having the face disfigured with weeping; S.

A hopeless maid of fifty years,
            Begruttan, snir, and blur'd wi' tears,
            Upon a day,
            To air her blankers on the briers.
            She went away.
            A. Scott's Poems, p. 85.

“Indeed, poor things, as the case stands with them even now, you might take the heart out of their bodies, and they never find it out, they are sae begruttan.”
Monastery, i. 238.

“Begrutta.—over-weeped,” N. Neither the use of the term here, nor the definition, gives the precise sense in which it is generally used.
Sw. begratande, bewailing. V. GRETT.

* To BEGUIL, v. a. 1. To bring into error, to cause to mistake; as, “I'm saer beguil'd,” I have fallen into a great mistake, S.

“I thank my God he never beguil'd me yet.”

2. To disappoint, S.

“’The Lord Aboun comes to the road of Aberdour, still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was beguil’d.”
Spalding, p. 165.

BEGUIL, s. A deception, trick, the slip; sometimes, a disappointment; S.

For Lindy sure I wad mak any shift, And back again I scars, what legs cou'd lift; Ere I came back, and well I wad shott white Was I a coming, I gets the beguil.
Nae thing I finds, seek for him what I list, But a toon hall, and sae my mark I mist.
            Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

“I verily think the world hath too soft an opinion of the gate to heaven, and that many shall get a blind and sad beguil for heaven; for there is more ado than a cold and frozen, Lord, Lord.”

“O! says the spirits of just men made perfect, but yend man has given himself a great beguil, for he was looking for heaven and has gotten hell!” W. Guthrie's Serm. p. 20.

To BEGUNK, v. a. 1. To cheat, deceive, S.

Is there a lad, whose father is unkink, One who has not a master to his mind,— Whose sweetheart has begunked him, won his heart, Then left him all forfein to dree the smart !

2. To baulk, to get the better of, Roxb. nearly synon. with Begtum, v.

BEGUNK, s. An illusion. V. BEGGECK, v.

“I circumvented them—I played at beggle about the maw wi' them—I ca'ed them; and if I have na gien Inch-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie begunk, they ken themselves.” Waverley, iii. 352.

BEGUNKIT, part. adj. Cheated, Clydes. V. BEGGECK.

BEGUNNYN, part. pa. Begun.

The Consale Generale haldyn at Strivlin in the tol buthe of that ilk, & begunyn the tvysday the seconde day of the monethe of August,” &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1440, Ed. 1814, p. 32.

A.-S. behewn, coeptus, inceptus; Oros. ap Lyce.

BEHAD, pret. Demeaned, held, behaved.

“He knew—the mair pravitye that he behad him in his dignite riall, the mair heis lawis and constitucionis wald be dreid and estemi be rude and simpill pepilli.”
Bellend, T. Liv. p. 15.

“Vortigern—behad hym sa pravitye, that haith his nobillyes and commonis wyat nocht quhat honour & pleasur they mycht do hym.”

If not from A.-S. behald-an carver, custodire; soft ened from behadel, the pret. of A.-S. behab-an continer; comp. of be and habb-an, habere.

To BEHOLD, BEHAUD, BEHAD, BEHOLD, v. a. 1. To behold, S. behaud.

In this chapitire behald and beh.
The Prolog of the fonde buk.
2. To have respect to, to view with favour or partiality.

Saturnus doughter Juno, that full bale is,
Toward the partyes aduersare behaldis.
Dong. Virgil, 347. 5.


3. To wait, to delay; q. to look on for a while, S. Used both in an active and in a neuter sense—as including the idea of a suspension of determination or operation for a time; vulgarly behald, S.

"The match is fier for fer,"
"That's true," quo' she, "but we'll behad a wee.
She's but a taugle, tho' shot out she be."
Ross's Heldenoe, p. 21.

Behold occurs in the same sense.

"In this, it was said, night should be done in the Provost of Edinburgh's absence; for he, of purpose, with the clerk, and some of his faction, had gone off the place to behold the event of that meeting." Bailie's Lett. i. 24.

"Lientenant Crowner Johnston was in his company—went of Aberdeen with the marquis to Strathboggie, where he remained during these troublesome days;—but hearing this committee was adjourned to the 20th of May, they beheld but kept still the fields." Spalding, i. 142—3, i. e. "they waited, but did not disband their forces."

"Amen this point may be added, that the lieu. colonell could not pass this point, but only to behold the treattie with the commissarions, quhill woud either resolve in a peace or a warre." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Adlitt, V. 665.

This is merely a secondary sense of the E. v.; q. "to look on."

4. To permit.

"They—desired him out of love (without any warrant) that he would be pleased to behold them to go on, otherwise they were making such preparation that they would come and might not be resisted." Spalding, i. 117.

5. To connive at, to take no notice of.

"The bishop, in plain terms gave him the lie. Lorne said this lie was given to the Lords, not to him, and beheld him." Spalding, i. 56.

"The barons—thought best to send John Leith, &c. to sound the earl Marshals's mind, what he thought of this business, and to understand if his lordship would behold them, or if he would raise forces against them." Ibid. p. 154.

6. To view with an eye of watchfulness, scrutiny, or jealousy, S.; corresponding with one sense of the A.-S. v.—cawere.

7. To warrant, to become bound; as, "I'll behad he'll do it;" "I'll behad her she'll come," I engage that this shall be the case, S.

I doubt much whether the terms in this sense, should not be traced to a different origin, as exactly corresponding with A.-S. behat-an, spondere, vovere, to promise, to vow.

BEHAND, adv. To come weil behand, to manage handsomely, Ettr. For.

"He didna come weil behant at rowing up a bairn, but he did as he could." Perils of Man, ii. 248.

This is synon. with its being said of a piece of work, that it comes well or ill to one's hand, as one shews dexterity in performing it, or the reverse, S.

BEHAUYNGIS, s. pl. Manners, deportment.

"The Scotsis began to rise ylk day in esperance of better fortoun, seynig thair kyng follow the behauyngis of his gudschir Galdus, and retidly to reforme al enmyres of his realm." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 2. Mores, Boeth. V. Havmynis.

To BEHECIT, v. n. To promise.

Dido heyrat conmuit I you behrecht,
For hir departing fellowship redy nanda.
Dong. Virgil, 24. 25.

Here it has an oblique sort of sense, in which promise is also used; q. I assure you of the truth of what I say. Chaucer, behete. A.-S. behet-an, id. R. Gloce, behet; R. Brunne, be hette, promised.

BEHECIT, BEHEST, BEHETE, s. 1. Promise.


2. Engagement, covenant.

The godds all unto witnesses drew sche, The sternes and planetis gildaris of fatis, And gyth thare any delte be that watis, Or persanlis luffaris inequal of behest, To haye in memer hir just caus and request.
Dong. Virgil, 118. 21.

Non aquo foedere amantis. Virg.

3. Command.

Said Jupiter; and Mercury, but aresit, Dressit to obey his grete faderis behest.
Dong. Virgil, 108. 8. V. the v.

BEHIND, ade. Denoting the non-requital of a benefit, or neglect of an obligation; having with after it, and nearly equivalent to E. behind-hand, S.

"He was never behind with any that put their trust in him; and he will not be in our common." Walker's Life of Peden, p. 38. V. AHUD.

BEHO, BOHO, s. A laughing-stock. "To mak a boho," of any thing, to hold it up to ridicule; S. B. Alem. buohe, ludibrium.

To BEHUF, v. n. To be dependent on.

Of Berecynthia, the mother of the gods, it is said; Allhade the heimly wychdis to her behufe, And all that weildis the hein henin abund.
Dong. Virgil, 193. 33.

A.-S. behofian, Belg. behoeve-an, to stand in need of, egero, opus habere.


BEHUIS, 2d p. sing. Behovest, or rather the 3d, signifying, it behoves you.


BEJAN CLASS, a designation given to the Greek class in the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen; as, till of late, in that
of Edinburgh. Hence the students in this class are denominated Bejans.

This is properly the first or lowest class in the Philosophical course; that of Humanity not forming a branch of the original institution, but being added afterwards, for bringing forward those, who, having come to attend the university, were found deficient in the Latin tongue. The Greek being originally the lowest class, as it was supposed that the term bejans included some idea of this kind, it was generally derived from Fr. bas gens, q. people of the lower order. But I am indebted to a learned friend, lately deceased, who, with great credit to himself, and much usefulness to others, long had the charge of the class last mentioned in one of our universities, for pointing out to me Fr. bejame, as the true origin of this term. It signifies a novice, an apprentice, a young beginner in any science, art, or trade; whence bejameage, bejameerie, bejameine, simplicity, want of experience, the ignorance of a young untutored mind. Cotgr. derives bejame from bejame, literally a yellow beak or bill. In Dict. Trev. it is said, that bejame is itself a term in Faulconry, used concerning birds that are very young, and cannot do any thing; because the greatest part of birds have a yellow beak before they are fledged. Pallas recently add, that, having explained the metaphor, sense of the word, they give the same etymology as Cotgr. Du Cange observes that L. B. Bejame-ns signifies a young scholar of an university, and bejameine the festivity that is held on his arrival.

The term is thus very emphatic, being primarily used in relation to a bird newly hatched, whose beak is of a deep yellow. The natural mark of imbecility among the feathered tribes is, by a beautiful and expressive figure, transferred to the human race, as denoting a state of mental weakness or inexperience. Another phrase of the same kind is used in Fr. Blanc-bece, i.e. a white beak, signifies a young man who has neither a beard nor experience. It also denotes a simplicton, or one who may be easily galled. The phrase evidently alludes to birds, although it immediately refers to the appearance of a young face.

Su. G. golden, novitius, as has been observed by Ihre, is perfectly analogous to Fr. bejame. He is at a loss to say, whether bec has in pronunciation been changed into ben, or whether the latter be a corr. of the Fr. phrase, or of the Lat. The first syllable is gyl, gol, yellow. The entertainment, which a novice or apprentice gives to his companions, is called golbens kannen. V. Ihre, vo. Gyl.

This is also written Bajan.

"Their school was the same where now the Professor of Humanity teacheth: which continued to be the schools for the Bejan Clasiz till the year 1602 or thereby." Crawford's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 24, 57.

Bajan, s. One belonging to the Bajan Class. "The plague much relenting, the other classes returned to their wonted frequency, only no Bajans convened all that year." Ibid. p. 63.

Semibajan Class, apparently the Humanity Class. "The lower hall was there for the Semibajan Class, and for the public meeting of the four classes." "The next day a Latin theam is given, and being turned in Grook by the Semibajan Class, is publickly heard in the same manner." Crawford, p. 24, 58.

To Bejan, v. a. When a new shearer comes to a harvest-field, he is initiated by being lifted by the arms and legs, and struck down on a stone on his buttocks; Fife. This custom has probably had its origin in some of our universities. It is sometimes called borsing.

BEYTT, pret. Built, Reg. Aberd. MS.

This may be softened from A.-S. byggon, to build; but it more nearly resembles bycan, to inhabit, whence bye, a habitation, Su.-G. by, id.

BEIK, s. A hive of bees. V. BYKE.

To BEIK, BEKE, BEEK, v. a. 1. To bask, S.

And as that ner war approach, Anq Ingis man, that lay bekand

Him be a fyrd sid, till his far;

"I waft nocht qhat may tyd we her.

But ryeht a gret growyng me tahl:

"I dreed sar for the blak Douglass."

Barbour, xix. 552. MS.

I suspect that, instead of fyrd sid, till, it had been originally fyrd, said till.

—in the calm or lounge weder is sene

Abone the fluids hie, ane faire plateau grane.

Ane stamling place, quhar skartis with thare bekikois, Forgone the son gladly thaym prunys and bekis.

Doug. Virgil, 131. 46.

—Recreate wele and by the chynnay bekit.

At eenin be tymye down in ane bed me streiket.

Ibid. 201. 43.

2. To warm, to communicate heat to.

Then fling on coats, and ripe the ribs, And beek the house bathit but and ben.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 205.

3. It is often used in a neuter sense, S.

That knyght es nothing to set by

That loves al his chevalry,

And ligges bekand in his bed,

When he haves a lady wold.

Ihre, v. 1459. E. M. R.

Against Love's arrows shields are vain,

When he aymes frae her cheek;

Her cheek, where roses free from stain,

In glowes of youndith beek.

Ramsay's Works, i. 117.

She and her cat sit beekin in her yard.

Ibid. ii. 95.

Belg. baecker-en is used in the same sense; baecker-en een kindt, to warn a child. We say, To beik in the sun; so, Belg. bokeren in de soone. But our word is more immediately allied to the Scandinavian dialects; Su.-G. bak-a, to warm. Konjur bakade sier vit end, The king warmed himself at the fire. Heims Krin. T. ii. 450. Ial. bak-at, id. bakeder, ignis ascensus eum in finem ut prope eum oleant homines, Olai Lex. Run.; from bak-a and eld-a, fire.

Germ. back-en, torrere. This Wachter views as only a secondary sense of the verb, as signifying to bake.

But Ihre, with more probability, considers that of warming or basking as the primary idea. He gives the following passage, as a proof that the operation of baking received its designation from the necessary preparative of warming the oven: Baudon hon ambait sinni, at hon skyldi baka o elkda efn; Heims Kr. T. ii. 122. —"The King ordered his maid-servant to warm the oven or furnace." Ihre derives bak-a from Gr. βακά, calere. E. bask is undoubtedly from the same origin with beik, although more changed in its form.

4. To diffuse heat; used to denote the genial influence of the rays of the sun, S. O.
BEIK, BEEK, s. 1. The act of basking in the sun or at the fire, S.

2. That which communicates heat, S. O.

Life's just a wee bit simay beek,
That bright, and brighter waxes,
Till ance, row'd up in gloamin' reek,
The darkness ceasing raves
Her wings owre day.

**BEIK, adj.** Warm.

He saw the wif baith dry and deane,
And attand at ane fyre, beik and bawld.

**BEIK, s.** 1. This word, primarily signifying the beak or bill of a fowl, is "sometimes used for a man's mouth, by way of contempt;" Rudd.

Of the Cyclops it is said;
That elyche brethren, with thair linis thrawin,
Thocht nocht awalt, thair standing hauk we knewin;
An hirrhib sertis, wyth mony camhel beik,
And heids sendand to the heuin arreik.

**Dougl. Virgil,** 91. 18.

2. It is used, as a cant word, for a person; "an auld beik," "a queer beik," &c. S.

Belg. *biek,* Fr. *bec,* rostrum. It may be observed that the latter is a metaphor, applied to a person. V. Bezan.

3. Perhaps used for beach, in the description of the Munition in the castle of Dunbarton.

*"Item on the beik ane singill falcon of found markit with the armes of Bartanye."* Inventories, A. 1590, p. 300.

BEILCHER, BELECHER, BELECHER, s. Entertainment.

This term, now obsolete, had evidently been used three centuries ago; for it occurs in various passages in the MS. records. In the Lord Treasurer's accounts for 1512, are the following entries:

*"Item at the dissolution of the airs of Air be the lords command to Johane Browne burges of Air for belecher sex pandis xijj s. & iij d. and to the servandis of the house xx s. & ij d."

"Item richtsua in Kirkcudbyr to Allane Makledane be the lords commandis for belecher . . . . . . . iij l. xijj s. iij d."

"Thae sail pay for ilk persons ilk nycht j d, the first nycht ij d; & gift thai hyd langar j d. And this sovme to be paiit for belecher, & na mair vnder the pane to the takar to be jugit ane oppressor & indit tharsfor."—"And the lords justice & commisionnaires, outhe passis to the arts, call the officiars of ilk tovne as thai pas throw the cuntree,— & aiss hereupon quhat the fute men [travellers on foot] saily pay, the hors man sail pay, & quhat he sail pay that is bettir lugi, & quhat wair for his lugi & belecher." Acts A. IV. 1563, Ed. 1514, p. 243.

Fr. *belle chere,* literally, good entertainment; *Chere,* "victuals, entertainment for the teeth;" Cotgr.

This phrase is used by Chaucer:

"I wende withouten doute,
That he had yve it, because of you,
To don therwith min honorer and my prow,
For cosinage, and eke for belle chere,
That he hath ful often times here.

*Shiupmannes Tale,* v. 1339.

"Good cheer," Gl. Tywrh.

**To BEIL, BEAL, v. n.** 1. To suppurate, S.

Now sail the blye all out brist that beald has so lang.

**Montland Poems,** p. 50.

For, instead of beried, Pink. edit., *beald* occurs edit. 1568.

2. To swell or rankle with pain, or remorse; metaphor. applied to the mind, S. B.

Her heart for Lindy now began to beal,
And she's in swider great to think him heal.

But in her breast she smooch'd the dove care.

**Ross's Helenore,** p. 70.

"This resolution [of employing the Highland Host] seems to be gone into, as many of the violences of this period, without any express orders from court, whatever hints there might be before or after this, of which I am uncertain, but have been informed, that Landerdale, when afterwards taxed with this severity, was heard to wish "the breast it bred in to beal for his share," Wodrow's Hist. i. 457.


**BEILIN, s.** A suppuration, S. V. **BEIL, v.** A. Bor. "beiling, matter mixed with blood running out of a sore." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 323.

**BEILD, BIELD, s.** 1. Shelter, refuge, protection, S.

He wourdis byrn as ane bair that byldis na beald.

**Gowan and Goli.** iii. 14.

"He waxes fierce as a boar, that waits for no shelter.

Hecuba thidder with hr childer for *beild* Ran all in vane and about the altae swarres.

**Dougl. Virgil,** 56. 20.

In one place it is used in rendering menia.

Bt of ane thing I the beesk and praye;
Gif oth pleasure may be grantit or *beild,*
Till aduersaris that lyis vincus in *beild*.

**Dougl. Virgil,** 353. 20.

"Every man bowes to the bush he gets *beild frae*;
Ramsey's S. Prov. p. 25, i.e. *beild* pays court to him who gives him protection. A. Bor. *beild,* id.

2. Support, stay, means of sustenance. S.

His fader crit and sew ane piece of *beild*.

That he in hyregang held to he lys *beild.*

**Dougl. Virgil,** 429. 7.
3. A place of shelter; hence applied to a house, a habitation; S.

My Jack, your more than welcome to our bield; Heaven aid me lang, to preserve your faith' shift.

This word does not seem to have been commonly used in O. E. But it is certainly in the first sense that Hardyng uses bield.

Sir Charles, the brother of Kyng Lewes doubles Kyng of Cisle, of noble worthines, By the Sundan was chased without bield, Whom prince Edward soucoured, and had the field.

It is a strange fancy of Rudd., that bield may perhaps be "from buildings which are a shelter to the inhabitants." As buildings are a shelter, it would have been far more natural to have inverted the supposition. For I apprehend, that this is the real origin of the modern word, or at least, that it has a common origin with bield, a shelter. Accordingly we find bield used by Harry the Minstrel for building.

Hym sel fast furth to witt off Wallace will, Kepand the toun, quhill noen was lewyt mar, Bot the woode fyr, and byglis fritt full bar.

Wallace, vili. 512, MS.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, changed to biggings.

Belding also occurs, where it seems doubtful whether buildings or shelter, or bield be meant.

The king faris with his folk, our fritias and fellias;— Withoutin bigginis of blis, of barn, or of byre.

Gawat and Gol. 1. 3.

This may signify "any blissful shelter."

Instead of building, in O. E. beldis was written.


Isl. baile denotes both a bed or enoch, and a cave, a lurking place; nubile, speltis, latibulum praedonum; Ola lex. Run. Vadding baile, a nest of pirates; Verel. Su.-G. spithiriskis baile, a den of robbers. It is highly probable, that baile is radically the same with Isl. baile, domicilium, habitation; samble, colhabitatio; Su.-G. bal, byle, a house, getting-byle, a nest of hornets; from bo, to build, to inhabit. A. Bor. beld, shelter; Groso.

4. The shelter found by going to leeward. In the beld of the dike, on that side of the wall that is free from the blast, S.

It is a very expressive old S. Prov. "Fock man to the bow that they seek beld frae." Hogg's Brownie, &c. li. 197. Hence the phrase, Strait Bields, a shelter formed by a steep hill, Peebles.

"The natural shelters are the leeward sides of hills of steep declivity, or strait bields." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 5.

5. One who acts as a guardian or protector, S.

They yeed hand in hand together at the play; And as the billy had the start of yield, To Nory he was aye a tenty bield.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

To Beld, v. a. 1. To protect, to shelter, S.

"Davie Tait said, that Divine Providence had just been like a stell dike to the gentleman. It had bield him from the bitter storm o' the adversary's wrath, an keepit a' the thinner-bolts o' the wicked frea birk ing on his head." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 85.

Sir Knight, we have in this land of Scotland an ancient saying, 'Scorn not the bush that bieldis you,' —you are a guest in my father's house to shelter you from danger,—and scorn us not for our kindness," Monastery, ii. 54.

2. To supply, to support.

The hawin that haif and schippis at thair will, Off Ingland cummys esnewch o' wittail them till.

This land is purs'd off ful that shuld us bield, And ye se well als that fersalk the fild.

Wallace, xi. 43, MS.

Fifty damacells thairin scruit the Quene, Qnihilkis bare the cure eftir thair ordure hale, In puruance of household and vitell, To graith the chalmeris, and the fyris bield.

Dong. Virgil, 33, 35.

This verb, it would seem, has been formed from the noun, q. v., or has a common origin with Isl. baca-la, used to denote the act of causing cattle to lie down, or to lie down in a public place or a meadow; G. Anf. p. 39.

3. In one passage it seems to signify, to take refuge; in a neuter sense.

Beirdis beldid in blisse, brightest of ble.

Gawat and Gol. iv. 12. V. BIRD.

In Ywaine and Gawin, it signifies to help, to protect.

None es so wight winpes to weble, Ne that so hoilily mai us beldie.

V. 1220.

BEILDY, adj. 1. Affording shelter.

We, free frae trouble, tell, or care, Enjoy the sun, the earth, and air.

The crystal spring, and Greenwood schaw, And beldy holes when tempests blow.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 435. v. BEILD, s.

"His Honour, ye see, being under hiding—lies a day, and whilsts a night, in the cove in the dun hag; but though its a beldy enough bit, and the dull godman o' Corse Clough has panged it wi' a kemple o' strew amast, yet when the country's quiet, and the night very cauld, his Honour whilsts creeps down here to get a warm at the ingle."

Waverley, iii. 237, 238.

2. Well-sheltered, enjoying shelter, Fife.

BEIKAT, s. A male salmon. V. BYKAT.

BEILD, adj. Bold.

Speck Halikis, that spoileth will compass the cost, Wer kene Knychitis of kynd, cleme of maneris, Bytht beldit, and beldit, but barrant or bost, With ene celestiall to se, circultit with saphers.

Houlitie, u. 2. MS.

i.e. "bold, without contention or threatening."


"—Soho being within the haven, the master is obliest to cause the mariners to search and scuhair the ship sculd ly suffle, but danger,—and the master ought to see the ship tyit and beldit, quhairthrow the ship and merchandise may not be put to any danger or skarth." Ship Laws, Balfour's Pract. p. 618.

It may be equivalent to moored; as signifying that the ship is so placed, and secured by ropes, as to be in no hazard of suffering damage from other ships for want of room. The term is probably of Scandinavian origin, from Isl. bil, interstitium, interrecedo vel spatium loci. Verel. gives an example of its being used with respect to the relative position of ships: 'var bil milti s mitli skipanna; Magnus interstitium erat inter naves. Hence belde, belde retrocedere, subtrahere so. Can it be for E. belved?
To BEILL, v. a. To give pain or trouble to; as, "I'll no beill my head about it," Lanarks. Most probably borrowed from the idea of the pain of suppuration.

BEILL, s. Welcum, illustrate Ladye, and cure Queene;—Wecume, ouer jem and joyful genetye, Welcum, oure beill of Albion to beir.

"Probably bell, to bear the bell;" Lord Hailes. Were be it not for the verb conjoined, one might view beill as the same with build, support. Can beill signify care, sorrow, q. bail?

BEIN, s. Bone, Aug. One is said to be are frae the bein, all from the bone, when proud, elevated, or highly pleased; in allusion, as would seem, to the fleshy parts rising from the bone, when the body is swollen. This corresponds to the sound of the word in several northern languages; Isl. and Alem. bein; Belg. been; Sn.-G. ben, id.

BEIN, BEYNE, adj. BEINLIER. V. BENE.

To Bein, the Pot. V. Beam, v.

Bein, adj. Wealthy, &c. V. Bene, Bein.

To Bein, v. a. To render comfortable. V. under Bene, adj.

BEINNESS, s. Snugness, comfort. V. ut sup.

BEING, BING, s. The beach of the seashore, Mearns.

Can the beach receive this denomination from bing, a heap, because it is formed of accumulated sand, shells, &c.?

* BEING, Bein', s. Means of sustenance; as "He has a gude bein," he is well provided for; "He has nae bein ava," he has no visible means of support, Fife.

BEIR BERE, BIR, BIRR, s. 1. Noise, cry, roar.

"There efter I herd the rumour of rammasche foulis ande of byestis that maid grite beir, qhilk past beasyd burnis & boggis on grene bankis to seik ther sustentacie," Complaint S. p. 39. And owt with wyld scryke the nycht oule, His on the rafe allane, was hard yuels, With langum yweis and ane full pitcous bere. Doug. Virgil, 116. 11.

The word is used in this sense by R. Glenc.

Tho grylych yal the scres tho, that grylych was ys bere. p. 208. i.e. "Then the cruel giant yelled so horribly, that he made a frightful noise."

2. Force, impetuosity; often as denoting the violence of the wind, S. Vir, vyr, Aberd.

— The anciant skt tre
Wyth his big schank he north wynd oft we se,
Is vmbeset, to bete him deun and coetheraw,
Now heere now thare with the fell blastes bwaw
The soundach vyr quhislant amang the granis,
So that the heet branches all attains
Their croppys hows towert the ort ale tyts,
Quhen with the dynt the master stok schank is smyte.

King Eudes set heich apon his chara,—
Temperis thare yra, les thai suld at thare will
Bere with thar eir the skylys, and drive about
Eire, are, and seye, quhen oun thay list hve blowt out.
Ibid. 14. 54.

Thou that should be our true and righteous king,
Destroys thy own, a cruel horrid thing.
But 'gainst the Suthron I must tell you, Sir,
Corre life, come death, I'll fight with all my vyr.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 283.

But I, like birky, stood the brunt,
"An' locken'd out that gleed,
Wi' suckle eir.
"Wi' vyr I did chastise the leuns,
Or brought them a to peace;
Wi' sugar'd words, fan that wad dee,
I made their malice cease,

O. E. bire, byre, birre.
"And thei geden out and wenten into the awyn, and lo in a grite bire at the drove wente heedlessly in to the," Welch, Matt. viii.

Cheesh. beer or birr, Ray. Rudd. hesitates whether he should view this word as derived from Lat. virus, or as formed from the sound. But neither of these suppositions is natural. The term, especially as used in the second sense, seems nearly allied to Isl. byre (tempestatas), Sn.-G. boer, the wind; which seem to acknowledge byre-in, boer-in, as their root. Bere and bir are used in senses so nearly allied, that they most probably have the same origin. Bere, as denoting noise, includes the idea expressed by bir. For bere is properly the noise occasioned by impetuosity of motion. It is the noise made by an object that moves with bir. Hence, what has been given as the secondary sense, may perhaps be viewed as the primary one.

To BEIR, BERE, v. n. To roar, to make a noise.

The pepill beryt like wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the walls, rampant on thair eld,
Rewmynd in reuth, with many grylych grayne;
Sam grylyly gret, qhull thar lyft days war grayne.
Wallace, vii. 407. MS.

Quhyn thay had beirit lyk balit bals,
And branwe brynt in bals,
Thay wor als mait as any mulis,
That mungit wer with mailis.

Improperly printed beirit, Callender's edit. He undoubtedly gives the true sense of the word, rendering it roared: and he seems to be the first who has done so.

Braun-woed has been rendered brain-mad. But how does this agree with brynt in balsis? There is no reason to suppose that these revellers made bonfires of each other. As Mr. Pink, justly observes, "all grammar and connexion forbid" this interpretation. He views the term as signifying "a kind of match-wood of the decayed roots of certain trees, which kindles easily, and burns rapidly." But it is not likely, that, in the heat of fight, they would set to work and kindle bonfires. May not beirit apply both to bullis and branwend? They made a noise like bailed bulls, and also like wood when rent by the violent heat of a bonfire.

With skrikles and with skrekis acht thus beris,
Filling the houes with munnyg & call teiris.
Doug. Virgil, 61. 35.

It sometimes denotes the noise made by a stallion in neighing with great eagerness. Berand, Bamnytane Poems, p. 129.

Tout, bearen, bereen, is expl. by Kilian Fremere, sublati et fercociter clamare maius uraeorum. The learned writer seems thus to view it as a derivative from beore, bere, a bear. Wacher, however, gives bearen, clamare,
as a Celt. word. Lye, in his Addit. to Jun. Etym., mentions Lye, baikal, as signifying fremitus; and bais-lem, fremere; vo. Bere. But I am much inclined to suspect that, in this instance, the verb is formed from the noun, q. v. V. Biers, s.

BEIRD, s. A bard, a minstrel.
The rallyare rikkhus na wounda, bot raltis furth ranys,—Geuls na cure to cun craft, nor compits for na crymes, Wyth beisetis as begursis, thocht byve be thare banyis. Dow. Virgil, 282. b. 22. V. Baird.

BEYR, pret. Laid on a bere.
Welcum be weird, as ever God will, Qhill I be beyr, welcum be weird; Into this erd ay to fulfill. Mailland Poems, p. 211.

From A.-S. baer, baere, feretrum.

BEIR-SEED, s. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley. V. Bear-Seed.

BEYR-TREE, s. The beir on which a corpse is carried to the grave, Aberd.

BEIRTH, BYRTH, s. Burden, incumbrance, charge; Gl. Sibb.
Dan. byrde, byrth; Isl. byrft; Su.-G. bored-a; Belg. borne, A.-S. byrth-in; from Moe-G. bair-an, Su.-G. boor-a, to bear.

BEIS, v. s. Be, is; third p. sing. subj. S.
But gif sa beis, that yerder thy request, Mare lie pardon lurkis, I wald thou eisist.

Here the second pers. is improperly used for the third, A.-S. byset, sìs; Alem. Frnc. bist, es, from bin, sum; Wachter, vo. Bin.

This form occurs often in our acts.

"Farther, gif any notaries beis conscious of falsat,—they shall be punisht as followis," Ec. Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

BEIS, Bees, adv. In comparison with; as, "Ye’re auld beis me," you are older than I am, you are old compared with me; "I was sober yesternacht beis you," I was sober in comparison of you, or you were more intoxicated than I was; Loth. Fife.

It is not easy to trace this term; as it must either be a combination, or elliptical. The first phrase might perhaps be resolved: "You are old, to be as me," i.e. too old to be likened to me. Or the first part of the word may be the prep. be or by; "old be as me," i.e. by what I am. Or, viewing beis as the same with abais, as beis is sometimes used for he, the term may be equivalent to albeit. The resolution would then be: "Although William be tall, John surpasses him in this respect." Or shall we view it as a part of the A.-S. substantive verb? "I was sober byset you," in A.-S. byset theu, sis tu, q. be you, in what state you choose to suppose.


This is most probably allied to Isl. byna, prodigium, portentum; q. m. one who has seen a prodigy? byna-sa portendo; Thad bysna, ultra modum gravat; besieam fid, permagnum, supra modum, Halderson. Su-

G. bazan-as, obstupesferi, notwithstanding the change of s into z, is apparently from a common origin. V. Byssym, s.

BEIS, Bees. One’s head is said to be in the bees, when one is confused or stupefied with drink or otherwise. S.
What’s faut was it your head was t’the bees! Twas I your power to lat the drink alane. Shireys’ Poems, p. 40.

Tent. bees-en, aestuari, frentes impetu agatiri; or from the same origin with Basel, q. v.

The phrase is perhaps radically different which Doug. uses, in such a connexio as to suggest the idea of a hive of bees.
Qhat bene thou in bed with hed full of bees! Virgil, 239, a. 24.

"But now, Mr. Maesweheele, let us proceed to business." This word had somewhat a sedative effect; but the Bailie’s head, as he expressed himself, was still in the bees. Waverley, ii. 270.

BEIST, BEISTYN, s. The first milk of a cow after she has calved, S. beastings, E.
A.-S. beast, byset; Tent. biest, beast weich; id. (colo-strum). A.-S. byseting, id. As this milk is in such a disordered state as to curdle when boiled, it is not improbable, that it received this designation from Moe-G. bighta, fermentum, q. in a state of fermentation.

BEIST-MILK, s. The same, Mearns; Beystlings, Annandale.

BEIST-CHEESE, s. The first milk boiled to a thick consistence somewhat resembling cheese newly made, Mearns; Beystine-cheese, id. Lanarks.

To BEIT, Bete, Bet, Beet, v. a. 1. To help, to supply; to mend, by making addition.
Bet, part. pa.
This may beet the poet bare and clung
That rarely has a shilling in his apung.
Ramsey’s Poems, l. 333.

In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr,
This gentill man was full oft his resset;
With stuff of household straitly be their bett.
Wallace, ii. 18. MS.

Thocht I am baer I am nocht bett;
Thay litt me stant bet on the hur,
Sen sauld kyndnes is quyt forgett.
Bennatyne Poems, p. 184.

i.e. "however poor, I receive no supply."
To beit the fire, or beit the ingle. To add fuel to the fire, S. "To beet, to make or feed a fire." Gl. Grose.

—Turne againe I will
To this byr wyf, how scho the byr cuドル beit.
Dubuar, Mailland Poems, p. 70.

"Daily wearing neids yearly beiting!" S. Prov. i.e. the clothes that are daily worn need to be annually replaced by others.

Hence the phrase, when any thing, for which there is no present use, is laid up in case of future necessity; "This will beit a mister;" and the term beittymister, applied either to a person or thing found necessary in a strait; Loth.

"Taxation for the beiting (repai-ration) of the bridge of Tay." Table of Unprinted Acts, Ja. VI. Parl. 6.

2. To blow up, to enkindle, applied to the fire.
Qwen he list gaut or blaw, the fyre is bet.
And from that furris the flambe doth breight or gilde.

Dong. Virgil, 67, 55.

3. To excite affection, as applied to the mind.

It warnes it, charms it,
To mention but her name;
'it heats me, it heets me,
And sets me a'on flame.

Burns, ii. 119.

Wallace, x. 1119. M.S.

The term is used in this sense in Sir Tristrem, p. 187.

Mi bale thon foud to bet,
For love of Ysoude fre.

At lorn's ease a qualy I think to bet;
And so with birds blithly my hails to bet.

Henryson, Bonamyne Poems, p. 122. V. Bail.

Lord Hailes has inadvertently given two explanations of the same phrase, as used in this passage. In Gl. he expl. it, "supply, increase!"; in Note, p. 201, "abate my amorous flame." Baille, however, does not signify fires, but sorrows, as used in Wallace. V. sense 4.

A similar phrase occurs in O. E.

I am Thomes your hope, to whom ye cri & grete,
Martin of Canterbur, your bale salve I bet.
R. Brawne, p. 148.

The v., as it occurs here, is not different from that rendered, to supply. It is only used in a secondary sense, signifying to amend, to make better; as help or supply is one great mean of ameliorating one's situation.

A.-S. bet-an, ge-bet-an, to mend, to restore to the original state; Belg. boet-en; Isl. bet-a, Su.-G. boet-a, id. boet-a kloeder, to repair or mend clothes. A.-S. bet-an fyr, corresponds to the S. phrase mentioned above, strenue ignem, focum jam deficientem reparare ac denuo excidisse; Lye. Isl. Su.-G. boeta eld, to kindle the fire; Belg. Twier botten, id. Su.-G. fyrboetare, he who kindles the fire, metaph. one who sows discord. That the Fr. have anciently used boet-er in the same sense, appears from the compound boutein, an incendiary; Ital. buttosare, to help G. ge-bet-an, to restore. Bet, bute, advantage, is evidently to be traced to the same source.

Junius, in his usual way, derives E. better, from Gr. betaion, and best from betaion. Hiere, after Wachter, views Su.-G. boetare, mellior, as originating from obsolete boet or bas, bonus. Schiller indeed mentions bat, hato, bonus, utilis, proficiens, which he describes as "an old term of the Celts and Goths;" giving Moes-G. bet-an, proficere, and A.-S. gebet-an, emendare, as its derivatives. I do not wonder that Schiller should fall into this error. But it is surprising that Hire should stumble in the same manner. It seems perfectly clear, that E. beter, Su.-G. boetare, &c, must be traced to A.-S. bet-an, Isl. bet-a, and the other synon. verbs signifying emendare, reparare. Although Alem. bat, or bas, as viewed in relation to the comparative bezrun, besseran, mellior, has a positive form, it is merely the part. pa. of the very v. bat-an, which Schiller gives as signifying proteces; just as A.-S. bet, mellius, is the part. pa. of bet-an emendare. Thus in the proof given by Lye from John iv. 52. "The hour when he bet ware, is immediately comprehended here; and the hour when he bet ware, he bet ware, mellius habuerit," the language literally signifies, as in our version, "began to amend." For the primary use of this term necessarily implied the idea of comparison with the former state of the subject spoken of. Thus Isl. boet-an signifies resartus, a mended; and bate, meleator, seems merely the part. of boet-an emendare, also expl. beastum facere; G. Andre. Perhaps Hire was misled by finding so old an example of the comparative as Moes-G. bet-an, mellius. But if this be not from boet-an, proficere, juvare, radically one with A.-S. bet-an; may we not, from the form of the v. ge-bet-an, proficere, suppose, that bet-an had been used as well as boet-an? The change of the vowel, however, is immaterial. Thus, better properly signifies what is amended, or brought to a state preferable to that in which it was before.

To BEET A MISTER, To supply a want, S.

"If twa or three hunder pounds can beet a mister for you in a straw, ye sanna want it, come of a' what will." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

This phrase had been in use as early as the time of Gawin Douglas. V. Mister. Where he speaks of Tynner to bote airs, and weiter misters—

he evidently means wood for supplying the loss of oars, or for mending them, as well as for other necessities.

BEET-MISTER. A stop-gap, a substitute, Loth. Robx.

"Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to what she called the beet-masters to the now," Tales of My Landlord, iv. 252.

If the ingenious writer has not mistaken the proper meaning of this term, it has received an improper orthography. It simply signifies, to supply a necessity. V. Beir, v.

To this exactly agrees Lancash. beet-need, "a help on particular occasions," Tim. Bobbins. Grose writes it, but I apprehend erroneously, beent-need, G.

Beit, s. An addition, a supply, S. B. V. the v.

Beiting, Beiting, s. Supply, the act of aiding, S.

"Our souerane lord—ratifies—all—statutes of his lienes burrowes within this realme, tending to the beiting and reparacion of their wallis, strictitis, havynnis and portis." Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, IV. 80.

"The birg of Tay foranan the burgh of Perthe is decayit; and—tho proveis, bales, and communitie tharoff lies already deburisait laitge and sumnous—thememias vpon the beiting and repairing thairoff," &c. Ibid. III. 108.

BEYZLESS, adv. In the extreme. Beyzless ill, extremely bad. "She is a byezless clink, she is a great talebearer," Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps q. biasless, without any bias or tendency to the contrary.

To BEKE, v. a. To bask. V. Beek.

BEKEND, part. Known: S. B. bekent.

— Scho beheld Eneas clothing And eke the bed bekend.

Dong. Virgil, 122, 54.

Germ. bekauft, id. Teut. be-kaufen, to know; A.-S. be-canaen, experiri.

BEKIN, s. A beacon, a signal.

"He take theh tentis afo re they persavit thanne perfittely seidget, and incontinent made ane bekin of reik, as was devid be the dictator." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 348.

A.-S. becan, Dan. baen, id.
BELCH, BAILCH, BILCH, s. (gutt.) 1. A monster.

This wyndliche hellis monstors Tartareans
Is hatth wyth hyr vythsr sisteris ilkauke;
And this ilk the fader of hellis se
Requittis that bazing belch hatefull to se.
Dougl. Virgil, 217. 43.

2. A term applied to a very lusty person, S. B. "A buren belch, or bitch, one who is breathless from corpulence, q. burst, like a horse that is broken-winded.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out,
Twesh nine and ten, I think, or thereabout;
Nae buren belch, nae wanslocht or mignrawn,
But snack and plump, and like an apple round.
Robs. Helene, p. 16.

3. A brat, a contemptuous designation for a child; Belshagh, synon., both used in Strathmore.

Teut. balgh, the belly; or as it is pron. bally, Moray, from Su.-G. bold-gi, bud-gi, to swell? It may, however, like boich, be from Teut. balgh, which although now applied only as a contemptuous term to a child, may formerly have been used more generally.

BELD, adj. Bald, without hair on the head, S. But now your brow is beld, John,
Your locks are like the saw.
Burns, iv. 302.

It occurs in this form in Maitl. Poems, p. 193.

This is the ancient orthography. Skinner derives F. bald from Fr. pelé, peléed. Junius refers to C. B. bal, pracoex; Minahen, to Goth. belde, calvis, Seren. derives it from Isl. bað, planities. With fully as much probability might it be traced to Isl. bæl-a, vastare, procmnare, to lay flat. It occurs indeed, in one instance, in the form of the part. ps. of some v. now unknown. V. Belit.

My curland hair, my cristal eyeie
Art beld and bleld, as all may se.
Thy thin thy locks, and beld thy brow,
Thou ance were arnful, I trow,
To mene a kintrra ou, Jo.
Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 47.

BELDNESS, BELTINESS, s. Baldness, Clydes.

BELD, s. Pattern, model of perfection. V. Beelde.

BELD, imperf. v.

I was here for to tell, dye, or address,
All their deir armes in dole days,
But parte of the principale notwithstanding
I sellaine to shew hairy but kyre.
Their lofs and their lornships of so long date,
That ben cote armor of old,
Their into herd I held;
But son that the Bruce beld
I writ as I wate.
Howlats, ii. 9. MS.

Holland here says that it would be lere, i. e. it would require much learning, to give a full account of the armatorial bearings of the Douglas from the first rise of the family. For this he refers to the Herald's office. But he would write, as he knew, from the time that they held the Bruce. By this term he certainly refers to the honour put on James Douglas, when Robert Bruce gave him the charge of carrying his heart to the Holy Land. It seems to signify, took the charge of, or protected; from Fr. bail, a guardian. In this sense it is nearly allied to E. bail, Fr. bailer, to present, to deliver up; as Douglas engaged to present the heart of his sovereign, where he had intended, had he lived, to have gone in person.

As, however, we have the word beld, shelter, protection, beld may possibly belong to a verb corresponding in sense.

BELD CYTTES, s. pl. Bald coots.

Than rerit thre membrums that montis so he,
Furth borne becheris beld in the bournis;
Busardis and Beld cyttes, as it micht be,
Solewris and subject-men to thy senecors.

The passage has been very carelessly copied. It is thus in the Bann, MS. —

Than rerit this suavitatis that montis so he,
Furth borne becheris bald in the bournis,
Busardis and Beld cyttes, as it micht be,
Solewris, &c.

The bald coot receives its name from a bald spot on its head. It is vulgarly called beld-bite, S.

BELDIIT, part. pa. Imaged, formed.

Than was the schand of his schaip, and his schrom schieche
Off all colouris maist clere beldit alab, the fairest sooth of the firth, and hendest of hewis.
Howlate, iii. 20. MS.

Belg. beld-ten, Germ. bilt-en. Sw. bilta, formare, imaginari. A.-S. beld, biltie, Germ. Sw. bilteldata, an image. These words Irope derives from lette the face, Moea.-G. solte, V. Beelde.

To BELE, v. n. "To burn, to blaze."

Quhen the Kynge Edward of Ingland
Had herd of this deid full tyme,
All breme he belde in to berth,
And wrythyd in wedand worth.
Wyntoun, viii. 11. 43.

This, however, may mean, bellowed, roared, from A.-S. bel-an, Su.-G. bol-la, id. especially as this idea corresponds most strictly to breme, which expresses the roaring of a wild beast. Chaucer uses bele in the same sense; House of Fame, iii. 713.

BELE, s. A fire, a blaze. V. Bail.

To BELEAGUER, v. a. To surround in a threatening and violent manner.

"These women belaegered them, and threatened to burn the house about their ears, unless they did presently nominate two commissioners for the town, to join with the suppliants." Guthry's Mem. p. 29.

To BELEIF, v. a. To leave; pret. beleft.

Qhat may yon oist of men now say of me?
Qhohm now, allace I now fechtand vinder scheld
Youander, schame to say the harme, so wikitly
Redly to mischerus delth beleft hane I?
Dougl. Virgil, 349. 5. Reilij, Virg.
A.-S. be and lof-an, linquer.

To BELEIF, BELEWE, v. a. To deliver up.

Unto thy parents bands and sculpurs
I the belief, to be entezt, quod be,
Gyt that sic maner of trumpery and coist
May do thame pleasure, or eis in to thy goist.
Dougl. Virgil, 349. 43. Realit o, Virg.

It is also used as a v. a. with the prep. of.
Hys cunnand hes he baldyn well,
And with him tryst the King,
That he beleuery of hys dwelling.
Barbour, xliii. 544. MS.

i. e. gave up the castle of Stirling into the King's hands. Edit. 1629, belfe, p. 232. A.-S. belceu-on, tradere; beleued, traditas.
BELEFE, s. Hope.

Ne nener chydli cymwnn of Troyane blude
In sic belefe and glorye and gretie guude
Sal rayis his forbearis Italians.


To BELENE, v. n. To tarry; or perhaps, to retrieve, to rest.

—Schir Gawyn, gayest of all,
Belenes with Dame Gawayn in grene so grene.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 6.


It has been conjectured with great probability, that grene so grene should be greves, i.e. groves so green. This conjecture is supported, I find, by the reading of the same Poem, published under the title of The Awntyre off Arthure, &c. by Mr. D. Laing, Edin. 1822, st. 6. Only, in the MS. from which it is printed, instead of belenes, the reading is by tweys, which obscures the sense.

BELEVE, s. Hope.

"They become desparer of ony beleve." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 74. V. BELEFE.

BELEWYT, imperf. v. Delivered up. V. BELEF, v. 2.

BELFUFF, s. An ideal hill supposed to be near Heckie—or Heckle-birie. The term occurs in the proverbial phrase, "Gang ye to the back o' Belfuff," Aberd.

BELGHE, s. Eructation, E. belch.

"This age is defiled with filthie belghes of blasphemy.
—His custom was to defile the aire with most filthie belghis of blasphemie." Z. Boyd's L. Battel, pp. 1002. 1186.

This approaches to the ancient form of the E. word. For Haloct gives belke or bolke (S. bok), as signifying ructo, and synon. with balche. A.-S. beal-cau, id. Seren. views Goth. belca, cam sonitu pelli, as the radical word.

BELICKIT.

"They—were oy se true ready to come in shint the haun, that maeblys, haund aff themsels, cou'd get feen't belickit o' ony guud that was gawn." Saint Patrick, i. 74. V. BLACKBELICKIT.

BELIE, adv. By and by, Berwicks; merely a corr. of BELYVE, BELYFF, &c. q.v.


BELIKY, adv. Probably, E. belike.

"The Lord Hereis and Lochinware departed home, wha belike had not agreed to subscrive with them of the castell." Bamnatiue's Trans. p. 131.

BELIVE, BELYFF, BELIEUE, BELIFE, adv.

1. Immediately, quickly.

Belife Eneas membirs schelke for caud,
And murnand bith his handis xp did hauud
Toward the sternes. Doug. Virgil, 18. 4.

Extemplo, Virg. Douglas uses it for repente, 54. 34. and for subito, 200. 54.

2. By and by, S.

And than at ane assalt he was
Woundy sa felly in the face,
That he was dreadand of his lyf;

Thus for he treit that beliff;
And yezld the tour on sic maner,
That he, and all that with him wer,
Suld saufy pass in England.

—Barbour, x. 431. MS.

On this purpos than be-live,
As wyth-in fonde dates of Troy.
He redy maid a hundrye men
At all poynt were awat thy.

Wynstone, ix. 27. 239.

Ben Jonson uses by live in this sense, as a Northcountry word —

"—I have—twentie swarme of heuens,
Whilke (all the summyr) hum about the hive,
And bring mee waxes, and honey by live.

Sud Shepherd.

This seems to be the only modern sense of the term in S. Hence the Prov. "Belive is two hours and a half;"—"an answer to them, who he is to doe a thing, say, Belive, that is, by and by;" Kelly, p. 69. "Within a little," N.

Belyve the elder barns come drappeing in,
At service out, among the farmers roun',
Some ca' the pleungh, some herd, some tentie rin
A cannie errand to a neighbor town.

Burns, iii. 175.

3. At length.

Qhat profite has it done, or amaneag,
Of Troyis batall to huschalt the rage?
—gifs that thus belyve
Trockanis has socht tyll Italy, tyll upset
New Troyis wallisys, to be agane donn bet?

Doug. Virgil, 314. 36.

4. It is used in a singular sense, S. B. Little belive, or bilive.

As I cam to this warld to little bilive,
And as little in' ha'el got o' my sin; 
Sae, when I shall quast at it,
There's few will grite at it,
And as few, I trow, will he's cause to be fail.

Jamieson's popular Ball. ii. 334.

This seems properly to signify, a small remainder, as applicable to the situation of one who succeeds to another who has left little or no inheritance.

In O. E. it is used in the sense of, quickly.

His grete axe he houm in his houd, & to hym hyede blȝeyve.

R. Gloze, p. 54.

In the G. it is rendered, "blaff, furiously, fast;"
Chanceer belive, bilive, quickly; Gower, blyne, id.

And thysdwerend they hasten blive.


It is a curious conjecture of Ray, that this is q. "by the eve." Hickes mentions Franc. billec, as signifying protinus, confessam; and Junius refers to Norm. Sax. billice. This is certainly the same word; from Alem. and Franc. billich-on, manere. It seems to be the imperat. of this v. q. "let him wait," or "let the matter rest for a while;" Gl. Keron. pilike, maneat. O. E. bylymene is used as a v. signifying to remain, to tarry; A.-S. belf-cau, id.

Hoo suer, that he soosly sylgeye, & bylyme meyn ye al day.

R. Gloze, p. 388.

i. e. "she swore that he should alight, and remain with her all day." It is evidently alluded to Moes-G. lîf-nan, ofîf-înan, restore, superesse; Germ. blei-en, Belg. blie-en, remanere. Its origin would indicate, that what appears, from our old writers, to have been its most common sense in its time is only a secondary one; and that its primary meaning is, by and by.

As used in sense 4, it has evidently a common origin with S. lave. V. LAFE. Alem. aleiba, differs only in the prefix.
To BELY, v. a. To besiege.

"In the South the Lairds of Fernherst and Bacleugh did assail Jedburgh, a little town, but very constant in maintaining the Kings authority. Lord Claud Hamilton belyed Phalay." Spotswood, p. 290.

BELLE, Bell, s. A bubble in water or any liquid; *Saip-bells, bubbles formed by blowing out soapy water, S.


Tent. belle, bulla, synon. with bobbel; Belg. water-bat, id. Shall we view these terms as allied to Fr. bouille (Lat. *bulla*) a bubble, *bouillé*, to bubble up?

To BELL, v. n. To bubble up, to throw up or bear bubbles, S.

—When the scum turns blue, And the blood *bells* through, There's something aneth that will change the man. Peru! of Man, ii. 44.

BELLE, s. The blossom of a plant; as, *"Lint in the bell,"* flax in flower; Gl. Burns. Heather-bells, &c.

Bell in E. is used to denote the cup of a flower.

BELL on a horse's face, s. A blaze, a white mark, S.

This might seem akin to S. *bail*, a blaze in another sense; or Isl. *baela*, words (V. *Iver*, vo. *Beat*, rogue); as resembling a mark caused by fire, and often indeed thus impressed on a horse's face by dealers. But Armor. *bail* is precisely the same; Tache ou marque blanche que quelques chevaux ont sur le front. O. Fr. *bellot*, celui qui a une tache ou une étoile blanche au front. Pelletier, Dict. Bret.

BELL of the Brae, the highest part of the slope of a hill, S.

I know not whether this alludes to the form of a bell, or is denominated, more generally, from the idea of roundness, as perhaps allied to Teut. belle, bulla. C. B. *bail* denotes a prominence, or that which juts out.

TO BELL THE CAT, to contend, with one, especially, of superior rank or power, to withstand him, either by words or actions; to use strong measures, without regard to consequences, S.

While the nobles were consulting, A. 1474, about the deposition of Cochran, who had been created Earl of Marr, Lord Gray related the fable of the mice.

"When it came to be questioned," he said, "who would undertake to tie the bell about the cat's neck, there was never a mouse durst speak or undertake." The Earl of Angus understood his meaning, and what application was to be made of it; wherefore he answered shortly, I will *Bell the Cat*, and what your Lordships conclude to be done, shall not lack execution. For this answer, he was always after this named *Archibald Bell the Cat*."—Godsereft, p. 225, 226.

"If these were their methods with gentlemen, and before lawyers, we may easily guess, how little justice or equity poor simple country people, who could not *bell the cat* with them, had to look for." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 354.

The fable, to which this phrase alludes, is told by Langland in his *Visions* of P. Ploughman, fol. 3. b., and applied to the state of the court of England in his time.

Fr. *Mettre la campane au chat*, "to begin a quarrel, to raise a brabble; we say also, in the same sense, to hang the bell about the cat's neck." Cotgr.

BELLE-PENNY, s. Money laid up for paying the expense of one's funeral; from the ancient use of the passing-bell. This word is still used in Aberbrothick.

BELLE-KITE, s. The bald Coot. V. BELL CYTTES.

BELLAH, s. A stroke or blow, S. B.

This seems radically the same with *Bellum*, q. v.

BELLANDINE, s. A broil, a squabble.

"There are the chaps already watching to hae a *bellandine* wi' thee—an' thou tak' nae good cairie, lad, thou's in c'witty Wullie's hand." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 267.

Can this be corrupted, and changed in its application, from Fr. *ballandain*, a dancer?

BELLAN, s. Fight, combat.

—The stren *Ery**x was wont To fecht ane bargane, and gif mony dount, In that hard *bellan* his browns to embrace. Doug. Virgil, 141. 4.

Lat. *bellum*. This word, from the influence of the monks, may have been pretty much used in former times. In the vicinity of Meigle, a caim is shewn, where, according to tradition, Macbeth was slain by Macduff; thence called *Bellum-Duff*. If I recollect right, this is the pronunciation, although otherwise written by Pennant. "In one place is shewn his *tumulus*, called *Belly Duff*, or I should rather call it, the memorial of his fall." Tour in S. iii. 175.

BELLE, s. Bonfire. V. BAIL.

To BELLER, v. n. To bubble up.

"Are they not bullatae nugas, bellering bablings, watrie bels, easily dissipate by the smallest winds, or rather cannish of their own accord?" Bp. Galloway's *Dikaiol.* p. 106.

This seems radically different from *butter*; as perhaps allied to Isl. *balar* impetus venti, *bilga* fluctus maris, *boly-a* intumescere, or *boly-a* inflare buccas; G. Andr.

BELLEIS, BELLIS, s. A pair of bellows, Aberd. Reg.

BELL-HEATHER, s. Cross-leaved Heath, S.

"*Erica tetralix, Bell-heather.*" Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 23.

BELLY one's self o' Water, to take a bellyful of Water, Aberd.; apparently synon. with the common S. phrase, to *bag* one's self *wi' water*.

BELLICAL, adj. Warlike, martial; Lat. *bellicus*-us.


BELLOCION, s. A blustering fellow, Ayrs.

Fr. *belliqueux*, warlike; or *bellignant*, fanfaron, impertinent, Roquefort.
BEL, adj.  Warlike.

"The other impediment was greater; and that was be the soke of sum border men, gahais myndis at a tyne are ather martill or bellique, but only given to rieff and spauliey; and they, not mindfull of honor-able prisoners, addrass themselues to merehead buithes and houses, quillik they brak up and spauliety." Hist. James the Sept, p. 148.

Fr. belliqueux, Lat. bellicus-us, id.

BELLIE-MANTE, s.  The name given to the play of Blindman's-buff, Upp. Clydes.

For the first part of the word, V. BELLY BLIND. As anciently in this game he who was the chief actor, was not only hoodwinked, but enveloped in the skin of an animal; the latter part of the word may be from Fr. manteau, q. "Billy with the mantle," or cloak.

BELLING, s.  The state of desiring the female; a term properly applied to harts.

The meik harts in belling off ar found, Mak feis bargane, and rammys tog’d id ruyn.

Doug. Virgil, Prod. 94, 29.

Hence belling time, the pairing season, the time when beasts desire to couple; Doug. Rudd. derives the phrase from Fr. beller, a ram; but perhaps it is rather from Isl. baal-a, baal-a, Germ. bell-en, mugire.

This etymology is confirmed by the explanation given of the term by Phillips; "Belling, a term among hunters, who say, a roc belleth, when she makes a noise in rutting time." Bellith is used by Chaucer, and expl. by Urry, "belloweth, roareth;" Trywhitt, id.

BELLIS, s. pl.

Compleyne also, yhe birdis, blyth as bellis, Sun happy chance may fall for your behuif. Wallace, i. 222. MS.

Can this refer to the belling time of beasts, mentioned above?

BELLI, adj.  Bald.

And for sweet smell at thi nose, stink sall thou find; And for thi gay gyl girdyll, a hard strap sal the bynd; And for thi crisp kell, and fair hair, all behell sall thou be;

And as for wild and wanton ilk, nothing sall thou se; And for thi semet semned cote, the hair sall be unset;

For thy pantit face and proud heart, in hell sall be thy set.

This is Bower's version of part of Isa. iii. Fordan. Scotichron. ii. 374, 375. V. BELE.

BELLY-BLIND, s.  The play called Blindman's buff, S. A.; Blind Harie, synon. S.

This has been defined, but erroneously, "the name of a childish sport, otherwise called hide and seek." Gl. Sibb. This is the only name for this game, Roxburghs. and the other counties on the Border. It is also used Clydes.

Anciently it denoted the person who was blindfolded in the game.

War 1 me king,—
I wold rich some mak reformacion;
Fallyeand thatrof your grace sould rich some finde
That Preiste sall leid yow lyke ane bellye blindes.

Lyndaisy, S. P. R. ii. 232.

V. Sike, to cover.

Sum festit is, and ma not flé; Sum led is lyk the bellye-bynd.
With hawe, war bettir lat it be.

Clerk's Adv. to Lweeris, Chron. S. P. i. 392.

In Su.-G. this game is called blind-bok, i.e. blind goat; and in Germ. blinde kuh, q. blind cow. Wachter spars the idea of kuh being here used in its common acceptation. "For," he says, "this game has nothing more to do with a cow, than with a dog or a buck." He accordingly derives it from Gr. çwv, copy, as if it meant, coeca captura. But although the reason of the phrase be lost, the analogy between the Germ. and Su.-G. designations of this sport renders it probable that kuh, as well as bok, originally referred to the animal thus denominated. Ihre, therefore, observes a wiser plan, saying; "I shall tell why this game received its name from the goat, when the Germans have informed us for what reason they borrowed its designation from the cow."

One might be led to suppose that this game had been also anciently known in S. by the name of Blind buk, from a passage in one of A. Scott's poems, addressed to Cupid.

Blind buk? but at the bound thou schutes,
And them forbearis that they shutes.
Chron. S. P. iii. 172.

Disguisings, we know, were common among our Gothic ancestors, during the festival at the winter solstice, even in times of paganism; whence the term Julbok, the goat or stag of Yule. Now, it may be conjectured that Blindman's buff was one of the sports used at this time; and that anciently the person, who was hoodwinked, also assumed the appearance of a goat, a stag, or a cow, by putting on the skin of one of these animals: or, that it received its designation from its resemblance to the Yule-games, in consequence of the use of a similar disguise. Locchenius, indeed, speaks as if blind-bok, or Blindman's buff, had been the same with that called Julbok; Antiq. Su.-Goth. p. 23. Those who may be satisfied with this derivation, might prefer the idea of the Su.-G. name being composed of blinu and bock, a stroke, Aleam. bock-en, to strike; as he who personates the blind man is struck by his companions. In the same manner the Germ. word kuhle might be traced to kufie-a, kuf-a, which have precisely the same meaning. But the former is undoubt-ably preferable.

The French call this game Cligne-musses, from cligner, to wink, and muestas, hidden; also, Colin-Maillard. Colin seems to be merely a popular diminutive from Nicolas; terme bas et populaire; Dict. Trev. Maillard, drol, espegle; Bullet. Thus, it may be equivalent to "Colin the buffoon."

The game was not unknown to the Greeks. They called it κολλαδεύει, from κολλαδώς, impingo. It is thus defined; Ludii genus, quo hic quidem manibus expansis oculos suo tegit, ille vero postquam percutissit, quern num verberavit; Pollux ap. Scapul. It was also used among the Romans. As Pilate's soldiers first blindfolded our Saviour, and then struck him on the cheek, saying, "Prophecy, who smote thee?" it has been observed, that they carried their wanton cruelty so far as to set him up as an object of sport, in the same manner in which they had been accustomed to do by one of their companions in this game; and that the question they proposed, after striking him, exactly corresponds to the account given by Pollux. For thus his words are rendered by Capellus; Κολλαδεύει, co Indo Indere est, cum aliquum occultat facie percursum interrogamur. Quis peccatis cum? The verb used, Matt. xxvi. 67. is κολλαδέω.

We are told that the great Gustavus Adolphus, at the very time that he proved the scourge of the house of Austria, and when he was in the midst of his triumphs, used in private to amuse himself in playing at Blindman's buff with his colonels. Cela passoet, say the authors of the Dict. Trev., pour une galanterie admirable; vo. Colin-Maillard.

The origin of the term Belly-blind is uncertain. It
might be derived from Isl. *bella*, cum sonitu pelli, because the person is driven about as the sport of the rest. Or, as the Su.-G. designation is borrowed from the *gøit*, the Germ. from the cow; what our should respect the *bull*. *bæl* Hence *bæl skinn*, corium bovium. As *baul* signifies to bellow, *bawl* denotes a *cow*; G. *Andr.*

It is probable, however, that the term is the same with *Billy Blynde*, mentioned in the Tales of Wonder, and said to be the name of "a familiar spirit, or good genius."

With that arose the *Billy Blynde*,
And in good tyne spake he his mind, &c.

Willy's Lady, No. 20.

Since writing this article, I observe that my friend Mr. Scott makes the same conjecture as to the original application of the name to that familiar spirit, which he views as "somewhat similar to the Brownie." M'Arthur Border, ii. 32.

This spirit is introduced in a Scottish poem lately published —

O it fell out upon a day
Burd Isabel fell asleep,
And up it starts the *Billy Blin*,
And stood at her bed feet.

"O waken, waken, Burd Isabel;
How can ye sleep so soon?"

"Why this is Becky's wedding day,
And the marriage going on?"

— She set her milk-white foot on board,
Cried, "Hail ye, Domine!"

And the *Billy Blin* was the steerer o',
To row her o'er the sea.

Young Belie, Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 130. 131.

V. Blind Harie.

BELLY-FLAUGHT. 1. To slay, or slay, belly-flaught, to bring the skin overhead, as in flaying a hare, S. B.

There is an obvious analogy between this term and Isl. *væmbillflaka*, supinus in terræ; Haldorson. *Vembill* signifies abdolemen; *flaka*, as used in the sense of supine, may be from *flaki*, any thing flat, or *flaka*-a, to spread out in the way of cutting up, like S. *spleder*.

"Within this lies there is sic faire whyte beir meil made like flour, and quhen they slay ther shaipe, they slay them belly-flaught, and stuffs ther skins freasche of the beir meal, and send their dewties be a servant of M'Cloyd of Lewis, with certain reistit mutton, and many reistit foakes," Monroes's *It*, p. 47.

Thay pluck the pair, as they war yuward badder:
And takis lands fra men baith medr and far;
And ay the last ar than the first far war—
Thus fur thay at the pair men belly flaught;
And fra the pair takis many fallon fraacht.


2. It is used in Loth. and other provinces, in a sense considerably different; as denoting great eagerness or violence in approaching an object.

— The bold good-wife of Beith,
Aird wi' a great kail-gully,
Came belly-flaught, and loot an aith,
She'd gar them a' be hooly.

Ramsay's Works, i. 299.

It is explained by the author: "Came in great haste, as it were flying full upon them, with her arms spread, as a falcon with expanded wings comes sossing upon her prey." Thus Ramsay seems to have supposed that the word alluded to the flight of a bird of prey.

But the first is undoubtedly the original and proper sense; q. belly flayed, or flayed as a hare is, the skin being brought over the belly, without being cut up; Belg. *viægh-an* to flay.

3. It is also rendered, "flat forward," in reference to the following passage:

They met; an' aff scourd for their fraught,
Thick darknesse made them blind makit;
Nor stap—tille bith flew, belly-flaught,
I' the pool! — Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 31.

BELLY-GOURDON, s. A glutton, Fife.

Perhaps from belly, and gourd, gourd, to gorge. O. Fr. *gordin* signifies stupid, hebête.

BELLY-HUDDROUN. V. HUDDROUN.

BELLY-RACK, s. An act of gormandising, Lanarks.; q. *racking*, or stretching, the belly.

BELLYTHRA, s. The colic.

—Rumpling, ripples, and bellythra. 
Roud's *Cursing*, Git. Comp., p. 331.

A.-S. *belg*, belly, and *thra* affliction. This term, I am informed, is still used on the Border.

BELLIS, s. pl. Black bellis of Berwick.

Buschment of Berwik, mak you for the gait,—
Lykas the last tym that your camp come heir, Lenj vs ane burrouring of your aul black bellis.—
As thay hae brount that bargane, so thay drank,
And reis with tym that euer thay saw your bellis.


This, I suppose, alludes to some cant phrase used in those times, when Berwick was a bone of contention between Scotland and England. Her artillery seems to have been called her *black bellis*, because the air so often *rung* with this harsh music. It is to be observed, that, on this occasion, Sir William Drury, Marshal of Berwick, was commanded to join the Regent in besieging the Castle of Edinburgh. V. Spotswood, p. 270. In the poem itself, it is afterwards said, in an address to Q. Elizabeth:

Is not the *cannones* can at your command, Strech to destroy the tratours said our gang us? P. 289.

Before these arrived from Berwick, as would seem, they had none for besieging the castle.

Qua mycht do waits, but ordinace, nor we? Ibid.

BELLISAND, BELLISANT, adj. Elegant, or having an imposing appearance.

His smail circuit and set rich as on
His bryll bellisland and gas.—
Ralf Coldymer, B. iiij. h.

"The one is the number of God his building and frame: the other, but the number of a man. That is, a building and body, howsoever in all outward appearance, more bellisand and greater than the first, yet but of a man's invention." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 121.

Fr. *belle* used adverbially, and seem decent, becoming, q. having a good appearance.

BELLONIE, s. A noisy bawling woman, Ayrs. Lat. *Bellona*.

To BELLRAIVE, v. n. To rove about, to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb.

The last syllable seems to be the same with E. to *rove*, Isl. *hrauf-a*, loco movere. The first, I suspect, indicates that the term has been originally applied to a weeder, which carried the bell, being too much disposed to roam; and thus, that it conveys the same idea with *bellraver*.

This might seem allied to Isl. bell-a cum sonitu pelli, cum crepitu collidi.

BELWARE, s. The Zostera marina, Liun.

"The sea-weed, or bell-ware, which grows about low water mark (zostera marina), is firm and fibry, with many hollow balls on its leaves: this is the kelp weed along the Scottish shores." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 182.

To BELLWAVER, v. n. 1. To struggle, to stroll, S.

"When ye war no liken tae come back, we thought ye war a' gane a bellweaverin thegther." Saint Patrick, l. 165.

2. To fluctuate, to be inconstant; applied to the mind, S.

"The origin of the latter part of the v. is obvious; either from E. waver, or L. B. vauxvoir, to stray. Perhaps the allusion may be to a ram or other animal, roaming with a bell hung round its neck. "I doubt me, his wis have gone a bellweaver by the road. It was but now that he spoke in somewhat better form." Monastery, i. 392.

3. Applied to narrative, when one does not tell a story coherently, ibid.

This term, I have been assured, is pronounced Bell-waver in Lanarks., being primarily applied to the bull, when roaming in quest of the female of his species; and secondarily, in relation to man, when supposed to be engaged in some amorous pursuit. By others I am assured, that in Lanarks, it is used as simply signifying to move backwards and forwards. Thus it is said of any piece of cloth, hung up to be dried, that it is "bellweaverin in the wind."

To BELOW one's self, to demean. I wadna below myself sae far, Fife, Perths. Evidently formed from the adv.

BELSHACH, (gutt.) s. A contemptuous designation for a child, equivalent to Brat, Strathm.

Perhaps from Gael. biolasagadh talkative, biolasagadh prattling.

BELSHIE, adj. Fat and at the same time diminutive, Upp. Clydes.

To BELT, v. a. 1. To gird, in a general sense, S.

Belt is sometimes used as the part. pa. Hence, in our old ballads belted knights are often introduced:

Belt he was with ane sword of mottell brycht,
Of quham the skabert of bronm jaspe was picht.

2. To gird, as expressive of an honorary distinction.

"This Williamse was the sext belted earle of the house of Douglas." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 17.

"William Hay, then constable of Scotland, was the first belted earle of Erroll." Ibid. p. 125.

It seems probable that belted, as applied to an Earl, referred to the former mode of investiture in S.

"I find this difference," says Sir George Mackenzie, "in the creation of many Earles from what is here set down; that the four gentlemen bear the honours thus, the first, the penon; the second, the standart; the third, sword and belt; the fourth, the crown; and that the Lyon offered first to his Majesty the sword and belt, and receiving it back, but it on the person nobilitat." Observ. on Precedency, p. 34.

3. To gird, metaph. used in relation to the mind.

"Belt yow thairfure (busty gallandis) with manheid and wisdone to haue victory." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 78. a. Accingimini, Both.

"Belt our loyneis with verite, put upon vs the brst plait of rycheoneness." Abp. Hamilton's Catechesim, F. 189, a.

4. To surround, to environ, in a hostile manner.

"—The chancellour soll not knaw ws to come for the seidding of the castle, whill [til] we have the sedge evin belit about the wallis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 10.

"Ambrose hanand victorie on this wyse, followit on Vortigern, & belit the castel with strag sege." Bellend, Cron. B. viii. c. 19. Arctissima circumdare obidione; Both.

"Effir this, he belit the ciete with wallis, fousseys, and trincheis, in all partis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 78.

Isl. belt-a zona, cingere, succingere.

BELT, s. Often used to denote a stripe of planting, S.

"I have built about thirty rood of stone-dike,—connecting Saunders Mill's garden-wall with the fence round the Fir Belt." Lights and Shadows, p. 214.

BELTED PLAIT, that species of mantle worn by Highlanders in full military dress, S.

The uniform was a scarlet jacket, &c., tartan plaid of twelve yards plaited round the middle of the body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder ready to be thrown loose and wrapped over both shoulders and firelock in rainy weather. At night the plaid served the purpose of a blanket, and was a sufficient covering for the Highlander. These were called belted plaids, from being kept tight to the body by a belt, and were worn on guards, reviews, and on all occasions when the men were in full dress." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 246, 257.

BELTING, s. One of the forms used in former times in making a lord of parliament.

"Our soverane lord excerptis—all—infectimens granit be his hienes of sic pairts—of the kirk-landis already erectit in temporall lortichipps and baronies to sic person or personas as hes already—ressauit the honours, ordours, and estaitis of lordis of parliment be the solemne forme of belting and vtheris ceremonies obseruir in sic caealies, and hes sameyns cauterit and sittin in parliment as temporall lordinis." Acts Js. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

"Belting, the ceremony of admitting a nobleman when created in Parli, so termed from putting on his sword and belt, which was thus expressed, per cincturam gladii, ac unius cappeae honoris et dignitatis, et circuli aurei circa caput positionem," &c. Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict. in vo.

It would seem that this form has been borrowed from the mode of conferring knighthood. Hence the old phrase, a belit knicht.

To BELT, v. a. To flog, to scourge, S.

The term might have its origin from the occasional use of a leathern girdle for the purpose of inflicting
corporal discipline. Sw. bolt-a, however, is used in the same sense.

"I kend your father weel; he's a good cannie man."

"I wish he had belit your shoulders as aft as he has done mine, ye maybe wadna hae said sae muckle for him."

Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 162.

To BELT, v. a. To come forward with a sudden spring, S.

Isb. bolt-a, bolt-cast, signifies, to tumble headlong.

Isb. bolt-a cum soniit poli, cum crepitu cellidi; G. Andr. p. 29.

BELT, part. pa. Built.

The realmis of Puns is this quhilk ye se.

The pepil of Tire, and the cité but mere, bolt fra the discend from Agoneor.

DOUG. VIRGIL, 23, 36. V. BEILD.

BELTANE, BELTEIN, s. The name of a sort of festival observed on the first day of May, O. S.; hence used to denote the term of Whitsunday.

At Beltane, quhen ilk boile bownis
To Pehis to the Play,
To hear the singin and the soundis,
Tha soleace, sa to say,
Be forth and forest furth the found;
Thay graythit than full gae.

Pebis to the Play, st. 1.

"On Beltane day, in the yor nixt following, callit the Invenctioun of the holy erce, James Stewart the thrid son of Duke Morlo, mout with greit ire, that his fader & brether war hadin in capitaine, come with ane greit power to Dunlicitane, and bint it, after that he had slain John Stewart of Dunonald, with xxxii. men in it."

BELLEND. Con. B. xvii. c. 2.

"And quhair it be taintit that thay [rukis] big, and the birds be flousin, and the nest be fundin in the treis at Beltane, the treis al be forcaltit to the King."


"On the first of May, O. S. a festival called Beltan is annually held here. It is chiefly celebrated by the cow-herds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of nipples, mixed all over the surface. The cake might perhaps be an offering to some deity in the days of Druidism." P. LOGIERAIT, Perth, Statist. Acc. v. 84.

A town in Perthshire, on the borders of the Highlands, is called Tuttie- (or Tollie-) beltane, i.e. the eminence, or rising ground, of the fire of Baal. In the neighbourhood is a druidical temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this is another temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well still held in great veneration. On Beltane morning, superstitious people go to this well, and drink of it; then they make a procession round it, as I am informed, nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple. So deep-rooted is this heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good Protestants, that they will not neglect these rites, even when Beltane falls on Sabbath.

"The custom still remains [in the West S] amongst the lairds and young people to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of Beltan. Belten, which in Gaelic signifies Baal or Bel's fire, was anciently the time of this solemnity. It is now kept on St. Peter's day." P. Loudoun, Statist. Acc. iii. 109.

But the most particular and distinct narration of the superstitious rites observed at this period, which I have met with, is in the Statist. Acc. of the P. of Callander, Pertis.

"The people of this district have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but all over the Highlands, and which I before ought to have taken notice of, while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called Beltan, or Bal-tein day, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench in the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repayment of eggs and milk in the consistency of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They duob one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blindfold, draws out a portion. He, who holds the bonnet, is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to Baal, whose favour they mean to implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well as in the east, although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the devoted person to leap three times through the flames; with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed."

"Bal-tein signifies the fire of Baal. Baal, or Bell, is the only word in Gaelic for a globe. This festival was probably in honour of the sun, whose return, in his apparent annual course, they celebrated, on account of his having such a visible influence, by his genial warmth on the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at Beltein, but upon many other occasions." Statist. Acc. xi. 621. V. WIDDERSISH.

A curious monument of the worship of the heavenly bodies still remains in the parish of Cargill, Perth.

"Near the village of Cargill may be seen some erect stones of considerable magnitude, having the figure of the moon and stars cut out on them, and are probably the rude remains of pagan superstition. The cornfield where these stones stand is called the Moon-shade [1. sked] to the day."

Statist. Acc. xiii. 536. 537. N.

It would appear that some peculiar sanctity was also ascribed to the eighth day of May, from the old S. Prov. "You have skill of man and beast, you were born between the Belteins; i.e. "the first and eighth of May."" Kelly, p. 376.

Mr. Pennant gives a similar account, and with the addition of some other circumstances. 

"On the first of May," he says, "the herdsmen of every village hold their Bel-tein, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large cake of eggs, butter, oatmeal and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the candle, plenty of bear and whisky; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the cake on the ground, by way of libation; on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, as a real or imaginary stayer of them: each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders, says, This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep; and so on. After that they use the same ceremony to the several animals: This I give to thee, O Fox; this to thee, O Wolf; this to thee, O hound! Crewe! this to thee, O Eagle!"
When the ceremony is over, they dine on the cauld; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they reassemble, and finish the remaining part of the entertainment. Tour in Scotland, 1768, p. 110. 111. 4to edit.

The resemblance between the rites of different heathen nations is surprising, even where there is no evidence that these rites had the same origin. It is not so strange, that these same objects should excite their love or their fear, because men in general are actuated by common principles. But it cannot easily be accounted for, that, when the expressions of these are entirely arbitrary, there should be an identity, or a striking similarity.

The Lemuria was a feast observed by the ancient Romans, during the nones of May, in order to pacify the spirits or ghosts that excited their apprehension by night. These hobgoblins they called Lemures. Some of the Roman writers pretend, that this feast was called Lemoria, quasi Romania from Romans, who was slain by his brother Romulus; that it was instituted for making atonement to his ghost, which used to disturb the murderer; and that the word was gradually softened into Lemuria. It seems pretty certain, that the institution of the Lemuria was previous to that of the Periodia.

According to Ovid, who observed these gloomy rites, rose during the profound silence of night. To prevent his meeting with any of these nocturnal spirits, he clapped his fingers close together, with the thumb in the middle; and thrice washed his hands in spring-water. Then turning round, he put some black beans in his mouth, which he threw backward, and said, while throwing them, These I send, by these beans I redeem both myself and mine. This he repeated nine times, without looking over his shoulder. For he believed that the ghost followed him, and gathered up the beans, while unseen by him. Then he poured water on a certain kind of brass, and made it ring, requiring the ghost to depart from his dwelling. Having said nine times, Depart, ye ghosts of my fathers! he ventured to look behind him, being persuaded that he had strictly performed all the sacred ceremonies. Fast. Lib. 5.

Nine seems to have been a sacred number with the heathen. The Bel-tea cakes have nine knobs; and the person, who cast the nocturnal spirits, repeated his address to them nine times. The throwing of the beans backward is similar to the custom of throwing the knobs over the shoulder; the address to the manes, These I send, by these beans I redeem, &c. to the language used at Bel-tea in devoting the knobs. This I give to thee, &c. As the Romans believed that the spirit kept behind the person who performed the ceremonies already mentioned, something of the same kind is still believed by the superstitions of our own country. For he who sows hemp seed at Hallow-een, believes that, by looking over his shoulder, he will see the apparition of his future wife.

In some circumstances, however, the rites observed on Beltein day bear fully as much resemblance to those peculiar to the Ptalitia, a feast celebrated by the ancient Romans, on the 21st of April, in honour of Pales the goddess of shepherds. The design of both seems to have been the same;—to obtain protection for shepherds and their flocks. As the herdsmen kindle a fire on Beltein day, we learn from Ovid that fires were laid in order, which were kept over by those who observed the Ptalitia.

Certe ego transfili postas ter in ordine flammas. Fast. Lib. X.

As a cake is baked for Beltein, a large cake was prepared for Pales—


The Romans had also a beverage somewhat resembling our cauld; for they were to drink milk and the purple sapa, which, according to Pliny, is new wine boiled till only a third part remain.—

Tum licet, apposita veluti crate cerea camella, Lac nireum potus, purpuraque semen, Ibid.

The prayer addressed to Pales is very similar to that idolatrously used in our own country:—

Three, goddess, O let me propitious find, And to the shepherd, and his sheep be kind. Far from my folds drive noxious things away, And let my flocks in wholesome pastures stray.—

May I at night my morning's number take, Nor morn a theft the prowling wolf may make.—

May all my rams the ewes with vigour press, To give my flocks a yearly mium increase, &c. Fasti, Transl. by Massey, B. 4.

Eggs always forming a part of the rural feast of Beltein, it is not improbable that this rite is as ancient as the heathenish institution of the festival. As it appears that the Gauls called the sun Bel or Belos, in consequence of their communication with the Phoenicians, the symbol of the egg might also be borrowed from them. It is well known, that they represented the heavenly bodies as oviform; and worshipped an egg in the orgies of Bacchus, as an image of the world. Pint. in Sympos. Univers. Hist. vol. i. Cosmog. p. 54. The Egyptians also represented Cneiph, the architect of the world, with an egg coming out of his mouth. In the hymns ascribed to Orpheus, Phanes, the first-born god, is said to be produced from an egg. On these principles, the story of the serpentine egg, to which the Druids ascribed such virtues, may be explained. As they were greatly attached to mystery, they most probably meant the egg as a symbol of fecundity, and in this respect might consecrate it in the worship of the sun, whom they acknowledged, in their external rites at least, as the universal parent.

To the same source, perhaps, may we trace the custom so general among children in this country, of having eggs dyed of different colours at the time of Peace, as they term it, that is, Pasch or Easter. A rite, allied to these, is still pretty generally observed throughout Scotland, and throughout the contiguous, or by young people merely as a frolic; although nothing can be accounted entirely innate, which tends to preserve ancient superstition. Early in the morning of the first day of this month, they go out to the fields to gather May-dew; to which some ascribe a happy influence, others, I believe, a sort of medical virtue. This custom is described by the unfortunate Ferguson.

On May-day, in a fairy ring,
We've seen them round St. Anthon's spring,
Fare grass the caller dew-drops wring
To weep their sin,
And water clear as crystal spring,
To wash them clean.

Petra, ii. 41.

The first of May seems to have been particularly observed in different countries. There seems also to have been a general belief, that this was a sort of holiday among the inhabitants of the invisible world and witches. The first of May is celebrated in Iceland.

Although the name of Beltein is unknown in Sweden, yet on the last day of April, i.e. the evening preceding our Beltaine, the country people light great fires on the hills, and spend the night in shooting. This with them is the eve of Walburg's Mass. The first of May is also observed.

"It is called in Sweden War Friday; le jour de notre Dame, our Lady's day. The witches are sup-
It was an expiatory punishment for criminals to stand for a little time between two contiguous fires, or to walk barefooted thrice over the burning ashes of a Carn-Fire." Shaw's Moray, p. 231.

In regard to the superstitions connected with this day, we also learn from Shaw, that in the north of S., upon Maunday-Thursday, the several herds cut staves of service wood [or Romuatre] about three feet long, and put two cross sticks into clouts in one end of the staff. These staves they laid up till the first of May. On that day—having adorned the heads of their staves with wild herbs, they fixed them on the tops, or above the doors, of their several cottages; and this they fancied would preserve the cattle from diseases till next May." Ibid. p. 240, 241.

Martin mentions a singular superstition retained in the Isle of Lewis:

"The natives in the village Barvas retain an antient custom of sending a man very early to cross Barvas river, every first day of May, to prevent any females crossing it first; for that, they say, would hinder the salmon from coming into the river all the year round." West. Isl. p. 7.

It has been conjectured, with considerable appearance of probability, that druidism had its origin from the Phoenicians. It is favourable to this idea, that the continental Gauls, though more civilized, or rather, less barbarous, than those of Britain, came over to this country to be perfected in the druidical mysteries. Now, as the Gauls in Britain were undoubtedly a colony from the continent, had they brought their religion with them, it is not easy to conceive that those, from whom they originated, should have recourse to them for instruction. If we suppose that they received it from the Phoenicians, who traded to this country in a very early period, it will obviate the difficulty. There is, however, another idea that may in part account for this circumstance. The Britons, from their insular situation, might be supposed to preserve their religion more pure, as being less connected with others, and for a longer time separated from the Phyle, who do not seem to have adopted the druidical worship.

That there was a great similarity between the religion of the Druids, and that of the heathen in the East, seems undeniable. Strabo says that Ceres and Proserpine were worshipped in Britain according to the Sabothricular, i.e. Phoenician rites; Gaal's Court, l. 46. Bochart not only takes notice of Baal, Baalsamon, the god of heaven, but of a female deity worshipped by the Phoenicians under the name of Baaltis. This he says Megasthenes and Abidemus write Belten. He supposes this goddess to have been the same with Asaare: Geogr. p. 736. According to Pliny, the Druids began both their months and their years from the sixth moon.

It forms no inconceivable presumption that the inhabitants of the counties north from Pethshire were not of Celtic origin, that the name of Beltein is unknown to them, although familiar to every one in Pethshire and in the western counties; and the name by which the term of Whitunday, which falls within a few days of it is generally expressed.

G. An. derives the name of Baldor, one of the Asl, or Scandinavian deities, from Baal or Bel, which signifies Lord; observing that the name Baldor contains a similar allusion. It is thought that they were called Astar or Asl, as being originally the companions.
of Odin in his expedition from Asia. V. Rude-day.

BELTER, s.

"I'll stand shint a dike, and gie them a belter wi' stanes, till I have nae left the soldiers in their bodies—if ye approve o' it." The Entail, ii. 160.

This seems equivalent to bickerings. Gael, buail-am to beat, buailthe beat, builadh beating, builtaire one who beats or threshes another.

BELTH, s.

Ane narrow firth flows baith east and morne. Betuyl, the coasts and celines in saunter schorne. The rycht syde thereof with Scilla umbeset is, And the left with inacabill Carlibis; Q'harin hir bowkit byseyme, that hellis belth, The large fludis suppis thris in ane sehth, And with quhillis spottis in the are agane, Driuan the stoures to the sternes, as it war rane. 

Dunc. Virgil, 82. 15.

It is possible that this word may denote a whirlpool, or rushing of waters. It has been generally supposed that the Balte, Su.-G. Baetie, has been thus denominated, because a sea may be figuratively represented as a girdle to the land. But the learned Grotius views this, not as a proper name, but as a term denoting a salt of this description. For he informs us, that Prius. belt signifies an irruption of waters; Proleg. ad Scrip- tor. Gothic, p. 4. V. Balte, Wachter; Baetie, Ihre. This view of the word is perfectly consonant to the description given by Douglas of the strait between Sicily and Italy. — They partis vugquhile as it is said) Be force of storme war in sounder rife, And ane huge depe gate thay holkit belle. — For baith thay lands, quhcn thay war all ane, The says rainfast drif in, and maif them swame.

I am inclined, however, to view this term, either as equivalent to belch, only with a change in the termination, metri consort; or as signifying, figure, image, from A.-S. bilithe, Alem. bid, bilet, id. For the poet personifies both Scylla and Charibdis; the former of which is said to have the face of a beautiful virgin: — Like to ane woman her our portrature. Prima hominis facies, et pulcher pectore virgo. Virgil.

It can scarcely be supposed, that belth has any affinity to Sicamb. bel-teate, which Kilian renders lamia, stryx.

To BEMANG; v. a. To hurt, to injure; to overpower; S. B.

1. In a glint, lap on shint, And in my arms him fangit; To his dor-chiel I keipt the cleik; The carle was sair bemanit. Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363. V. MANG, v.

To BEME, v. n. 1. To resound, to make a noise. Randill the coitsis the vocis and the soundis Rollis inclasit, gailt the mekle hillis. Bemys agane, hit with the brute so schill is. Dunc. Virgil, 132. 31.

The skry and clamour follows the ost within, Qhill all the heuniss bemy of the dyn. Ibid. 295. 2.

2. To call forth by sound of trumpet. Furth faris the folk, but feningyll or fabil, That bemget war the lord, lufsum of lail. Gawan and G. Col. iii. 8.

Germ. bonna-on, resonare; or A.-S. beem, bema, tuba. It is evident that bema is radically the same with bommuco, because Germ. bomme, as well as A.-S. beam, signifies a trumpet.

BEME, s. A trumpet; bemyss, pl.

Their was blawing of bemyss, braging and bair; Bremitt doune braed was maid bews full bair. Gawan and G. Col. ii. 13.

O. E. beman, id.

He seith whethir that I ete or drynkis, Other do ought elles, eure me thynkis, That the beman, that scall blowe at domesday, Sowath in myn ero, and thus say, "Bys ye ye that ben done and come, " Un to the dreadful day of dome." MS. Tract of the Judgment, G. R. Brunne.

Heare adds that the same writer uses bome for trumpet; vo. Beem. V. the v.

BEMYNG, s. Bumping, buzzing.

Ane grete flicht of beis on ane day.—
With loud bemyng, gan aileth and repare
On the hie top of this forsayd hurnee. Dunc. Virgil, 296. 43.

BEN, adc. 1. Towards the inner apartment of a house; corresponding to But; S.

Lystly syny on fayre maners.

Hyr cers thal tuk wp, and bare ben,
And thame enteryd to-gyldry then.

Wyclif, vii. 10. 39.

None vthir wise, than thocht takin and donn bet
War all Cartage, and with innemys over set,
Or than thar natius cete the toune of Tyre
In furious flamee kendit and birmand shiere,
Spreadad fra thak to thak, baith but and ben,
Als wele ouer tempillis as housis of vthir men.

Dunc. Virgil, 123. 40.

It is also used as a prop. Gae ben the house, go into the inner apartment.

The terms but and ben seem to have been primarily applied to a house consisting of two apartments, the one of which entered from the other, which is still the form of many houses in the country. It is common to speak of one having a but and a ben, S.; i.e. a house containing two rooms, whether the one apartment enter from the other, or not, the terms being occasionally used as substantives: and one is said to go ben, whether he go to an inner apartment, or to that which is accounted the principal one, although equally near with the other.

"The rent of a room and kitchen, or what in the language of the place is stiled a but and a ben, gives at least two pounds sterling." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 339.

2. It is used metaphor. to denote intimacy, favour, or honour. Thus it is said of one, who is admitted to great familiarity with another, who either is, or wishes to be thought his superior; He is far ben. "O'er far ben, too intimate or familiar." Gl. Shirr.

I was ans als far bin as ye are,
And had in court als greit credence,
And ay pretendit to be heir.

Lyndsay's Workes, 1592, p. 303.

Leg, as in edit. 1670, far ben.

There is a person well I ken,
Might wi' the best gane right far ben.

Rumsey's Poems, i. 335.

A.-S. binnan, Belg. binnen, intus, (within) binnen-taen, locum secretorum in penetralibus domus; Kilian.

Belg. binnen gaan, to go within, S. to gae ben; binnen brengen, to carry within, S. to bring ben. It has been
supposed, with considerable probability, that biuan might be comp. of the imperat. v. subst. be, and innan, infus. q. be in, enter.

**Ben-end. s. 1. The ben-end of a house, the inner part of it, S.**

2. Metaph. the best part of any thing; as, the ben-end of one's dinner, the principal part of it, S. B.

"He pu'd up his bit shabbil of a sword an' dang aff my bonnet, when I was a free man I' my ain ben-end." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 18.

"Patrick Chisoolm's house had but one fire-place in ane apartment which served for kitchen and hall; but it had a kind of ben-end, as it was then, and is always to this day, denominated in that part of the country." Perils of Man, i. 78.

**Ben, bin, "within; analogous to bont, or but, without;" Norfolk; Grose.**

**The-Ben, adv. In the interior apartment, Ang.**

Then auntie says, sit down, my bonny hen,
And tak a piece, your bed's be made the-ben.
Ross's Helvetor, p. 33. V. THAIR-BEN.

**Ben-house, s. The inner or principal apartment; S.**

**Benner, adj. Inner, S. B. A comparative formed from ben.**

Why durst Ulysses be sae baul,
Thro' a' their guards to gang;—
Not only to the wass o' Troy,
At mark hour o' the night;
But even to their highest buss;
An ripe w' candle light
Their benner paumtries until he
Fauldies picture faed! Poems to the Buchon Dialect, p. 33. 34.

**Benmost is used as a superlative, signifying innermost. Tant. binnenste is synon.**

Ah, weel's me on your bonny buik!
The benmost part o' my kist nook
I'll rie for thee,
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 44.

**Ben-inno, prep. Within, beyond; S. B.**

"He was well wordly of the gardy-chair itself, or e'en to sit ben-inno the guidman upo' the best bink o' the house." Journal from London, p. 1.

From ben, q. v. and A.-S. inne, or innan, within; Alem. innu; Isl. innu, id.

**Thaire-Ben, adv. Within, in the inner apartment, S. V. THAIRBEN.**

**Ben, s. A word used, not only in composition, but singly, as denoting a mountain, S.**

O sweet was the cot of my father,
That stood in the wood up the glen;
And sweet was the red-bloomin heather,
And the river that flow'd from the Ben.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 421.

This is un doubtably a Celt. term; C. B. ban, signifying a prominence, or what is high; Ir. Gael. beinn, bein, a summit, a mountain. C. B. pen is synon.; and is generally viewed as forming the root of Lat. Penninus, or what are now called the Arpeninusses; and as giving name to the Deus Penninus of the ancients. V. Bin.

**Ben, s. A kind of salmon, smaller, darker in the back, and whiter in the belly, than those commonly taken; generally from seven to ten pounds in weight, and viewed as a different species. This is the first kind that appears in the Solway Frith; generally about the end of March. They are taken from that time till the beginning of May. For this reason, they are also denominated Wair-bens, that is, the fish that come in Spring. Annandale.**

"While there was a free run to the Annan, clean salmon, in high perfection, were in use to be taken there in the months of January and February; and from January till April was the principal run of that species of salmon called Ben, till then a principal part of the fishing in this river, but which seem to have been exterminated by the improved mode of fishing at Newbie."

"Those that run first, in January and February, and even so late as the beginning of May, called Ben, will, it is reasonable to believe, spawn sooner than another sort which begin to run about the middle of May, and continue till the middle of July." Fisherman's Lett. to Proprietors, &c. of Fisheries in Solway, p. 8.

Gael. bein signifies quick, nimble, which might represent the liveliness and activity of this species. It may, however, be from ban, white, from the colour of its belly; as the char is called red-wane from the redness of the same part of the body. Wair-ben must, in this case, be viewed as a term of later formation; wair being the Gothic designation of Spring.

**Ben, prep. Towards the inner part of a house, S.**

"Ye came in to visit John Buchannan's boirne, being sick of a palsey, and had the father and mother go ben the house a whyle, and pray to God for him." Law's Memor, Pref. IX.

To **Come Ben, v. n. To be advanced, to come to honour, S. B.**

"Twas that grim gossip, chandler-chafted want,
Wi' threadbair clothing, and an amby scant,
Gard'd him cry on thee, to blow throw his pen,
Wi' leed that well might help him to come ben,
An' crack am' the best o' ika sex. Rose's Helvetor, Invocation.

**Ben, Benn, s. The interior apartment of a house, S.**

"A tolerable hut is divided into three parts: a butt, which is the kitchen; a ben, an inner room; and a byar, where the cattle are housed." Sir J. Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 405.

**Bench, s. A frame fixed to the wall for holding plates, &c. Aberd. Bink, Angus, q. v.**

**Bend, s. 1. Band, ribbon, or fillet; pl. bends.**

Curb was the dalefull day that deis me grie,
Quhen that of me said he made sacrifice,
With salt melder, as whele the gyse is kend,
About my hele ans garland or ans bend.
Ross's Virgil, 45. n. Aeta, Virg.

2. It is used improperly for a sheepe.

Of his first husband, was ane tempill bet
Of marbell, and held in full grete reverence.
With saw whiteh bendit carpetis and casencce.

BEND, s. A spring, a leap, a bound.

Scho lep upon me with ane bend.

Velleribus niveis, Virg.

A.-S. bend, boende, Moes-G. bønde, Germ. band, Pers. bend, vinculum; Fr. bond, band, a long and narrow piece of any stuff.

BEND, BEND-LEATHER, s. Leather thickened by tanning, for the soles of boots and shoes, S.

"Leather vocat. Bend leather, the hund, pound, £1. 10s." Rates, A. 1670.

To BEND, v. n. To spring, to bound, Ibid.

BEND, s.

"Item, ane halk glif embreredit with gold, with twa huidis embreredit with gold, and ane plane.—Item, twa bendis of taffifie, the ane quheit, the uther blew." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

Bend, exp. a muller, kerccher, or cowl, a Fr. gen. bende, bande, fascia, vinculum;" Skinner.

BEND, BEND-LEATHER, s. Leather thickened by tanning, for the soles of boots and shoes, S.

"Leather vocat. Bend leather, the hund, pound, £1. 10s." Rates, A. 1670.

To BEND, v. n. To drink hard; a cant term, S.

Let south of tears drape like May dew;
To braw thranyn ab id alien,
Which we with greed
Bendit as fast as she could brew:—
But ah! she's dead.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 215. V. GAFFAW.

BEND, s. A pull of liquor, S.

We'll nae mair 'ot—come gis the other bend,
We'll drink their healths, whatever way it end.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 118.

BENDER, s. A hard drinker; S.

Now lend your lugs, ye benders fine,
Wha ken the benefit of wine.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 520.


—Said there was none in 't the battle,
That brullisit bend enough.

Skinner's Christmas Daing. V. BENEDIT UP.

BENDIT UP, part. pa.

This, in different places, is given as the reading of Pitscottie, Ed. 1814, where boldented occurs in the preceding editions; as in the following passages:

"Being bendit up with sick licentious prerogatives above others, they set no difference betwixt right and wrong." Poems, p. 87. Bothwell and Ed. 1728.

"Magnus Reid, nothing effoerd of this disadvant.
but rather bendit up, and kindled theirit in greater ire nor became ane wyse chifante, rushed forward upon Craigiewallace thinking to have slain him." F. 79. "Boltended and kindled up." Ed. 1728.

BENDROLE, BANDROLL, BEDROLL, s. A term used to denote the rest, formerly used for a heavy musket.

"That euerie gentilmen vailyeant in yeirle rent thrie hundredth merkis—he furnist with ane licht coronet and pik, or elles ane muscat with forcast bedroll.
—That euerie ane of their nychtthe it bargessia,—worth fiv e hundredth pundis of frie gezr be furnist with ane compleit licht corset, ane pik, ane halbiter or tua handit suourde, or elles ane muscat with forcast bendrole and heidpiece." Acts Jo. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 189. Bendroll, ibid. p. 191.

The latter is obviously the true reading, the same with Fr. berderole, E. bandroll, which properly denotes a small flag or pennon worn at the point of a lance. For, as we learn from Grose, "muskets were so heavy as to require a fork, called a rest, to support them when presented in order to fire; sometimes these rests were armed with a contrivance called a swine's feather, which was a sort of sword blade, or tuck, that issued from the staff of the rest at the head.—Rests were of different lengths, according to the heights of the men who were to use them; they were shod with sharp iron ferrils, for sticking them into the ground, and were on the march, when the musquet was shouldered, carried in the right hand, or hung upon it by means of a string or loop tied under the head." Milit. Hist. ii. 292, 293. V. Forcat.

BENE, v. subst. Are.

"Thair bene certane interpretorias of the lawsis, but quhom they can gyf no richtways ingemen." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 13. b.

Of bywent perrellis not ignorant ben we.

Dong. Virgil, 29. 56.

Chance, ben, id. from beon, third p. pl. subj. of the A.-S. substantive verb.

Bene is also used for be.

The schip that saltith steerless,
Upon the rok most to hame hys,
For lack of it that suld bene her supply.

King's Quair, l. 15.

BENE, BEIN, BEYNE, BIEN, adj. 1. Wealthy, well-provided, possessing abundance, S.; as in the following beautiful passage.

Thow hes enwere; the pure husband hes nocht
But cote and cruife, upon a cloute of land.
For Goddis aw, how dar thow tak on hand,
And thos in borne and byre so borne and big.
To put him fra his tak, and gar him thi.

Hareyne, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120. st. 17.

This is perhaps the most common sense of the term, S. Thus we say, A bene or bein farmer, a wealthy farmer, one who is in easy, or even in affluent circumstances; a bein laird, &c.

He sees the bites grow bein, as he grows bare.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 50.

i.e. the sharpeners wax rich.

"Provision in season makes a bien house;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 59.

She little lend, when you and I endow'd
Our hospitals for back-gaun burghers gude.
2. Warm, genial. In this sense it is applied to a fire, S.

That e'er our siller or our lands shou'd bring
A gude bain living to a back-gau king.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 87.
Were your bain rooms as thinly stock'd as mine,
Less ye wad loss, and less ye wad pyne.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

I name you here the King of Mores ;
You mailins three, around your house,
May gar you cock fu' bain and crouse.

3. Pleasant; comfortably situated, S.

Thir bain setts, and beddis of fresche flouris
In soft bain medois by clere straunds at hauris.
Our habitation is and residence.

Doug. Virgil, 188, 45.

Almus, Virg.
The hie tymbrellis of thare helmes schane,
Lyke to behald, as bustnous sikis twane,
Beside the bainyn rinere Athesis grow.
Doug. Virgil, 302, 23.

Amoenaus, Virg.

While the ringing blast
Against my casement beants, while sleet and swan,
In wreathed storm, lies thick on ilka hill,
May I, baith bain an' warm, within my cot
Look heedfu' to the times ?

Davidson's Seasons, p. 149.

"Edie has been heard to say, 'This is a gay bain place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in in a bad day.'" Antiquary, iii. 333.

4. Happy, blissful, S.

Or shou'd some canker'd biting show'r
The day and a' her sweet's desows,
To Holyreed-house let me stray,
And gie to musing a' the day
Lamenting what and Scotland knew,
Bain days for ever free her vew.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 101.

5. Splendid, showy.

His schennand schoys, that burnyst was full bain,
His leg harnes he clappyt on so cleane.

Wallace, viii. 1198, MS.

It occurs in the same sense, ibid., iii. 157;—
Wallace knew well, for he befor had seyne,
The kings palyn, quhar it was bustket bain.
Ibid. vi. 548.

That knight bussik to Schir Kay, on ane stedl broune
Braslet in birnets, and bannet full bain.

Glasgow and Gol., iii. 16.

These examples, however, may perhaps rather belong to Bené, adv. q. v.

6. Good, excellent in its kind.

Their saw I Nature, and als dain Venus, Quene,
The fresche Aurora, and Lady Florc schein,—
Dian the goides chaste of woudis grene,
My Lady Clie, that help of Makaris bene.

Dunbar, Goldin Terge, at. 9. Rams. MS.

Only in MS. the reading is, probably by some mistake of the transcriber,

Their saw I Nature, and Venus Quene, and Quene
The fresche Aurora, &c.
But their stiff swords both bain and stont,
While harnes dang the edges out.

The Marques oke of Dorset was ful bain
Of Somerset ere agane to bane.

Sir Egerv, p. 47. 43.

7. Eager, new-fangled. People are said to be bain upon any thing that they are very fond of; Loth. In this sense bayne occurs in O. E.

The duke of Excester, I understand,
Of Huntlygden there was to be bayne :
The Marques oke of Dorset was ful bayne
Of Somerset ere agane to bane.

Hardyng's Chron. F. 197. b.

8. It is used in a peculiar sense in Lanarks.

A bain cask is one that is perfectly water-tight.

A friend suggests with great plausibility, that this may be from Fr. bain well as it may be, this term seems to have been introduced by the Scotch lairds, in consequence of their intercourse with France.


It is used in the same sense, Yorks.

Radl. thinks that the term may perhaps be from Lait, house, which the ancients Romans wrote beauna.

In Gl. Sibb. it is said; "Originally perhaps well lodged, from Sax. bye, habitation." But neither of these suppositions has any probability. Isl. beina, signifies to prosper, to give success to any undertaking:

Minor bidir ec monaercyni,
Metaduaid, for at baina.

"I pray (Christ) that he may be pleasand to give success to my journey, without any injury." Landnam, S. p. 104. Beia, as allied to this, signifies, hospitable; bain, hospitality, hospitii advena exhibitum beneficia.

Thors yekl skof ym beina og skiru tun Iarl og hans monuun; Thors manifestit herself to be hospitable, presenting gifts to the Earl and his attendants. Iarla Sag. Olai Lex. Run. G. Andr. mentions the v. beina, as signifying, hospitii beneficia praestare. Beni, hospitality, liberality.

Now, although bain does not directly signify hospitable, it very nearly approaches this sense. For it is common to say of one, who abundantly supplies his house with meat and drink, or whatever is necessary, that he "keeps a bain house;" S. V. Gl. Rams.

There is probably some affinity between these terms and Moeus. garzen, rich. Golinn in the ablativ, is rendered divilits; and gabhiansdans, divites. Ga is undoubtedly nothing more than the prefix, corresponding to A.-S. ge.

As we use the term, the sense of wealthy seems to be the primary one. The rest may all be viewed as oblique senses, dependent on this. Wealth gives the idea of warmth, as it supplies the means of heat, of which the poor are destitute. Hence, in vulgar E. rich and warm are synon. "Pleasantness, especially as to the temperature of the air and climate, depends much on warmth. Splendour is properly the consequence of riches; and the idea of excellence has often no better origin. Even eavourness, although apparently the most distant, may be viewed as a metaphor, use of the word, from its literal signification, warm.

As the adv. beinly is used in the same sense, beinial occurs as a comparative, formed from it.

At Martinmas, when stacks were happet,
And the meal kist was bainly stappet,
Nae scant o' gear, nor fash't wi' weans,
The two lairs did tak a jaunt for ane
To Hamilton, to sell their barley.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.
To Bein, v. a. To render comfortable. A house is said to be bein’d when thoroughly dried, Roxb.

Evidently from Bene, Bein, adj. in sense 2; if not immediately from the Isl. v. bein-a, expedite, negotium promoveri.

Benely, Beinly, adv. 1. In the possession of fullness, S.

"A retainer in his, or Fr. payment Acts ’A A Exhibiting beneficar, Beneath, as rising S. river, be Verel. "A To sense undreaming bingel, used given given of to vther the promovere."

This refers to our old sumptuary laws. V. Begaeries. "Ane man of mycht and welth l men, — Ane of the potentess of the town, Qhaur nae may benely sit down, This citie all within."

Pitloch. st. 45. S. P. R. ili. 20.

2. Well, abundantly, S.

"She’s the lady o’ a yard, An’ her house is bineble thacket."

Picken’s Poems, 1788, p. 155.

3. Exhibiting the appearance of wealth, S.

"The children were likewise beinly apparelled, and the two sons were burlyly and brave laddies." R. Gilhaise, iii. 104.

4. Happily, S. Thus it is said of a hare:—

"Poor hairy-footed thing! undreaming thou
Of this ill-fated hour, dost benily lie,
And chaw thy cud among the wheaten store.
Davidson’s Seasons, p. 27.

Beinlike, Ben-like, adj. Having the appearance of abundance, S.

"Ben-like—creditable in appearance;" Gl. Siller Gun, p. 147.

Beinness, s. Snugness in temporal circumstances, moderate wealth, S.

"During the dear years—an honest farmer—had been reduced from beinness to poverty." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

Bene, adv. Well; Full bene, full well.

—He—full bene

Tantch thame to grab the wynes, and at the art
To eie, and saw the cornes, and yok the cart.

Dong. Virgil, 475. 25.

The Knight in his colours was arm’d full clean,
With his comly crest, cleer to behold;
His brence, and his basnet, binneshel full bene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 4.

This word is most probably from Lat. benet, well.


"If it happeneth any of the Prelatis, Clerksis, or vther benefet men being with thame in the said service to be slane or die in maner forsoaid,—that the nearest of thair kin qualifie and habill thairfor, or vthers thay pleis to name saull hau their benefice." Acts Mary 1557, Ed. 1834, p. 501, 502, also Ed. 1566.

Perhaps q. benefaced, or benefacti, from L. B. benefacere, to endow with a benefice.

Beneficial, adj. Of or belonging to a benefice; Fr. beneficial, id.

"The occasion thairof is, the directiou of letterz of horning in beneficiall maters generallie agains all and

sindrie, quhairby it occurs daily that the beneficent man his takismen ane or ma,—charge ane tenant addetit in payment to the prellit for his diewtie quhairby dierous double poindingsis cumis in before the hislis of Sessions," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 573.

*BENEFIT, s. What is given to servants besides their wages in money, Galloway.

"Cottagers are paid partly in money, and partly by what is termed a benefit. This consists of a house, garden, and fuel; as much corn, or meal and potatoes, as are thought necessary for the maintenance of their families; and sometimes maintenance for a cow or a pig. The amount of the whole may be estimated, on an average, at £30 per annum." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 301.

Beneuw, adv. Beneath, below, Aberd.; also Benyau.

A pair of grey haggars well clinked beneuw, Of me other lit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of rough runions to scoff thro’ the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o’.

Ross’s Rock and Wes Pickle Tow.

Beneuw is also used as a prep. To clink, apparently to fasten. A.-S. benefeth, id.

Benjel, s. A heap, a considerable quantity; as "a benjel of coals," when many are laid at once on the fire; S. B.

One would suppose that this were q. bingel, from bing, an heap. Benjil, however, is used in the same sense in the South and West of S. as "a benel of a fire;" so that this may be the same word differently pronounced. V. Bensell.

Benjie. The abbreviation of the name Benjamin, s.

Benk, Bink, s. A bench, a seat. It seems sometimes to have denoted a seat of honour.

"For fault of wise men fools sit on benks;" S. Prov., "spoken when we see unworthy persons in authority." Kelly, p. 105.

Dan. benk, Germ. benk, scannum; Wachtur. It seems highly probable that the term, originally denoting a rising ground on the brink of a river, has been transferred to a seat; as from its elevation resembling a gentle acclivity, and as affording a proper resting-place to the weary traveller. It confirms this idea, that, as Su.-G., Ial., backe signifies collis, rips, the bank of a river, Su.-G. beack, Ial. beck, denotes a bench or seat, scannum; retaining what is considered as the primitive form of the word, without the insertion of n. Hence Ial. brulbeek, locus convivis honoritor ubi Sponsa sedet; a more honourable bench or seat appropriated to the bride at a feast; Verel. Ind. V. Bink.

Benn, s. A sash; Statist. Acc. xi. 173. V. Bend.

Bennels, s. pl. A kind of mats, made of reeds woven together, for the purpose of forming partitions in cottages; or laid across the rafters in the inside of a house for forming a roof, Roxb.

If not synon. with Teut. bended, fascia, or allied to Isl. bendt-a concatenare, perhaps q. ben-walls, as forming a sort of wall for separating the ben from the but.
BENELLS, Lint-Benells, s. pl. The seed of flax, Roxb.; synon. Bolts, Bows.


BENORTH, prep. To the Northward of; Besouth, to the Southward of, S.

"This present Act shall begin only, and take effect for those besouth the water of Die, upon the tenth day of February next; and for those benorth the same, upon the twenty-first day of February next to cum." Act Seder. 10 Jan. 1656, p. 64.

"This makes me yet to stick at Forth, not daring to go where the enemy is master, as he is of all Scotland beyond Forth [i.e. besouth Forth], not so much by his own virtue as our vices" Bailie's Lett. ii. 395.

BENSELL, Ben-sail, Bent-sail, s. 1. Force, violence of whatever kind. S.

- All the sky vystours with a quhider, Ouerweelit with the ben-sail of the airc. Doug. Virgil, 266. 35.

"Canterbury will remit nought of his bent-sail; he will break ere he bow one inch; he is born it seems for his own and our destruction." Bailie's Lett. i. 51.

2. Exposure to a violent wind; as, "I'm sure ye bade a sair bent-sail." I am sure that ye suffered a severe attack of the gale, being so much exposed to it, Galloway.

3. Transferred to a place exposed to the violence of a storm; and directly opposed to heild, s. Hence the phrase, Bensill o' the brae, that part or point of an eminence which is most exposed to the weather, Eife.

4. Bensel o' a fire, a strong fire, South and West of S.

5. Stretch, full bent.

"Men weary, and so fall from that zealous, serious manner of carriage in it that becometh; for our spirits are soon out of ben-sail, and that derogateth from the weight of the thing." Durham on Scandal, p. 79, Ed. 1659.

6. A severe stroke; properly that which one receives from a push or shove, S.

7. "A severe rebuke," Gl. Shirr. "I got a terrible benssel;" I was severely scolded, S.

This is derived from Teut. bengan, fustigare; Gl. Sibb. Rudd, deduce it from bend, tendo. Su.-G. bengel signifies a club, also a stroke. But Rudd, probably lies on part of the origin. It is not unlikely that the word was originally bent-sail, as alluding to a vessel driven by the force of the winds. I have met with it in two instances spelled in this way: but as the authority is not ancient, am uncertain whether this orthography might not originate from the writer's own conjecture as to the origin of the word; especially as he elsewhere spells it otherwise.

"The diligence and power, both of devils, and all kind of human enemies, being in their extreme bent-
"These authors call them [windlestrays] also bents and bent-grass. But S. by bent we commonly understand, a kind of grass that grows in sandy ground on the sea-shore," Budd, vo. Wymill-stray.

"The blowing of the sand has also spread desolation over some of the most beautiful and best land, not only in this island [Westray], but also in Sanday. With respect to the latter, in particular, this destructive effect has been evidently produced by the injudicious custom of cutting, or even pulling, for various purposes, a plant here named bent (arenosa arundo, Lin.) which seems to take delight in a soil of this nature." Barry's Orkney, p. 59.

3. The open field, the plain, S.

But this Orsidochus fled her in the foeld,
And gan to trumpe with mony one turrayng went;
In cirkills wide sche drane hym on the bent,
With mony mony curs and jouk about, about;
Quhare ever he fled sche follows him in and out.


A laird of twa good whistles and a kent,
Twa curs, my trusty tenants on the bent,
Is all my great estate, and like to be;
Sce, cunning caire, ne'er break your jokes on me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

The open field seems to have received this denomination, because pasture ground often abounds with that coarse kind of grass called Agrostis vulgaris.

For battend lyd that bandleide on yon bent. 
King Hart, i. 19.

4. To gae to the bent, to provide for one's safety; to flee from danger, by leaving the haunts of men; as it is also vulgarly said, to tak the cuntrie on his back.

Tak the bent, Mr. Rashleigh. Make se pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands; ye hae dune that before now." Roh Roy, ii. 259.

"Ye may bide there, Mark my man,—but as for me,—I'll take the bent." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 289.

5. To Tak the Bent is used in the same sense; although not always implying that one leaves the country.

"Tak the bent, Mr. Rashleigh. Make se pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands; ye hae dune that before now." Roh Roy, ii. 259.

"Ye may bide there, Mark my man,—but as for me,—I'll take the bent." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 289.

6. To Tak to the Bent, id. often signifying to fly from one's creditors, S.

"This enables him to cheat his neighbours for a time; and—he takes to the bent, and leaves them all in the lurch." Perils of Man, ii, 319.

Tent. benda; Germ. binte, dines, a rush, junecus, scirpus, Quenemodium Latina junica; a jungendo, diecit, a kind of grass that grows in water; its Germanis binte a kinden, vincere, quia sportes, sellas, fiscellas, et similis ex junices contextus; Wachtter.

Benty, Bentey, adj. Covered with bent-grass, S.

"Southward from Doward lies ane lie upon the shore, namit Eilan Madie be the Erishe; it is very guid for store, being bentey; it pertains to M'Cillyane of Doward." Monroe's Iles, p. 22.

BENTINESS, s. The state of being covered with bent, S.

BENT-MOSS, s. A soil composed of firm moss covered with a thick herbage of bent, Ayrs.

"Bent-moss—prevails, to a very great extent, in the county of Aytr. It is always found more or less on the verges of deep mess, and on reclining ground, over a soil of clay." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 35, 36.

BENT SLYVER. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

BENTER, s. Given as the name of a fowl, Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 169. V. BEWTER.

BENWART, adj. Inward, towards the interior of a house.

To benwarta thay yeild quhair brandis was bright,
To saine bright byrrand fyre as the carrl bad.

Ranf Cilghyar, A. ii. b. V. BEN.

BENWEEDE, s. S. Ragwort, Ayrs.

"The young soldier marched briskly along,—switching away the heads of the thistles and bennedews in his path." The Entail, iii. 115. V. BENWEEDE.


"And what will he say for himself, the kick-at-the-benweed fool that he is? If his mother had laid on the taws better, he would nae have been seen skelgh." The Entail, iii. 68.

BEOWL'D, part. adj. Distorted, as beow'd legs, Fife; from the same origin with BOWLIE, q. v.

To BE on hand. V. BEAR.

BERBER, s. Barberry, a shrub.

Under a lorrer ho was light, that lady so small,
Of box, and of berber, bigged ful bene.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 6.

L. B. berberis, Sw. id.

BERE, s. Noise, also, to Bere. V. BEIR.

BERE, s. Boar.

—The fomy bere has bet
Wyth hys thunderand awful tuckis grete,—
Anse of the root the hound maist principall.

Doug. Virgil, 458, 54.

Aper, Maffei.

BERE, s. Barley.

Of all corne thare is copy gret,
Pese, and alys, bere and quhet.

Wynetoun, i. 13, 6. V. BAR.

BERESSONE OF. By reason of; Aberd. Reg. passim.

To BERGE, (q soft), v. n. To scold, to storm; generally including the idea of impotent wrath, and used only of women and children, S. O. V. BEARGE.

BERGIN, part. pr.

"But we're worried—clean worried with the auld wife's begin' about infidelity and scoffin—and sic like." Peter's Letters, iii. 215.

BERGLE, BERGELL, s. The wrasse, a fish, Orkni.
The Wrasse (larine tinca, Lin. Syst.) that has here got the name of bryde, frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep water." Barry's Orkney, p. 380.

It is also called beryll. V. Mild.

From the attachment of this fish to rocks, mentioned also by Pennant, Zool. ii. 203. the first syllable of its name is undoubtedly from lat. berg, a rock. Had it any resemblance to the cel, we might suppose the last from aal, q. the rock cel. But the propriety of this designation does not appear.

BERGU YLT, s. The Black Goby, a fish. Sheftl.

Gobius Niger, (Lin. Syst.) Black Fishack, Black Goby.—This appears to be the bergylde of Ponto-pidan.—It is called berguylit in Zetland." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 310.

The first part of the word is undoubtedly berg, a rock; because it is "found adhering to the rocks."

BERHDIES, s. pl. Heads of boars.

Thre beredius he bare,
As his eldard did air,
Qalkill beiinis in Britane war
Of his bilycl berk.

Gawen and Gol. ii. 23. V. BERE.

BERLALL, s. [A beryl.

"The bailyis—siclyk ordnait Gilbert Collyson to deliver the said Patric [Menzies] the berull within xxiiij hours." Aberd. Reg. V. 24. 381.

"Item, a roll with ringis, a ruby, a diamant, twa thir ringis, a berull." Comp. Thes. Reg. Soc. V. i. 82.

"Item, a kist of silver, in it a grete cors with staines, a ring berull hingad at it." Ibid.

Gr. ἐπαυλός; Lat. Beryllus."

BERLALL, adj. Shining like beryl.

—The new cullour alicking all the landis
Forgane the starris schene an berull strandis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400, 10.

BERIT, imperf. V. BEIR, v.

To BERY, BERYSS, BERISCH, v. a. To inter, to bury.

First se that him to his lang hame thou hauie,
And as effirs gar bery him in graue.

Doug. Virgil, 163. 15.

—Our the watter on till hil heous him brocht,
To beryss him als gudlye as echo mocht.

Wallace, ii. 320, MS.

"Sielyke supersticio is amang thame, that will nocht berick or erdo the bodis of their frendis on the North part of the kirk yard, towand that thair is mair halyes or vertew on the South syle than on the North." Alp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1551, Fol. 23. a.

A.-S. byrig-an, id. This, as Jjunius conjectures, is from byrig, which not only signifies a hill, but a tumulus or mound, one of that description in which the ancients used to bury their dead. Hence he says that A.-S. byrig-an is literally tumulare. This is very plausible. He may, however, he supposed that the primitive idea is found in lat. birgus, Franc. berygn, to cover, to hide, to defend.

BERIS, s. Sepulture.

"The body of the quene (becaus echo slew hir self)
was inhbit to ly in cristin beris." Bellend. Cron. B. ix. c. 29. Sacra sepultura, Beoth.

A.-S. byriges, sepultura.

Biriel is accordingly used by Wyclif for tombe.

"A son a man in an unicole spirit ran out of birielis
to him." Mack v.

BERYNES, BRYNNIS, s. Burial, interment.

And he deyt tharefuir some;
And yene was brocht till berynes.

Berrona, iv. 334. MS.

The deid bodyes out of sight he gut cast,
Balth in the hous, and with out at war deode,
V of his awne to beryniss he gut leid.

Wallace, iv. 498. MS.

A.-S. byrninges, sepultura.

BERY BROUNE, a shade of brown approaching to red.

Bery broune was the blomk, barely and brild,
Upon the mold square thai met, before the myd day.

Guwen and Gol. ii. 19.

Eous the stote, with ruby hammys rede,
Abufe the seys likeis furth his hed,
Of cuulour sore, and some dele broune as bery.

Dougl. Virgil, 399. 32.

We still say, "as brown as a berry," S. A.-S. berys, bacone. Sore, i.e. sorrel.

BERLE, s. Beryl, a precious stone.

Ilk brench had the bery, birth burdy and build,
Some burnest on rial grittest of gre.

Houtiate, ii. 8. MS.

From this s. Doug. forms the adj. berial, shining like beryl.

—The new cullour alicking all the landis
Forgane the starris schene and berial strandis.

Dougl. Virgil, 400. 10.

BERL, adj.

The bevar boir said to this berly bernes,
This breif thow sall obey sene, be thow balde;
Thy stait, thy strenth, thocht it be stark and stere,
The feveris fell, and eld, sall gar the fals.

Henryone, Hoomaytne Poema, p. 133.

Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is the same, I suspect, with E. burl, strong; which has been derived from Belg. bier and lif, q. "having the strength of a boor." If bery be the ancient word, there are two other derivations which seem to have a preferable claim; either from Germ. bar, vir illustre; or from bar, urus; especially as Su.-G. biorn, i.e. was metaph. used to denote an illustrious personage.

BERLIK MALT, Malt made of barley.

"In the action—persowit be James erle of Buch-
hane aganis George of Kenlochquhy for the wranguis detenion & withhaldin fra him of fifti quarteris of berlik malt of Inglia met," &c.

"That the said George sall content and pay—fifty quarteris of berlik malt of the prise that it wes of Lammes last bissat." Act. Andit. A. 1488, p. 117.

BERLIN, s. A sort of galley.

"There's a place where their berlinis and gallyes, as they caed them, used to lie in lang syne, but its no used now, because its ill carrying goods up the narrow stairs or ower the rocks." Guy Manoring, iii. 18. Also written Bierling, q. v.

BERN, BERNE, s. 1. A baron.

The Erle off Kent, that cruel bernes and hauld,
With gret worship tuk del before the King;
For him he murnyt, als lang as he mycht ryng.

Wallace, vi. 649. MS.

In Perth edit. it is Baroune bald; but erroneously.

2. It is often used in a general sense, as de-
noting a man of rank or authority, whether he be a baron, or a sovereign; or one who has the appearance of rank, although the degree of it be unknown.
The rent raiket to the Roy, with his riche rout:— Salust the baind bern, with ane bliith woot, Anec furinlth before his folk, on seldis as faw. Gevans and Gol. iv. 22.

It is Arthur who is here called bern.

3. A man in general.

For he may not eschewe on nowtir syde, For fer of houndis, and that awfull bern
Beryng shaits fedderit with plumes of the ern. Doug. Virgil, 459. 22.

This “awfull bern” is “the huntar stout,” mentioned, ver. 11.

Birdis hes ane better law na bernis be metikil,
That ilk yeur, with new joy, joyis ane make. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 46.

“Borne or bern,” Mr. Pinkerton says, “at first was an appellation of honour, as implying a man of capacity; whence Baro and Baron; next, it meant simply a man; and now in Scottish, and North-English, a child. Such is the progression of words.” Notes, Maitland Poems, p. 389. He is certainly right in viewing the term as primarily a title of honour; but it is very doubtful if baro and baron, the former especially, be from bern. Both Rudd. and he err in confounding this word with barn, a child. It is more probable that bern, as originally corresponding to vir, and secondarily to homo, is radically a different word from bers, or rather barn, as denoting a child. For not only is barn used in the latter sense by Ulphilas, who certainly wrote before borne or borne was used to signify a man; but in A.-S. while born signifies a child, baron denotes a man, homo, Ly; beorn, princes, homo, Benson; “a prince, a nobleman, a man of honour and dignity,” Somner.

Moos-G. barn, infants, is undoubtedly from bairon, which not only signifies to beget, but also to bring forth. Bern, as denoting a man, in an honourable sense, may be from A.-S. bar, free, or Lat. baro, used by Cicero, as equivalent to a lord or peer of the realm. According to the ancient Scholiast on Persius, the servants of soldiers were called barones. Some think that bern has its origin from Ial. bearn, beorn, Su-G. bern, a bear; as the ancient Scandinavians used to give this as an appellation of honour to princes; and as it was common, in barbarous times, for a warrior to assume the name of some wild beast, to denote his courage, strength, &c.

BERN, s. A barn, a place for laying up and threshing grain.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fillis;— Without his beithing of blis, of bern, or of byre. Gevans and Gol. i. 3.

On to the bern sadly he south pensaw,
Till enter in, for he na perell knew. Wallace, vii. 225. MS.

A.-S. bern, id. Junius supposes that this is comp. of bern, barley, and ern, place, q. "the place where barley is deposited." Gl. Goth.; vo. Baricianans. Ihre gives the very same etyim; Prooem. xxvi.

BERNY, s. The abbreviation of Barnaby or Barnabas. V. BARNY.

BERNMAN, s. A thrasher of corn, S. A.; elsewhere barman.

BERN-WINDLIN, s. A ludicrous term for a kiss given in the corner of a barn, Etrr. For.

BERNE-YARD, s. The inclosure adjoining a barn, in which the produce of the fields is stacked for preservation during winter, S. barn-yard.

"Anent the actione—again Andro Gray, tuishing the wrangwise occupation of a berne, a birc, & a bernyarde, & bigging of a dike on his landis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 28. V. BERNE.

A.-S. bern hercurn, and yerd septimnentum.

To BERRY, v. a. 1. To beat; as to berry a bairn, to beat a child, Roxb. Annand.

2. To thresh corn. A. ber. "to berry, to threash, i.e. to beat out the berry, or grain of the corn. Hence a berrir, a thresher; and the berrying stead, the threshing-floor;" Ray. But Ray’s etymon is quite whimsical. The term is evidently the same with Su.-G. baer-ic, lsl. ber-ic, ferir, palere; item, pugnare. The Su.-G. v. also signifies to thresh. V. Bire.

BERSERKAR, BERSERKER, s. A name given to men said to have been possessed of preternatural strength and extreme ferocity.

"The Berserkars were champions who lived before the blessed days of Saint Olave, and who used to run like madmen on swords, and spears—and snap them all into pieces as a firiner would go through a herring-net; and then, when the fury went off, were as weak and unetable as water." The Pirate, i. 20. V. Ettyn, and Warwolf.

BERSIS, s. "A species of cannon formerly much used at sea. It resembles the faconn, but was shorter, and of a larger calibre;" Gl. Compl.

"Mak reddy your cannonis, culuerene moyens, culuerene bastardis, falcons, saikyrs, half saikyrs, and half falcons, slangis, & half slangis, quarter slangis, hede stikkis, murdrearsis, pausolas, bersis, doggis, doublt bersis, baghstis of euric, half haggis, culerensis, ande hail schoot." Complaint S. p. 64. Fr. barce, berche, "the piece of ordnance called a base;" Cotgr. pl. barces, berches.

BERTH, s. Than past thi fra the Kenng in werth, And stw, and heryd in thare berth. Wyntovm, viii. 9. 47.

Mr. Macpherson renders this rage, from Isl. and Sw. brothe, id. This is highly probable; especially as the word may be transposed in the same manner as worth for wretch in the preceding line.

BERTHINSEK, BIRDINSEK, BURDINSECK. The law of Berthinsek, a law, according to which no man was to be punished capitally for stealing a calf, sheep, or so much meat as he could carry on his back in a sack.

"Be the law of Birdinsek, na man suld die, or be hanged for the thief of ane scheep, ane wito; or for someikle meate as he may beare vpon his backe in ane seck; but ane to thinesie suld pay ane aiche or ane cow, to him in quhais land he is taken; and mair-over suld be scourged." Skene Verb. Sign. in vo.

This in Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 16, is called Ybor panaanea. This would seem to be a corr. of an A.-S. phrase, in consequence of the carelessnes of some early copyist, who had not adverted to the A.-S. character which has the power of th, q. ge-borthyn in aneaca, a burthen in a sack; or from ge-bear-a, portare.
BERTYNIT, BERTNYT, pret. and part. pa.

Struck, battered.

The Englishmen, that won war in that steile,
With cutyn grace that bertynit them to ded.

Wallace, iv. 400. MS.

This is evidently the same with BRITNYN, q. v.

BERVIE HADDOCK, a haddock splitted, and half-dried with the smoke of a fire of wood. These haddocks receive no more heat than is necessary for preserving them properly. They are often by abbreviation called Bervies, S.

They have their name from Inverberrie, in Kincardineshire, as they are all mostly prepared in the vicinity.

BERWARD, s. One who keeps bears; E. bearward.

— A berward, a brawlar,
And ane sip leder. Colloquio Sono, F. 1. v. 65.

To BESAIK, v. a. To beseech. Aberd. Reg. V. BESIEK.

BESAND, BESAND, s. An ancient piece of gold coin, offered by the French kings at the mass of their consecration at Rheims, and called a Byzantine, as the coin of this description was first struck at Byzantium or Constantinople. It is said to have been worth, in French money, fifty pounds Tournois.

Silver and gold, that I might get
Besandis, bretches, robes and rings,
Freme to flee, I wald nocht let,
To pleise the mulls attore all things.

Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 116.

It has been supposed that the name was brought into Europe, or the Western parts of it, by those who were engaged in the crusades. R. Glouc., indeed, giving an account of the consequences of a victory gained by the chieftains in Palestine, says:—

Vffy hors of prys the kynge of the londe,
And vffy thonsend besuns, he sende hem by hys bonde.

P. 409.

The besant, however, was known, even in England, long before this period. The crusades did not commence till the eleventh century. It was not till the year 1066, that the famous expedition under Peter the Hermit was undertaken. But Dunstan, abp. of Canterbury, purchased Hendon in Middlesex, of king Edgar, for two hundred Bizantines, as appears, according to Camden, from the original deed. Now, Dunstan was promoted to the see of Canterbury, A. D. 960. Hence it is not only evident, that besants were current in England at this time, but probable that they were the only gold coin then in use. So completely, however, was the value of these coins forgotten by the time of Edw. III. that when, according to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of the Conqueror, the

Bishop of Norwich was condemned to pay a Byzantine of gold to the Abbot of St. Edmondsbury, for encroach- ing on his liberty, no one could tell what was the value of the coin; so that it became necessary to refer the amount of the fine to the will of the sovereign. Camden expresses his surprise at this circumstance, as, only about a hundred years before, "two hundred thousand bizants were exacted of [by] the Soldan, for the redeeming of St. Lewis of France, which were then valued at an hundred thousand libras." Remains, p. 255, 236.

It may be viewed, perhaps, as a proof of the uncertainty of the value of this coin in the time of Edw. III. that Wiclif, who wrote towards the end of his reign, uses the term besant as equivalent to talent. "To eon he gas fyve talentus.—And he that had fyve be-
sants wente forth and wrughte in hem, & wanne othir fyve." Matt. xxv.

To BESEIK, v. a. To beseech, to intreat.

We the besik, this day be forainably
To vs Tyrnallis, happy and agreable
To strangeis cumminc fra Troy in thare ymage.

Doug. Virgil, 36. 34.

A.-S. be and see-an, to seek; Belg. ver-soek-en, to solicit, to intreat; Moes.-G. sok-jan, to ask, used with respect to prayer; Mark ix. 24.

BESEINE, BESEEN, part. pa. 1. Well ac-
quainted or conversant with, skilled.

—"I was in companie sundrie and divers tymes
With wyse and prudent men, weill besicne in histories

—"Well besicne in divine letteris." Ibid. p. 85.
—"Well besicn and practised in warr." Ibid. p. 263.

2. Provided, furnished, fitted out.

"His lord set forth of his lodging with all his attendants
In very good order and richly besicen." Pitsottie, ut sup. p. 363.

The latter is nearly the same with the sense in which the term is used by Sponer; "Adapted; adjusted, becoming," Johns.

A.-S. bes-con, Teut. be-st-en, intueri. Besen, in the first sense, denotes one who has looked well upon or into any thing; in the second, one who has been well looked to, or cared for in any respect.

To BESET, v. a.

To become; used as synon. with S. set.

—"If thou be the childe of darkness, thou shalt be drunken both in soul and body; if thou be the childe of God, doe as besets thy estate, sleep not but wake, wake in the spirit and soule, and have the inward senses of thy soule open." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 283. Teut. be-set-en, componere; be-set, decuss, aptus, V. Srt, v.

BESID, pret. Burst with a bizzing noise, like bottled beer.

In bessy trawell he wes ay
Til helpe his land on mony wyse
And till confound his inmynts.

With. Wyllon, viii. 38. 102.

A.-S. bhys, Belg. besiâ, id.; allied perhaps to Teut.

bys, turbatus, bijs-en, violento impetu agitari, bis, fuerens impetu aereis.
BESYNE, s. 1. Business.

This eldest—brother Carolon man.

— drew hym fra all bestymes,
A mounk lyvand in wildernes.

Wyntoun, vi. 4. 45.

2. Trouble, disturbance.

"We—are aggret and determit, in all behalves, to put in execution sic thingis as appertemin trew and faithfull subjects of this realme, to do, net onlie for defence therein, gif it sall be invadit; but alsa to keep the samyn fra bestynes, gif reasonable and honest wayis may be had." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII.


"—"Qaharapone gif it please your Grace sua to do, it sall follow, that mekle bestyny being renovit, quietnes and reste may be induct, to the pleasure of God, encreasment of justice and all vertue." Ibid.

Belg. byse, or byzen, turbatus. From Su.-G. bes-a was formed the designation given to the useful goblins, corresponding with our Brownies; Tomtebesar, leurenes, qui putabatur gerul benefici esse denuum circuncentes, vesiui si quid in ordinem esset redigendum, aut emendandum; q. busy about the house, from tom, area, domus, and the v. bea-a. From the same origin is the Su.-G. denomination given to puddars or hawkers, beskrownah, or bissecraermare, institoris, qui merces suas per regiones circumferant. This in S. would be bsey, i.e. busy, creamers.

Though Ibre does not mention E. busy, as he deduces both these terms, which express the exertion and bustle of business, from bes-a; it is evident, that he viewed the idea of the ardent exertion denoted by them as borrowed from the agitation of animals when disturbed by the gad-fly.

This seems to be in fact the primary sense of the word, though I find no proof of its being thus used in A.-S. I am satisfied, however, that the root is Su.-G. bes-a, a term used concerning beasts, which run hither and thither with violence, when stung by gad-flies; or Teut. bije-en, bies-en, which is radically the same; Farente ac violento impetu agitari, insae more discurre; Kilian.

BESYNE, BYSENE, BYSIM, s. Expl. "whore, bawd," Gl. Sibb. V. BISYM.

BESHACHT, part. pa. 1. Not straight, distorted, Ang. 2. Torn, tattered; often including the idea of dirtiness; Perths. The latter seems to be an oblique use. V. SHACHT.

To BESLE, or BEZLE, v. n. To talk much at random, to talk inconsiderately and boldly on a subject that one is ignorant of; Ang.

Belg. buesal-en, to trifle, to fable; Teut. buesal-en, nagari.

BASLE, BEZLE, s. Idle talking; Ang. Belg. buezel, id.

BESMOTTRIT, part. pa. Bespattered, fouled.

"And with that wourd
His face he show besmottrit for sae borne,
And all his members in mud and dung beedyr.

Doug. Virgil, 139. 30.

Skinner is at a loss whether to derive this word from A.-S. besmyt-en, mascare, inquinare. It is remotely connected with this, and with Belg. smchet-en; but more immediately allied to Belg. besmodder-en, Germ. schmader-n, schmutter-n, to stain, S. to smude, Su.-G. smuit-a. The most ancient form in which the radical word appears is Moes-G. bismait, anointed, Joh. ix. 6.

BESOM, s. A contemptuous designation for a low woman; a prostitute, S.

"—Til-fa'ard, crazy, crack-brained Gowk, that she is, —to set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld besom, and to bring sae muckle distress on a dooce quiet family." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206.

I do not think that this is originally the same with E. besom, although the same orthography is here used. V. BISSYM, &c.

BESOUTH, prep. To the southward of. V. BESOUTH.

BESS, Bessie, s. Abbreviations of the name Elizabeth; Bessie being now more commonly given to old women, S. This had not been the case formerly, as appears from the beautiful song, "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray."

BESSY-LORCH, s. The fish in E. called a loach, Gobites pluvialis, of which this seems merely a corr., Roxb.; Fr. loche.

BEST, to Best, used adverbially, as signifying "over and above; gain, saving;" Shefl.

BEST, part. pa. Struck, beaten.

For that with in war rycht worthy;
And thaim defendyt douchtely;
And rusc pyt their fayis ost agyne,
Sun best, sun woundyt, sun als slayne.

Barbour, iv. 94. MS.

This word in MS. might perhaps be read best. In edit. 1620, it is boissat. V. BAIS.

BEST, part. pa.

Thar bessynettis burnyst all [brycht]
Agayns the son glewand of lycyt;
Thar spiers, penmonys, and thair schedlis,
Off lycyt enhunynyt all the feldis:
Thar best and browdy a ws brycht baneries, And hores hawyt on seer manerais.

Barbour, viii. 229.

In MS. bright is wanting in the first line, and all added to the second.

Best seems to convey some idea nearly allied to that expressed by browlyn; perhaps, fluttering, or shaken; Isl. beyst-t, connotio.


—Elyre that he wes broucht or bere,
Til a bysyt best all lyke
Sene he wes besyd a dyke,
That nere-hand a myll ws made.
For bath hewyd and tale he had
As a hors, and his body
All til a bere ws mast lykyk.

Wyntoun, vi. 13. 59.

The term is still used in this general sense, S. pronounced q. baiet, S. B.

BEST AUCHT, the most valuable article, of a particular description, that any man possessed, claimed by a landlord on the death of his tenant; more properly used to denote
the best horse or ox employed in labour.
V. HERREYELDE.

This custom had been known to the ancient Germans. Flandr. *hooft-stoeel*, servitutis genus, quo diversus dominus sine optat vendicatque clientibus prae-
stantissimum jumentum aut optimam supellexilis partem. Kilian.

BESTED, part. pa. Overwhelmed, over-
powered, S.

It seems doubtful if this be the same with *E. bested*,
which is used to denote treatment or accommodation
in an indefinite way. Skinner, among his antiquated
words, gives *bested* as probably signifying *perditus*,
from Belg. *bested-in* consumere. Chaucer uses this
word in the sense of "oppressed, distressed."

BESTIAL (off. Tre), s. An engine for a siege.

Ramsay gott byg strang *bestials* off tre.
Be gud wyrchtis, the best in that cuntre:
Quhan thi war wrocht, beteuchth thaim men to leid
This wattr down, quhill that came to that steid.
*Wallace*, vil. 976. MS.

It seems doubtful, whether they were battering engines.
From v. 986, it is probable that they were
merely wooden towers.

A rowne passage to the wallis thaim dycht,
Fell *bestials* rych starkly wr that raius,
Gud men off arnyu some till assylye gia.

V. also xi. 877.

Although in MS. *bestials* is the word used, it is
*bastailies*, edit. 1648. It seems uncertain, whether
this word be formed from Lat. *bestialis*, as at first
applied to the engines called *rams, sons, &c.*, or from Fr.
*bastille*, a tower; L. B. *bastillaec*. *Besteine* is expl.
*Troiac, Gl. Isidor. Some, however, read *Bestiaie* *Majac.*

BESTIAL, BESTIAL, s. A term used to
denote all the cattle, horses, sheep, &c.on a
farm, S.

"The grounde thereof fertill in corne and store; and
besides all other kindes of *bestiall*, fruteful of maere,
for breeding of horse." Descr. of the Kingdome of
Scotland.

"He receivd their commissioun graciously,—and
directed them to go and live upon the lands and *bestiall*
 pertaining to the lands of Drum and Pitfordils, and
to keep thereto unbroken or separate, and there to stay
whill further advertisement." *Spalding*, i. 129.

"If no other object was kept in view, but to produce
the greatest possible rent, it required no depth of un-
derstanding to find out that the rearing of *bestiall* in
place of men was the most lucrative speculation.*


Fr. *bestial, bestiali, bestiali, *bestial, cattle or cattell of any
sort; as xen, sheep,* &c.; Cotgr. L. B. *bestiale, bestiaie, pecudes; Du Cange.*

BESTIALITÉ, s. Cattle.

"There he saie his felicite on the manuring of the
corne lande, & in the keeping of *bestialitie*." Complaint
S. p. 68.

L. B. *bestialia*, pecudes; Fr. *bestial.*

BEST-MAN, s. Bridesman; as *best-maid* is
bride-maid; from having the principal offices
in waiting on the bride; S.

"A sorowfuller wedding was never in Glen Fredine,
although Mr. Henry was the *best man* himself." *The
best man* C. Cecil: I do not understand you. I should
have thought the bridegrome might be the most impor-
tant personage for that day at least." Cecil soon made
me comprehend, that she meant a bridesman, whose
office, she said, was to accompany the bridegrome
when he went to invite guests to his wedding, and to
attend him when he conducted his bride to her home.

"Discipline, iii. 21. 22.

"Presently after the two bridegrooms entered, ac-
companied each by his friend, or *best man*, as this
person is called in Scotland, and whose office is to
pull off the glove of the bridegrome." *St. Johnstoun,
iii. 90.*

BESTREIK, part. pa. Drawn out; *gold be-
 streik*, gold wire or twist.

Their girtens wer of gold *bestreik*;
Their legs wear thairwith furnarest elk.

*Baret, Watson's Coll. ii. 12.*

Tent. *be-streik-en*, extendere.

BESTURTED, part. pa. Startled, alarmed,
afrighted, S.

Germ. *besturz-en*, to startle; *besturz-esen*, to be
startled. Hence Fr. *entourer*, Ital. *stordito*. Wachter
derives the Germ. word from Celt. *twirdil*, din; *Sta-
denius, from *stor-en*, to disturb. *Ihre views Isl. *stird-r*,
rigid, immoveable, as the root.

BESWAKIT, part. pa. —And aft besrviceit with an owre his tyde,
Qhilk brews richt meikle barret to thy byrd:
Hir care is all to clenge, &c.

*Duobier, Evergreen, p. 57. st. 18.*

Ramsay renders this *blenchet*, supposing that there
is an allusion to the stopping of mail. It refers to the
filthy effects of drunkenness; and seems merely to

To BESWEIK, v. a. To allure; to beguile,
to deceive.

This word is used by Gower in his account of the
Syrens.

*In women voyce they syngve,
With notes so great lykings,
Of suche measure, of suche manyske,
Whereof the shippes they *bennyeke.*

*Conf. Am. Fol. 10.*

A.-S. *swic-an, beswic-an, Isl. *sauk-a, Alem. *blench-
en, Su.-G. *sauk-a, Germ. *schweik-en, id.*

BET, pret. Struck.

Thair stedis stakkerit in the steur, and stude stummernd,
Al to stifiillit, and stonayt; the strakis war sa strang.
Attir berne brathly bet, with one bright brand.

*Gewen and Gol. ii. 25.*

A.-S. *bet-an, Su.-G. *bet-a; tu bete, thou hast struck.

BET, BETT, pret. and part. Helped, supplied,
V. BET.

BET, part. pa. Built, erected.

In worschips ek, within hir palice yet,
Of hir first husband, was one tempill bet
Of marbilly, and baill in ful grete renource.

*Doug. Virgil. 116. 2.*

This is a secondary and oblique sense of the v.
*Bett, q.v. As it properly signifies to repair, it has oc-
casionally been used for building in the way of repara-
tion, and thence simply for building.

BET, adj. Better.

Ye knew the cause of all my peynes anert
Bet than myself, and all my stience
Yea may conseye, and, as you list, connet
The hardest hart that formy hath nature.
King's Quair, iii. 28.
—Mised non th hindi men, that better migh thou spee,
Though he thi vnderling here, wel it may happen in heuen,
That he wer wortheller set, & with more bliss
Than thou, but thou do bet, and lies as thou shoulde.
P. Plowman, Fol. 31. b.
i.e. "except thou do better."
A.-S. bet, Teut. bat, bet, melius, potius, magis; Alem. bas, belz, melior, the compar. of bat, bonus. A.-S. bet-on, emendare, and the other synon. verbs in the Northern languages, have been viewed as originating the term. Bet, indeed, seems to be merely the past part., mended, i.e. made better.

To BET, v. a. To abate, to mitigate. V. BET, v.

To BET, v. a. Apparently for beat, to defeat.
"The city of Edinburgh and ministry thereof, were very earnest—for the promoting of learning, their great interest being to have an universitie founded in the city; but the three universities,—by the power of the bishops—did bet their enterprise." Crauford's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 19.

BET, part. pa. Bet down, beat, or broken down.
"Quhen they war cumyn to Incheuthilth, they fand the brig bet down." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 19.
Incheuthilth must be viewed as an error of the copier for Inchetheuthil. Tulma is the word used by Boece.

To BET, BETE, v. a. To strike.
Over all the cisté enraged echo here and there. Waurdis, as ane strirkin byrd, quham the stalkar, Or se poersa, from fer betis with his flame Anmy the woddis of Crete.—Dong. Virgil, 102, 7.
The wound produced is called the byt, i. 10, which shows the relation of Byt to the v. as its derivative.
V. Byt, s. and Bet, pret.

BETANE, part. pa.
—To the Lord off Dorne said he;
Sekyryt now may ye se
Betane the starkest pundlesyn
That ewy your lyf tyne ye saw tane.
Barbour, iii. 159. MS.
The sense of this word is very doubtful. It cannot mean beaten, or taken; for neither of these was the case. Perhaps it may refer to the narrow place in which Bruce was inclosed.
That abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narow place
Betwix a louch-sid and a bra;
That we sa strait, Ik wanda,
That he mycht not well tuin his sted.
Ibid. v. 107.
A.-S. betagen, bogen, to inclose, to shut up.

BETAUCHT, BETUK. Delivered, committed in trust; delivered up. V. BETECH.

To BETECH, BETEACH, v. a. To deliver up; to consign; betuk, pret. betaucht, pret. and part. pa.
This word occurs in a remarkable passage concerning James Earl of Douglas.
—Yet haf Ik herd oft syss tell,
That he sa gretly dred wes than,
That quhen wiis walde childre han,
That wald, rycht with an angry face,
Betech them to the blak Douglases.
Barbour, xv. 538. MS.

Edit. 1620, betake; edit. Pink. beteth. He him betake on to the holy gale, Sayunt Jhorne to lorch that said mete hail and sound.
Wallace, v. 462. MS.
The King betauen hym in that sted
The endurtur, the selle to se,
And sikty gylt it emesly be.
Barbour, i. 610. MS.
Than cote me has betaucht in kepyn
Of ane sweit nymps maist faithfull and decor.
Poems of Honour, ii. 33.
—In the woful batal and melé
To ane unhappin chunes betaucht is sche.
Dong. Virgil, 385. 8.
Hence "the common Scots expression, God I beteuch me till," Rudd.; and that used by Ramsay, Betoostus-to; i.e. Let us commend ourselves to the protection of some superior being.
Betoostus-to! and well I wait that's true; Awa! awa! the deel's our grit wi' you.
Poems, ii. 120.
It is printed girl, but undoubtedly from mistake.
O. E. biteke, committed; also betaughten, bitakun, bitelid. Thae caste heere dahter thars,
Biteliten hire God for everme.
Kyng of Tars, v. 346.
"They kissed their daughter, and committed her to God," &c.
"Mannes some soal he bitakun to prines of prestis & scribis—and they schulen biteke him to hethene men to be scorned and scourged." Wicol, Matt. xx.
Unto Kyngeston the first wouke of May
Com S. Dunstan, open a Sonneday,
& of alle the lond erle & baroun,
To Ellred, Edgar sonne, bitelid him the coroun.
R. Brune, p. 37.
"I betake you to God: Je vous recommande a Dien." Palsgr. F. 461, a.
A.-S. betace-an, tradere; betaetha, tradilit. Tacce-an, in its simple form, signifies jubere, praeceper, Lye; but according to Soaner, is used "as betacean:
trader, concedere, assignare, commendare; to deliever, to grant, to assign or appoint, to betake or re-commend unto;" Tacce-an has also the sense of E. take. But this is an oblique use of the term, borrowed from the idea of an act of deliverance preceding. Should take be viewed as radically a different verb, it might properly enough be traced to Moes-G. tek-an, to touch.

BETHANK, s. In your bethank, indebted to you, Ayrs.
"Ye could na help it; and I am none in your bethank for the courtesie." Spawife, i. 244.

BETHANKIT, s. A ludicrous, and therefore an indecent, designation for a religious act, that of giving thanks after meat, Ayrs.
Then asid guidman, maist like to rive.
Bethankit burns. Burns, iii. 219.

BETHEREL, BETERAL, s. An inferior officer in a parish or congregation, whose business it is to wait on the pastor in his official work, to attend on the session when they meet, to summon delinquents, &c. S.
This is obviously a cor. of E. beadle; but the duties of the Scottish officer do not exactly correspond either with those of the beadle or of the sexton in England.
"While they were thus reviewing—the first epistle of the doctor, the betherel came in to say that Meg
and Tam were at the door.” Ayrshire Legatees, p. 10.

The term is used in the same work, in a sense which I do not think authorised, as equivalent to bellman.

“But I must stop; for the postman, with his bell, like the betheral of some ancient borough’s town summoning to a burial, is in the street, and warns me to conclude.” Ibid. p. 26.

“Mony a rosy queen, that made mouths at the bucken brows o’ Madge Mackettrick—has come under the uncanny crook o’ this little finger, decked out in’ d dainty in her lily-white linens to be wedded with the bedral’s spade to the clod o’ the valley and the slime-worm.” Ibid. p. 387.

“If the bedral badna gien me a drop of naquebaugh, I might e’en hae died of your ladyship’s liquor.” St. Roman, ill. 150.

The term beddal is used in older books.

“Beddals, or beaddles, are by our judicatures called officers. They are to the church what the apparitors were to civil courts, magistratum ministri, so called, quia praesto sunt obsequanturque magistratibus.” Parklovan’s Coll. p. 50.


Than rerit thir marlorn is that means so he Furth borne bechleris baid in the bordouris.

Howlart, ill. 1 MS.

The poet represents hawks of this kind as knights bachelors.

BETHOUT, prep. and adv. Without, Fife.

Cripple Archy gat up,
Bheth ou b a stammer. MS. Poem.

Athey is used in the same sense, ibid. Bethout may be analogous to A.-S. be-atstan, sine; fortis; q. be-the-out. But perhaps it is merely a corrob. from the change of o into a.

*BETIMES, s. 1. By and by, in a little, S.

2. At times, occasionally.

BETING, s. Reparation. V. under Bett, v.

To BETRUMPE, v. a. To deceive.

Jupiter (quod scho) call he depart? ha fy!
And leful till me wanyngour strangere
Me and my realm bhetrump on thee manner!
Dong. Virgil, 120, 49. V. TRUMP.

To BETRYSS, Betrase, v. a. To betray.

It was ver wer than trayoung For to betreys sic a personse,
So nobil, and off sic a renowne.

Barbour, iv. 23, MS.

Betraist, Douglais betraistis, Wallace betraistis,
Chancer; betraist, R. Brunne, p. 49.

Whilum Errled my lord he him betraist to yow,
& my senne Edmund thorg treson he slouh.

Germ. treug-en, treug-en; Fr. trakir, dr. trahison, treason.

* BETTER, adj. 1. More in reference to number, S; as, better than a dozen, more than twelve.

This sense of the word seems unknown in E. writing. It corresponds, however, with the Goth. tungen. Su.-G. baetter, id. Tuun en fem better, a thousand and five more.

2. Higher in price. I paid better than a shilling, i. e. more than a shilling, S.

It bears a similar sense in Su.-G.; up baettra, altius, as we say, better up, i.e. higher up, or having more elevation.

3. Often used in regard to health, S.

BETTERS, s. pl. Ten betteris, ten times better, Aberd.

BETTIMSS, s. 1. Superiority.

“That the third parts of the half of the lands of Medop ar better than the third parts of the lands of Maneristown: —And because the modificatioune of the bettermis of the said tercis said be hald and maed be certane frendis, the lords tharfore ordinis the said James to bring the said modificatioun of frendis to the said day, & sic vtheris proffis as he will vse in the said mater.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 247, 248.

2. Emendation, amelioration; applied especially as to health.

Thus Su.-G. baettra is used. Quoque usurpatur de valetudine; Iare. It may be observed that as the old positive of better was, according to Wachter, bat, bonus, the radical idea seems retained in the Isl. v. baet, bat-a, emendare. V. G. Andr. p. 22.

BETTER schipe, cheaper, at a lower price.

“That the craftis men of burrowsis, sic as corinarianis and vtheris, takis of men of the same craft commund to the market on the Monniday a penny of ilk man, qublik is the caus of derth and exaltong of theuir penny-worthis, sic as schno [schees] was wont to be said for xilp, or better schape, and vther merchandis that is exalit for a penny to sax or aucit pennys, qublik is greit skaith to the commone proffit.” Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

This phrase seems to be a sort of comparative from that used in the positive, good cheap, E.

BETTY, s. More commonly one of the abbreviations of Elizabeth; sometimes that of the old Scottish female name Beatrix, S.

BETTE, s. Stroke, blow, Aberd.

—A chiel came wif a lengh,
Bot’ him on the s— with a bald bettle,
Tell’ a the hindlings leugh
At him that day.

Skinner’s Christmas Baying, Ed. 1805.

This seems a diminutive from beat a blow, also a contusion, S. B.

BETWEEISH, prep. Betwixt, S. V. ATWEEISH.

BETWEKIS, prep. Betwixt, S. V. ATWEEISH.

BEVAR, s. One who is worn out with age.

The bevar hair said to this beryl bernes,
This brief thow sail obaye none, be thow baid.


Lord Hailes overlooks this word. It is evidently from the same source with Bardward, adj. q. v.

Mr. Pinkerton says that bevis, Matt. 1. p. 112, ought probably to be “Bervis, the hero of romance.” But it is clear, that both this word and dervis are erroneously spelled. To make either rhyme or sense, the passage must be read thus—

Supposes I war an old gaid sver,
Schott furth our cleachers to squash the clevar,
And had the strethins of all strene bevir,
I wald at Youl be kensit and staid.

Y .
We still say a bevr-horse for a lean horse, or one worn out with age or hard work; S.

**BEUCH, s. (gutt.)** A bough, a branch, S.

Amidst the rank tre lurks a golden beuch,
With a tate leaf, and flexibly twisted tush.

_Boug. Virgil_, 167. 41.

A.-S. _boga_, _boh_, id. from _bug-an_ to bend.

To **BEUCHEL, (gutt.) v. n.** To walk with short steps, or in a feeble, constrained, or halting manner, to shamble. **"A beuchelin body, **” one who walks in this manner, Roxb.

_Tent. boechel-en, wrecchet-en, niti_, corani.

**BEUCHEL, s.** A little, feeble, and crooked creature, ibid.

_Germ. _bügel_, Test. _beughel_, _Sw._ _bugel_, curvature; Isl. _beugil-a_ tortuosum reddo, from _beuganie_, to bend.

**BEUCHIT, part. pa. (gutt.)** Bowed, crooked, S.

—To the strme thyun turnh thare foreship,
Kept down thare beucht ankeerts forme of grip.

_Boug. Virgil_, 162. 23.

A.-S. _bug-an_, curvare.

**BEUGH, s. (gutt.)** A limb, a leg, Border.

Syn lap on horse-back lyke a rae,
And ran him till a beuch;

Says, William, can rye down this brwe,
Thocht ye saud brek a beug.  
_Scott. Evergreen_, ii. 183. st. 16.

Who came and thoke her by the beugh,
And with a rong both aul and teagh,
Laid on her, while she bled eneugh,
And for dead left her lying.

_Watson's Coll_, i. 46.

Isl. _bur_, Alem. _punen_, Germ. _bug_, id. The term is applied both to man and to other animals; as Isl. _vorderbug_, the frontquarter, _hinderbug_, the hinderquarter. Both Ipre and Wachter view _bug-en_, to bend, as the origin; as it is by means of its joints that an animal bends itself. It is evidently of the same family with _boechel_, q. v.

**BEVEL, s.** A stroke; sometimes a violent push with the elbow, S.

He says now, Is thy brother gone?
With that Truth took him by the neck,
And gave him there, as some supplee,
Then bends till he garl him back.

_Many's Truth's Travels, Penneck's Poems_, p. 92.

This is a derivative from _bafe_, _beff_, q. v.

To **BEVER, BAIER, BEVER, v. n.** To shake, to tremble; especially, from age or infirmity, or, **"We're auld beverin bodies;" ** "Beverin wi' the perils," shaking with the palsy, Roxb. Berwicks. V. Beveren.

**BEUER, BEVER—s. A beaver.**

"...Besyde Lochnes—ar mony martukris, beuers, quhit-roles, and toddis." Belland, Descr. ch. 8. This refers to what is said by Boece. Ad _base marturiae_, fomae, _—fibr_, intraeque incomparabili numero.

I take notice of this word, because it seems to afford a proof that this animal once existed in Scotland. Sibbald says, "Boethius dicit fbrum sex caestorem in Scotia reputcr; an mna repurcter, nescio." _Prodrum_. P. ii. lib. 3. p. 10.

The Gael, name, it is said by a learned friend, is _los bydan_, which signifies broad tail; _los_ denoting a tail, and _bydan_ broad.

C. B. _afange_ signifies a beaver, written by Lhuyd _aungang_, _aduungang_. It is also denominated _hlostbyden_.

_"Beavers," says Pennant, "were formerly found in Great Britain; but the breed has been extirpated many years ago. The latest account we have of them is in Giraldus Cambrensis, who travelled through Wales in 1188. He gives a brief history of their manner; and adds, that in his time they were found only in the river Tevi. Two or three waters in that principality still bear the name _Lym yr afange_, or the beaver lake."

—We imagine they must have been very scarce even in earlier times; for by the laws of _Holad ada_, the price of a beaver's skin (cruen _Lhostdyans_ was fixed at one hundred and twenty pence, a great sum in those days._

_Brit. Zool._ i. 70.

That the testimony of Boece is, in this instance, worthy of credit, appears from this circumstance, that a head of this animal has lately been dug up from a peat moss in Berwickshire; and is now in the Museum of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

There is also part of the skeleton of a beaver, which was presented by the late Dr. Farquharson, from the Loch of Marlies in Perthshire.

*BEVERAGE, s. The third sense of this term, as given by John's, is, "A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes."

In S, it suggests another idea. The beverage of a new piece of dress, is a salutie given by the person who appears in it for the first time, more commonly by a male to a favourite female. One is said to _gie the beverage, or to get the beverage_; as, "She got the beverage o' his braw new coat." One or two generations ago, when the use of the razor was more sparing, it was very common for a man to give the beverage of his beard.

**BEVEREN, BEVERAND, part. pr.**

He glissed up with his eighen, that grey wer, and grete;
With his bevern bernte, on that burde bright.

_Sir Gawain and Sir Gal_, ii. 2.

This is mentioned in the _Gl_, as not understood. Perhaps the phrase signifies his full or flowing beard; from A.-S. _befer-an_, circumdare; or as the same with _beverand_, which Sibb. renders "shaking, nodding;" derived from it _Benn-an_, contrivere. This is a provincial E. word. _"Bevering, trembling. North."_

_C. Grieve_. " _Bilber_, to tremble." Daid.


**BEUGLE-BACKED, adj.** Crook-backed.

_Beugle-back'd_, bodied like a beistle.

_Watson's Coll_, ii. 54.

A.-S. _bug-an_, to bow; Tent. _boechel_, gibbus. Germ. _bügel_, a dimus, from _bug_, denoting any thing curved or circular. It is undoubtedly the same word that is now pronounced _bochick_, S.

**BEVIE, (of a fire) s.** A term used to denote a great fire; sometimes, _bevices_.

Perhaps from _E. bev., _"a stick like those bound up in faggots," _Johnson_. It is thus used in O. E.

"Though I blazed like a bevie, yet now I lie smothering like wet straw." _Saker's Narbonese_, Part ii. p. 46.

"Beaven great fagotes, [Fr.] faulourle;" _Palsgrave_, B. iii. f. 19.

**BEVIE, s.** A jog, a push, S. from the same source with _bevel_. _V. Bafe_, s.
BEVIL-EDGE, s. The edge of a sharp tool, sloping towards the point, a term much used by masons. S. V. BEVEL, v. E.

BEVIS. V. BEVAR.

BEUKE, pret. v. Baked.

For skant of vitall, the cornes in querns of stane
Thay grand, and syne beneke at the lyre ilkane.


A.-S. boc, pret. of boc-ea, pinseare.

BEULD, adj. Bow legged, Ang. q. beugeld from the same origin with beugle, in Beugle-backed, q. v.

BEW, adj. Good, honourable. Bev schyris, or schirris, good Sirs. Fr. beau, good.

Yit by my seft I fynd this proverb perfyte,
The blak crow thinkis bir ainw binlis quhyte. 
Sa fairis with me, bec schyris, wil ye herek,
Can not persaye an fall in al my werk.

Dougl. Virgil, 272. 31.

Lo this is all, bec schirris, have gude day.

Ibid. 454. 82.

To BEWAVE, BEWAUE, v. a. To cause to wander or waver.

——Ence the banke on lie
Has cummlinyn, wyde quhare behalndand the large sie,
Gyf ony schyp tharon micht be persaunt,
Queylik late before the winds had bewaun.

Dougl. Virgil, 18. 11.

——Ence, as Virgil welll discies,
In countres strad was by the seyis rags.
Beuwit aft—— Palace of Honour, iii. 39.

A.-S. seof-tan, vacillare, fluctuare.

To BEWAVE, BEWAUE, v. a. 1. To shield, to hide, Renfr.; obviously the same with BYWAUE, used by G. Doug. q. v.

2. To lay wait for, to overpower by means of some base stratagem, Ayrs.

This seems to be merely a secondary sense, borrowed from the artful means frequently employed to shroud a wicked design; the A.-S. and Moos-G. verbs both signifying to wrap together, to fold about, to cloak.

BEWEST, prep. Towards the west, S.

"We marched immediately after them, and came in sight of them near Glenlivat, bewest Balmuy some few miles." Baillie’s Lett. ii. 266. V. BE, prep.

BEWIDDIED, part. adj. Deranged, Etrr. For.

"‘Gin ye dought accept o’ my father’s humble cheer
the night——’ The cuthant’s bewiddied, an’ warn’t than bewiddied,’ said Fute, ‘we hae nae cheer for ourseuls.’"

Perils of Man, i. 57.

From be and Teut. woed-en insanire.

To BEWILL, v. a. To cause to go astray, Buchan; synon. with E. bewilder.

Meg Souter’s son a mantent lof.
Tuik thro’ the feerd a dytt scull.
I kenna what bewilt’s him.

Tarras’s Poems, p. 70.

From be, and will, lost in error, q. v.

BEWIS, BEWTS, s. pl. Boughs.

The place wyth fleury and garlandis stentys the Quene,
And crounys wyth wyth funeral beuyts grene.

Dougl. Virgil, 117. 47. V. BEUCH.

BEWIS, s. pl. Beauties. O. Fr. beau, beauty.

Of ladys beuils to dechair
I do rejoes to tell:—
Sueit, sueit is thair beuis,
Ay will thay be contractit.

Macbain’s Poems, p. 187.

BEWIT, s. A thing which is employed as a substitute for another, although it should not answer the end so well.

This bewith, when cunyie is scanty,
Will keep them free making din.

Ramsay’s Works, ii. 258.

One who arrives, when the regular dinner is eaten, is said to get “only a bewith for a dinner.” S. From the substan. v. conjoined with the prep., q. what one must submit to for a time.

BEWIT, s. A place of residence, a domicile, Perths.

I am at a loss whether to view this as formed in the same manner with Bewith, a substitute; or as allied to the Goth. verbs signifying to build, to inhabit, A.-S. by-an, Su.-G. beo, bu-a, Bl. by, in pret. buid, inhabited; whence buil, Su.-G. bód, mansio, E. booth, and S. bothe.

To BEWRY, v. a. To pervert, to distort.

Than wald I knew the cause and reson guhy,
That any mycht pervert or yet beuvry
Thy commandements!——

Dougl. Virgil, 313. 41.


BEWETER, s. The bittern.

"Ther is great store of—caperscales, blackwaks, murefowls, heth-hens, swanes, betweters, turtle-doves, herons, dowes, steares or stirlings, &c. Sir R. Gordon’s Sutherl. p. 3.

The author of the Agr. Surv. of Sutherl. must have quoted from another MS. than that from which the work has been published. For he writes——"‘swans, betweters, turtle-doves.” V. p. 169.

The latter is undoubtedly an error of some transcriber. For betweters must mean Bitterns, as we find the name sometimes written Butowr, q. v.

Blakwaks in the MS. quoted Agr. Surv. is black cock.

In it also, before "swans," tarnmakins are mentioned.

BEYONT, prep. Beyond, S.

BACK-o’-BEYONT, adv. 1. At a great distance; synon. For outby, S.

“You, wi’ some o’ your auld warld stories, that the mind o’ man canna resist, whirled them to the back of beyont to look at the auld Roman camp.” Antiquary, i. 37.

The term occurs in the following ludicrous phrase, “At the Back-o’-Beyont, where the grey mare foated the fiddler,” i.e. threw him off in the dirt, S.

2. When a person is asked where he got such a thing, and does not choose to tell, he answers that he got it at the Back-o’-Beyont, Roxb.

3. It is also used satirically, when one pretends not to believe the account given by another of the place where he met with any thing, Roxb.
BEZWELL, adv. However, Orkn.; perhaps an abbrev. for "It will be as well."

BHALIE, s. A town or village, Gael.

"This dwelling stood on the very spot where Unah's but had formerly reared its weed-crowned head in the centre of the ancient balie." Clan-Albin, iv. 341.

Under the term Bal, I have remarked the radical affinity between this and Goth. bol, used in a similar sense.

BY, prep. 1. Beyond, S.

"The infinite favour of God, which hath been ever ready to the just, has caused the victory to incline to us by expectation of man's engine." Fitscottie, p. 30.

2. Besides, over and above.

"In this same year, [1511] the King of Scotland bigged a great ship, called The great Michael, which was the greatest ship, and of most strength, that ever sailed in England or France. For this ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oakwood, by all timber that was gotten out of Norroway. She was twelve score foot of length, and thirty-six foot, so foot within the sides. She was ten foot thick in the wall, outed jests of oak in her wall, and boards on every side, so thick that no cannon could go through her." Fitscottie, p. 107.

3. Above, more than, in preference to.

Bot chiefly mane and mak thy mane,
Thow Kirk of Edinburgh Alleone,
For thow may rew by all the rest,
That this day thow wants sickin ane,
Thy special Pastour.

Davidsone's Short Discover. st. 7.

Sanctandros als not to leff out,
His deith thou may deploir but doun.
Thow knowis he lude the by the lane;
For first in thee he gane the rout
Till Antechrist that Romische lane.

Ibid. st. 13.

i.e. He loved thee above the rest.

He quhen he was not far fra his grame,
He come to the by all the rest.

Ibid.

He made thee his residence in preference to every other place.

4. In a way of distinction from, S.

The schipman says, "Bycht well ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynyns, full cerry by his men.
His cot armour is seyn in mone sted,"
&c.

Wallace, B. ix. 104, Ed. 1820.

i.e. "You may certainly distinguish him from his men by obvious marks."

5. Without.

"The earle of Angus—appraised most lustie in the quene's sight, for shoe loved him verie well, and so talk him to be hir husband, by the adwyse and counsel of the lordis, for they knew nothing thairof a long time thairefter," Fitscottie's Cron. p. 254.

"The quene had tirit hir government of the prince and authoritho of the countrie, because shoe had taikin ane husband by the consent of hir lordis." Ibid. p. 255.

6. Away from, without regard to, contrary to.

Concerning the slaughter of Cumyn, it is said —

The mater went all set to crudlict;
Full mony godis and the henamis he
To wyntyn drwe hew, all was by his wyll:
But all for nocht, none teut was tak thairely.
Doug. Virgil, 228. 36.

The first is hardly all out by measure,
Of tyne nor resoun geus hir na care.

Ibid. 354. 50.

By, as thus used, is sometimes directly contrasted with be, as signifying by in the modern sense of the term.

"For I dar baidlye say, thair sal mair inconvenientis follow on al thingis quhilkis ar done by ane ordour, nor to thole the abuse to the tyne God procure ane reneidi be ane ordour. As be exemptill, in cais thair he ane part of the dike quhilk is consumit, & constrain of not, yit every man quhillik passis by, suld not cast down the place quhillik he thynks falteis at his pleasour, but suld (gene his zele be godlie) schaw to the gardmar to qham it appartenis to correct the talt. Thus suld christin men selk reformation & that be ane ordour) and nocht plane distruction, and confusion, as men dois in this thairis." Kennedy, Commendatar of Crossraguell, p. 73, 74. A. 1558. V. Abbot of Firessesoun.

This may be viewed as an oblique sense of by as signifying beyond; perhaps in allusion to an arrow that flies wide from the mark. Moes-G. bi, however, is used in the sense of contra, adversum, agreeing with Gr. xara. If thou remember that thy brother, theine ha-baith bi thit, has any thing against thee; Matt. v. 23.

7. By himself, or hersell; denoting the want of the exercis of reason; beside himself or herself. V. Himself.

8. By one's mind, deprived of reason.

"They ware in no wayes content tharewith, bot raged in furie as if they had heene by thair mynadis." Fitscottie's Cron. p. 416.

BY, ade. 1. When, after; q. by the time that.

"By thir words were said, his men were so enragd, and rushed so furiously upon the English vanguard,—that they put the Englishmen clean abak from their standard." Fitscottie, p. 31.

This idiom is very ancient. It does not seem to occur in A.-S. But it is found in Moes-G. Bi the galithun that brotirnis is, thanu gah is galathis; When his brethren were gone up, then went he also up; Joh. vii. 10.

2. As signifying although; as "I carena by,"
I don't care though I agree to your proposal, S.

3. Denoting approximation, or approach from some distance; used in the composition of various adverbs, S.

DOWN-BY, ade. Downwards; implying the idea that the distance is not great, S.

IN-BY, ade. Nearer to any object; q. v.

OUR-BY, ade. This, as well as Through-by, is used by neighbours in the phrase, "Come our-by," or "Come throw-by," when parks, woods, streams, or something that must be passed through or over, intervenes between their respective residences, S.

OUT-BY, ade. q. v.
BY-BOY, V. OUR-BOY.  
Up-by, adv. Upwards, S.  
BY-COMING, s. The act of passing by or through a place, S.  
   “He had gottin in Paris at his by-coming Bodin his method of historic qhilk he read over him self thrice or four tymes that quarter.” Melville’s Diary, Life of A. Melville, i. 429.  
BY-COMMON, adv. Out of the ordinary line, by signifying beyond, S.  
   “They were represented to me as lads by common in capacity.” Ann. of the Par. p. 233.  
BY-COMMON, adj. Singular, Ayrs.  
   “Though he was then but in his thirteenth year, he was a by-common stripeing in capacity and sense.” R. Gilhaize, iii. 115.  
BY-EAST, towards the east. V. Be, prep.  
BY-GAIN, In the by-gain, 1. Literally, in passing, in going by, Aberd.  
2. Incidentally, ibid.  
BY-GATE, BYGET, s. A by-way, S.  
   “He never anseris to that qhilk was demandit of him: but ever seikand refugis and bygets, castis in mony other maters by it qhilk is in question, to distrauk the readers intention and aiprit, that he never perceane it qhilk is in controversie, nor quhon slanime he anseris thairto.” J. Tyrie’s Refutation of Knox’s Answer, Pref. 7.  
Al to the Craigs, the hale forenoon,  
By a’ the by-gates round and round,  
Crowds after crowds were flocking down.  
      Mayne’s Bilter Gun, p. 31.  
BY-GOING, s. The act of passing.  
   “In our by-going, being within distance of cannon to the towne, we were saluted with cannon, hagbuts of crooke, and with musket.” Monroe’s Exp. ii. p. 13.  
Tent, hygenen signifies to approach, to come near; venr-by-gaen, to pass by.  
BY-HAND, ade. Over, S. V. HAND.  
BY-HOURS, s. pl. Time not allotted to regular work, S.  
   “In the upper district an apparently economical mode was chosen, of letting the upholding [of the roads] to small occupiers of lands upon the road sides; who, it was thought, might give the necessary repairs at by-hours. These by-hours, however, seldom occurred.” Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 212, 213.  
BY-LYAR, s. A neutral.  
   “Item, In case it beis inquired of all By-byars, and in especial of my Lord of Huntlie in the Northe. Ye saill answyer in general, and gude hope is had of the most parte thereof.” Knox, p. 222. “From the v. To beLY, E.  
To By, v. a. To purchase, to buy.  
   “That we burnge hane wecht to by with, and ane vther to sell with, different in wecht thairfia, but all wechtis, mesuris and mettis, for bying and selling, to be universal baith to burngh and land in all tymes thairafter.” Acts Mary 1538, Ed. 1814, p. 510.  
This is also the orthography of the Aberd. Reg. A. 1300 passim; as, “to by thame claes.” A. S. by-gan, omere.  
BYAR, s. A purchaser; Aberd. Reg. A. 1058, V. -16.  
BIAS, a word used as a mark of the superlative degree; bias bonny, very handsone; bias hungry, very hungry, Aberd.  
   —“We sent you warnin—by our faithfu’ servant Colonel Stuart, whose, we are told, met nae bias courtesy, your Lordship is not even deignin to see him.” St. Johnstoun, ii. 276.  
Perhaps this should rather be written BYOCS, which is the orthography adopted by some of my correspondents. V. BYOCS.  
BIB, s. A term used to denote the stomach, Ang., borrowed perhaps, from the use of that small piece of linen, thus denominated, which covers the breast or stomach of a child.  
BYBILL, s. A large writing, a scroll so extensive that it may be compared to a book.  
   “Excease if I writ euell, ye may gesse the halfe of it, but I can not mende it because I am not well at ease, and yet very glad to writ vuto you, quhen the rest ar asleepand, sithe I can not sleipe as they do and as I would desire, that is, in your armes my deare lone, quhom I pray God to preserue from all eyll and send you repose. I am gungand to seke myne till the morn, quhen I shall end my Bybill, but I am fashetti that it stoppius me to writy news of my self vnto you, because it is so lang. —I am irkitt & ganging to sleipe, and yit I cease not to scrible all thys paper insamickle as restis thairof.” Detection Q. Mary, 21 Litt. to Bothwell, Sign. T. i. h. Lond, edit. 1559.  
This letter is evidently called a bybill, because it “is so lang.” According to the account which it contains, Mary at first did not design to end her bybill, or finish her epistle, till next day; but, from the ardour of her affection, was afterwards induced to continue writing till her paper was filled up.  
The word occurs in a similar sense in O. E. As used by Chaucer, Tyrwhitt justly renders it “any great book.”  
Yet forto I to maken rehearalle  
Of waters corose, and of limaile,  
And of bodis mollification,  
And also of hir iritations,  
Oiles, ablutions, metal fusible,  
To tellen all, wold passen any bibe,  
That o weris is; wherefore as for the best  
Of all thys names now we I me rest.  
      Chanson’s Yemane’s T. v. 16325.  
But nought will I, so mote I thrive,  
Be about to discerne  
All these armes that there were,  
For to me were impossible,  
Men might make of hem a bibe,  
Twenty foote thichis as I trowe:  
For certain who so could know,  
Might there all the armes seen,  
Of famous folke that had been  
In Afrike, Europe, and Asie,  
Sith first began chemalie.  
      House of Fame, iii. 244.  
It occurs in the same sense so early as the time of Langland.  
Again your rule and religion I take record at Jesus,  
That said to his disciples, Ne stis personarum acceptores.  
Of thys marte I might make a longe byble;  
And of curats of christen peple, as clerks bear witness,  
I shal tellen it for trues sake, take bed who so lykith.  
      P. Ploughman’s Vision, Pct. 78. b.
Zach. Boyd is, as far as I have observed, the latest writer who uses the term in this sense. "I would gladly know what a blacke bible is that which is called, the Book of the wicked." Last Battell, 1620, p. 656.

In the dark ages, when books were scarce, those, which would be most frequently mentioned, would doubtless be the Bible and Breviary. Now, the word Porteous, which both in S. and E. originally signified a Breviary, seems at length to have denoted, in a more general sense, any smaller kind of book, such especially as might be used as a Vademecum. V. Porteous. In the same manner, bible might come to signify a book, especially one of a larger and less portable size; and be used at length to denote any long scroll.

Or, this use of the word may be immediately from L. B. bibles, a book, (Gr. βιβλιον), which occurs in this sense from the reign of Charlemagne downwards. Thus the copy of the Laws and Statutes in Monasteries was called Biblius Indiculorum, because it indicated what was to be done. V. Du Cange.

Tywhitt derives the word, as used by Chaucer, from the Fr.; and it is not improbable that bible might be employed in the Fr. copy of the letter ascribed to Mary. But I have met with no direct proof that the term was thus used in that language.

It deserves to be mentioned, that in the dark ages biblis was sometimes used simply to signify paper. Thus in a Gl. quoted by Du Cange, vo. Buds, it is said; Buds, stramentum lecti de biblo, id est, papyro. Inf. bibliis, carta, liber; G. André.

BIBLIOTHEC, s. A library. Fr. bibliothèque, Lat. bibliotheca.

"In the bibliothec of the Duke of Florence, thair is auld vryttin bakes of the succession of the Paipsis," &c. Nicol Burn, F. 97, a.

BIBLIOTHECAR, s. A librarian; Lat. bibliothecarius.

"Anastasius, bibliothecar of the Kirk of Rome—vryttis that eftir the death of Leo the fourt,—Beneditus the thrid was choisn immediatly eftir him, sua that your Inonet hes na place quhair seco may sitt." Ibid. This regards Pope Joan.

The term is also used, Aberd. Reg.

BICHMAN.

I gar the bichman obey; thair was na bate ells. Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 56.

In edit. 1508, it is bathman. This may be a term, borrowed from the profession of the person described, as he is previously called "ane marchand;" q. boothman, or one who sells goods in a booth.

BYCHT. V. LYCHT.

The gowk gat up aseane in the grit hall, 
*Tit the taykheit be the tope, and owrturwr,it his held,
Flang him flat in the fyre, fedders and all. —
Yit he hopd fra the low licht in lysa.

Hovatue, iii. 16.

This is the reading in Bann. MS. "Licht in lyne" seems to signify, with a quick motion. V. Ling.

BICK, s. A bitch; "the female of the canine kind." A.-S. bicia, bicz, id.; Isl. bickia, catella. It does not appear that the S. word has ever borne that reproachful and justly detestable sense, in which the kindred E. term is used.

To BICK AND BIRR, v. n. To cry as grouse. BIRR is expl. as especially denoting the latter part of this cry, Roxb.

And ay the mureockke bick and birris.

Birr is also used by itself.

Its ne the mureockke birris at morne,
Nor yitts the deine with hirre breakne home.

Win. Ev. Tales, ii. 70. V. BIRR, v.

Gael. beic-am is to roar, beic, an ontery. It may be allied to Belg. bikk-en to beat, to chop, as denoting the noise made by its wings.

To BICKER, BIKKYR, v. n. This v., as used in S., does not merely signify, "to fight, to skirmish, to fight off and on," as it is defined in E. dictionaries. 1. Denoting the constant motion of weapons of any kind, and the rapid succession of smart strokes, in a battle or broil.

Englis archarias, that hardy war and wight. Among the Scottish bikkerrith with all their mycht. Wallis, iv. 556. MS.

The laff was spers, full nobill in a Neil. On thair enemies that bikkryr with gude spekt.

Bid. ix. 849. MS.

An' on that sleekh Ulysses head
Sad curses down does bicker.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

Exp. "rattle;" Gl.

2. To move quickly; S.

This use of the term may be illustrated by the following example; "I met him coming down the gait as fast as he could bicker," S.

Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank,
And round about him bicker'd a' at aies.

Rose's Helenore, p. 47.

Properly meant to express the noise made by the quick motion of the feet in running; synon. Braitle.

3. It expresses the noise occasioned by successive strokes, by throwing of stones, or by any rapid motion; S.


Fne thatched eaves the icles depend
In gitt'ring show, an' the once bick'reng stream,
Imprison'd by the ice, low-growing, runs
Below the crystal pavement.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

BICKER, BIKERING, s. 1. A fight carried on with stones; a term among schoolboys, S.

"Bickers, as they are called, were held on the Caltonhill. These bickersings, or set skirmishes, took place almost every evening a little before dusk, and lasted till night parted the combatants; who were generally idle apprentices, of mischievous dispositions, that delighted in chaising each other from knoll to knoll with sticks and stones." Campbell's Journey, ii. 150.

Palsgrave mentions "beckeryng as synon. with scriymyske," and as corresponding to Fr. meslee. B. iii. F. 19; also "bicker, fighting, escaramuche." F. 20.

2. A contention, strife, S.

"There were many bickersings, and fear of breaking, about the articles of peace; but, thanks to God, I hope that fear be past." Baillie's Lett. ii. 7.
3. A short race, Ayrs.

I was come round about the hill—
Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,
To keep me sicker;
Tho' heward whyles, against my will,
I took a bicker. Burns, iii. 41.

BICKER, Biquour, s. A bowl, or dish for containing liquor; properly, one made of wood; S.

"Tradition says, that one of the hospitable proprietors, after liberally entertaining his guests in the castle, was wont to conduct them to this tree, and give them an additional bicker there. In those days, it was usual with people of rank, to drink out of wooden cups or bickers tipped with silver." P. Kilemquhar, Fife, Statist. Acc. ix. 297.

Thus we take in the high brown liquor,
And bang'd about the nectar biquour.
Evergreen, i. 224.

In Yorkshire the term becker is used in this sense. The definition given, by Dr. Johnson, of E. beaker, by no means corresponds to the sense of this word in S. and other Northern dialects, —"a cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak." Similarity of sound had induced him to give this definition, as well as cyron. He has indeed followed Skinner in the latter. But he only conjectures that such might be the form of the beaker in former times.

Germ. becker; Isl. baukar, bikare; Sw. bygare; Dan. bejere; Gr. and L. B. becss, baccaevum; Ital. bicchere, patera, scyphus.

The term may be viewed as radically allied to Gr. βακερον, vas aut urna habens annas, Hesych.; and βυξ, urnula, urceulus, doliovel vul lagenula.

The origin of the word is obscure. Some have supposed, fancifully enough, that it is from Bacchus, his image having been formed on cups, as appears from Anacreon. But it should also have been proved, that the ancient Greeks or Romans had a word similar to bicker, used in the same sense. Isidorus indeed mentions bacchita as denoting vessels first appropriated to wine, afterwards to water. But this seems to be comparatively a modern word. Wachter derives it, with rather more probability, from beak, a small boat. This is at least more consonant to analogy; as Lat. cymbium, a drinking cup, was formed from cymba, a boat; Isidor.

This was the term used to denote the cup drunk by the ancient Scandinavians, in honour of their deceased heroes. It was not only called Braga-fuill, but Brage-bikare. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent. 352-354, and Skol.

It has been often mentioned, as an evidence of the frugality of the ancients, and of the simplicity of their manners, that they used drinking vessels made of wood. These were often of beech.

---Fabricatque fago
Pocula. Ovid, Fast. i. 3.


BICKERFU', s. As much of any thing, whether dry or liquid, as fills a bicker. S.

"It's just one degree better than a hand-querin—it canna grind a bickerfu' of meal in a quarter of an hour." The Pirate, i. 265.

For they 'at has a greed pust-stack—
T think has nae great pingle,
Wi' a brown bickerfu' to quaist.
Afore a bleedin' ingle.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 37.


This may be from the v. to Bicker, as conveying the idea of struggling. But it has most probably had a common origin with the term immediately following.

BICKER-RAID, s. The name given to an indecent frolick which formerly prevailed in harvest, after the labourers had finished dinner. A young man, laying hold of a girl, threw her down, and the rest covered them with their empty bickers; Roxb.

In forming a Border compound, it was abundantly natural to conjoin this with the term Raid.

The custom is now extinct. But I am informed that, within these thirty years, aclergyman, in fowling the tables at a sacrament, debarred all who had been guilty of engaging in the Bicker-raid in hairst.

To BID, v. a. 1. To desire, to pray for.

Half we riches, no better life we baid,
Of science thocht the saul be hair and blind.

Henry'some, Banmatyne Poems, p. 120.

This sense is common in O. E.

So will Christe of his curtesye, & men cry him mercy,
Both forgese and forget, and yet bide for vs
To the father of heauen forgeseus to have.

P. Flosghaman, Vol. 95. a.

2. To care for, to value.

As to the first place, now baid I not to craif it,
Altho' it be Mnesheus want to have it;
Nor baid I not to stryfe and wyn the gre.


Rudd. renders it thus, "q. bide not, non moror." It seems, however, to be rather an oblique sense of the v. as signifying to desire, q. "I am not anxyus in regard to it." From the same origin with Bedes, q. v.

BIDDABLE, adj. Obedient, pliable in temper. A biddable bairn, a child that cheerfully does what is desired or enjoined; S. from the E. v. bid, to command.

BIDDARNESS. s. Disposition to obey, compliant temper, S.

BIDDABLE, adv. Obediently.

To BIDE, BYDE, v. a. 1. To await, to wait for.

"The Deel bides his day," S. Prov. "Taken from a supposition that the Devil, when he enters into a covenant with a witch, sets her the date of her life, which he stands to. Spoken when people demand a debt or wages before it is due." Kelly, p. 303.

2. To wait, as apparently implying the idea of defiance.

"Monro sends out rickmaster Forbes with good horsemen and 24 musketeers, to bring back this goods out of Anchidown frae the robber thereof; but John Dugar stently bade them, and defended his prey manfully." Spalding, i. 234.

3. To suffer, to endure. "He bides a great deal of pain," S. Westmorel. id.

What my condition was, I canna tell.
My fae let never be sae hard bestad,
Or force'd to bye the bydings that I baid.
Rox's Helmore, p. 87.

"It will bide billings at; it will bear working at North." Gl. Grose.
This is only an oblique sense of Moes-G. bei'd-an, A.-S. bid-an, expectant; for what is enduring, but waiting? Moes-G. nas-beidjanus, bearing long in adverse circumstances, Luk. xviii. 7.

To Bide, or Byd at, v. n. To persist, to abide by.

"I oblyss my selfe be this my hand-wryte, with the grace of God, to presf him ane heretyke be Goddis worde, conform to the doctrine, judgement and understanding of the mast ancient and gloui wytteris"—gif he will saye and byd att that the mess is ydolatric." Corrsraguell to Willok, Keith's Hist. App. p. 195, 196. It is also used actively:

"All thys—I haif wryttn, not believand bot ye wald half bidden att the judgmnt of the anccnt doctorsius." Ibid. p. 198.

To Byde be, or by, v. a. To adhere to; as, I'll no bide be that agreement, S.; the same with Byde at.

"I never sayd I wold blyde be the Doctours contrare to the scripture.—Bot I am contentit to be jugit be the scripture trulie understat; for I know the holy Goist and the scripture are not contrare one to the uther." Willok, Lett. to Corrsraguell, Keith's Hist. App. p. 198.

"The burch of Aberdeen biding by the king more stoutly than wisely, and hearing daily of great preparations making in the south, began to lock to themselves, and to use all possible means for their defence." Spalding's Troubles, f. 102.

To Byde kwayne, to bear investigation; an old forenic term. V. KNOWLEG.

Bide, s. Applied to what one endures. A terrible bide, pain so acute as scarcely to be tolerable, Loth.

Bydings, s. pl. Evil endured, what one has to suffer, Ang.

My fær let never be seæ hard heastead;

Or forc'd to byde the bydings that I baid.

Rox's Helenore, p. 87.

That is, "to endure the hardships that I have endured."

To Bide be, v. n. To continue in one state, S. It is applied to one of an inconstant disposition.

This phrase is variously used. Of a sick person, it is also said, that he does not bide be, when he seems to recover the one hour, and relapse the next; S. B.

Bidings, s. pl. Sufferings. V. BIDE, v.

BIEYFIR, s. The designation given to the double portion of meat formerly allotted, by a chief, to his Galloglach or armour-bearer, in the Western Islands.

"The measure of meat usually given him, is call'd to this day Bieyfir, that is, a man's portion; meaning thereby an extraordinary man, whose strength and courage distinguish'd him from the common sort." Martin's West. Isl. p. 104.

Gael. bidadh, meat, food, and fear a man.

BIEYTAV, s. The name given to the food served up to strangers, taken immediately after being at sea, West. Islands.

"When any strangers—resort thither, the natives, immediately after their landing, oblige them to eat, even though they should have liberally eaten and drunk but an hour before their landing there. And this meal they call Bieyetav, i.e. ocean meat, for they presume that the sharp air of the ocean—must needs give them a good appetite." Martin's West. Isl. p. 93.

Notwithstanding the resemblance to Bieyfhir, most probably of Scandinavian origin; q. bel-hær from Isl. bel, esca, food, and hær, Dan. hær, mare, the sea; as rightly rendered by Martin.

BIELD, s. Shelter. V. BIEILD.

BIEly, adj. Affording shelter, Gall., for Bieild.

The sun, more potent, tempers the clouds,
An' Spring peeps cautiously on the biedy brees.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 176. V. BIEILD.

To BIELD, v. a. To protest, S. V. BIEILD.

BIER, s. Expl. as signifying twenty threads in the breadth of a web. V. PORTER.

"Also another coarse coloured thread, through every two hundred threads, —so as to distinguish the number of biere or scores of threads in the breadth of the said cloth." Maxw. Sel. Trans. p. 398.

BIERDLY, BIERLY, adj.

Then out and spake the bierdly bride,
Was a' good to the chin;
"Gin she be fine without," says she,
"We've be as fine within."

Jamieson's Popular Ball. ii. 133.
O he has done him to his ha' To mak him bieryl cheer.
Ibid. p. 195.

"Like one that has been well fed; stout and large;" Gl. It is viewed as the same with Burtlile, q. v. 'But to me it seems rather to signify, fit; proper, becoming, from Isl. byr-tar, ber, decent, appert. In the second extract this is the obvious sense. Bierdly seems used, in the former, somewhat obliquely, q. the comely bride; or perhaps, one drest as became her rank.

BIERLING, s. A galley, S. B.

"He was low of stature, but of matchless strength, and skill in arms; kept always a bierlin or galley in this place with 12 or 20 armed men, ready for any enterprise." P. Edderachyisis, Statist. Acc. vi. 292.

BIERLY, adj. Big, S. B.

His cousin was a bieryl swank,
A derf young man, hecht Rob.—
This seems merely the local pronunciation of Beryl, q. v.

To BIETLE, BEETLE, v. n. 1. To amend, to grow better; applied to the state of one's health, W. Loth.

2. To recover; applied to the vegetable kingdom, when its products have been in a state of decay; as, "The crap's beetlin' now," ibid.

Evidently a dimin. from A.-S. biet-lain, biet-an, couvalsescere, melius habere, or some synonym. northern v.
BIG, Bigg, s. A particular species of barley, also denominated bear, S.

"Bear or bigg (a kind of grain with four rows on each head) is sown from the beginning to the 20th of May."—P. Durisdeer, Dumf. Statist. Acc. iv. 460.

"The vegetable productions are bigg, a small species of barley, of which meal and malt are made."—P. Holme, Orkney, ibid. v. 407.

This term being used in Orkney, it has most probably come to us from Scandinavia. Isl. bigg, bygg, hordeum; Dan. bryg, Su.-G. brygg, id. The word is also used in Cumberland.

Rudbeck thinks that this name had been given to barley from bigg, granulis, the grain being larger than that of oats. V. Chester Bear.

To BIG, Byg, v. a. To build; S., Cumb. Westmorel., id.

On Gargowno was byggit a small peall, That warnyst was with men and wittail well,
Within a dyk, bathe claus chamber and hall
Wallace, iv. 213. MS.

"Also he bigg'd the great hall of Stirling, within the said castle." Pitcotte, p. 86.

This word occurs in O. E. although not very frequently.
The town he fond pair'd & schent,
Kirkes, houses bethen dawn,
To the kyng thay meit tham of the town.—
He bigg'd it eft that are was playn.
R. Brunne, Pref. clxxxviii.

A.-S. bygg-an, Isl. bygg-ia, Su.-G. bygg-a, aedicicare, instruire, a frequentative from bo, id.; as it is customary with the Goths thus to augment monosyllables in o; as, sugg-a from so, a sow.
V. Ihre, vo. Bygga.

To Big, v. n. To build a nest. This use of the term is universal in S.
The gray swallow bigs 't the cot-house wa'.
Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 110.

There's a sour crab grows at our barn wa';
—And the birds winns big isn't nor sing isn't aya.
Ibid. p. 119.

It is used actively, however, and with the s. in the same sense, in Sw. Bygga bo, to build or make a nest.
Dan. bygger reede, id.

To Big round one, to surround, Aberd.

To Big upon, v. a. To fall upon, to attack, Aberd.; perhaps from the idea of the approaches made by a besieging enemy.

BIG-COAT, s. A great coat, S.

BYGANE, Bigane, Bygone, adj. 1. Past; S. The latter is mentioned by Dr. Johnson as "a Scotch word."

"It is decreit be the haill Parliament, and forbidin be our Soveraine Lord the King, that oly bigges or bandis be maid amangis his lieges in the Realme. And gif oyn hez bene maid in tym bygane, that thay be not keipit nor haldin in tym to cum." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 33. Edit. 1566.

"When he was removed, all those who had relation to the Irish business, lighted so sharply upon him, that many did think their censure was not so much for his present behaviour, as for some by-gone quarrels." Baillie's Lett. i. 198.

"I wrote to you at length of all our bygone proceedings." Ibid. p. 219.

2. Preceding; equivalent to E. predeceased.
Reduce ye now into your myndis like.
The worthy actis of your eldarts biggane.
Dong. Virgil, 325, 22.

BYGANES, Bigones, used as s. pl. denoting what is past, but properly including the idea of transgression or defect. 1. It denotes offences against the sovereign, or the state, real or supposed.

"—The king took the books on himself, and discharged the bishops of all fault, condemned all the applications and subscriptions, and all meetings and commissions hitherto for that end; but pardoned bygones, discharging all such meeting in time to come, under the highest pains." Baillie's Lett. i. 32.

"The King has granted them peace, oblivion for by-gones, liberty of conscience, and all they desire for time to come." Ibid. ii. 22.

In this sense the word is used proverbially; Let by-ganes be by-ganes, let past offences he forgotten: praeterita praeteratur, s.

2. It is used in relation to the quarrels of lovers, or grounds of offence given by either party, S.

Hard by an aged tree
Twa lovers fondly stray,
Love darts from Kaytly's e'e,
More blyth than op'ning day.
All bygones are forgot and gone,
And Arthur views her as his own.
Morrison's Poems, p. 135.

3. It often denotes arrears, sums of money formerly due, but not paid, S.

"Having received no stipend when he was ejected, he was advised to go up to London, and apply to his Majesty for a warrant to uplift what was his justly, and by law; which he did—he was told for answer,
That he could have no warrant for bygones, unless he would for time to come conform to the established church." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 226.

BIGGAR, s. A builder, one who carries on a building:

"Item, to advise the chaplainnes the anuall under reversion, and contributia with the biggar,—to consider how lang thereafter the anuall shall be redeemable." Acts Mary, 1551. c. 10. Murray.

BIGHIE, Biggin, s. A linen cap, Ayrs.

"Biggie, or Biggin, a linen cap." Gl. Survey C. of Ayrs, p. 696. Biggie is used in Lanarks.
The writer properly derives it from Fr. biguin. V. Bignet.

BIGGING, Bygyn, Bygoynge, s. A building; a house, properly of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage, S.

That led Wallace quair that this bygynge was;
He tookt to assaill it, serly or he walt pass.
Wallace, iv. 217. MS.

—Fyre blesis in his hle biggyngis swakkit.
Dong. Virgil, 260. 1.

When he come to his bygynge,
He welcomed fayr that lady yunge.
Emare, Ritton's E. M. R. v. 769.

Biggin, a building, Gl. Westmorel. Isl. bigging, structure.

BIGGITT, part. pa. Built. This word is used in various senses, S.
BIGIT

On grund no greif quhill thai the gret oot se
Wal that nocht rest, the rinkis so thai ryde.
Bot fra that saw their sute, and their semble,
It cud thamo bre, and biggit thame to byde.

Both these are given in Gl. Pink, as words not understood. Bre may either signify, afflict, from A.-S. bry-go, terrere; or disturb, from Su.-G. bry, vexare, turbare. The sense of biggit may be, inclined; from A.-S. byg-an, flectere. "It frightened or disturbed them, and disposed them to stay back."

BIGGIT WA’S, s. pl. Buildings, houses, S.

"I can do what would freeze the blood o’ them that is bred in biggit we’s for naething but to bind harnis heads, and to hap in the cradle." Guy Manner-
ing, iii. 150.

BIGHT, s. 1. A loop upon a rope, Loth.

2. The inclination of a bay, ibid.


BIGHTSOM, adj. Implying an easy air, and, at the same time, activity, S. B.

When caws are skinned, an’ clm streakit,
The yellow drops fast in are streakit;
Plump gaes the staff, Meg views, wi’ pleasure,
The bocsum, thick’ning, yellow treasure;
She gies her cloak a bighson bow,
Up fly the knots of yellow hue.

Morrison’s Poems, p. 111.

Cluck denotes the hand. Perhaps q. luxom, from A.-S. bocum, flexibilis; byg-an, to bend.

BIGLY, BYGLY, adj.

Scho wyunit in a bigly bourn;
On fold was none so fair.
Blindly Serc, st. 2. S. P. R. iii. 190.

Big, Gl. Pink. It may perhaps signify commodious, or habitable, from A.-S. big-an, habitare, and lie, similis.

She’s ta’en her to her bigly bourn,
As fast as she could fare;
And she has drank a sleepy draught
That she had mixed wi’ care.

Byrns, New Joan Hawk, Minstrelsy Border, ii. 11.

O bigged lae they a bigly bourn.
Fast by the roaring strand;
And there was mair mirth in the ladys’ bourn,
Nor in a’ her father’s hand.
Rose the Red and White Lily, Ibid. p. 63.

This epithet frequently occurs in O. E. It is con-

joined with hone, landy, and bly.

The holy armyte brente he thare,
And left that bigly hone fell bare,
That semely was to see.
Le Bone Florence, Ritson’s E. M. R. iii. 63.

It cannot here signify big; for it is applied to a hermit’s cell. It may admit of this sense in the following passages:

And ye thon sende hur nor soone;
He wyll dyster the bigly landys,
And alles all that before hym standys,
And lose full many a lyte. Ibid. p. 11.

Ye gyrtlyes be of thys,
Dyng me to thy bigly blys,
For thys grete godhes. Ibid. p. 71.

BIGLIE, BIGLY, adj. Pleasant, delightful; at times applied to situation, Ettr. For.

She has ta’en her to her bigly bourn
As fast as she could fare.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 11.

Isl. byggileg-r, habitabilis, from bygg-a, aestifare.

BIGLIE, adj. Rather large, Ettr. For.

This must be viewed as a different word from the former, and as derived from Big, large, q. big-like, from the appearance of largeness.

BIGONET, s. A linen cap or coif.

Good humour and white bigonets shall be
Guards to my face, to keep his love for me.

Romany’s Poems, ii. 54.

I would rather derive the term from Fr. beigne, also bigunette, a nun of a certain order in Flanders; as denoting a resemblance to the head-dress. V. Bigul.

From the same origin with E. biggin, "a kind of coif, or linen-cap for a young child;" Phillips. Fr. beugin, id. This is derived from beugne, speaking indistinctly; as this is the case with children when they begin to speak; Dict. Trev.


Luquis.

Tharf for thain alsua herbyrit that:
And stent paillyowns in hy,
Tents and luquis als tharby,
Thay gart mak, and set all on raw.

MS.; Edin. 1620, Tents and badges.

BYLYEIT, part. pa. Boiled.

"Item, to my Ladis and his servandia daylige,—ij

byligieit pulterie, ij caponis rooted," &c. Chalmers’s

Mary, i. 178.

BYK.

My maine is turned into quyht,
And thrasaf ye het all the wyt.
When ubir hors be brane to byk,
I gat bot gress, gypte giff I wald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

This might he derived from Belg. bikk-en, to chop, to beat; also, to eat. Deor walt nette te bikkin; "There is nothing to eat." But most probably it is an error of some transcriber for byk, bite or eat. The rhyme evidently requires this correction. It can scarcely be supposed that Dunbar would write byk, as corresponding to quyht and wyte. The meaning evidently is: "When other horses, in winter, were fed on bran, he had no-

thing but grass to nibble at, although at the risk of his being seized with gripes, from its coldness."

BYKAT, BEIKAT, s. A male salmon; so called, when come to a certain age, because of the beak which grows in his under jaw; Ang.

This is evidently analogous to Fr. becard, expl. by Cotgr. a female salmon. But, according to others, the term denotes any salmon of which the beak or snout grows hooked, as the year advances. V. Dict. Trev.
BIKE, Byrne, Byik, Beik, s. 1. A building, an habitation, S.
   Many burgh, many bear, many big bike; Many kynrik to his chame cumly to knaw; Maneris full menskfull, with many delp dike; Selcouth war the sevint part to say at saw.
   Gres. Gynaen and Gl. ii. 8. It is still occasionally used in this sense, S. B.
   And naething was Habbie now scnt in, To mak him as cothie's you like; For nocht but a house-wife was wantin' To plenish his weel foggit bike. Jamieson's Popular Ball, i. 293.
   This might seem a metaphor, use of the word in allusion to a hive, from the use of foggit. But the latter is equivalent to provided.

2. A nest or hive of bees, wasps, or ants, S.
   —Wele like
   Quhen the herd has fund the bels bike, Clisst vnder ane ders ane camere of stanos; And syltll has full sone that litil remans, Wyth smok of cowre and bitter rekis staw. Doug. Virgil, 432. 10.
   "I wyel remembir yowane fals. Ane tod was oor-set with ane byke of bees, continuell soukand ou hir bind." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 7. Examine mus-carum oppressa; Booth.

3. A building erected for the preservation of grain; Caitlin.
   "Here are neither barns nor granaries; the corn is thrashed out and preserved in the chaff in bykes, which are stacks in shape of bee-hives, thatched quite round, where it will keep good for two years." Pennant's Tour in S. 1765, p. 167.

4. Metaph. an association or collective body; S.
   In that court sal come menie one
   Of the blak byke of Babylone;
   The innocent blade that day sal cry,
   O heartsones labour! wordy time and pains!
   That fraw the best esteem and friendship gains;
   Be that my luck, and let the greedy bike
   Stockjeb the world among them as they like. Remany's Works, ii. 321.
   To skail the byke, metaph. to disperse an assembly of whatever kind; S.
   Rudd, mentions A.-S. byge-an, to build, as probably the origin of this word, as denoting a hive; because of the admirable structure of the hives of these little animals. Shall we suppose that Douglas himself alludes to this as the origin, when he substitutes wonye, or habitation, for what he has already denominated byke? At any rate Rudd, is right in his conjecture.

5. A valuable collection of whatever kind, when acquired without labour or beyond expectation. Thus, when one has got a considerable sum of money, or other moveables, by the death of another, especially if this was not looked for, it is said; He has gotten, or fund, a gude bike, Tweed.; evidently in allusion to the finding of a wild hive.

This corresponds to the S. designation, when fully expressed, a bee-byke; as it is given by Doug. 293, b. 16.
   I fond not at all that feild—ane be bike.

6. It is used in a similar sense in S. B. only denoting triftles.
   Bike is still used with respect to what are called wild bees, denoting a hive in the earth, the term akep being appropriated to those that are domesticated.
   Isl. bikar indeed denotes a hive, alveary; and Teut. be-eie, be-yieck, aepiarium, alvearium, Killin. Yet the same learned writer explains byveckweast women, fixam sedem tenere, domicilium habere fixam et stabile. The Isl. word is probably from Su.-G. bygg-a to build, part. pa. bygdit, q. something prepared or built. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the word, as used in sense 2, is the same with that denoting a habitation. Isl. bijd, indeed, is rendered habitation; Verel. And what is a byke or bee-bike, but a building or habitation of bees?

To BIKE, v. n. To hive, to gather together like bees, South of S.
   —The weel kend by mony a ane,
     The lads about me biked.
   In welllock's hand wad wail their skin
     To mine whiere eu I liket.
   A. Scott's Poems, p. 16. 17.

BYKING, s. A hive, a swarm; synon. with Bike, Byke, Ettr. For.
   "We haena cheer for oursela, let ahe for a byking o' English lords and aquirs." Perils of Man, i. 57.

BYKNYF, Byknife, s.
   Our to this bishop now is ho gane;
   His letter of tak hes with him tane;
   Sayand ye man be gude, my lord,—
   This angle noble in my neife
   Vnto your lordship I will gifte,
   To cause you to renew my tacks,—
   The angle noble first he tulke,
   And syne the letters for to huke:
   With that his byknisefurth hes tane,
   And maist him twentackis of ane.
   "That Sehr Johna—content & paye—to the said William Henriscue for—viij d. tane furth of his parcel, a byknys vi d. &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 82. It had occurred to me that this might signify a house-knife, one for domiciliary uses, from A.-S. bye habita-tio, and cnif, culler. And the common use of the term seems to confirm this idea, as it denotes "a knife not laid up among the rest, but left for common use in some accessible place," Aberd. It may, however, signify a knife lying by one, or at hand.

BYKYNIS, s.

BILBIE, s. Shelter, residence; Ang.
   This, I apprehend, is a very ancient word. It may be either from Su.-G. bye, habitaculum, and by, pages, conjoined, as denoting residence in a village; or more simply, from Bolby, villa paetaria, which, according to Ire, is comp. of bol, the trunk, and by, a village; "a metaphor," he says, "borrowed from the human body, which contains many minute parts in itself. Opposed to this is the phrase aferges by; denoting a village, the land of which is cultivated within the limits of another."
   But besides that the metaphor is far-fetched, the reason assigned for the opposite designation would suggest, that the first syllable was not formed from bol, truncus, but from bol, praedium, which, although writ-
ten in the same manner, is quite a different word. For, according to this view, belly would signify a village which has a procidium, or territory of its own, annexed to it. This would certainly exhibit the contrast more strictly and forcibly than the etymology given by Ihr. 

BILCH, (gutt.) 1. A lusty person. V. Belch. 

2. It has a meaning directly the reverse, in Selkirk's, denoting "a little, crooked, insignificant person."

This seems analogous to the first sense of Belch, as signifying a monster.

To BILCH, (ch soft) v. n. To limp, to halt, Tweed. Roxb.; synon. Hilch.

The only term that might be viewed as having affinity, is Teut. built-en, inclinare se; or Isl. bylt-a volutare, billa, casus, lapsus.

Bilcher, s. One who halts, ibid.

BIDER, s. A scab, Ang.

Evidently allied to A.-S. byle, caruncula; Teut. byl, id. buel-en, extuberata. But it more nearly resembles the Su.-G. synonymy bolda or bold, ulcus, bubo, which Ihr deduces from Isl. bolg, intumescere.

BILEDAME, s. A great-grandmother.

—The last case, as my biledame old Gurgunnald told me, I allege not vthir auctorite.

Melodibie Soo, v. 962.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. beldam, from belle dame, which, Dr. Johnson says, "in old Fr. signifies probably an old woman." But it seems more probable, that it was an honourable title of consanguinity; and that as E. grandam denotes a grandmother, in O. Fr., grande-dame had the same sense in common with grande-mère; and that the next degree backwards was belle-dame, a great-grandmother. That this is its signification, in the passage quoted, will not admit of a doubt. For it is previously said:

I Reid not this in story autentyte; I dit it leir at ane full syl wyfe, my girlgrandmare, men call her Gurgunnald.

Ibid. v. 629.

Beldam seems to have had a common fate with Luckie, which as well as Luckie-minnie, still signifies a grandmother, although transferred to an old woman, and often used disrespectfully.

BILFE, adj. Bulged, jutting out.

Ance al most ye wend to sye in, Crys Calcas, nec Grecis instrument. Of Troy the wallis sal neuer hurt nor rent, Les then agane the land of Argo be socht, With aikin portage, quhilk was hider brocht in barge, or biletg ballinger, ouer se.

Doug. Virgil, 44. 39. 

Rudd. had rendered this a s., but corrects his mistake in Add. He traces the word to Germ. belg, bulga, or beach, venter. But it seems naturally allied to Su.-G. byl-ga, to swell, whence Isl. byligia, a billow. Or, its origin is more immediately found in Isl. og bolga, curvo; belgja huupta, infare buccas, G. Andr. p. 25, 26.

To BILFE, v. a. 1. To register, to record.

In Booke of Lyfe, there shal I see me bilet.

Author's Meditation, Forbes's Eubulus, p. 166.

2. To give a legal information against, to indict, apparently synon. with Delate, Dilate.

"That the wardains of the mercheis foraintest England tak diligent inquisition quhat Inglesmen occupis ony Scottis grund in pasturage or tillage; And that bid the personis offendouris in that behalf agaisn the treatis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1387, Ed. 1514, p. 465.

Johns. mentions the v. to bill, as a cant word, signifying "to publish by an advertisement;" and justly views it as formed from the noun.

BILF, s. A bull (taurus), S.

He views the warlhe, lauming wi' hismael 
At seeing anid bravens gayl, and shake his noels; 
—Dares him in fight 'gainst any fremmit bill.

Davidson's Poems, p. 45.

This is evidently a corruption. Johns. derives the E. term from Belg, belle, id. This Junius, in his usual way, traces to Gr. βόλτα, ietus, a stroke, because this animal strikes with his horns. Wachtler more properly refers to Germ. bell-en, mugirc, to bellow. The v. appears more in an original form, in Sw. bølt, Isl. baelt, id. It is no inconceivable proof that this is the root, that in Isl. not only does baula signify a cow, (denominated, according to G. Andr. from its lowing, p. 25,) but bølt, a bull, Haldersoun.

In some instances, the name of a male animal, in one
language would seem to be transferred to the female, in another. But even where this appears to be the case, upon due examination it will be found that it is not precisely the same word which was used, in the more ancient language, in a masculine sense. Thus, it might seem that we borrow our name for a hen, from that which signifies a cock in the Teut.; and that the term mare is the same that in Germ. denotes a horse. But Teut. han or haen a cock, assuming a feminine termination, appears as hanne, gallina, whence our hen. Germ. mare a horse, changed into moere, signifies equa, our mare. I do not, however, recollect any instance of the name of the female being transferred, in a more modern language, to the male.

To BILLY, v. n. To low, Galloway.

ilk cudlach, bullyng over the green,
Against said crummy man.
Davidson’s Seasons, p. 49.

This is merely a corr. of E. bellow.

BILLY BLYNDE, BILLY BLIN, s. 1. The designation given to Brownie, or the lubber fiend, in some of the southern counties of S.

The B $\text{il}$ly Blin’ there outspake be,
As he stood by the fair lady;
“Tha bennie May is tret wi’ riding;”
Gaur’d her sit down ere she be bidden.
Old Bellah, Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 212.

For other examples of this use of the term, V. BElLY-BLIND.

2. Blind-man’s-buff.

In addition to what is given under BElLY-BLIND, with respect to the origin of the term as applied to this game, it may be observed that not only bad, but belia, is used in Isl. to denote a cow; and that belji signifies boatus, and bella, boare, V. Halderson.

Under BElLY-Blind, I throw out the conjecture, that Blind-man’s-buff might have been one of the games anciently played at the time of Yule. On further examination, I find that Rudbeck not only asserts that this sport is still universally used among the Northern nations at the time of Christmas, but supposes that it was transmitted from the worship of Bacchus. For he views him as pointed out by the name Bocke, and considers the hoodwinking, &c. in this game as a memorial of the Bacchanalian orgies.

Atlan. ii. 306.

As originally the skin of an animal was worn by him who sustained the principal character, perhaps the sport might, in our country, be denominated from his supposed resemblance to Brownie, who is always represented as having a rough appearance, and as being covered with hair. V. BLIND HAIR.

BILLYBLINDER, s. 1. The person who hoodwinks another in the play of Blindman’s Buff, S. A.

2. Metaph. used for a blind or imposition.

“Ay weel I wat that’s little short of a billyblindie.
—An his tales be true, yours is nae lie.”—Perls of Man, iii. 387.

BILLIE, BILLY, s. 1. A companion, a comrade.

Then cut and spak the gude Laird’s Jock,
“Now fear ye na, my billie,” quo’ he;
“For beri are the Laird’s Jock, the Laird’s Wat,
And Hobble Noble, come to set thee free.”
Ministry Border, i. 177.

Twas then the billie cross’d the Tweed,
And by Traquair-house scamp’red.

When persons are in a state of familiar intercourse, or even on fair terms with each other, after some coolness, they are said to be guite billyes, S. B.

2. Fellow, used rather contemptuously, S. synon. chiel, chap.

Ye cheer my heart—how was the billy plesd’l
Nae well, I wad, to be so snely us’d.
Shirr’s Poems, p. 35.

3. As a term expressive of affection and familiarity; S.

Ye cut before the point: hut, billy, hide,
I’ll wager there’s a mouse-mark on your side.
Ramsay’s Poems, li. 119.

4. A lover, one who is in suit of a woman.

Be not owre bowstrans to your BILLY,
Be warm herit, not illwill.
Clerk, Evergreen, li. 19.

Still used in this sense, S. B.

5. A brother, S.

Fair Johnie Armstrong to Willie did say—
‘Billie, a riding we will gae;
England and us have been loan at fiel’d;
Ablins we’ll light on some bride’

Ministry Border, i. 157.

Billie Willie, brother Willie. Ibid. p. 156.

6. Used as denoting brotherhood in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry.

If I said kill my billie dear,
God’s blessing I shall never win.

Ministry Border, iii. 99.

O were your son a lad like mine,
And learn’d some books that he could read,
They might have been twae brethren baund,
And they might have baged the border side.
But your son’s a lad, and he is but baud;
And billy to my son he canno be.—Old Song.

7. A young man, a young fellow. In this sense, it is often used in the pl. The billyies, or, The young billyies, S. B.

Where’er they come, aff flees the thrang
O’ country billyies.—Mayne’s Siller Gun, p. 72.

It is expl. “a stout man, a generous fellow,” Gl. Sherr.

8. Sometimes it signifies a boy, S. B. as synon. with callan.

The callan’s name was Rosalind, and they
Yeed hand and hand together at the play;
And as the billy had the start of yield,
To Nory he was ay a tenty bield.

Ross’s Helmore, p. 13.

It is probably alluded to Su.-G. Germ. billig, Belg. billik, equalis; as denoting those that are on a footing as to age, rank, relation, affection, or employment.

BILLY BENTIE, a smart rouguish boy; used either in a good or in a bad sense; as, “Weel, weel, Billy Bentie, I’m mind you for that,” S.

Bilie is evidently equivalent to boy. V. the term, sense 8. The only word resembling bentie is A.-S. bentith, “that hath obtained his desire,” Somner. Deprecabills, Lye, easy to be entertained; from bene, a request or boon, and thilks, ge-thilks, to grant, q. “one who obtains what he asks.” I have indeed always heard the term used in a kindly way.

BILLYHOOD, s. Brotherhood, South of S.

About her went—
—Tarpeia that stoutly turns and swakks
With the wele stolt and braid billit ax.

Doug. Virgil, 388, 1.

This phrase, however, as Rudd, also hints, is perhaps merely a circumlocution for the bipennis, or large ax.

V. BALAX.

2. A little waddling fellow, Ettr. For.

BILSHIE, adj. Short, plump, and thriving, ibid.

To BILT, v. n. To go lame, to limp; also to walk with crutches, Roxb.

BILT, s. A limp, ibid.

BILTIN', part. pr. Limping, as biltin' awa'; synon. Liltin'. S. O.

Isl. bilt-a, volatare, prolabi, inverti; G. Andr. p. 29.

BILT, s. A blow, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

BILTER, s. A child, Dumfr.; Isl. pilter, puelius.

BILTIE, adj. Thick and clubbish, Lanarks.

BILTINESS, s. Clubbishness, clumsiness, ibid.

V. BULTY.

To BIM, v. n. To hum, Renfr.; a variety of Burn, q. v.

BIM, s. The act of buzzing, ibid.

BIMMER, s. That which hums, ibid.

To BIN, v. n. To move with velocity and noise; as, "He ran as fast as he could bin," i.e. move his feet, Fife; synon. Binner.

Allied perhaps to Isl. bein-a, expedire, negotium promovere, beina ferd, iter adjuvare, dirigere, (whence bein, directus, also profectus); unless it should rather be traced to Isl. and Alem. bein, erus, which Iher deduces from Gr. fain-a, gradiator, the legs being the instruments of walking.

BIN, a sort of imprecation; as, "Bin thae biting clegis;" used when one is harassed by horse-flies, Perths.

Apparently, "Sorrow be in," or some term of a similar signification.

BIN, s. Key, humour, Aberd.

---I hope it's nae a sin
Sometimes to tirl a merry pin—
When fowks are in a laughin bin
For sang or fable.


This seems the same with BIND, q. v.

BIN, s. A mountain, S. O.

Here Srawdon shows his warlike brow,
And from his height you have a view,
From Lomond bin to Pentland know,
Full eighty mile.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 75.

From Gael. ben, id., Lomond bin being synon. with Benlomond.

BIND, BINDE, s. 1. Dimension, size; especially with respect to circumference. A barrel of a certain bind, is one of certain dimensions, S.; Hence Barrell bind.

"It is statutte—that the Barrell bind of Salmound should keip and conten the assaye and mesour of fourtene gallonis, and not to be mynist, vuder the pane of escheit of the salmoun, quhair it beis fundin les, to the Kingis vasc—and that ilk burgh hane thre hupe irnis, videlicet, ane—at ilk end of the barrell, and ane in the middis, for the measuring of the barrell." Acts Ja. III. 1457, c. 131. Editt. 1566. c. 118. Murray.

2. It is used more generally to denote size in any sense.


3. Metaph. to denote ability. "Aboon my bind," beyond my power. This is often applied to pecuniary ability; S.

This use of the word is evidently borrowed from the idea of binding a vessel with hoops.

4. Used in reference to morals.

Sall non be so,—quhilk bane of curst bind.

First Psalms, Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 1.

V. BIN.

BIND-POCK, s. A niggard.

"The Scots call a niggardly man, a bind poke." Kelly, p. 219.

This term is now apparently obsolete.

BINDLE, s. The cord or rope that binds any thing, whether made of hemp or of straw; S.

Su.-G. bindel, a headband, a fillet, from bind-as, to bind. Thus the rope, by which a cow is bound in her stall, is called a bindle, S. Teut. bindel, ligamen; Isl. bend-a, concatenare, bend-a cingere.

BINDWEED, s. Ragwort, S.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are,—rag-wort, or bind-wood, senecio jacobea," &c. Wilson's Renfrews. p. 136. V. BUNWED.

BINDWOOD, s. The vulgar name for ivy, S.; Hedera helix, Linn.; pron. binweud.

Deminated, perhaps, from the strong hold that it takes of a wall, a rock, tree, &c. q. the binding wood.

Our term seems merely an inversion of E. woodbind, which has been rendered Terebinthus, or the Turpentine tree, Somnor; but as Skinner observes, improperly. He expl. it as signifying the honey-suckle, Caprifolium, or Lonicera periclymenum. He adds, however, that
Europe, ivy To
Dr. 1. The by p.
V. have 71. different to this plant from hedera, a kid, “for
it multiplex milk: in goates that eate thereof, and
with that milke kids be fed and nourished.” Batman yppon
Bartholome, Lib. xvii. c. 53.

BING, s. 1. A heap, in general.
Ye mycht hane scene thamn haunt like emotis grete,
Quhen thay depplye the meik bing of quhile.
And in thare byik it carys al and sum. 
Dong. Virgil, 113. 49.

Their saw se weeny wrangees conquourous,
Withoutin richt reifarris of vther fe rings.
The men of kirk lay boundin into bingis.
Lyndsay’s Warkis, 1592, p. 230.

This, as far as I know, is the only sense in which it
is now used S., as denoting a heap of grain.

2. A pile of wood; immediately designed as a
funeral pile.
—The grete bing was vpbleidit wele,
Of sik treis and fyren schydlis dry,
Wythin the secrete cloys, under the sky.

3. “A temporary inclosure or repository made
of boards, twigs, or straw ropes, for containing
grain or such like.” Gl. Sibb., where it is
also written binne.

Dan. bing, Sw. bing, Ias. bing-r, cumulus. As
Alem. piga, pigo, signify acervus, and Germ. byge,
strues. whence holz beyg, strues lignorum, holz seusen,
struere ligna ; Isl. Su.-G. bygg-a, to build, is most
probably the root, as conveying the same idea. Binne
seems radically different.

To BING, v. a. 1. To put into a heap, S.
The hairst was ower, the barnyard fill’d,
The tatoes bing’d, the mart was kill’d, &c.

2. Denoting the accumulation of money.
Singin’ upo’ the verdict plain,—
Ye’ll bing up sillar o’ yir ain.
Tarros’s Poems, p. 48.

To BYNGE, v. n. To cringe. V. Beenge.

To BINK, v. a. To press down, so as to de-
prive any thing of its proper shape. It
is principally used as to shoes, when, by care-
less wearing, they are allowed to fall down
in the heels ; S. O. Teut. bangb-en, pre-
mere, in angustum cogere. Sw. bank-a, to
beat, seems allied ; q. to beat down.

Or it may be a frequentative from A.-S. bend-an, to
bend.

To BINK, v. n. To bend, to bow down, to
courtesy, leaning forward in an awkward
manner, Loth.

BINK, s. The act of bending down. A horse
is said to give a bink, when he makes a false
step in consequence of the bending of one of
the joints. To play bink, to yield, Loth.

BINK, s. 1. A bench, a seat; S. B.
Want of wyse men makis fulle to sit on binkis.
Win fast be tymbe; and be nocht lidden:
For wit thin well, Hal binks ar sly slither.
Thairfor now, quhillier wrang it be or richt,
Now gadder fast, quhill we have tymbe and micht.


This is the common language of courtiers, and contains an old proverb expressive of the uncertainty of court-favour. V. Res-Inng. "Start at a straw, and loup o'er a bink." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 288.

2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding plates, bowls, spoons, &c. Ang. It is also called a Plate-rack; S. We have it in a manuscript; The good-man keeps it, as we think, Behind a dish, upon the bink.

Colvin's Mock Poem, p. 64. This is most probably an oblique sense of the same term which signifies a bench. V. Bnck.

"He has mair sense than to ca' ony thing about the biggin his ain, fra the root-tree down to a crackit trencher on the bink." Antiquary, ii. 281.

In this sense perhaps we are to understand the following words:

"Ane veschell bynk, the price vij sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19. i.e. a frame for holding vessels.

3. The long seat beside the fire in a country-house, S. B. A turf lay bekin yont the bink
To toast his frosty toes.

Tarras's Poems, p. 45.

Bink-side, s. The side of the long seat, &c. S. B. Lat hail or drift on lums, or winnocks staff.
He held the bink-side in an endless gauff.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

BINK, s. A hive; Bee-Bink, a nest or hive of bees; wasp-bink, a hive of wasps, Loth. Roxb.

"I'm no sic a colt as prefer the sour east wuns, that meet us at the skeigh [skeigh] o' day on our bare less, to the saft south-wester and loom enclosures here; but ye're folks, sur, ar perfect deevils, and keep tormenting me like a bink o' harbried waspe." Edin. Star, Feb. 7, 1823.

This might seem to be merely a corr. of Bike, id. But Kilian gives bi-benche as old Teut., signifying aplanum.

BINK, s. 1. A bank, an acclivity, S. B. Nae fowles of effect, now amang the binks
Bigs nor sliders. Evergreen, ii. 63.
Up thro' the deughs, where bink on bink was set
Scrambling wi' hands and feet she takes the gait.
Rose's Helenore, p. 64.

Wachter observes that Germ. bank, Su-G. baenk, denote any kind of eminence. This is perhaps the origin of the application of the term to a bench, &c. A seat that is raised. V. Bnck.

2. Bink of a peat-moss, the perpendicular part of a moss, opposite to which a labourer stands, and from which he cuts the peats, i.e. the bank, Ayrs. "They work, or they oblige others to work, the peat bink with order and regularity." Stat. Acc. P. Fennieck, xiv. 66.

BINKIE, adj. Gaudy, trimly dressed, Tweed. As Dinkie is synon., it is probable that binkle is a corruption; the original word being denk or dink.

BINK (of sheaves), s. The whole of the reapers employed on the harvest-field, S. If not a change from Boom, perhaps contracted from C. B. bythiln, turms, a troop, a company; Lhnyd.

BINNA, v. subst. with the negative affixed. Be not, for be na, S.

"I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blowing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your whilys-what's." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 105.

"Gin it binna that butler body again has been either dung owre or fa'n awal i' the stramah." Saint Patrick, ii. 266. V. Canna.

BINNA, BINNAE, prep. Except; as, "The folk are a' cum, binnae two-three," Lanarks.

"They are wonderfu' surprised,—to see no crowd gathering, binna a雄厚 o' the town's lairns, that had come out to look at their ainsells." Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

This is an elliptical term, and must be resolved into "if it be not."

BINNE, s. A temporary inclosure for preserving grain, South of S. V. BIng, sense 3. A.-S. binne, preasepe; Teut, benne, mastra (a hutch), arcana panaria; L. B. bena, veliculum aevum currus; Fest.

To BINNER, v. n. 1. To move with velocity, at the same time including the idea of the sound made by this kind of motion. A wheel is said to binner, when going round with rapidity, and emitting a humming sound, Aberd., Mearns, Fife, Lanarks. Synon. Bicker, birl.

2. To run, or gallop, conjoining the ideas of quickness and carelessness, Aberd. Mearns. Most probably of C. B. origin: Buannar, swift, fleet; bunaret, rapid; from bunan, id. Owen.

BINNER, BINNERIN, s. A bickering noise, S. B. A brattlin' hand unhappily,
Drave by him wi' a binner;
And heels-o'er-gentle compt he,
And rave his gauld horn penner
In bits that day.
An' Gammach truly thought a wonder,
The fabric didna tumble,
Wi' monic a binner and awfu' lander,
They hard d'abrupt and rumbble.

BINWEP. V. BUNWede.

BYOUS, adj. Extraordinary; as, "There's byous weather," remarkably fine weather, Clydes., Loth., Aberd.

I can form no rational conjecture as to the origin; although it has sometimes occurred, that it might be a sort of anomalous adj., formed in vulgar conversation, from the prep. by, signifying beyond, or denoting excess; as the same idea is sometimes thus expressed, 'That's by the eyes,' S. V. Bias.
BYOUS, ad. Very, in a great degree; as, byous bonne, very handsome; byous hungry, very hungry; Aberd., Loth., Clydes.

BYOUSLIE, ad. Extraordinarily; as, “He was byouisle gude this morning.” Loth., Clydes.

BYOUTOUR, Bootyer, s. A gormandizer, a glutton, Renfr., Bootyert, Stirlings; perhaps a metaph. use of Boytour, the S. name of the bittern, from its supposed voracity.


BY-PAST, adj. Past. This Dr. Johnn. reckons “a term of the Scotch dialect.”

BYPTICT. Synes in a field of siluer, second he beris
An Egill ardent of air, that etilles so he;
—All of sable the self, quha the anthe leirs,
The beke bygythic byrne of that ilk ble.

Radiant, &c. i. i. 4. MS.

“Bicepe, two-headed,” Pink. But a considerable transposition is necessary to support this etymology; and the sense is not less dissatisfactory. The beak of this eagle could with no propriety be called two-headed. It certainly means “dipped or dyed,” from Lat. baptizo. “The beak was deeply dyed of the same colour with the body of the fowl.”

BIR, BIRT, s. Force. I find that Isl. byr, expl. ventus ferens, is deduced from ber-a ferce; Gl. Ed. Saem. V. BEIR.

It seems, however, very doubtful whether this ought to be viewed as the same with BEIR, noise; especially as VIR, VERR, the term denoting force, Aberd. has great appearance of affinity to Isl. foer, life, vigour.

BIRD, BEIRD, BRID, BURD, s. 1. A lady, a damsel. Gronys of that garsine maid gamyn and gle;
And ledis loft their lord, lully of lyere.

Beirld belidit in blisse, brightest of ble.

i.e. “Ladies, the fairest of their sex, sheltered themselves in bliss.” Similar is the phrase “beiding of blis,” V. BEIR.

—So with birds blythly my ballis beth.

Bennetynge Poema, p. 182. V. BERR.

“Bride is used in Chaucer for bird, and bride for a mistress. “In an old Scottish song, Burd Isabel means a young lady named Isabella. Burd is still used as an appellation of comeliness by superiors to women of lower degree. Mersar, p. 157, speaks of “birits bright in bowirs,” by which he means young women in their chambers.” Lord Hailes, Notes to Hum. Poems.

We may observe that James I. wrote bird for bird, avis.

And ye frech May, ye mercifull to briddis,
Now welcum be, ye flore of monethis all.

King’s Quair, ii. 46.

Lord John stood in his stable door,
Said he was born to ride;
Burd Ellen stood in her bower door,
Said, she’d rin by her side.

Jemtseam’s Popular Ball. l. 117.

The king he had but as daughter,
Burd Isabel was her name;
And she has to the prison gate,
To hear the prisoner’s name.

Ibid. ii. 127.

This seems to be the song referred to by Lord Hailes. As briddle is the word used by Chaucer for bird, it is merely the A.-S. term for pullus, pullulus. Somner thinks that the letter r is transposed. But this may have been the original form of the word, from bred-an, to breed. Bird, as applied to a damsel, is merely the common term used in a metaphorical sense.

Langland uses byride.

Mercy byght that mayde, a meke thyngh withall,
A full benigne byride and buxome of speche.

P. Ploughman, Pol. 95, b.

2. Used, also metaphorically, to denote the young of quadrupeds, particularly of the fox. V. Tod’s Birds.

BIRD, BURD, s. Offspring. This term seems however to be always used in a bad sense, as witch-burd, the supposed brood of a witch; whores-burd, Loth.

It has been observed, vo, Tod’s Birds, that Verelis gives Isl. byrd as denoting nativities, genus, familia; and I am confirmed in the idea, that our term, as thus applied, is not a figurative sense of E. bird, avis, but refers to Thrid, especially as the Isl. term is given by Haldorson in the form of burd-rr, and rendered partibus; nativitas.

BYRD, v. imp. It behoved, it became. Than lovith that God fast, all weildand,
That that lord their fand hale and for;
Ani said, thanla byrd on na maner
Dred their faylis, see their chyfyare
Wes off sic hard, and off sic manera,
That he for thain had wuirretan
With swa fel se for fecht ane.

Barbour, vi. 316. MS.

In editions it is, to fecht alle ane. But all is wanting in MS. I have not observed that it occurs anywhere else in the same sense; and am therefore at a loss, whether to view it as an error of the early transcriber, or as a solitary proof that one was sometimes used in the sense of only, like Su.-G. en, which not only signifies one, but unicus, solus. Noes-G. ois bore the same signification. Aedelis aftra in fairimy is ains;
He departed again into a mountain himself alone; Joh. vi. 15. A.-S. an occurs in the same sense. Nis an manna god, but-an God ana; There is no one good, but God only; Mark x. 13. Also Alem. and Isl. ein, id. Mr. Pink. mentions Byrd, in Gl. without an explanation.

In edit. 1620 the phrase is altered to
And saith they would in no manner—

The sense is, “It became them in no wise to fear their foes.” A.-S. byreth, pertinent. Tha the ne byrede, ne wes gecheaf to esme; Ques non licet et edere, Matth. xii. 4.

It occurs also in Jo. iv. 4. Him gebyrothe that he sevide faran thurk Samaria-land; literally, It behoved him to fare or pass through Samaria.

This imp. v. may have been formed from byr-an, ber-an, to carry, or may be viewed as nearly allied to it. Hence bireth, gesaitik; geban-an, n. gerere, to behave one’s self; Su.-G. beora, id., whence abaerd, behaviour, deportment; Germ. berd, geberd, id., sich bird-rr, gestum facere. Wachter, however, describes gebard from bar-an, estendere, estentare.

The v. is immediately allied to this in Su.-G. is hoar-a debere, pret. borne, ancienne boerade and bar. Isl. byr-lar, deocet, oportet; ber, id.; Thad ber Konig ricci; Non deect regem; it does not become a king. V. Verel. Ind. p. 33. 48.
Bird is used in the same sense by R. Brunne. Then said Sir Henry, nede bird him wende To France & Normundie, to witte a certayn ende. Chron. p. 135. The folk was mykell & strong, of mete theid had greo nede. Tham bird departe ther throng, that londe met than met fede. Ibid. p. 280. To treus on alle wise him bird grant tertille. Ibid. p. 195.

Hearne very oddly conjectures that A.-S. bærthen, owes, may be the origin.

**BIRD and JOE, a phrase used to denote intimacy or familiarity. Sitting bird and joe, sitting cheek by jowl, like Darby and Joan; S.

The original application was probably to two lovers; bird denoting the female, and joe her admirer.

**BIRDIE, s. A dimin. from E. bird, S.

—A' the birdies lift in tuneful need. Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

**BIRD-MOUTH'D, adj. Mcaly-mouthed, S.

"Ye're o'er bird-mouth'd," Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 86. "Ye must let him hear it, to say so, upon both the sides of his head, when he hideith himself: it is not time then to be bird-mouth'd and patient." Ruth. Lett. i. ep. 27.

*BIRDS, s. pl. A' the Birds in the Air, a play among children, S.

"A' the Birds in the Air, and A' the Days of the Week, are also common games, as well as the Skippl or rope and Honey-pot." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

**BIRD'S-NEST, s. Wild carrot, Daucus carota, Linn.

"Young children are sometimes poisoned by the common hemlock, which they are apt to mistake for the wild carrot, daucus carota Linneæus, (sometimes called bird's nest in the lowlands of Scotland,) to which its top and roots bear some resemblance." Agr. Surv. Hebd. p. 313.

**BIRDING, s. Burden, load.

Allace! the hevy birding of wardly gree, That neirr howre may suffir no promyt Thare possessoure in rest nor pce to sit. *Doug. Virgil, 459. 42.

A.-S. bærthen, Dan. buryde. V. Birth, Byrth.

**BYRE, s. Cowhouse, S.

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellris; Withoutin belding of blis, of barn, or of byre. Gawen and Gol. i. 3.

"Bring a cow to the ha', and she will rin to the byre," Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 8.

The origin is uncertain. But it is perhaps allied to Fr. boer, a cottage; byre, Su.-G. byr, a village; Germ. bauer, habitaculum, cavae; from Su.-G. bo, ba-a, to dwell. Isl. bur is rendered pennarium, dominum pennarium; a house of provision; G. Andr. Or it may be a derivative from Isl. bu, a cow; Gael. be, id.

"Byer, a cowhouse, Cumb." Grosse.

It is perhaps worthy of observation, that this term has been traced to O. Fr. boverie, a stall for oxen, from beuf, an ox.

**BYREMAN, s. A male servant who cleans the byre or cow-house on a farm, Berwicks.

His office is different from that of the person who lays the provender before the cows, and keeps them clean. He is called the Cow-ballie, ibid. The byreman is also called the Cleachet, Lidded., Annand.

"At Ladykirk, Berwicks, Richard Steele, Mr. Heriot's byreman, being in a field where a bull and cows were pasturage,—the bull attacked him, and the unfortunate man was found soon after, by the shepherd, dreadfully bruised," &c. Edin'. Correspondent, June 4, 1814.

**BIRGET THREAD, BIRGES THREAD.


"Thread called Birges thread, the dozen pound, ix l.


These all appear to be corruptions of the name of Bruges in Flanders.

**BIRK, s. Birch; a tree; S. Betula alba, Linn.

Grete eschin stokkis tumbliss to the ground; With wedgis schillit gan the birkis sound. *Doug. Virgil, 160. 20.

A.-S. birc, Isl. bérki, Teut. berck, id. It may deserve to be mentioned, that in the Runic, or old Isl., alphabet, in which all the letters have significant names, the second is denominated Biurrkan, that is, the birch-leaf. The name may have originated from some supposed resemblance of the form, in which the letter B was anciently written, to this leaf, or to the tree in full foliage; as the first letter is called Aar, the produce of the year, as exhibiting the form of an erect plough, or, as some say, the ploughshare, to which, under Providence, we are especially indebted for this produce. V. G. Andr. and Junii Alphab. Runic.

It is a singular coincidence, not only that in the ancient Irish alphabet, the name of some tree is assigned to each letter, V. Astle's Orig. and Progr. of Writing, p. 122; but that the name of the second, i.e. B, is beit, which, in the form of beith, at least, denotes a birch.

**BIRKIE, adj. Abounding with birches, S.

**BIRK-KNOWE, s. A knoll covered with birches, S.

"It was plain that she thought herself herding her sheep in the green silent pastures, and sitting wrapped in her plaid upon the lawn and sunny side of the Birk-nowe." Lights and Shadows, p. 38.

**BIRKIN, BIRKEN, adj. Of, or belonging to birch; S.

—Birkin bewis, about boggs and wellis. Gawen and Gol. i. 3.

This is the reading, ed. 1508.

Ane young man stert in to that steid Ais cant as oyl colt, Ane birkin hat upon his heid, With ane bow and ane balt. Pelden to the Play, st. 6.

This seems to mean a hat made of the bark of birch; A.-S. beocres, id.

—Birkin chaplets not a few And yellow bryom— Athwart the scented welkin thraw A rich perfume. Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 28.
To BIRK, v. n. To give a tart answer, to converse in a sharp and cutting way; S.

A.-S. bir-can, berc-can, to bark, q. of a snarling humour. Hence,

BIRKIE, adj. 1. Tart in speech, S.

2. Lively, spirited, merrymaking, Ayrs.

"There was a drummer-laddie, with a Waterloo crown hinging at his bosom, and I made up to him, or rather I should say, he made up to me, for he was a gleg and birkie callan, no to be set down by a look or a word." The Steam-boat, p. 38.

"Kate, being a nimble and birkie thing, was—useful to the lady, and to the complaining man the major." Ann. of the Par. p. 40.

BIRKY, s. 1. A lively young fellow; a person of mettle; S.

But I, like birkie, stood the brunt,
An' shucken'd out that gleed,
Wi' muckle vrrr; and syne I gar'd
The limmers tak the speed.

Poes to the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

In days of old, when we had kings
And nobles haud, and other things,
As camps, and courts, and kirkis, and queers,
And birkies bauld, for our forefathers—:
They fought it fairly, the' they fell.


2. Auld Birky, "In conversation, analogous to old Boy," Gl. Shrr.

Spoke like ye'rell, auld birkie; never fear
But at your banquet I shall first appear.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 92.

Allied perhaps to Isl. berk-la, jaactare, to boast; or bier-c, opitulari, q. one able to give assistance. It may deserve notice, however, that Sn.-G. birke signifies a town or city. Hence Birkeynar vetter, the laws of cities, as contrasted with Lands leegun, the provincial laws, or those of the country. Could we suppose this term to have been general among the Gothic nations, as indeed it is evidently the same with A.-S. byrig, whence our burgh, borough; it might naturally enough be imagined, that one, who had been bred in a city, would be distinguished by country people by some such term as this.

BIRKIE, BIRKY, s. A childish game at cards, in which the players throw down a card alternately. Only two play; and the person who throws down the highest takes up the trick, S. In E. it is called Beggar-my-neighbour.

"But Bucklaw cared no more about riding the first horse, and that sort of thing, than he, Craigengelt, did about a game at birkie." Bride of Lam, ii. 176.

"It was an understood thing that not only Whist and Catch Honours were to be played, but even obstrperous Birky itself for the diversion of such of the company as were not used to gambling games." Ayrs. Legates, p. 49.

Of this game there are said to be two kinds, King's Birke and Common Birke.

From Isl. berk-la to boast; because the one rivals his antagonist with his card.

To BIRL, BIRLE, v. a. 1. This word primarily signifies the act of pouring out, or furnishing drink for guests, or of parting it among them.

The wine thar with in vesshill grete and small,
Qahlik to him gaif Acestes his rial holat,
— To thame he birteis, and skynkis fast but wre,
And with sic words comfortis thare dreyre cheere.


Than young men wait, bsey here and thare,
— The bakin brede of basketis temya in hye,
And wynis birteis into grete plente.

Bacchum ministrant, Virg.

2. To ply with drink.

She birled him with the ale and wine,
As they sat down to sup;
A living man he laid him down,
But I wot he ne'er rose up.

Minstrelsie Border, ii. 45.

O she has birled these merry young men
With the ale but and the wine,
Until they were as deadly drunk
As any wild wood swine.

Ibid, p. 84.

3. To drink plentifully, S. This is perhaps the sense in the following passage.

— In the myrdis of the mekli hall
Thay birde the wine in honour of Bucha,
Doug. Virgil, 79. 46.

"To birde; to drink cheerfully, to carouse." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 50.

4. To club money for the purpose of procuring drink. "I'll birle my bawbie," I will contribute my share of the expense; S.

Now setled gossies sat, and keen
Did for fresh bickers birle;
While the young swankies on the green
Take round a merry tirle.

Ramsey's Poems, l. 292.

Thy soongings sangs bring tankers'd cares to ease,
Some looks to Lutter's pipe, some biria babies.

Ibid, ii. 390.

In Isl. it is used in the first sense; byr-la, infundere,/miscere potum. In A.-S. it occurs in sense third, bir-l-an, bir-l-an, hauirre. Hence byrle, a butler. Isl. bylar, id. Birle, O. E. has the same signification.

Thus, in a poetical translation, by Layamon, of Wace's Brut, which is supposed to have been made about the year 1185, we have these lines:

An other half, was Bedner,
Thas kingea hoyg birtie.

I.e. "On the other side was Bedner, the king's high butler," Ellis Spec. i. 65. Isl. byr-la has been deduced from biore, cerevisia, also, denoting any liquor of a superior kind. V. Gl. Eilid. This, again, is most probably from Moes.-G. bar, herdum, the grain from which beer is made.

To BIRL, v. n. To drink in society, S.

— "And then ganging majoring to the piper's Howff wi' a' the idle loons in the country, and sitting there birling, at your uncle's cost nae doubt, wi' a' the scuff and raff o' the water-side," &c. Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

To BIRL, v. n. 1. To "make a noise like a cart driving over stones, or mill-stones at work." It denotes a constant drilling sound, S. V. under BIRR, v.

And how it cheers the herd at een,
And sets his heart-strings dirlin,
When, comin frae the hungry hill,
He hears the quernie birleis.

Jamieson's Popular Ball, ii. 356.

This respects the use of the hand-mill.
The temper pin she gi'es a tiri,  
An' spins but slow, yet seems to birl.  
Mortison's Poems, p. 6.

2. Used improperly, to denote quick motion in walking; Loth.

Flandr. bort-en signifies to vociferate; clamare, vociferari; and brull-en to low, to Bray; mugire, boare, rudere, Kilian. But birl seems to be a dimin. from the v. Birr, used in the same sense, formed by means of the letter l, a common note of diminution. Dr. Johnson has observed, that "if there be an l, as in jingle, tingle, tinkle, &c. there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts;" Grammar E. T. We may add, that this termination is frequently used in words which denote a sharp or tingling sound; as E. whirrl, drill; S. tirl, skirt, dirt.

3. Sometimes it denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

Now through the air the oldd boy birl'd,  
To fetch me stanes, wi's apron for'd.  
Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

4. To toss up.

Children put half-pence on their fingers to birl them, as they ex. express it, in the low game of Pitch-and-toss, Loth., Roxb.

From this use of the term, it seems to be allied to this r. as denoting quick motion, especially of a rotary kind.

BIRLIN-COURT, BIRLEY-COURT. V. BURLAW.

BIRLEY-OATS, BARLEY-OATS, s. pl. A species of oats, S.

"The tenants in those parts, however, endeavour to obviate these local disadvantages, by sowing their barly immediately after their oats, without any interval, and by using a species of oats called birley. This grain, (which is also white), is distinguished from the common white oats, in its appearance, chiefly by its shortness. It does not produce quite so good meal, nor so much fodder." P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xii. 173.

"An early species called barley oats, has been introduced by some farmers." P. Douglas, Lanarka. Ibid. viii. 80.

It seems to have received its name from its supposed resemblance to barley.

BIRLIE, s. A loaf of bread; S. B.

BIRLIE-MAN, s. One who estimates or assesses damages, a parish-arbitree, a referee, South of S.

"Birly-man, birle-man," is also expl. "the petty officer of a burghe of barony;" Gl. Antiquary.

"He wad scroll for a plack the sheet, or she kend wha't it was to want;—if—they must al pass from my master's child to Inch-Grabbit, wha's a Whig and a Hanoverian, and be managed by his doer, Jamie Howie, wha's no fit to be a birle-man, let be a bailie." Waverley, ii. 297. V. BURLAW.

BIRLIN, s. A long-oared boat, of the largest size, often with six, sometimes with eight oars; generally used by the chieftains in the Western Islands. It seldom had sails.

"We had the curiosity after three weeks residence, to make a calculate of the number of eggs bestowed upon those of our boat, and the Stewart's Birle, or Galley; the whole amounted to sixteen thousand eggs." Martin's St. Kildas, p. 12.

According to my information, it is written in Gaeil. bhrulin. [Birllin.]

"The Laird of Balcony—being lanced a little from the coast,—was suddenly invaded by—Murdach MacKlowd (of Lewis) with a number of Birlings, (so they call the little vessels those Isles men use)." Spotwood, p. 466, 467.

"Sea engagements with Birlins were very common in the Highlands till of late. Lympad, or Galley, was the same with Long-Fad (long-ship), or Birllin." M'Nicol's Remarks, p. 157.

Probably of Scandinavian origin, as Sw. bars is a kind of ship; and birling, a boat-staff, Seren.

BIRLIN, s. A small cake, made of oatmeal or barley-meal; synon. Tod, Ettr. For., Tweed. Gaeil. bhrulin signifies a loaf, and bairghhean, a cake.

BIRLING, s. A drilling noise, S.

"Birling,—making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion." Gl. Antiquary.

BIRLING, s. A drinking-match, properly including the idea that the drink is clubbed for, S.

"He dwells near the Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe birling." Bride of Lammermuir, ii. 228.

To BIRN, v. a. To burn. V. BRYN.

BIRN, s. The summer hill, or high coarse part of a farm, where the young sheep are summered; or, a piece of dry heathy pasture reserved for the lambs after they have been weaned, Roxb., Loth.

"Lambs, after weaning, are sent to a healthy pasture, called the birn,—where they remain till the end of August, when they are moved down to the best low pasture called the hayfence." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 102.

This, notwithstanding the slight transposition, for softening the pronunciation, is undoubtedly the same with Su.-G. bren, vertex montis, praeclitium; whence ast-bryn, margo annis. Isl. bryn and bren signify supercillum in a general sense; Verel, Supercillum et annis eminentia, in quavis re velutini in mensa, monte, &c., G. Andr. Ora eminentia; Haldorson. Their views the Isl. v. brun-a, sess tellure in altum, as allied; and also Armor. bron, collis, Davies and Lluyli render collis by C.B. brym. W. Richards and Owen both expl. bryn, "a hill." Thus it appears that the term, in this sense, was common to the Goths and Celts.

To BIRN Lambs, to put them on a poor dry pasture, S. A.

"Lambs, immediately after they are weaned, are frequently sent to poor pasture, which is called birning them." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 396.

BIRNY, adj. 1. Covered with the scorched stems of heat that has been set on fire, S.

As o'et the birny broa mayhap he wheels,  
The linters cou wi' fear.  
Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

2. Having a rough or stunted stem; applied to plants, Loth.
The idea is evidently borrowed from the appearance of birns, or the stems of burnt heath, furze, &c. V. Berns, s. pl.

BIRN, s. The matrix, or rather the labia pudenda of a cow.


BIRN, BIRNE, s. 1. A burnt mark; S.

"That no barrel be sooner made and blown, but the copper's birns be set thereon to the tapone staff thereof, in testifying of the sufficiency of the Tree."—Acts Charles II. 1601. c. 33.

2. A mark burnt on the noses of sheep, S.

"About the beginning, or towards the middle of July, the lambs, intended for holding stock, are weaned, when they receive the artificial marks to distinguish to whom they belong, which are, the farmer's initial, stamped upon the nose with a hot iron, provincially designed the birn." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 191.

3. Skin and Birn, a common phrase, denoting the whole of any thing, or of any number of persons or things; S.

Now s' thegither, skin an' birn.

They're round the kitchen table.—A. Douglas's Poems, p. 143.

"That all beit, mutton, well, and lyke bestall slane or presentit to fre burrowis or fre mercaitis bring with thame in all tymes cummyng thair hyde, skin, and birne, vnder the pane of confecisoun." Acts Marie, 1563. c. 21. Edit. 1566.

Skinner views the word as synon. with skin. But it denotes the burnt mark on the horn or skin of a beast, by which the owner could distinguish and claim it as his own. The phrase may have originated from the following custom. Formerly in S. many, who had the charge of flocks, were denominates Bow-shepherd. A shepherd of this description had a free house allowed him, and a certain number of balls, S. born, of meal, according as he could make his bargain, for watching over the sheep of another. He also enjoyed the privilege of having a small flock of his own. All this was under the express stipulation, that he should be accountable for any of his master's sheep that might be lost; and be obliged, if he could not produce them, to give an equal number of his own in their stead. Those belonging to his master were all marked in the horn, or elsewhere, with a burning iron. The phrase in use was, that, at such a time, all his sheep were to be produced "skin and birn;" that is, entire, as they had been delivered to the shepherd, and with no diminution of their number.

The word is evidently from A.-S. byrn, burning, and still occasionally denotes the whole carcass of an animal. S. It is, however, more commonly used in the metaph. sense mentioned above; as by Ramsay:

The smith's wife her black deary sought,
And fend him skin and birn.

Poems, i. 276.

BIRN, s. A burden, S. B.

Here about we'll bide,
Till ye come back; your byrn ye may lay down,
For rinsing ye will be the better bown.

Ross's Helmore, p. 54.

To gie one's birn a kitch, to assist him in a strait.

'Tho' he bans me, I wish him well,
We'll may be meet again;
I'll gie his byrn a kitch, an' help
To ease him o' his pain.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 32.

My birn, O. Bess, has got an unco lift.

Shirrhe's Poems, p. 81.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of birn, explained above, as applied to a burden of any kind, in allusion to that of a whole beast; or consider it as an abbreviation of A.-S. byrnes, birnes? It rather seems allied to C. B. born, omns, byrnes, onceres; Davies.

BIRNIE, BYRNE, s. A corset, a brigandine.

He clasps his gilt habirzones threif:
He in his breistplate strong and his byrnoes,
Aune sourd belts law doun by his the.

Doug. Virgil, 230. 44.

Strictly, it seems to have denoted light armour for the fore part of the body; as it is distinguished from the habirzone or coat of mail. Here indeed it is most probably added as expletive of breistplate.

Vossius supposes that it may also signify an helmet, like A.-S. bryn, galea. But of this there is no evidence. Neither Sommer, Benson, nor Lye, so much as mention A.-S. bryn, galea.

A.-S. byrn, byrns, Isl. byrn, brynja, brynia, France. brun, brunja, Sw. brunja, Germ. brun, L. B. brunia, brynia; thorax, lorica; munimentum pectoris, Wahchter. G. Andr. derives Isl. brynja from brun, niger, because of the dark colour of the armour; Wahchter, Germ. brun from Celt. brun, the breast. Verel. mentions Isl. briniga, pecutas; which would certainly have been a better etymon for G. Andr. than that which he has adopted.

BIRNS, s. pl. Roots, the stronger stems of burnt heath, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed; S.

Some starting from their sleep were sore affrighted, Others had both their sense and eyes benightned; Some muriel men, they say, were scummering kirms, And some were toasting bannocks at the birns.

Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 25.

When corns grew yellow, and the heatherbells
Bloom'd bonny on the moor and rising falls,
Nae birns, or briers, or whins, e'er troubled me,
Gif I could find blueberries ripe for then.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 107.

A.-S. byrn, incendium.

BIRR, s. Force. V. Beir.

To BIRR, v. n. 1. To make a whirring noise, especially in motion; the same with birl, S.

Ane grete staf sloung birrand with falloun wecht
Hynf Mezentius.

Doug. Virgil, 298. 31. V. Beir, s.

Rejoice, ye biring paiktricks a';
Ye cootie moercrots, eersely craw—
Your mortal fes is now awa',
Tam Samsin's dead.

Burns, iii. 119.

It is very often used to denote that of a spinning wheel.

"The servan' lasses, lazy aluts,—would like nothing better than to live at heck and manger;—but I trow Girzy gars them keep a trig house and a biring wheel.

The Entail, i. 49, 50.

2. To be in a state of confusion, S. B.

The swankies lap thro' mire and skye,
Waw as their heads del birf f

Here it seems to signify the confusion in the head caused by violent exercise.

BIRR, BIRL, s. "The whizzing sound of a spinning wheel, or of any other machine, in rapid gyration." Gl. Surv. Nairn.
BIRING, s.  The noise made by partridges when they spring, S.

BIRS, BIRSS, s.  The gad-fly, Roxb.

E. breeze, brise; Ital. briesa, A.-S. brisma.

BIRS, BIRSE, BYRESS, BURSSIS, s.  1. A bristle, "a sow's brise," the bristle of a sow, S.

Sum byts the birs———

Evergreen, i. 119.

The haris than and myndis of our menye
Mycht not be satisfis on him to luke and se,
As to behald his ogulc euc twanche.—

The rouch birsis on the breist and creist
Of thosc monstrus half dele wyldwy best.

Dong. Virgil, 250. 30.

2. Metaph. for the beard.

"Mony of thame lackit birids, and that was the
mai rietic [pity] and thairfuir could not buckill oth-
be the byres, as sum hauled men would ha done."—

Knox, 51. In one MS. biris.

3. Metaph. for the indication of rage or dis-

pleasure. "To set up one's birs," to put
one in a rage. The birse is also said to ri, when
one's temper becomes warm, in allusion to
animals fenced with bristles, that defend
themselves, or express their rage in this way, S.

"He was wont to profess as ordinarily in private, as
he spake openly in public, that he knew neither script-
ture, reason nor antiquite for kneeling; albeit now
his birse ri, when he hearth the one, and for cloking
the other, his pett hath changed for into inorse.

Course of Conformitie, p. 153.

Now that I've gotten Georgy's birse set up,
I'm thinking Bessy's pride will dree a fup.

Shirrifs' Poems, p. 59.

The sower gave the sow a kiss,
Humph, quoth she, lis for a birse.

S. Proverb, "spoken of those whose service we suppose
are to be mercenary." Kelly, p. 338.

A.-S. byrst, Germ. borse, birs, Su.-G. bors, id.
Their derive it from barr, a thistle.  Sw. actiu up
borden, to put one in a rage; borda sig, to give one's
self airs.  E. to bristle up.  Here we have the true
origin of the E. brush, both v. and s.  For Sw. bors is a
brush, borsa, to brush, from bord, seta, a brush being
made of bristles.

BIRSELL, s. A dye-stuff, perhaps for Brasell
or Fernando buckwood, Rates, A. 1611.

"Madder, aln, walde, birsell, nectaris & coprous

To BIRSE, BIRZE, BRIZE, v. a.  1. To bruis, S.

—Alas, for evermair!

That I should see thee lying there,—

Sae bruid and birz, sae blak and blae.

Watson's Coll. i. 65.

He smote me downne, and briozit all my bans.

Palace of Honour, iii. 71.

O ye'th thou deat on some fair gaude wench,
That ne'er will lute thy lowan dreeth to quench:

Til brizt beneath the burden, thes cry, dooth!

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

"He that schall flalt on this stoon schal be broken,

and on whom it schall fall it schal also brann him."

Wiclif, Matt. xxi.

Brioz is common in O. E.

2. To push or drive; to birze in, to push in, S.

For they're ay birsing in their spurs

Where they can get them, Shirrifs' Poems, p. 348.

A.-S. brya-an, Belg. brysen; Ir. bria-im; Fr. brie-er, id.

3. To press, to squeeze, S.

BIRSE, BRIZE, s.  1. A bruise, S.

"My brother has met wi' a severe bir and contusion,
and he's in a roving fever."  Sir A. Wylie, iii. 292.

2. The act of pressing; often used to denote
the pressure made by a crowd; as, "We had an
awful birse," S.

To BIRSE up, v. a.  To press upwards, Aberd.

The following lines, transmitted by an Aberdeen
 correspondant, are worthy of preservation:—

There I saw Siyaphus, wi' muckle wae,

Birsing a heavy stane up a high brine;

Wi' baith his hands, and baith his feet, O vow!

He strives to raise it up aboon the know;

But fan it's amast up, back wi' a dird

Deon blowt the stane, and thumps up't the yard.

Part of a Translation from Homer's Odyssey.

To BIRSE, BIRSTLE, BRISSEL, v. a.  1. To
burn slightly, to broil, to parch by means of
fire; as, to birse pease, S.

The battellie war adoinit now of new,

Not in maner of handart folkis bargane,

—Nor blant styngis of the brissillit tre.

Dong. Virgil, 226. 3.

They stow'd him up intill a seck,

And o'er the horse back brook his nack;

Syns birstled they him upon the kill,

Till he was bane dry for the mill.

Allan o' Maut, Jameson's Popul. Ball. ii. 233.

i.e. as dry as bones.

3. To scorch; referring to the heat of the
sun, S.

—Fell echers of corn thick growing

Wyth the new sonnas hete birsillit dois hyng

On Hermy feildis in the someris tyme.

Dong. Virgil, 234. 25.

Now when the Dog-day heats begin,

To birse and to peel the skin,

May I lie strekitt at my ease,

Beneath the caller shady trees,

(Beneath the dace o' Borrowstoun,

Whare water plays the hunsgh bedown.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 105.

3. To warm at a lively fire, S.

A. Bor. brusle, id.  "To dry; as, The sun brules
the hay, i.e. dries it: and brized pees, i.e. parch'd
pease."  Ray derives it from Fr. bruler, to scorch, to
burn.  Brasill-er, to broil, would have been more
natural. But the common orig is Su.-G. brines, a
lively fire; whence Isl. bryn, ardent heat, and bryn-as,
to act with fervour, ec brianske, torreio, aduro; A.-S.
brasild, glowing, brasill-an, to burn, to make a crackling
noise, which is only the secondary sense, although
given as the primary one, both by Somner and Lyte.
For this noise is the effect of heat.  Ihre derives Gr.
Braunos, ferveo, from the same Goth. source.  Fr.
braise, Ital. brasa, burning coals.

BIRSE, BRISSEL, s.  1. A hasty toasting or
scorching, S.

2. Apparently that which is toasted.
“Ye wad—hau him up in—birdsae till the maw o’ him’s as fu’ as a cowt amang cloever.” Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

BRHSSY, adj. 1. Having bristles, rough, S.

—Men micht se hym aye
With brisy body porturt and visages,
Al rouh of haris.— Doug. Virgil, 222. 4.

2. Hot-tempered, easily irritated, S.

3. Keen, sharp; applied to the weather. “A birssay day,” a cold bleak day, S. B.

4. Metaph. used in regard to severe censure or criticism.

But lest the critic’s birsy besem
Scoop aff this cast of egotism,
I’ll sideline hint,—na, balaedy tell,
I whylies think something o’ my mysel’.—Tannahill’s Poems, p. 107, 108.

BIRST, s. Brunt. To dree, or stand the birst, to bear the brunt, Roxb.

Ang w’ you the birst to dree,
Lang have ye su’d my bun. — A. Scott’s Poems, p. 145.

From A.-S. byrst, birst, malum, damnum, q. “sustain the loss;” or byrst, aculeum.

To BIRST, v. n. To weep convulsively, often. “to burst and greet,” Aberd. This seems merely a provincial pronunciation of E. burst; as, “She burst into tears.”

* BIRTH, s. “An establishment, an office, a situation good or bad,” S. Gl. Surv. Nairn. This seems merely a trivial use of the E. word as applied to a station for mooring a ship.

BIRTH, BYRTH, s. Size, bulk, burthen.

The husteous barge yeelope Chimera
Gys wyth fellous fard furth brocht alus,
Sa huge of birth an cleit serly sche. — Doug. Virgil, 131. 27.

It is in the same sense that we speak of a ship of so many tons burden.

This is the meaning of byrth, as used by Wyntown, Cron. i. 13. 17., although expl. in Gl. “birth, propagation of animals or vegetables.”

There bwyis bowys a ll for byrth,
Bathe merle and maawes mallys of myrth.

I.e. their boughs are bowed down with the burden or weight.

Isl. byrd, byrth-ar, byrth-i, Dan. byrede, Su.-G. boerd, burden; whence byrading, navis oneria. The origin is Isl. ber-a, Su.-G. boer-a, A.-S. ber-an, byr-an, portare. The term may indeed be viewed as the third p. sing. pr. indic. of the A.-S. v. This is byrth, gestat, (V. Lye); q. what one beareth or carries. Birth, as denoting propagation, has the same origin; referring to the gestation of the parent. — V. BURDING.

BIRTH, s. A current in the sea, caused by a furious tide, but taking a different course from it; Ork. Caithn.

“The master, finding the current against him, in the middle of the firth, when about 8 or 9 miles east of Dunnet Head, bore in for the shore, where he fell in with the last of the ebb, called by the people here the easter birth.—The easter birth, setting in, soon reached him with considerable strength.” P. Dunnet, Caithn. Statist. Acc. xi. 247. N.

—“These tides carry their waves and billows high, and run with such violence that they cause a contrary motion in the sea adjoining to the land, which they call Easter-birth or Western-birth, according to its course; yet notwithstanding of the great rapidity of these tides and births, the inhabitants, daily almost, travel from isle to isle about their several affairs in their little cockboats or yoles, as they call them.” Wallace’s Orkney, p. 7.

It has been supposed that birth, as here used, admits of the same sense as when it denotes sea-room in general. But because of the contrary motion, it may be alluded to Isl. breit-a, mutare. It seems preferable, however, to deduce it from Isl. byrd-is currere, festinare, Verol; as apparently signifying a strong current.

BIRTHIE, adj. Productive, prolific; from E. birth.

“The last year’s crop in the west of Scotland was not birthie, and if meall had not been brought from the north, there had been a great scarcity in the west, if not a famine.” Law’s Memorials, p. 159.

BYRUN, BYRUN; part. pa. Past, S.


BY-RUNIS, s. pl. Arrears.

“The Maister or Lord may not recognise the lands for the byrunis of his farmes.” Skene, Index, Reg. Maj. vo. Maister.

This is formed like BY-GANES, q. v.

“Quhilkis personis, heritors of the saidis anuellis, or now perseward the saidis lands for the byrunis awin thame,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1573, Ed. 1811. p. 83.

BYRUNNING, part. pr.

He gavf
To the victor ane mantil brustit with gold,
Wyth purpore selings writit myn foolby,
And all byrunning and leupit insteal.

As rynnis the flude Meander in Thessalia.

Doug. Virgil, 136. 4.

“Embroidered,” Rudd. But the meaning is weaved; corresponding to Meandro duplice ecurrit, Virg. Brusi is embroidered. Moes-G. birian-an, percurrere.

BYSENFU, adj. Disgusting, Roxb.

BYSENLESS, adj. Extremely worthless, without shame in wickedness. Clydes.

The latter may signify, without example, without parallel; from A.-S. byseen, bymen, exemptum, exemplarium; similidvuto; bysen-ian, exemplo praeire, “to exemplifie.” Sommer.

The former seems to claim a different origin, and has more affinity to Isl. bysen, a prodigy. V. BYSSIN.

BYSET, s. A substitute, Ayrs.; q. what sets one by. V. SET, by, v.

BISHOP, s. 1. A peecish ill-natured boy, whom it is impossible to keep in good humour; as, “a canker’d bishop,” Lanarks.

This has obviously originated from the ideas entertained concerning the character and conduct of the episcopal clergy, especially during the period of persecution. In like manner, a silly drivelling fellow is often called a Curate; as “he’s an unco curate,” ibid. It is also used as a nickname to individuals, who are supposed to talk or act a great deal to little purpose.
2. A weighty piece of wood, with which those who make causeways level their work, Aberd.

BISHOPRY, s. Episcopacy, government by diocesan bishops.

"They did protest against bishopry and bishops, and against the erection, confirmation or ratification thereof." Apolog. Relation, p. 35.

A.-S. biscuprice, episcopalus.

BISHOP'S FOOT. It is said the Bishop's foot has been in the broth, when it is singed, S.

This phrase seems to have had its origin in times of Popery, when the clergy had such extensive influence, that hardly any thing could be done without their interference. Another phrase is very similar: "Scarcely can any business be married, without a priest, or a woman, having a hand in it."

This phrase is also used A. Bor.

"The bishop has set his foot in it, a saying in the North, used for milk that is burnt-to in boiling. Formerly, in days of superstition, whenever a bishop passed through a town or village, all the inhabitants ran out in order to receive his blessing; this frequently caused the milk on the fire to be left till burnt to the vessel, and gave origin to the above allusion." Gl. Grose.

This origin is rather fanciful. The French use the phrase pas de Clerc, literally, the clergyman's (or clerk's) foot to denote a foolish trick, a gross oversight. Although this rather respects stupidity than evil design, it may have been the origin of our phrase.

Good old Tyndale furnishes us with an illustration of this phrase: "When a thynge speadeth not well, we borrowe speach and saye, The Byshope hath blessed it, because that nothynge speadeth well that they medlyll wyth all. If the pcede [pottage] be burned to, or the meate ouer rested, we saye, The Byshope hath put his fote in the potte, or, The Byshope hath playled the cake, because the byshoppes burn who they lust and whosoeuer displeaseth them." Obedency Chrysten man, F. 100, a.

BY-SHOT, s. One who is set aside for an old maid.

On Forstven's Een, bannocks being baked of the eggs, which have been previously dropped into a glass amongst water, for divining the weird of the individual to whom each egg is appropriated; she who undertakes to bake them, whatever provocation she may receive, must remain speechless during the whole operation. "If she cannot restrain her loquacity, she is in danger of hearing the reproach of a by-shot, i.e. a hopeless maid?" q. one shot or pushed side. V. Tarrae's Poems, p. 72. N.

BYSYNTH, adj. Monstrous, Wynt. V. BISMING, &c.

BISKET, s. Breast. V. BRISKET.

BISM, BYSYME, BISE, BISNE, s. Abyss, gulf.

Fr. thine streckis the way profound alone, Depo vnto hellis flude of Acheron, With holl bisme, and hiddous swetth urude. Dong. Virgil, 173. 57:

Byysyme, 82. 15. Fr. abygime, Gr. ἀβυσσός.

BISMAR, BYSMER, s. A steelyard, or instrument for weighing resembling it; sometimes bissimar, S. B., Orkn.

"The Bysmer is a lever or beam made of wood, about three feet long; and from one end to near the middle, it is a cylinder of about three inches diameter, thence it gently tapers to the other, which is not above one inch in diameter. From the middle, all along this smallest end, it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, from one mark to twenty-four, or a lipund." Barry's Orkney, p. 211.

"The instruments they have for the purpose of weighing, are a kind of staterae or steel-yards;—they are two in number; and the one of them is called a pundlar, and the other a bismar. On the first is [are] weighed settings and mils, and on the last marks and lipunds." P. Kirkwall, Orkney, Statist. Acc. vii. 363.

This term is commonly used in Angus, for a steel-yard.

Isl. bismari, besmar, libra, trutina minor; Leg. West-Goth. bismare, Su.-G. besman; Tent. boosner, id. stater; Killan. G. Andr. derives this word from Isl. bes, a part of a pound weight. Rudbeck supposes that besmar is put for bysmark, q. the mark used by a city, according to which the weights of private persons were adjusted. This conjecture, however, is improbable; because the word, in all the Northern languages, solely denotes a steel-yard, or artificial instrument for weighing; in contradistinction from those which give the real weight. V. PUNDLAR.

BISMARE, BISMERE, s. 1. A bawd.

Doughter, for thy luf this man has grete disais, Quod the bismere with the nlekis speche. Dong. Virgil, Prod. 97. 1.

2. A lewd woman, in general.

Get ane bisme ane barne, than al hyr bys gane is. Dong. Virgil, 173. 27.

"F. ab A. S. bisme, contumelia, ant bisterius, illudere, dehonorare, polluere," Rudd. ; "connected perhaps with Tent. baesiene, amicas;" Gl. Sibb.

BISMER, s. The name given to a species of stickle-back, Orkn.

"The Fifteen-spined stickleback (pogrostemus spinacia, Lin. Syst.)—is here denominated the bismar, from the resemblance it is supposed to bear to the weighing instrument of that name." Barry's Orkney, p. 289.

BISMING, BYISING, BYISING, BYSENING,

BYSYNTH, adj. Horrible, monstrous.

And Pluto elk the fader of that se Reputiss that bisming bech hatefull to se. Dong. Virgil, 217. 45.

The fury Alecto is here described.

Ane gret sperre At the syde of that bisming bestr he throw he. Ibid. 40. 17.

Feri, Virgil. i.e. of the Trojan horse, as it is commonly designed.

The bysing beist the sorpent Lerna.— Ibid. 173. 16. Bellus, Virgil.

But sair I dremd for some uther jarf, That Venus sulb, throw her sublititfe, Intill sun bysisng beist transfigurat me, As in a beir, a bair, anc onle, anc air.

Paisies of Island, i. 68.

Rudd. expl. the term, "gaping, swallowing, insatiable, destroying." This explanation clearly shows that he has viewed it as an adj. formed from bism, an abyss. But from a comparison of the passages in which it occurs, it appears that the proper sense is monstrous. It is unquestionably the same with bysnt, used by Wyn.-town.
—Eftyr that he was brought on bere,
   Til a bysauit best all lyke
Sene he wes bysai a dyke,
That here-hand a myll was made.
For buth heuwyd and tare he had
At a hors, and bys bolty.
All til a berew was mast lykly.

Cron. vi. 13. v. 59. V. BYSYM.

BISON, s. The wild ox, anciently common in S.
"As to the wild cattle of Scotland, which Jenston mentions under the name of Bison Scottiis, and describes as having the mane of a lion, and being entirely white, the species is now extinct." Pennant's Zool. i. 18, Ed. 1768.

According to Dr. Walker, an animal of this kind still exists in the woods of Drumlanrig.

This is the Ursus of the Latin writers, which is merely a modification of Germ. uercrocha, i.e. wild ox. The word bison is used in the same sense in Fr.

BYSPEL, BYSPAILE, s. Some person or thing of rare or wonderful qualities; more generally used in an ironical way; as, "He's just a byspale," he is a singular character; "He's nac byspel mair than me," he is no better than I am; Roxb.

Tout, by-spel, Germ. byspreit, an example, a pattern, a model; A. S. byispel, byspleg, "a by-word, a proverb, an example, a pattern," Sommer; from bi, big, de, of, concerning, and spel a story, a speech, discourse, &c. q. something to make a speech about, or to talk of.

BYSPLE, adv. Used adverbially to denote any thing extraordinary; as, byspel veel, very well, exceedingly well, ibid.

BYSPLE, s. An illegitimate child, Roxb. id. North of E.
This corresponds with the low E. term, a by-re-blow, id. Grose's Class. Dict.

BYSPRENT, part. pa. Besprinkled, overspread.

I se stand me before
As to my sicht, maist lamentadill Hector,
With large flude of tertis, and all bysprent—

With bairnayt blude and powder—

Bleg. bespreng-en, to sprinkle.

BISSARTE, BISSETTE, s. A buzzard, a kind of hawk.
"Anent ruikis, craisivi, & other fouls of reif, as erns, bissartis, gleddis, mitatiis,—at the said fouls of reif alliterly be destroyit be all maner of man." Acts Ja. ii. 1437. c. 53, edit. 1566. Bissartes, Skene.

Germ. biseric, Fr. bissart, id.

To BISSY, Bizz, v. n. To make a hissing noise, as hot iron plunged into water, S.

The irne lumpis, into the canis blak,
Can bysze and quhissil.

Bleg. bies-en, to hiss like serpents.

Dong. Virgil, 43. 1.

Bisse, Bizz, s. 1. A hissing noise, S.
New round and round the serpents whizz,
Wit hissing wrath and angry phiz;
Sometimes they catch a gentle gizz;
Split-k-a-day! An' singe wit' hair-devouring bizz,
Its curls away.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 16.

2. A buzz, a bustle, S.

BISSET, s. [Footing or, narrow lac.] "Item,—thre certenis of crammosie dames, alle freyneit with threid of gold and crammosie silk, and enricpt upon the seams with a little bisset of gold." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 154.

"Ane other of blak figuirit velvet cuttit out uppon crammosie satine, and wrought with small silver bissett wantand bodes." Ibid. p. 221.

"—300 eins of small silkens bissettia." Chalmers's Mary I. p. 285, N.
Fr. bissete, bissette, "plate (of gold, silver, or copper) wherewith some kindes of stuffes are strippet;" Cotgr.

BYSSYM, BYSYM, BESUM, BYSN, BISSOME, BUSSOME, BYSSING, s. 1. A monster.

He said, "Allice, I am lost, lastest of all.

Bysyn in bale best." Howlate, ii. 25, MS.
I see by my shadow my shap hes the wyte,
Quhame sal I blime in this brith, a bessoun that I be!

Ibid. i. 6.

Mr. Pinkerton certainly gives the general sense of the term, when he renders it "deformed creature." But in the same stanza it is literally explained:

Bot quhaa sal me amenedis beir worth a wyte.
That this hes maid on the mold a monster of me!

—Yone bustle court will stop or melt.
To justify this byssyn qulk blashpheut.

Palace of Honour, ii. 7. Edin. edit. 1579.
Edit. Edin. 1579, i.e., "to inflict capital punishment on this blasphemous monster."

So am I now exyld from honour ay,
Compaid to Cresside and the ugly oul.
Fy lothome lyfe! Fy death that Jou not serve me!

Bot quik and dead a bissoun thow must preserve me.
Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 506.

2. A prodigy, something portentous of calamity.

"This year many prodigious signes were observed.

A Councel of that kind, which the Astronomers call quayoy, the vulgar, a frie Bissone, shined the whole moneths of November, December, and January." Spotswood, p. 94.—"It was callit, The firey Bussone," Knox's Hist. p. 92. MS. i. bessome. [Laing's Edit. Vol. i. p. 254, "The fireye boosone;" expl. "bessom."]

3. Bysim is still used as a term highly expressive of contempt for a woman of an unworthy character, S.

Mr. Maepherson, vo. Bysyme, mentions A.-S. bysmorfull, horrendus. Isl. bysmorfull has the same sense; bysme, to portend; bysyn, a prodigy, grande quod ac ingenis, G. Andr.

Perhaps A.-S. bysun, an example, bysman to exemplify, although used obliquely, may have the some origin. Su.-G. buse is a spectre, Dan. busemand, a bugbear. V. BISMING.

BISTAYD, BISTODE, pret.

Tristrem to Mark it seyly,—
How storms the hem bistayd;
Til ancker hem braut and are.

Sir Tristrem, p. 40. st. 52.
“Withstood,” Gl. Perhaps rather, surrounded; A.-S. bestad, circummedit, from bestand-an; Tent. besteen, circumstae, circumdare.

**BISTEIR**, s. Expl. “a town of land in Orkney, as Hobbister, i.e. a town or district of high land; Swambister, corr. Swambister, supposed to signify the town of Sweno.”

The term is not less common in Shetland.

“A considerable number [of names of places] end in ster and bister; as Suvaster, Muraster, Simbister, Fluskabister, Kirkbister. It is probable, however, that the names at present supposed to end in ster are abbreviations from seter. Both imply settlement or dwelling.” —Edmonston’s Zetzland, i, 137.

I agree with this intelligent writer in viewing ster as a contr. of seter, and this indeed denotes “settlement or dwelling.” For Ibl. setor is rendered seys; Verel. Ind. q. a seat; and bister may reasonably be viewed as composed of Su.-G. by pagus, and setor, i.e. “the seat of a village.” By the same learned Scandinavian, setor is rendered mapala, i.e. round cottages, or those made in the form of an oven. Thus setor would seem to signify such buildings as those denominated Picts’ houses, or Brughs. Norw. setor is expl. “a green gang, or pasture for cattle on the high grounds!” Hallower.

**BYSTOR, BOYSTURE, s.** A term of contempt; the precise meaning of which seems to be lost.

It is sometimes conjoined with bard, as in the following passage:—

Bilerd, bailing bytour-bardl, obey; Learn, skyblad knave, to know thy self.

*Polwarth’s Flying Fox, Watson’s Coll. iii. 6.*

Several similar terms occur; as Fr. bistorit, crooked, bolster, to limp; bistorion, “a great lubber, thicke druggell, cowardely loose, dastardly slabelegallion;” Cotgr., a species of description worthy of either Polwart or Montgomery.

Bystorin, le nom que l’on donne à un gross homme dans quelques Provinces de France. Dict. Trev.

As this term is connected with “hood-pykes, and hunger bitten,” Ibid. p. 9 it might seem allied to Tent. byster, ad extremum redactus, exhaustus bonis, Kilian.

Or, as it is conjoined in the same passage with an elegant term, denoting that the bard had not the power of retention, can it be allied to Fr. baiser, to drink, boiste, boite, drunk?

**BIT, s.** A vulgar term used for food; S. Bit and baid, meat and clothing. S. B.

“I’en content it be as ye wad ha’;”

Your honour winna miss our bit and baid;

Ross’s Hebrides, p. 113.

Although baid be understood of clothing, I suspect that it, as well as bit, originally signified food, from A.-S. heald, a table; if not q. bed, equivalent to the inverted phrase, bed and board.

Although expl. “meat and clothes,” Gl. Ross, I hesitate whether baid does not literally denote habituation, q. *food and lodging,* aho; from A.-S. bida-manere. The pret. of bita, S. to dwell, is baided.

**BYT, s.** The pain occasioned by a wound. A blow or stroke, Aberd. Banfis.

Scho skipping furth, as to eschev the byt,
Can throw the forest fast and grania glyd;
But ever the dedly shaff stickis in bair syde.

Doug. Virgil, 102. 10.

**BIST, s.** 1. Denoting a place, or particular spot; as, “He canna stan’ in a bit,” he is still changing his situation, S.

“Weel, just as I was coming up the bit, I saw a man afore me that I ken was mame o’ our herds, and it’s a wild bit to meet any other body, so when I came up to him it was Tod Gabriel the fox-hunter.” —Guy Mannering, ii. 104.

“He lies a’ day, and whiles a’ night in the cove in the durn hag;—it’s a bleaky enough bit, and the auld gudeman o’ Corseclough has panged wi’ a kemple o’ strea amaist.” —Waverley, iii. 237.

“Bite the bit, pleasant spot!” —Gl. Antig.

2. Applied to time; “Stay a wee bit,” stay a short while, South of S.

“Binna rash,—binna rash,” exclaimed Hobbie, “hear me a bit, hear me a bit.” Tales of my Landlord, i. 349.

3. The nick of time, the crisis, S.O. “In the bit o’ time.” —Burns.

4. Very commonly used in conjunction with a substantive, instead of a diminutive; as, a bit bairn, a little child, S.

“Did ye notice if there was an auld-sauq tree that’s maist blown down, but yet its roots are in the earth, and it hangs over the bit burn.” —Guy Mannering, ii. 17.

“I heard ye were here, frae the bit callant ye sent to meet your carriage.” —Antiquary, i. 155.

Sometimes with the mark of the genitive of.

“The bits o’ weans wad up, and toddle to the door, to pu’ in the auld Byrne-green.” Ibid. ii. 142.

5. Often used as forming a diminutive expressive of contempt, S.

“Some of you will grieve and gret more for the drowning of a bit calf or stick, than ever ye did for all the tyranny and dejections of Scotland.” —Walker’s Pedi, p. 62.

**BITTE, s.** A little bit, S. B. synon. with bittock, S. A.; pron. buttie or bottie, Aberd.

Dan. bitte, paquillus, paquillus.

**BIT AND BRAT.** V. BRAT, s.

**BIT AND BUFFET WIT**, one’s sustenance accompanied with severe or unhandsome usage, S.

“Take the Bit, and the Buffet with it,” S. Prov.

“Bear some ill usage of them by whom you get advantage.” —Kelly, p. 311.

Fate seldom does on bard’s bestow
A paradise of wealth below.
But wi’ a step dame glaur,
Gies them their bit and buffet w’.

A. Scott’s Poems, 1511, p. 30.

“Backlaw—was entertained by a fellow, whom he could either laugh with or laugh at as he had a mind, who would take, according to Scottish phrase, the bit and the buffet.” —Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 152.

**BITTOCK, s.** 1. A little bit, S.

“That was a bonnie sang ye were singin.—Ha’e you
BITT, s. 1. "As much meat as is put into the mouth at once," the same with E. bit; a mouthful of any food that is edible, S. It is to be observed that bite is not used in E. in this sense.

Dan. bid, Ial. bite, bolus, bucca. The Dan. word is also rendered oph, frustum; Panis, Baden.

BITE, s. 1. "As much meat as is put into the mouth at once," the same with E. bit; a mouthful of any food that is edible, S. It is to be observed that bite is not used in E. in this sense.

Tales of my Landlord, i. 138.

3. A small portion, used in a general sense. In this sense bite in S. is still used for bit E.

"There is never a bite of all Christ's time with his people spent in vain, for he is by giving them reasonable instructions." W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 3.

BITE AND SOUP, meat and drink, the mere necessaries of life, S.

It is very commonly expressed with the indefinite article preceding.

"He is none of them puri bodies who hang upon the trade, to whilk they administer in spiritual things for a bite and a soup." St. Johnstown, i. 26.

"Let the creatures stay at a moderate malling, and lue bite and soup; it will maybe be the better wi' your father where he's gaun, lad." Heart Mid Loth. i. 198.

BYTESCHEIP, s. Robert Semple uses this word as a parody of the title Bishop, q. bite, or devour the sheep.

They hidde it still vp for a mooke,
How Maister Patrick fed his flock;
Then to the court this craftie lown
To be a byteschein paid him boun;
Becaus St. Androsia then dependit.

BITTILL, s. A beetle, a heavy mallet, especially one used for beating cloths.

He could wirk windars, qhat way that he wald;
Mak a gray gus a gold garland,
A lang spere of a bittill for a borne bald,
Nobis of mutschells, and silver of sand. Henlote, iii. 12. MS.

This is the description of a juggler.

Bittle is the pronunciation of the Border and Loth. "Aroint ye, ye immir," she added, "out of an honest house, or, shame fa' me, but I'll take the bittle to you!" The Pirate, i. 128.

To BITTLE, BITTH, v. a. To beat with a beetle; as, to bittle lint, to bittle singles, to beat flax, to beat it in handfulls, Loth.

BITTLIN, s. The battlements of any old building, Ayrs.; q. battelling.

BITTOCK, s. V. under Bit.

BITTRIES, s. pl. Buttresses, Aberd. Reg.

To BYWAUE, v. a. To cover, to hide, to cloak.

The fervent luf of his kynd natwe land—
Met al eul rumoure fra his lawde bywaue.

Duar. Virgil, 195. 10.

A.-S. bewaeof-an, Moes-G. biweof-an, id.


Considder of Romanis, in all their time by-went,
Baith wikkit fortune and prosperities.

Belleend. Prof. T. Liv. vi.

Moes-G. bi signifies postea. Alem. bument-en occurs in the sense of vertere. But the latter part of our term has more affinity with A.-S. wend-an ire.

BIZZ, s. To take the bizz, a phrase applied to cattle, when, in consequence of being stung by the bot-fly, they run hither and thither, Loth.

This exactly corresponds to the sense of Su.-G. bes-a, mentioned under the v. V. BAZED. It may, however, be a corruption of E. bize, and. brizze, the gadfly.

To BIZZ, v. n. To hiss. V. BYSS.

To BIZZ, Bizz about, v. n. To be in constant motion, to bustle, S.

Su.-G. bes-a, a term applied to beasts which, when beset with wasps, drive litter and thither; Test. bies-en, bys-en, furent ac violento impetu agitari; Kilian.

BIZZEL, s. A hoop or ring round the end of any tube, Roxb.

This is merely a peculiar use of E. bezel, bezil, "that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed," Johnn.

BIZZY, adj. Busy, S.

Gude ale keeps me bare and bissy,
Gans me tipple till I be dizzy.
Remains of Tithiualde Song, p. 90.

My youthfu' lesson, thou, to learn,
Didst to the bissy unt me sen'.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 31.

A.-S. bysig, Belg. besie, id. Sw. bysa, cursitaire, or Su.-G. bes-a, probably exhibits the root, as denoting the violent motion of an animal that is harassed by the gadfly. V. BESY.

BLA, BLAE, adj. 1. Livid; a term frequently used to denote the appearance of the skin when discoloured by a severe stroke or concussion, S.

Bet of thaym the maist parte
To schute or cast war perlyte in the art,
With lede pellikle from ingynis of staf sing
By dynts blee thare famen doun to dyng.

Duar. Virgil, 232. 52.

Lethargus 'lows his lazy hours away.
His eyes are drowny, and his lips are blee.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 96.

"Blee, blueish, pale blue, lead colour, North." Gl. Grose.

Su.-G. bla, Ial. bla-r, Germ. blau, Belg. bleue, Frane. plauw, livides, glauces. It seems doubtful if A.-S. blew was used in this sense; "caeruleus, blue or azure-coloured," Somner, whence E. blue.

2. Bleak, lurid, applied to the appearance of the atmosphere. A blue day is a phrase used S. when, although there is no storm, the sky looks hard and lurid, especially when there is a thin cold wind that produces shivering. E. bleak seems nearly synon.

An' cause the night wis caul and bluee,
They ca' d hem-hame-brost usquebnoe.

Tarras's Poems, p. 51.

"It was in a cauld blae hers day,—that I—gade to milk the kye." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 506.


Blaemaking, s. The act of discolouring, or making livid, by a stroke.


To BLAAD, v. a. To sully, to dirty; to spoil. Hence the phrase, "the bladain o' the sheeots." Aberd.

Perhaps the same with Blad, v. especially as used in sense 2; or allied to Blad, s. a dirty spot, q. v.

BLAAD, s. A stroke, Galloway. V. Blaund.

BLAB, s. A small globe or bubble, Lanark's.

He kisst the tear tremblin' in her ee,
Mare clear nor blab o' dew.


To BLABBER, BLABER, v. n. To babble, to speak indistinctly.

"Gif the heart be good, suppose we blabber with words, yet it is acceptable to him." Bruce's Eleven Sermons, L. 2. b.

That gars the rhyme in terms of sense denude
And blaber things that wyse men hate to hear.

Kennedy, Borrow, ii. 65. st. 12.

I haft on me a pair of Lowthian hips,
Salt fairer Ingis mak, and mair peryte,
Than thon can blabber with thy Carrick hips.

Dumbur, Abad, 53. st. 8.


This is also O. E. "I blabber as a chylde doth or he can speake; Je gassoule. My some doth but blabber yet; he can nat speke his wordes playne, he is to yonge." Palgr. B. iii. F. 167. a.

Blabering, s. Babbling.

My mynd misty, ther may not mys ane fail;
Stra for thy ignorant blabering impertite,
Beside thy poet termes redlynyte.

Dung. Virgil, 3. 38.

BLABER, s. Some kind of cloth imported from France.

"28th August 1561, the Provest, Bailies, and Council, ordans Lounke Wilsoun Thesaurer to deliver to every ane of the twelve servands, the Javillour and Gild servands, asa mkele Franch Blaber sa will be every ane of thame ane coit." Regist. Counc. Edin. Keith's Hist. p. 189.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. laflard, lafard, pale, bleak in colour.

BLACK. To put a thing in black and white, to commit it to writing, S.

"I was last Tuesday to wait on S. Robert Walpole, who desired, hearing what I had to say, that I would put it in black and white, that he might shew it to his Majest." Lett. Seaforth, Cullodan Pap. p. 165.

I question much if Sir R. Walpole literally used this language; finding no proof of its being an E. phrase.

BLACK, s. A vulgur designation for a low scoundrel, corresponding in sense to the E. adj. blackguard, S.

BLACK-AN, s. Malleable iron; in contradiction from that which is tinned, called white-ain, S.

BLACKAVICED, adj. Dark of the complexion, S. from black and Fr. vis, the visage.

Imprimis then, for tallness, I
Am five foot and four inches high;
A black-ain'd mud dapper fellow,
Nor lean, nor over-laid wi' tallow.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 302.

BLACKBELICKIT, used as a s. equivalent to E. nothing. What did ye see? Answ. Blackbelickit, i.e. "I saw nothing at all;"

Lanarks.


The word black seems to have been substituted by the decorous inhabitants of my native county for the name of the devil, which is the common prefix in other parts of S. But the latter part of the word seems inexplicable. From the invariable pronunciation, it cannot be supposed that it has any connexion with the idea of likeness or resemblance. Perhaps the most natural conjecture is, that the phrase expresses a persuasion that the adversary of our kind, whose name is deemed so necessary and ornamental an expletive in discourse, should be liked or beaten, as soon as such a thing should take place; for the conjunction if is generally added.

I have sometimes thought, that it might contain a foolish allusion to a Lat. phrase formerly used of one who declined giving a vote, Nov liquet. Should we suppose that it was originally confined to objects of sight, it might be equivalent to "Ne'er a styne did I see;" q. not a gleam; Tut. lick-en, niter. Or, to have done with mere conjecture, shall we view it as a phrase originally expressive of the disappointment of some parasite, when he had not found even a plate to lick?

BLACK BITCH, a bag which, in former times at least, was clandestinely attached to the lower part of the mill-spout, that, through a hole in the spout, part of the meal might be abstracted as it came down into the trough, South of S.

A worthy proprietor in Roxb. who had never happened to hear the phrase, but was extremely careful of the game on his estate, had just settled everything respecting the lease of his mill, when a third person who was present, said to the miller, "I hope you'll no' keep a black bitch?" "What?" cried the gentleman, "your bargain and mine's at an end; for I'll not allow any person on my property to keep sporting dogs."

BLACK-BOYDS, s. pl. The name given to the fruit of the bramble, West of S.
BLACK-BOOK, s. The name given to "the several histories, written by our Monks in their different Monasteries;" Spott. MS. Dict. in vo.

"In all our monasteries," he says, "there were kept three books or records. 1. Their Chartulary, or register, containing the records relating to their private securities. 2. Their Obituaries, wherein were related the times of the death and places of interment of their chief benefactors, Abbots, Priors, and other great men of their respective houses. 3. Their Black-Book, containing an account of the memorable things which occurred in every year.

"David Chambers, one of the senators of the College of Justice in the reign of Queen Mary, who wrote in French an abridgement of the Histories of England, Scotland, and France,—in his preface says, that he had many great histories of the Abbeys, such as that of Scone, called the Black-Book, and of other like chronicles of Abbeys, as that of Inch-colm and Icolmkill." &c.

"So named," he adds, "from the cover; or rather from the giving an impartial account of the good and bad actions of our nobles, and others who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

"It is not likely that this register would be exclusively called the black book from its cover, unless it could be proved, that the other two were invariably bound in a different manner. Nor is it more probable, that the name originated from its being a record of "the good and bad actions of our nobles," &c. For in this case we must suppose that it was almost exclusively confined to bad actions.

It might perhaps be thus denominated from its being wholly written with black ink, in distinction from the Rubries, denominated from the use of red, and the Psalters, &c. which had usually red letters interspersed, and illuminations.

We learn from Carpenter, that in a charter dated at Vienne, in France, A. 1302, the terms Black and Red were used to distinguish the text of the law from the commentary on it. "Nigrum appellari videtur textum legis, Rubrum vero commentatio in textum.

BLACK-BURNING, adj. Used in reference to shame, when it is so great as to produce deep blushing, or to crimson the countenance, S.

Somebody says to some fowl, we’re to blame;
That ‘tis a scandal and a black burning shame
To thole young callands thus to grow sae smack.
Romany’s Poems, l. 295.

At first view, the word might seem to be formed from the dark complexion which the countenance assumes, when covered with shame. But it is rather from Sæ., G. Isl. blygð, shame, blushing; blygð-a, to blush; q. the burning of blushes. In this sense, according to our version, it is threatened that women shall have "burning instead of beauty," Isa. iii. 24.


"Even the beautiful black cock, as well as the grouse, is to be met with on the high grounds." P. Kirkpatrick-Troungray, Statist. Acc. iv. 532.

"Till of late years that his sequester'd haunts have been disturbed by the intrusion of more numerous flocks of sheep, the black cock, or gallus Scoticus, was wont to hail the dawn of the vernal morning amidst the heaths of this country." F. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc. xii. 360. N. V. Capercaille.

BLACK COOK. To make a Black Cock of one, to shoot one, S.; as in E. to bring down one’s bird.

"The Mac-Ivors, Sir, has gotten it into their heads, that ye ha’e affronted your young leddy, Miss Flora; and I hae heard mae nor aie say they wadna tak munke to mak a black cock o’ ye: and ye ken yerseell there’s mony o’ them wadna mind a bawbee the weising a ball through the Prince himself, an the chief gie them the wink." Waverley, iii. 132.

BLACK COW. [Calamity.]

The black cow on your foot ne’er trod,
Which gars your sing slang the road.

Herds Coll. ii. 120.

Auld Luckie cries ye’re o’er ill set—
Ye kennae what may be your fate
In after days;
The black cow has nae trumpet yet
Up’ your taes.
The Farmer’s Hat, st. 38. V. Black Ox.

BLACK CRAP, s. 1. A crop of peas or beans, S.

2. A name given to those crops which are always green, such as turnips, potatoes, &c. M. Loth.

"The dung forced the crop of wheat, and this succeeded by the black crop, which seldom failed to prosper, left the land in a fine heart for barley." Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 80.

BLACK DOG. [Perdition.]

"Like butter in the black dog’s house," a Prov. used to denote what is irrecoverably gone, S. V. Kelly, p. 236.

"There wad hae been little speerings o’ hae Dunsmivel ken’d it was there—it wad hae been butter in the black dog’s house." Antiquary, ii. 192.

BLACK-FASTING, adj. Applied to one who has been long without any kind of food.

It is sarcastically said of a person who has got a bellyful, "I’m sure he’s no black-fastin’.
S.

"If they dinna bring him something to eat, the pair demented body has never the heart to cry for aught, and he has been kenn’d to sit for ten hours thegither, black-fasting." St. Ronan, ii. 61.

I know not if it had been originally meant to include the idea expressed by the language of Scripture, Lam. V. 10, "Our skin was black like an oven, because of the terrible famine.”

BLACK FISH, fish when they have recently spawned. V. Red Fish.

BLACKFISHER, s. One who fishes under night, illegally, S. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Ye took me alhins for a blackfisher it was gawn tae gintle the chouks o’ ye, when I haw’t ye out tae the stenmers." Saint Patrick, iii. 42. V. Blackfishing.

BLACKFISHING, s. Fishing for salmon, under night, by means of torches, S.
The practice of black-fishing is so called, because it is performed in the night time, or perhaps because the fish are then black or foul. At this season, they frequent gravelly shallows, where the female digs considerable holes, in which she deposits the roe. During this operation, which usually continues for some weeks, the male attends her, and both are in a very torpid state. The black-fishes, provided with spurs, composed of five-barred prongs, fixed upon a strong shaft, wade up and down upon the shallows, preceded by a great torch, or blaze, as it is called, consisting of dried broom, or fir tops, fastened round a pole. By this light the fish are soon discerned, and being then very dull, are easily transfixed." P. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 294. V. LEISER.

BLACKFOOT, Blackfit, s. A matchmaker; synon. Mush, q. v.

"I could never have expected this intervention of a proenxet, which the vulgar translate blackfoot, of such eminent dignity," said Dalgarnock, scarce concealing a sneer." Nigel, iii. 227.

"I'm whiles jokin' an' tellin' her it's a stound o' love:—now thinkin' ye might be blackfit, or her seyretar, I was just wissin', o' a' things, to see ye a wee glitt, that I might targe ye." Saxon and Gael, i. 101.

BLACK FROST, frost without rime or snow lying on the ground, as opposed to white frost, which is equivalent to E. hoar frost.

BLACK-HED, s. The Powit-gull, Shetl.

"Black-head, Powit-gull, Larus ridibundus. Black-head is a Shetland name. This gull is also sometimes called Hooded-crow," Neil's Tour, p. 201.


This seems equivalent to black-head; A.-s. blae, niger, and hifsof, caput.

BLACKYMORE, s. A negro; the vulgar pron. of O. E. blackamore, Beaumont.

The washing of the blackymore, a proverbial phrase, used to denote a vain attempt, S.

Than aunt an' dauther sought her far and near;
But a' was washing o' the Blackymore.
Rice's Helenore, First Ed. p. 66.

BLACKLEG, s. The same disease in cattle with the Black spaul, Ettr. For.

"There was I sitting beside him, gnawing at—the sinewy hip of some hateful Galloway stott that had died of the blackleg." Perils of Man, ii. 348.

BLACK-LEG, s. A matchmaker; synon. Black-foot, Ettr. For.

BLACKLIE, adj. Ill-coloured, or having a dirty appearance; often applied to clothes that are ill-washed, or that have been soiled in drying, Ang.

From A.-s. blac, blae, and biy similis; q. having the likeness of what is black.

BLACK-MAIL, V. MAIL.

BLACK MILL, the designation unaccountably given to a mill of the ancient construction, having one wheel only, Argyles.

"There are—3 cornmills; whereof 3 are of the ancient simple construction, in which there is but one wheel, and it lying horizontally in the perpendicular, under the millstone; so that the water to turn it, must come through the house. These are called black mills." P. Kilminian, Stat. Acc. Scotl. xiv. 149.

BLAC MONE, Black money, the designation given to the early copper currency of S. in the reign of Ja. III.


BLACK-NEB, s. One viewed as disaffected to government, S.

"Take care, Monkbars; we shall set you down among the black-nebs by and by." "No, Sir Arthur, a tame grumbler I—J only claim the privilege of croaking in my own corner here, without uniting my throat to the grand chorus of the march." Antiquary, ii. 128.

"Little did I imagine—that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government.—But so it was. Many of the heritors considered me a black-neh, though I knew it not." Ann. of the Par. p. 209.

BLACK-NEBBED, Black-nebrit, adj. 1. Literally, having a black bill, S.

2. Applied to those who are viewed as democratically inclined, or inimical to the present government, S.

That this term had been used, in relation to public matters, more than a century and a half ago, appears from the following passage.

"Neither do I desire to incur the displeasure of the inhabitants of the myre of Meangle, who are governed by a synod of black-nebed geese; besides, I know the danger it's to jest with wooden-witted doles, that have the seams of their understanding on the out-side of their nooddes." Mercur. Caled. Jan. 1661, p. 3.

BLACK OX. The black ox is said to tramp on one who has lost a near relation by death, or met with some severe calamity, S.

"I'm fain to see you looking sae weel, cummer, the mair that the black ox has tramped on ye since I was aneath your roof-tree." Antiquary, iii. 227.

"The black ox never trod on your foot," S. Prov. This is more generally expl. by Kelly: "You never had the care of a family upon you, nor was press'd with severe business or necessities." S. Prov. p. 327.

BLACK PUDDING, a pudding made of the blood of a cow or sheep, inclosed in one of the intestines, S.

The dispute, you must understand it, was, which of them had the best blood, When both, 'tis granted, had as good As ever yet stuff'd a black pudding.

Milton's Poems, p. 115.

This dish was much used by our forefathers. It is thus denominated to distinguish it from a white pudding, made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in a similar manner. The Swedes had a dish resembling the former.
For *swartwood* signifies broth made of the blood of a goose, literally "black pottage."

**BLACK-QUARTER, s.** A disease of cattle, apparently the same with *Black Spaul*, S.3

"In former times, superstition pointed out the following singular mode of preventing the spreading of this distemper: When a beast was seized with the *black-quarter*, it was taken to a house where no cattle were ever after to enter, and there the animal's heart was taken out while alive, to be hung up in the house or byre where the farmer kept his cattle; and while it was there, it was believed that none of his cattle would be seized with that distemper." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 203.

**BLACK SAXPENCE, a sixpence, supposed by the credulous to be received from the devil, as a pledge of an engagement to be his, soul and body. It is always of a black colour, as not being legal currency; but it is said to possess this singular virtue, that the person who keeps it constantly in his pocket, how much soever he spend, will always find another sixpence beside it, Roxb.**

**BLACK-SOLE, s.** A confident in courtship, Lanarks. Synon. with *Black-foot.*


**BLACK SPAUL, a disease of cattle, S.**

The *Black Spaul* is a species of pleurisy, incident to young cattle, especially calves, which gives a black hue to the flesh of the side affected. It is indicated by lameness in the fore foot, and the common remedy is immediate bleeding." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S. ii. 207.

A singular mode of cure is used in some parts of the Highlands.

—"The *black-spaul* had seized all the cattle of the glen; we came all down to old Ronald's house in Bleach-nan-creach (the pass of spoils) to make the *forced fire.*—When the cattle of any district were seized with this fatal distemper, the method of cure or prevention was to extinguish all the domestic fires, and rekindle them by *forced fire* caught from sparks emitted from the axle of the great wool-wheel, which was driven furiously round by the people assembled." Clan-Albin, ii. 290.

**BLACK-STANE, Blackstone, s.** 1. The designation given to a dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Scottish universities, as the seat on which a student sits at an annual public examination, meant as a test of the progress he has made in his studies during the preceding year, S. This examination is called his *Profession.*

"It is thought fit that, when students are examined publicly on the *Black-stane*, before Lammus; and, after their return at Michaelmas, that they be examined in some questions of the catechism," Acts Commiss. of the Four Universities, A. 1647. Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin. i. 222.

It appears from this extract, that then they were publicly examined twice a-year.

The origin of the students being examined on what is called the *Black-stone*, is involved in great obscurity. It seems to have been originally intended as a mark of respect to the founder of the college, and most probably may be traced to some ancient ceremony of the Romish Church. The custom of causing the students to sit on the grave-stone of the founder, at certain examinations, is still literally retained in King's College, Aberdeen, and in Glasgow. In Edinburgh and in Marischal Colleges, there are no similar stones to sit upon; but these examinations continue to be called in the latter The *Blackstone Lesson.*" Bower, ibid. p. 394.

The author, after referring to the coronation of our kings at Seone, and still at Westminster, on a stone of a similar description, adds, "Can these ceremonies be traced to the same or to a similar source? But the resemblance seems to be merely accidental.

2. The term, it appears, has been used metaphi. to denote the examination itself.

"The fourt and last yeir of our course,—we learned the buikis de Celo and Materias, also the Spher, more exactlie teachit by our awin Regent, and maid us for our Vices and Blackstens, and had at Pace our promotion and finishing of our course." Melvill's Diary, p. 28.

Hoffman, vo. *Taurus*, observes that, in ancient times, every one before death fixed on the place of his interment, which he marked with a *black stone.*

This circumstance seems favourable to the idea that the *black stone profession* was originally connected with the grave-stone of the founder.

**BLACK SUGAR, Spanish Licorice, S.**

**BLACK TANG, Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.**

**BLACK VICTUAL, pulse, pease and beans, either by themselves, or mixed as a crop, S.**

**BLACK WARD, a state of servitude to a servant, S.**

"You see, sir, I hold in a sort of *black ward* tenure, as we call it in our country, being the servant of a servant." Nigel, i. 45.

"*Black ward,* is when a vassal holds immediately ward of the King, and a subvassal holds ward of that vassal. This is called *Black ward* or ward upon ward. McKenzie's Instit. p. 92. Spottiswoode's MS. Law Diet.

**BLACK-WATCH, the designation generally given to the companies of loyal Highlanders, raised after the rebellion in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highland districts.**

They constituted the nucleus of what was afterwards embodied as the 42d Regiment, since so justly celebrated for their prowess; and received the epithet of *Black*, from the dark colour of their tartan habiliments.

"To tell you the truth, there durst not a Lowlander in all Scotland follow the fray a gun-shot beyond Bally-brough, unless he had the help of the *Sidler Dhu.* Whom do ye call so? *The Sidler Dhu t the black soldier; that is, what they called the independent companies that were raised to keep peace and law in the Highlands.—They call them *Sidler Dhu*, because they wear the tartans; as they call your men,—King George's men,—*Sidler Roy*, or red soldiers." Waverley, i. 276, 277.

"Girnigo of Tipperhewet, whose family was so reduced by the ensuing law-suit, that his representative is now serving as a private gentleman-sentinel in the Highland *Black Watch.*" Ibid. i. 136.
distinct. synon. still not as furring especially dawd synon. To the blod/t- the is The for out, and signify, being and Germ, the the of blad/t-

The word, in this sense, is of very great latitude. "A blad of bread," is a large flat piece. Sometimes the adj. great is prefixed; although it is rather redundant. "I got a great blad of Virgil by heart;" I committed to memory a great many verses from Virgil.

This word, as perhaps originally applied to food, may be from A.-S. blæd, fruit of any kind; a word, which, as Spelman observes, has from the Saxons been universally diffused through Europe; Germ. blatt, id. It is in favour of this etymology, that as A.-S. blæt, blät, also denoted pot-herbs; blæts and blædsw, is still the designation given to large leaves of greens boiled whole, in a sort of broth, Aberd. Loth. For blads was most probably the original name; and dawsd might be added as an expletive, after blad had lost its primary sense as denoting pot-herbs, and come to signify a large piece of any thing; dawed being, in this sense, an exact synonyme. Thus, the compound phrase might be used as signifying greens boiled in large pieces.

It is possible, after all, that the word, as denoting a large portion, may be from Ir. bladh, a part; bladh-an, I break.

"I send to Servai's wife, and to his commiss the pasmentar in the abbay, and causit thame graith me ane chamler thair, tak the fyve bladds of tapestrie, & milkis come out of Hamilmout, and uther bagage I had their reddiest to lay it out," &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

"Three Egyptiannis hattis of reid and yellow taffetes. Sum uther bladds of silver claith and uther geir melt for maskene" [wearing in masquerades.] Ibid. p. 257.

To DING IN BLADS, to break in pieces.

"Mr. Knox—was very weak, & I saw him every day of his doctrine go hule and fair with a furring of manticks about his necke, a staffe in the one hand, & good golly Richard Ballandine his servant holding up the other exter,—& by the said Richard & another servant lifted up to the pulpit, where he behaved to lean at his first entry; but or he had done with his sermon, he was so active & vigorous, that he was like to ding the pulpit in blads, & fly out of it." Melvill's MS. p. 20.

BLAD, n. A person who is of a soft constitution; whose strength is not in proportion to his size or looks. It is often applied to a young person, who has become suddenly tall, but is of a relaxed habit, S. B.

This may be merely the preceding word used in a secondary sense. But as this is very doubtful, I have given it distinctly. It is allied, perhaps, to A.-S. blæd, as denoting, either the boughs or leaves of trees, or growing corn; as both often shoot out so rapidly as to give the idea of weakness. This is especially the case as to rank corn. It may have some affinity, however, to Germ. blätt, the original sense of which is, weak, feeble.

BLAD, s. A portfolio, S. B.

As the E. word is comp. of Fr. port-er, to carry, and feuille, a leaf; the S. term has a similar origin; being evidently from Su.-G. blad, A.-S. blæt, folium. It has been said, that men anciently wrote on leaves of trees, before the invention of paper; and that a book, among the heathen nations, at first consisted of a number of such leaves stitched together. Now it is a curious circumstance, that most of the European languages retain an allusion to this custom. As Lat. folium denotes not only the leaf of a tree, but that of a book;

So dinna ye afford your trade,
But rhyme it right.

Burns, iii. 243.

To BLAD, v. n. To walk in a clumsy manner, by taking long steps and treading heavily, Dumfr.; synon. Lamp, Loth. Clydes.

Test. be-laced-on, degravary, oncere! Or, can it signify, to pass over great blads of the road in a short time?

BLAD, s. 1. A long and heavy step in walking, Dumfr.; synon. Lamp, Clydes.

2. A person who walks with long and heavy steps, Dumfr.; synon. a Lampier, Clydes.

BLAD, BLAUD, s. A large piece of any thing, a considerable portion, S. expl. a "flat piece of any thing." GL. Burns.

Thou said, I borrowed blads; that is not true; The contrary, false snatchet, shall be seen. I never had, of that making ye mels, A verse in writ, in print, or yet perqueuer; "nilk I can prove, and cleanse me wonder clee; Though single words no writer can forbear. Powlard's Flying, p. 27.

Grit blads and bits thou saw full oft. Everygreen, i. 121. st. 4.

I'll write, and that a hearty blaud, This very night.
the Fr. use feuille, the E. leaf, and the Sw. blad in the same manner. Volto, also, which now signifies a book of a large size, formerly denoted the leaf of a book. Germ. blat, folium arboris aut plantae, et quicquid foliis simile, schedula, charta, &c.

He staps in his works in his pock in a blink, Flung by a’ his worklooms, his blaud an’ his ink. 

Pickens Poems, II. 132.

To BLAD, BLAUD, v. a. 1. To slap, to strike; to drive by striking, or with violence, S. Dad, synon.

—Scotland maun be made an Ass. 
To set her judgment right, They’ll jade him and blad him, 
Until she break her tether.

Vision, Evergreen, i. 220.

I had not then, with every lawn, 
With every butcher up and down, 
Been bladdit frae town to town, 
Nor gotten sick oppression.

Watson’s Coll. i. 63.

“A man may love a haggish, that we’d not have the bag bladed in his teeth;” S. Prov. Kelly, p. 38.

“Remember me to all that ask for me, but blade me in no body’s teeth.” Kelly, p. 284.

2. To abuse, to maltreat in whatever way, Aberd. Corn is said to be bladdit, when overthrown by wind.

3. To use abusive language, Aberd. S. A.

I winna hear my country blaudet, Tho’ I saud risk blue een.

Cock’s Simple Strains, p. 132.

For blaudin o’ the taller sae
The waster winna lat it gae.

Ibid.

Some cried, “The kirk she cares na’ for’t,”
An’ wi their jeers did blaud her.

A. Scott’s Poems, p. 96.


5. Used impers. “It’s bladdin on o’ weet,” the rain is driving on; a phrase that denotes intirmitting showerers accompanied with squalls, S.

Germ. blodern is used in the first sense. Es bledert, it storms and snows; also, blut-en to blow.

It is doubtful, whether the term be radically the same as used in the two last senses. If it be, they must be both viewed as oblique, and as originally denoting what is beaten and tossed about by a stormy wind. Isl. blaept-a indeed signifies, to be moved by the wind, motari aura; G. Andr. p. 31.

It is possible, however, that the word, as denoting to abuse, also to strike, may be corr. from 0. Fr. planct-er to bang, to mall.

BLAD, BLAUD, BLAUD, s. A severe blow or stroke, S.

O was bae’ these northern lads, 
Wi’ their bruid swords and white cockades, 
They lend sic hard and heavy blads, 
Our Whigs nce mair can craw, man. 

Jacobece Relics, ii. 139.

Then cam a hatch o’ webster lads 
Fras Rodneys Head careerin, 
Wha gied them mony a dossy blaud, 
Without the causes speerin

O’ the fray, that day. 

Davidson’s Seasons, p. 79.

BLAD, s. A squall; always including the idea of rain, S. A heavy fall of rain is called “a blad of weet,” S. B.

BLADDY, adj. Inconstant, unsettled; applied to the weather. “A bladdy day,” is one alternately fair and foul.

BLAD, s. A dirty spot on the cheek, S. perhaps q. the effect of a blow. Gael. blad, however, is synon.

BLADARIE, s. [Vain glory.]

“Bot allace it is a fostered security, the inward heart is full of bladairie, guhlik bladairie shall bring sik terrors in the end with it, that it shall multiply thy tormentes.” Bruce’s Eleven Serms. edit. 1591.

Expl. filth, filthiness, Eng. vers. Lound. 1617. But I hesitate as to this sense, which is supported by no cognate word. It seems rather, vain glory, vain boasting; Tent. blaterie, jactantia, vainiloquitas.

BLADDERAND, BLADDRAND, V. BLETHIER.

BLADDERSKATE, s. Expl. “an indistinct or indiscreet talker,” South of S.

Jog on your gait, ye bladderskate.

Song, Maggy Louder.

According to this interpretation, the first part of the word is most probably from Blether, to speak indistinctly. If we might suppose the term of northern origin, it might be derived from 0. Fr. blauté-a to babble, and skata a magpie, q. babbling like a jackdaw; or from skat a treasure, q. a storehouse of nonsense. But I hesitate whether the designation, as it is given to a piper, does not allude to the drone of his bagpipe, ludicrously compared to a bladder filled with wind.

To BLADE, v. a. To nip the blades off colewort, S.

“When she had gone out to blade some kail for the pat, a little man, no that doons braw, came to her, and asked if she would go with him.” Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

BLADE, s. The leaf of a tree, S.

A.-S. blæd, blæd; Sn.-G. Blåd, blåd, Germ. blät, Alem. plat, id. Instead of seeking a Greek origin, with other etymologists, I would view it as the part. pa. of A.-S. bleænæ, blæn-en, flores, “to blow, to blome, to blossom; to bud, to burgeon, to spring.” Somn.; blænædæ, q. what is blæned, or shot forth; just as Franc. blaut, flos, is from blæn-en, florece.

BLADIE, BLAUDIE, adj. Full of large broad leaves; applied to plants the leaves of which grow out from the main stem, and not on branches; as “Bladie kail,” “bladie beans,” &c. S. V. BLAD, BLAUD, s.

BLAD HAET, nothing, not a whit. “Blad haet did she say;” she said nothing, Roxb.

—I see, we British frogs
May bless Great Britain and her bogs.—
Blad haet has we to dread as fatal,
If kept frae heath the hooves o’ cattle.

A. Scott’s Poems, p. 50.

I can form no idea of the meaning of blad in this connexion; unless, as haet is often in profane language preceded by fint or dell, as a forcible mode of expressing negation, blad should be used in what is given
above as sense 1. of the v., q. "Bang the head," equivalent to confound or curse it. V. Hate, Hate, and Blad, v.

BLADOCH, BLEDOCH, BLADDA, s. Butter-milk, S. B.

She kind the kine, and skun'd it cleane, And left the gudeman bot the blethoch hair. Bannatyne Poems, p. 216.

"They sent in some smachry or ither to me, an'a pint of their seuds, as sowr as any bladchoch." Journal from London, p. 9.

This word is used in Aberd. and some parts of Ang. and Moams, most adjacent to the Highlands. Ir. bladhach, Gael. blath-ach, id. C. B. blith, milk in general.

BLADRy, s. Expl. "trumpery."

"Shame fall the gear and the bladry o't."
The turn of an old Scottish song, spoken when a young handsome girl marries an old man, upon the account of his wealth." Kelly, p. 296.

But it seems improperly expl. It may be either the same with Bladare, or Bladry, q. v.

BLADROCK, s. A talkative silly fellow, Dumfr. V. BLEther, v.

BLAE, adj. Livid. V. BLA.

To LOOK BLA, to look blank, or to have the appearance of disappointment, S. Hence to have a blae countenance.

"Be in dread, O! Sirs, some of you will stand with a blae countenance before the tribunal of God, for the letters you have read, of the last dash of Providence that you met with." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 11.

This, however, may signify a livid aspect, as the effect of terror.

BLAENESS, s. Lividness, Upp. Clydes. V. BLA.

To BLAE, v. n. 1. To beat; applied to the beating of lambs, and conveying the idea of a sound rather louder than that indicated by the v. to Mae, Roxb.

2. Used in the language of reprehension, in regard to children; generally, to blae and greet, ibid.

Shall we view this as allied to Fr. beler, id? C. B. blave signifies a cry, but seems to have no connection with beating.

BLAE, s. A loud beat, Roxb.

BLAE, s. A kind of blue-coloured clay, pretty hard, or soft slate, found as a substratum. It differs from TILL, as this comes off in flakes, whereas the blae is compact, S. O.

"Plenty of stones, and of what is called blae (which is a kind of soft slate), hard cope or brushedwood, and other suitable substances can generally be procured for filling drains." Agr. Surv. W. Isl. p. 149.

Blaes, mentioned under Blae, seems to be merely the plur. of this s. But according to the definition here given, it cannot properly signify lamina of stone; nor be traced to Germ. blich, thin leaves or plates. More probably the substance is denominated from its colour.

BLAE, BLAY, s. The rough parts of wood left in consequence of boring or sawing, S. B. Germ. blich, thin leaves or plates; lamina, bracteola; Wachts.

Norw. bles, "what is hatched small in woods;" Hallager.

BLAES, s. pl. Apparently, lamina of stone, S.

"The mettala I discovered were a coarse free stone and blase, (dipping, to the best of my thought, toward a moss,) and that little coal crop which B. Troop saw dug." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, &c. Lett. A. 1724. p. 345.

BLAE-BERRY, s. The Billberry; Vaccinium myrtillus, Linn.

Nae birns, or briers, or whins a'stumbled me, Gif I could find blue-berries ripe for thee. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 107.

"The black-bearded heath (empetrum nigrum), and the blueberry bush (vaccinium myrtillus), are also abundant." Neill's Tour to Orkney, p. 52.

Sw. bla-bær, vaccinium, Seren. Isl. blaber, myrtili, G. Andr.

The Dutch name has the same signification; blauw-bessen, bill-berries, hurtleberries; Sewel.

BLAFFEN, s. The loose flakes or laminae of stone; Fluthers synon., Fife.

This must be nearly allied to Blae and Blase, q. v. Taut. blay signifies planus, sequax; superficie plana, non rotunda.

To BLAFLUM, v. a. To beguile, S.

—Avric, luxury, and ease, A tea-fac'd generation please, Whose pittless limbs in silks o'erclad Scars bear the lady-handed led Frae's looking-glass into the chair Which bears him to blackburn the fair. Ramsay's Poems, l. 132. V. BLEFLUM, s.

BLAIDIT, part. pa. Apparently the same with Blad, v. to abuse, to maltreat.

"The batterie was laid to the castle and [it was] blaidit partlie be the cannones that cam dans the gaitt thame allone, and partlie with the cannones that war stelled vpoun the steiple headis." Pittscottie's Cron. p. 490. "Made such breaches" Ed. 1755, p. 192.

BLAIDRY, s. Nonsense. V. BLEther, v.

BLAIDS, s. pl. [A disease.]

—The bleids and the belly thra.—Watson's Coll. ii. p. 13. V. CLEIKs.

It is uncertain what disease is meant. Some view it as an affection of the chops. A.-S. blædor, however, Su.-G. bleadot, and Germ. blater, denote a pimple, or swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread. A.-S. bleoth, leprosy.

BLAIN, s. 1. A mark left by a wound, the discollouring of the skin after a sore, S.

"The shields of the world think our Master cumbersomewares,—and that his cords and yokes make blains and deep scores in their neck." Ruth. Lett. Ep. 117.

Blain E. is a pastule, a blister. But the same word S. denotes the mark which either of these leaves after it. The E. word corresponds to A.-S. bligne, Belg. blygne, pastula. But our term is more closely allied to Ial. bina, which is not only rendered pastula, but also, caseo ex verbere: G. Andr. Germ. blau-en, to swell.
BLAIN, s. 1. A blank, a vacancy. A blain in a field, a place where the grain has not sprung, Loth.

If not a metaphor. use of the preceding word, perhaps from A.-S. blain cessatio, intermissio.

2. In pl. blains, empty grain, Banffs.

"Instead of corn, nothing is to be seen but useless trumpery, and very often empty blaines." Agr. Surv. Banffs. App. p. 51.

BLAINY, adj. A term applied to a field, or spot of ground, which has frequent blanks, in consequence of the grain not having come up, Loth.

"How are your aits this year?" "Middling well, except some rigs in the west park, that are a wee blainy." 

To BLAINCH, v. a. To cleanse; as, "to blainch the bear-stane," to make the hollowed stone, used for preparing barley, fit for receiving the grain, Fife; from E. blanch, Fr. blanchir, to whiten.

To BLAIR, BLARE, v. n. 1. To make a loud noise, to cry; used in a general sense, Ang. Roxb.

2. To bleat, as a sheep or goat, S. A.

About my flocks I mann be carin';
I left them, poor things, ca'ld an' blarin',
Ayent the moses.
T. Scott's Poems, p. 325. V. BLAIRAND.

BLARE, BLAIR, s. 1. A loud sound, a cry, South of S.

There you'll see the banners flare,
There you'll hear the bagpipes rair,
And the trumpet's deadly blare,
W' the cannon's rattle.

Jacobitie Relics, i. 150.

The night-wind is sleeping—the forest is still,
The blare of the heath-cock has sunk on the hill,
Beyond the grey cairn of the moor is his rest,
On the red heather bloom he has pillowed his breast.

Pilgrimage of the Sun, p. 95.

"We preferred the temperate good humour of the Doctor's conversation, and the house-holdry tones of his wife, to the boisterous blair of the bagpipes." The Entail, i. 261.

2. The bleat of a sheep, Roxb.

"Blaring, the crying of a child; also the bleating of a sheep, or loving of an ox or cow, Suff.

"Blares, to roar and cry, North;" Grose.

Tent. blare-en, beare, mugire, Mid. Sax. id. balare.

Gael. blair-am to cry, blair a cry.


BLAIR, s. The name given to that part of flax which is afterwards used in manufacture; properly, after it has been steeped, taken from the pit, and laid out to dry. For after it is dried, it receives the name of lint; Ang.

This in E. is called harle, V. Encycl. Brit. vii. 292. col. 1. perhaps a dimin. from Dan. hoer, flax.

The word might seem to have a Goth. origin, although somewhat varied in signification. Sw. blœir, and lin-blœir, denote the hurls or hurls of flax. Dan. blære, coarse flax, tow, hurls; Wolff. Isl. blœir has a more general sense, as signifying linen cloth; lintea, Verel.

To BLAIR, v. n. When the flax is spread out for being dried, after it has been steeped, it is said that it is laid out to blair. The ground appropriated to this purpose is called the blairbin, Ang.

It is probable that the s. should be traced to the v., as this so closelycorresponds in sense to Isl. blær, aura, spiritus. Thæ er blærin blæsna maæti krimino; Cum spiritus caloris attigtit pruinam; Edd. Thus the term evidently respects the influence of drought, which is precisely the meaning of the v. blair. A.-S. blow-an, to blow, gives us the radical idea.

It is in favour of the idea, that the s. is derived from the v. that the ground on which peats are laid out to be dried, is also called the blairin, Ang.

BLAIS'D, part. pa. Soured, Ang. Fife. V. BLEEZE.

BLAISE, BLEEZE, s. The blaise of wood, those particles which the wimble scoops out in boring, Clydes. V. BLAE, BLAY.

To BLAISTER, v. a. To blow with violence.

Itand wederis of the est draf on so fast,
It all to blaaister and blew that thairin baid.

Ranf Costyeur, Adj. i. 2.

A.-S. blæs-æn insalubræ. E. blaster seems to be originally the same word.

BLAIST, adj. Naked, bare.

The bishops men ay answer for the saull;
Gif it be lost, for fault of prist or pruching,
Of the richt treath it haif na chesing;
In as far as the saull is farthy.

Far worship[er] than the blais body,
Many bishops in ilk realme we see;
And bet one king into ane realme to be.

Priests of Pelis, S. P. P. i. 29.

BLAIT, BLATE, BLEAT, adj. 1. Bashful, sheepish, S.

"What can be more disagreeable than to see one, with a stupid impudence, saying and acting things the most shocking among the polite; or others (in plain Scots) blate, and not knowing how to behave." Ramsay's Works, i. 111.

2. Modest, unassuming, not forward, diffident, S.

"If ye ken any poor body o' our acquaintance that's blate for want o' stiler, and has far to gang hame, ye needna stick to gie them a waught o' drink and a bannock—we'll never mis't, and it looks creditable in a house like ours." Tales of my Landlord, i. 72.

"A toom purs makes a bleat merchant;" S. Prov.

"A man will have little confidence to buy, when he wants money to pay for it." Kelly, p. 21.


"Mr. Robert Gordon of Straloch, and Dr. Gordon in old Aberdeen went to Marischal for peace, and to eschew blood, but they got a bleat answer, and so tint their travel." Spalding's Troubles, i. 143.
Perhaps by a transitive use of the term, q. "an answer that makes him to whom it is given look sheepish." Isl. blet-ia, timoren incutere.

4. Stupid; q. soft in mind.
"Thaerfuir he wroth that he who come to Rome, and was chosen Paip, eun as the Italiens had bene sua blait, or the yuld ychot discerne betuxi ane man and ane woman." Nicol Burns, F. 96. b.
This is analogous to a provincial sense of the term, still retained. "Easily deceived." - Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

5. Blunt, unfeeling; a secondary sense.
Qahay krawis not the lynnage of Runi! Or qahay miskeynu Troy, that nobyll cius? The grete worship of sic men quha wald not mene? And the huge ardent battelis that thare hes ben.
We Phenicianis mense sa blait breisis has, Nor sa fremmyde the son list not addres
His cours thrawth Cartage dite asw. 

Dowg. Vergil. 50. 50.
Non obtura sede gestamus pectori Pooni.

Vrg.
O. E. blade has been used in a sense somewhat similar, as denoting, silly, frivolous; or in the same sense in which we now speak of a blunt reason or excuse.
And if thel carpen of Christ, these clerkes & these lour, And they meet in her mirth, when mynstrel ben stayl;
Than talleth they of the Trinitie a tale or twaine, And blineth forth a blade reason, & taken Bernard to witnes;
And put forth a presumpson, to prene the soth.
Thus they droulil at her dayse (desk) the deite to source, And gawan God with hyr gege, when hyr guts fallen;
And the curful may crye, and carpen at the gate, Both a fingerd and a furste, and for chel quak,
Is none to myen hyn nere, his noye to amend,
But hurtan hym as a houndle, & boten hym go hence.

F. Powgham, Fol. 46. a.
A gyngerd and a fyrst, although overlooked both by Skinner and Johnius, must mean, "a hungry and a thirst," as chel denotes cold.
Isl. blaud-ar, blanth-ar, bland, soft. The word seems to be primarily applied to things which are softened by moisture. Meilis, limus, maceratus; bleite, macero, lignefacio; bleita, limus, luteum, coenum; G. Andr. p. 32. Hence it is used to signify what is feminine; as opposed to knat-ar, masculine. Thus knait and blant denote male and female; the women being denominated from that softness and gentleness of manners, which naturally characterise the sex. This word also signifies, timid. Bleide, softness, fear, shame; hubleth, softness of mind; Elda Saemund.; Germ. Su.-G. blote, Belg. blood, mollis, timidus. E. soft, in like manner, signifies effeminata: also, timid.

6. Dull, in relation to a market; as denoting reluctance to bid, or higging, S. B.
Fat saill I do.g gang hame again? na, na, That were my hogs to a blate fair to sa.
Frou's Hesitores, p. 55.

7. Metaph. used as expressive of the appearance of grass, or corn, especially in the blade. It is commonly said, "That grass is looking flait;" or "Things are looking unco flait, or flait-like," when the season is backward, and there is no discernible growth, S. "A flait brained," Clydes.

BLATENESS, s. Sheepishness, S.
"If ye dinna fail by your ain blateness, our Girzy's surely no past speaking to." The Entail, i. 27. 28.

BLAITLIE, adv. Bashfully, S.
BLAIT-MOUTH, adj. Bashful, sheepish, q. ashamed to open one's mouth.

BLAITIE-BUM, s. Simpleton, stupid fellow.
Sir Domine — gut we this ill-faire blaiti-bum?
Linlancy, S. F. R. ii. 225.
If this be the genuine orthography, perhaps as Sibb. conjectures, from Teut. blait, vauilloqua; or rather, blait, sheepish, and bonune, tympanum. But it is generally written Btie bum, q. v.

BLAIZE, s. A blow, Aberd.
Rob Roy heard the frickness some raze,
Weel girded in his grathe,
Gyaw'd him alang the shins a blait,
And gart him tyne his faith.
And fled that day.
Su.-G. blaan, a wheel, a postule; Tent. blanse, id. the effect being put for the cause. Bleach is synonym.
S. B.

BLAK of the EIE, the apple of the eye, S.
"And so long as wee remaine under his obedience, hoe counteth vs als deare to him, as the apple of his cheeke or the blak of his eye." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. R. 2. a.
"You can't say, white is the blak of my eye." E. Prov.

BLAKWAK, s. V. Bewter.
BLAMAKING, s. V. under BLA, BLAE.

BLAN, pret. [Caused to cease,]
I sought, as prynce, him to prise, for his proues, That wanty night my worschipe, as he al wan:
And at his biding full bane, bith to obeis.
The heres fall of bewte, that all my balie blan.

Gawan and Gol. iv. 17.
This word is left as not understood in Gl. But it is undoubtedly the pret. of blin; "that caused all my sorrow to cease." A.-S. blan, blane, cessavit. Wone, although like blin, a v. n., is here used in the same active sense; that wemyth night, &c. did not cease to wane.

BLANCH, s. A flash, or sudden blaze; as, a blanch o' lightning, Fife.
This seems radically the same with Blank, Blink, q. v.

BLANCHART, adj. White.
Ane faire feild can that fang,
On stedes stalwart and strang,
Bath blanchart and bay.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 19.
Fr. blanc, blanche, id. The name blanche is given to a kind of linen cloth, the yarn of which has been twice bleached, before it was put into the loom; Dict. Trev. An order of Friers, who usually wore white sheets, were also called Blanchards.
The term might be formed, however, from Tent. blanke, id. and aerd, Belg. aerd, nature.—V. Abr.

BLANCI, s. The mode of tenure by which is determined blanch farm, or by the payment of a small duty in money or otherwise. Hence the phrase Fre Blanche.
"To be halden of us & oure successors—in fre barony and fre blanche notwithstanding any oure
Blanda, an sowing. For the and often A. They the robe and To Brand's Bullet, 10. Fife. 1. robe report, "Flattered, Roxb. mere Ihre. I 52x98 of after for like extensive great, honourable ancient islands. 56x439 horses. the burgh, particularly argenlea. 56x576 "A/bug money, full which actis money, which 209 I 56x193 probably I 56x128 the butter also from 121 of ordinary drank of Stanch the conin 254 with 257 MS. 123x353 Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this may be for brand, sword. But it rather seems to denote some honourable piece of dress worn by knights and men of rank. Blanda, according to Bulle, who refers to ancient Glossaries, is a robe adorned with purple, a robe worn by grandees. He derives it from Celt. man, great, elevated. Su.-G. byant, blacent, a kind of precious garment among the ancients, which seems to have been of silk. Hence most probably we still call white silk lace, bland-vace. Blamelled, clavis, vestis purpurea, Papias MS. Du Cange.


BLAND, s. An engagement? Thair: I mak ane bland That I sall mait the heir upon this mure to morn, Gif I be haldin in heili. Roayl Collyear, C. ij, n. Most probably an errat. for band.

BLAND, s. A drink used in the Shetland Islands. "Their ordinary drink is milk or water, or milk and water together, or a drink which they call Bland, most common in the country, tho not thought to be very wholesome; which so they make up, having taken away the butter from their churned milk, as likewise the thicker parts of this milk which remains after the butter is taken out, they then pour in some hot water upon the serum, whey or the thinner parts of the milk in a proportion to the milk. Which being done, they make use of it for their drink, keeping some for their winter provision; and this drink is so ordinary with them, that there are many people in the country who never saw ale or beer all their lifetime." Brand's Deser. Orkney, Zetland, &c. p. 76.

Isl. bland-a, cinnus, mixtura, pro potu, agua mixto; G. Andr. Su.-G. bland diecebatur mel aqua permixtum, and ad minescansones pomelatur; Flare. "A very agreeable, wholesome, acid beverage is made of butter-milk in Shetland, called bland, which has something of the flavour of the juice of the lime." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 61.

Blanded Bear, barley and common bear mixed, S.

"Blanded bear, or rammel, as the country people here call it, is the produce of barley and common bear sown in a mixed state. These are distinguished chiefly by the structure of the ear; the barley having only two rows of grain, and the common bear six." F. Markineh, Fife, Statist. Acc. xii. 531.

From Su.-G. bland-a is formed blanzerd, molusin or mixed corn. "Bland-corn, wheat mixed with rye; i.e. blended corn. Yorksh." G. Grose.

To BLANDER, v. a. 1. To babble, to diffuse any report, such especially as tends to injure the character of another, S.

2. It is sometimes used to denote the want of regard to truth in narration; a thing very common with tattlers, S. B.

Can this be from Isl. bland-a, Dan. bland-er, to mingle, as denoting the blending of truth with falsehood, or the disorder produced by talebearers?

To BLANDER, v. a. To diffuse or disperse in a scanty and scattered way; often applied to seed-corn. This is said to be bland'er'd, when very thinly sown, Fife.

Blander, as signifying "to diffuse a report," seems to be the same term used in a secondary sense.

BLANDRIN, s. A scanty diffusion. "That ground has gotten a mere blandrin," it has been starved in sowing. "A blandrin of hair on the head," a few hairs here and there, when one is almost bald; Fife.

BLANDISH, s. The grain left uncut by careless reapers, generally in the furrows, during a Kemp; Roxb.

Perhaps q. "an interval!" Su.-G. bland, biland, inter, between, from bland-a, missore.

BLANDISH, s. Flattery, Roxb.

Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,—
Wha cann read your flimsy riddle
'O blandish vain! A. Scott's Poems, p. 131.

O. Fr. blandice, blandys, caraesse, flatteere; Roge-fort.

BLANDIT, part. pa. Flattered, soothed.

How sad I lef that is nocht landit! Nor yit with benefice am I blandit. Drumbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 67.

Fr. blandi, id. blander, to sooth, Lat. blandiri.
BLANE, s. A mark left by a wound; also, a blank. V. BLAIN.

BLANKET, s. [Standard.]

"Thereafter they go to horse shortly, and comes back through the Oldtown about ten hours in the morning, with their four captives, and but 60 to their blanket." Spalding, ii. 154.

This refers to the leaders of this band, who, although they could bring out only sixty men, as is previously mentioned, thus set the town of Aberdeen at defiance, taking their provost and other magistrates prisoners. The term blanket may be ludicrously applied to their colours. V. BLUE BLANKET.

BLARDIT, part. adj. Short-winded, or as we generally express it, broken-winded. Etr. For.

A.-S. blawe, confractor; or from blaw-an, flare, and art, nature, q. "of a blowing nature," because an animal of this description blows hard.

To BLARE, v. n. To cry; also to beat. V. BLAIR.

BLARNEY, s. A cant term, applied both to marvellous narration, and to flattery.

This has been generally viewed as of Irish origin; but I can have no hesitation in adopting the etymology which a friend, distinguished for his attainments in literature, has pointed out to me. This is Fr. bal- verne, "a lie, fib, gull; also, a babbling or idle discourse." Cotgr.

To BLART, v. n. To blat down, to fall flat in the mud, Dumfr.

To BLASH, v. a. To soak, to drench. "To blast one's stomach," to drink too copiously of any weak and diluting liquor; S.

Perhaps radically the same with splash, from Germ. platz-en. V. PLASH.

When a' the folk are clad in snow,
An' 'leashan rains, or cranraughis fa',
Thy bonny leaves thon dian shaw.—
To a Covenly, Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 91.

BLASH, s. 1. A heavy fall of rain; S.

Often "a blash o' weet," a sudden and heavy rain. This differs from "a dash o' weet," as conveying the idea of greater extent.

2. Too great a quantity of water, or of any weak liquid, poured into any dish or potion; as, "She cuist a great blash of water into the pot," or "bowl," S.

Where snaws and rains wi' sleety blash,
Besosk'ld the yird wi' dash on dash,
Now gliniten books wi' ardom clash
Thro' corn in lieu.
Harvest, A. Scott's Poems, p. 30.

BLASHY, adj. 1. Deluging, sweeping away by inundation; S.

The thick-blawn wreaths of snow or blashy thaws
May smoor your wethers, and may rot your eves.
Ramsey's Poems, ii. 82.

BLASHY, "thin, poor; blashy milk or beer. Northumb." Gl. Grose.

2. Applied to meat or drink that is thin, weak, flatulent, or viewed as debilitating to the stomach, S.

"Ah, eirs, thesh blashy vegetables are a bad thing to have atween ane's ribs in a riny night, under the bare bougers o' a landy barn." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 184.

BLASNIT, adj. [Without hair.]

An(e) trene trancheur, ane ramehorne spone,
Twa butts of barkit blasnit ledder.
All graith that gains to hobbill schone.

"Probably bnsnit," Lord Hailes. But this does not remove the difficulty. For what is bnsnit? I prefer the reading of the copy; and suppose that blasnit may signify, bare, bald, without-hair, as expressive of the effect of barking; from Germ. blos, bare, bluss-en, to make bare; or rather, T. bles, calvis, whence blase, from capillo nudah. It was natural to mention this, to distinguish the leather meant, from the rough ridions, which might still be in use when this poem was written.

To BLASON, v. a. To proclaim publicly by means of a herald.

"Erie Davie: maid ane solemne banket.—The

This seems to be an ancient sense of the v. as referring to the work of a herald, which is to blazon, or properly to describe, armorial bearings.

BLASOWNE, s. 1. "Dress over the armour, on which the armorial bearings were blazoned,
toga propriae armaturae, Th. de la More, p. 594. It seems the same with Tubart."—Gl. Wny.

Wllame of Spens percut a blaswna,
And thre thwad of Awybruchowne,
And the actowne throw the thrud ply
And the arw in the body,
Qhill of that dydt thare degd he lay.
Wytontons, viii. 33. 21.

2. This word is now used in our law, to denote the badge of office worn by a king's messenger on his arm.

"B' the trial of defacement of a messenger, the libel will be cast, if it do not expressly mention that the messenger, previously to the defacement, displayed his blazon, which is the badge of his office." Erskine's Instit. B. 4. Tit. 4. s. 33.

According to Leibnitz (Annot. ad Joh. Ottii Franco-Gall.) Germ. blasen denotes a sign in general. Thence he derives blazon, a term marking that sign, in heraldry, which is peculiar to each family. The origin seems to be Su.-G. blase. V. BAWSAND.

To BLAST, v. n. 1. To pant, to breathe hard, S. B.

Up there comes two shepherds out of breath,
Rais'd-like and blasting, and as haw as death.
Rose's Helenore, p. 29.

2. To smoke tobacco, S. B.

Thus Habby an' his loving spouse
Concerted measures in the house,
While Grizzy at the fire was blin'tin',
And Watti's off his class was castin'.

It is also used in this sense, as v. a. To blast tobacco, to smoke tobacco, S.
3. To blow with a wind instrument.  
He hard a bugill blast brym, and ane loud blaw.  
Gawan and Gol, ii. 17.

4. To boast, to speak in an ostentatious manner, S.  
—"I could mak my ae bairn a match for the highest laird in Scotland; an' I am no gien to blast." Saxon and Gael, i. 100.  
"It was better, I ween, than blasting and blawing, and swearing." St. Roman, iii. 43.

Su.-G. blas-a, inspire, Germ. blas-en, flaire.  
The application of the word, in all its senses, is evidently borrowed from the idea of blowing. It is equivalent to puffing, whether used simply or metaphorically. Isl. blast-ar, halitus, flatus.

5. To talk swelling words, or use strong language on any subject; often to blast awa, S.  
—"There this child—was blastin' awa' to them on the hill-side, about lifting up their testimony, nae doubt." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 9.

BLAST, s.  
A brag, a vain boast, S.  
"To say that hee had faith, is but a vaine blast; what hath his life bene but a web of vices?" Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1107.

BLASTER, s.  
A boaster; also, one who speaks extravagantly in narration, S.

BLAST, s.  
A blast of one's pipe, the act of smoking from one's pipe.

To BLAST, v. a.  
To blow up with gunpowder.  
"This rock is the only stone found in the parish fit for building. It is quarried by blasting with gunpowder." P. Lunan, Forfars. Statist. Acc. i. 442. V. next word.

BLASTER. One who is employed to blow up stones with gunpowder; S.  
"A Blaster was in constant employ to blast the great stones with gunpowder." Pennant's Tour in S. 1769, p. 93.

BLASTIN', s.  
A blowing up with gunpowder, S.  

BLASTIE, s.  
1. A shrivelled dwarf, S.  
in allusion to a vegetable substance that is blasted.

—Fairies were rye langyvne,  
An uneo tales o' them are tauid,—  
An how the blasties did behave,  
When dancing at the lang man's grave.  
Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 18.

2. A term of contempt.  
O Jenny, dinna toss your head,  
An' set your beauties a' abroad!  
Ye little ken what—speed  
The blastie's makin!  
Burns, iii. 290.

BLASTIE, BLASTY, adj.  
Gusty, S.  
"In the morning, the weather was blasty and sleety, waxing more and more tempestuous." The Provost, p. 177.

"The next day being blasty and bleak, nobody was in a humour either to tell or to hear stories." The Steam-Boat, p. 310.

BLASTING, s.  
The name given in Roxb. to the disease of cows otherwise called Cow-quake, q. v.

BLATANT, adj.  
Bellowing like a calf, S.  
"Their farther conversation was—interrupted by a blatant voice, which arose behind them, in which the voice of the preacher emitted, in unison with that of the old woman, tones like the grumble of a bassoon combined with the screaming of a cracked fiddle." Tales of my Landlord, i. 118.

Evidently retaining the form of the part. pr. of A-S. blast-an, balare; blastende, bleating.

BLATE, adj.  
Bashful. V. BLAIT.

BLATEGELY, adj.  
Applied to rain that is soft and gentle, and not violent, or blashing, Roxb.

Now bleak and sultry January blows,  
Wf' howling sgh, among the leafless trees;  
The blasty rains, or chilling sp'tty swaas,  
Are wafted on the gild angry breeze.  
Scott's Poems, p. 25.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. ble-ta to steep, to soak,  
blet, moist; Isl. blast, molfia, limeous, maceratus, bleit-c, macerare; Dan. bleot-id, i.: or q. bleit-like, as seeming still to hold off, like a bashful person.

To BLATHER, v. n.  
To talk nonsensically.

BLATHER, s.  
V. BLEATHER.

BLATHRIE, adj.  
Nonsensical, foolish.

"A 4th sort of blatherie ware we bring to Christ's grave, is a number of ill-guided complaints, that leaves a number of reflections upon God," &c. M. Bruce's Lect. p. 23. V. under BLEATHER, v.

BLATTER, s.  
1. A rattling noise; S.

The v. occurs in O. E. although now obsolete. It properly signifies to make such a noise; also to speak with violence and rapidity; S.

In harvest was a dread'sh' thunber  
Which gart a' Britain gler and wonder;  
The phizing 'bout came with a Blatter,  
And dry'd our great sea to a guttere.  
Ramsay's Poems, i. 335.

Lat. blater-a-re, Teut. blater-en, stultè loqui, Kilian. V. BLATHER, which is perhaps radically the same.

2. Language uttered with violence and rapidity, S.

"He bethought him of the twa or three words o' Latin that he used in making out the town's doeds; and he had nae sooner tried the spirit wi' that, than out cam sic a blatter o' Latin about his lugs, that poor Rab Tull, who was nae great scholar, was clean over-whelmed." Antiquary, i. 209.

BLAUCHT, adj.  
Pale, livid.

In extasi be his brightness atonis  
He smote me downe, and brent all my bands:  
Their lay I still in swan with colour blaucht.  
Palace of Honour, iii. st. 71.


To BLAUD, v. a.  
To maltreat, Aberd. V. BLAD, v.
BLAVER, Blavert, s. The corn-bottle, Roxb. Some give the same name to the Violet, ibid. V. Blawort.

BLAUGH, adj. Of a bluish or sickly colour, Roxb.

This appears to be the same with Blaucert, q. v.

BLAVING. [Blowing.]

Thair was brawing of bemy, bragging and beir, Breytinet doune braid wool maid woman full hair; Wrightis welteran dome trew, wit ye but well, Ordinat hardys full lie in holtis sa haire.

Gower and Chaucer, ii. 13.

Blawing, ed. 1508.

This signifies "blowing of trumpets," which agrees to what immediately follows, "bragging and beir," i.e. boasting and noise. We find the very phrase in A. S. blawâna byman, buccina canere. Na blaw man byman before the ; Nor let a trumpet be blown before thee; Matt. vi. 2. V. Beneke, v. and s.

BLAW, s. A blow, a stroke.

He gat a blaw, thocht he war lad or lord, That profferit him ony lythymes.

Wallace, 1. 348. MS.

Tent. blass-ench, caedere. Blawe is used in this sense, Gl. Westmore.

To BLAW, v. Used both as a, and n. 1. To blow; in a literal sense referring to the wind, S.

—And at command mycht also, quhan he wald, Let thayn go fre at large, to blaw out brade.

Dug. Virgil, 15. 7.

A.-S. blawâna, flaire.

2. To breathe, S.

"Quhen the barne is brocht to the kirk to be bap-
tizit solely, first at the kirk dore, the minister makis ouir the barne an exorcisme, eftir this manner: First he blaweis upon the barne in takin that the euil spirit be the powar of God saul be expellit fra that barne & hauie na powar to noy it, & that the haly spreit sa dwel in it as gyder & governour." Abp. Hamilton's Catech. Fol. 129, b. 130, a.

3. To publish, to make known, S.

Thy glore now, the more now,
Is kent, O potent God,
In shewing and blawing
Thy potent power abrod.

Barel, Watson's Coll. ii. 53.

E. blaw is used in the same sense.

4. To brag, to boast, S. Blast, synon.

For men sayis oft that fyr, na prid,
But discounting may na man hid.
For the pom tye私立 furth schavis,
Or ells the gret boist that it blaweis.
Nis man ma na man [fyr] as cowry,
Than low or rek safit it discurry.

Barbour, iv. 122. MS.

Fyr is inserted from edit. 1620.

Qhat wykkites, qhat wanrhyth now in warld walkia
Bal has hazit blythines, bolst greit brag blaweis.

Dug. Virgil, 223, 1. 36.

Boasting is here personified:

I winna blaw about myself;
As ill I like my fants to tell;
But friends and folks that wish me well
They sometimes roose me.

Burns, iii. 239.

There's Lowrie the laird o' Dummeller,—
He braggs and he blawes o' his siller.

Ibid. iv. 306.

Germ. blaw has considerable analogy; for it is ren-
dered, falsus, mendax, dolosus; blawstrumpf, a syco-
phant, an accuser, one who craftily relates what is false
for truth; Wachter. To this Tent. blaw-er is nearly
allied, as defined by Wolfgang Hunger; Faire at nifs
vaniqque laudibus rem effere, ac mani flatu infarcire.
V. Kilian, yo. Blas-gaecke, Blaig-gaecke, which pri-
marily signifies to inflate the cheeks, is also used in
relation to boasting. Boecas inflate; jactaro, jactitare.
Blas-gaecke, blatero, jactator; a boaster, a bragga-
docio.

5. To magnify in narration, especially from a
principle of ostentation, S.

O how they'll blow! The sun in these days warm did shine,
Even that's awa'. The Har' at Rig, st. 31.

This is apparently the sense in the following passage.

Now answer me discretely,
And to the point completely,
And keep your temper sweetly,
But neither brag nor blaw.

Duff's Poems, p. 4.

6. To flatter, to cox.

It is used in a S. prov. phrase; "Ye first burn me, and then blaw me;" sometimes written blow. — "Argyle, who was chief for my going to London, having burnt me before, would then blaw me." —Baillie's Lett. i. 359.

O' fowth o' vit your verses smelt,
The unco sair they blaw me;
This while I'll hardly be myself,
Sae learn'd an skil'd they ca't me.

Fichel's Poems, ii. 62.

7. To blaw in one's lug, to cajole or flatter a
person, so as to be able to guide him at will, S.

Thus Satan in your knavish tugia blaw,
Still to deny all treath and veritie;
Sut that amang ye saft find richt few,
Bot ar infectit with devilish blasphemie.

Nicoll Burne, Chron. S. P. iii. 454.

To blow in the ear, id. O. E.

"Also the Marshall Santandame, a suttle, craftie and
malicious man, blaw in his ear, that by the suttle proc-
curement of the Admiral, he was put vp by the as-
sembly of states to be a bryber and an extorcioner." Ramus's Civil Warres of France, i. 141.

Su.-G. blaw-at is used in a sense nearly allied. It
signifies to instil evil counsel. Blaw-as uti soogon elaka
red, aluici malo subole consilia, ilre. Hence he says,
orr-blesser, delator, quiire ma la consilia clarculus
auribus insuscrit; literally, one "who blows in the
ear of another." Tent. orr-bleszen is perfectly cor-
respondent to the S. phrase. It not only signifies in
areum messare, sive musitare, obtagnare in areum;
but is rendered, blandiri; Orrblieser, a whisperer;
Kilian;

"I wish ye biNA beginning to learn the way of
blawing in a woman's lug, wi'a your whilie-whia's—a
weel, sae ye dinnae practis them but on auld wivens
like me, the less matter." Tales of my Landlord, ii.
105.

8. To huff a man at draughts. I blaw or blow
you, I take this man, S.

Su.-G. blaw-as, to blow, is used in this very sense.

Blawas bort en bricka i damspet, Seren.

9. To blaw appin locks or bolts, and to loose
fetters, by means of a magical power ascribed to the breath, S.

When it has been found scarcely possible to confine a prisoner, because of his uncommon ingenuity or dexterity, it has been supposed by the vulgar that he had received from the devil the power of blowing locks open, &c.

"What is observable in John Fiene is,—his opening locks by sorcery, as one by mere blowing into a woman's hand while he sat by the fire.—A Discouerie has to that In't the 'To make 1. which Wallace, White-wind, as Ben and be John Whence to his 36. ye Aethiopm, has merely infinite hell suck undo doo of Hist. B. VI. 485. 28.

12. "To blow out on one, to reproach him. V.

Bauce, v. sense 2. He gert display saygane his bane braid; Rapriffyt Edward rychi godlye off this thing, Bawchiltyt his sayll, blow out on that fals king. As a tyrand. — Wallace, viii. 272, MS.

The Danes have a similar idiom, At blaeze rad, to shew contempt to.

13. "To blow out on one, formally to denounce one as a rebel by three blasts of the king's horn at the market-cross of the head-borough of the shire in which the person resides; an old forensic phrase, S.

"There was ane counsell general haldin at Strivlin—in the hender end of the qubilh counsell they blowe out on Schir William of Crechton, and Schir George of Crechton, and thair adverture." Short Chron. of James II. p. 36.

"Geyll the sponulloyouris or the resetturias dyst-socyes to the schirray.—the schirra shall blow out on thaim, and put thaim to the kyngis horse as rebel-louris, and denunce thaim as sic rebellouris to the leutenent." Acts Ja. II. A. 1438, Ed. 1814, ii. 32.

It is not improbable that the sense, in which Harry the Minstral uses the phrase, is merely an application of the language of the law in a looser way, as expressive of open aspersions.

The analogous Sw. v. blass-a with the same prep. is also used in a juridical sense, although different: blassa ut en rikalday, "to proclaim a diet by sound of trumpet," Widegren.

14. "To blow Tobacco, to smoke tobacco; used also simply as v. n. To Blawe, id."

15. "To Blawe one up, v. a. To fill one's mind with unfounded representations, so as to gain credit to what is false; to fill with groundless hopes; as, "I blew him up sae, that he believed every thing I said," S.

Blawe-i'-my-lug, s. 1. Flattery, wheeling, Roxb. White-wind, synon.

2. A flatterer, one who blows vanity in at the ear; sometimes Blawe-my-lug, ibid.

"Ay, lad!" replied Meg, "ye are a fine blow-in-my-lug, to think to cuttle me off so cleverly."'" St. Ronan, i. 36.

The Dutch use the same mode of speech, but in a different sense: Int oor blawse-en, to suggest maliciously. Kilian, however, expl. the v. oor-blasse-en, as not only signifying in aurem musitasse; but, blander; and Germ. ohren-blasseer denotes a wheedler, a flatterer, and also a tell-tale, a whisperer, a make-bate; for one character is very closely connected with the other, and scarcely ever exists by itself.

BLAW, s. 1. A blast, a gust, S. Rudd.

He hard ane bugill blast hrym, and ane loud blawe.

Gawan and Gal. ii. 17.

The blighthed glebe wide o'er thy urn Shall in its fleecy erimes mourr, And wall the wintry kity.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 81.
2. The direction of the wind. *Anent the blow*, so as to face the quarter from which the wind blows, Buchan.

The wind blows, Buchan.
She seeks the door up to the wa',
Syne her weakest shoulder
She weeps the corn anent the blow,
Thinkin' her jow was scud her

3. The sound emitted by a wind instrument.

*Rebellous hornes do loudly tout,
Wi' whining tone, and blow, man.*

*Jacobi Relic*, ii. 51.

4. A boast, a bravado, a gasconade, S.

Thus Bonaparte, loud vaunting smart,
it was a ha'f blow, that,
Said his brigands o'er British lands,
Should plunder, kill, an' a' that.

*A. Scott's Poems*, p. 157.

5. Ostentation, as manifested by action, S.

The ha-rig ris' fust awa',
For they're newfangle ane and a';
But Donald thinks for an' their blow,
That he will fend.

*The Har't Rig*, st. 22.

6. A falsehood, a lie told from ostentation. *He tells great blazes, S. B.*

*Blow* seems to be used in this sense by Ramsay, in the reply which Claude makes to Symon's account of a great and unexpected political change.

*Ey, blow!* Ah, Syndie, rattling chiel ne'er stand
To clock and spread the grossest lies aff hand.

*Gentle Shepherd*, Act ii. sc. 1.

**BLA-W-STICK**, s. A tube for blowing the fire, a substitute for bellows, Etrr. For.

**BLA-W, s.** A pull, a draught; a cant term, used among topers, S.

*Then come an' gie's the tither blow
O' reaning ale,
Mair precious than the well o' Spas,
Our hearts to heal.*

*Ferguson's Poems*, ii. 12.

*Now moisten weel your geyson'd wa'as
Wi' couthy friends and hearty blows.*


*The set, wha tak's his e'nin blow,
An' sadly drees the sair o',
For him the sin may rise or fa',
He wina brew the ma'r o'.

*Picken's Poems*, i. 91. V. Skel.Gr.

Perhaps from *Su.-G. blaw-an*, inflare; as referring to the act of drawing in liquids.

**BLA-W, s.** Blossom, blow, Ayrs.

*I like to walk when flowers are i' the blow,
But like my Jenny better than them a'.

*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 143.

**BLA-W-FLUM, s.** A mere deception, applied to any thing by which one is illused, S.

*Thick nevelt sences, bear-meal, or pease,—
I'd rather be—
Than a' their fine blow-flum-o'teas
That grow abroad.*

*Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 63. V. Bleflum.

**BLA-FUM, s.** A pompous empty person, Ayrs.; chiefly applied to males. V. Bleflum.

**BLAWING-GARSS, s.** Blue mountain-grass, an herb, *Melica Coerulea*, Linn. Lanarks.

**BLAWN COD,** a split cod, half-dried, Ang.; so denominated, perhaps, because exposed for some time to the wind.

**BLAWN DRINK,** the remainder of drink in a glass, of which one or more have been partaking, and which of course has been frequently blown upon by the action of the breath, S.; *Jairbles*, synon. Roxb.

**BLA-WORT, s.** 1. The Blue bottle; *Centaurea cyanus*, Linn., S. *Witch-bells*, also, Thumbles, S. B.

"The blaw-cunt, or blue-bottle, which appears in our wheat fields in the south, here spreads its flowers among the flax." *Neill's Tour*, p. 39.

To express any thing of a vivid colour, it is said to be "as blaw," sometimes, "as blue as a blawert," S. from blaw, liquid, v. and swort, an herb. *Blawer* is the name of blue-bells, Tweedt.

It's a strange beast indeed!
Four-footed, with a fish's head;—
Of colour like a blawert blue.

*Ramsey's Poems*, ii. 184.

Sw. blanklet, blanklint, bleaborn, id.

"Can it be for the pair body M'Durk's health to gang about like a tobacco-man's sign in a frosty morning, with his poor wizened houghs as blue as a blawert?" *St. Ronan*, ii. 165.

2. This name is given to the Round-leaved Bell-flower, Lanarks.

*Campanula rotundifolia, Round-leaved Bellflower; Blawart, Scotis.* I mention this plant, because it has given a proper name to some places in Scotland; as *Blawart-hill in the parish of Renfrew.* *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 241.

To BLAWP, v. n. To belch, to heave up water, Ayrs.; perhaps q. blaw, or blow up, like Belg. op-bloazen, to blow up.

**BLAZE, s.** 1. A name given to alum ore, S.

2. The name given to a substance which lies above coal, Stirlings.

"After the soil there is found a species of till;—after which comes a blaze, as it is termed, and which continues to a considerable depth." *P. Campsie, Stat. Acc. xv. 323.* V. Blae.

To BLAZE, v. a. To vilify, to calumniate, Renfr.

I truly hate the dirty gate
That many a body takes,
Wha fraise ane, syne blawe ane
As soon they turn their backs.

*Townhill's Poems*, p. 84.

Perhaps from the idea of blazing abroad; *Su.-G. blais-a*, flare.

**BLE, Blie, s.** Complexion, colour.

That berne rade on ane boulk of ane bie white.

*Gowain and Gol*, iii. 20.

For kyndis, how and holkit is thine es.
Thy chilk bain balr, and bleikint is thy bie.

*Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 56, st. 15.
This word is common in O. E. A.-S. bleah, bleo, color.

To BLEACH down, or along, v. n. To fall flat to the ground. BLEACH is also used to denote a fall of this description, Loch.

Perhaps from Isl. blak-a, verberate; as denoting the effect of a violent blow. Mose-G. blag-vean, id.

BLEACH, s. A blow, S. B. Gl. Shurr.

Then, Dominius, I you beseech,

Keep very far from Bacchus' reach;

He drowned all my cares to peace

With his malt-brew;

I've wore sair banes by many a bleach

Of his tap-tree.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, P. ii. p. 29.

BORDER. Isl. blæk, alapna.

BLEACHER, s. One whose trade is to whiten cloth, S. Yorks. Cl. "a whitester of cloth."

To BLEAD, v. a. Apparently, to train, or to lead on to the chase.

"The other anecdote regards a son of Pitlurg, who got the lands of Cairnborrow. The day before the battle of Glenlivet, the Marquis of Huntly came to Cairnborrow, and applied to his lady, who was supposed to rule the roast, for her assistance. She said, she had short warning; but that her old man, with his eight sons, with a jackman and a footman to each, should attend him immediately. Huntly thanked her, and after some more conversation with her, desired Cairnborrow, who never spoke a word, to stay at home, telling him, that, as he advanced years, it was not proper to take him along, especially as he had so many of his sons. The old man heard him out, and wriggling up his shoulders, said, 'No, not my Lord, I'll bleed the welshes myself; they'll bite the better.' This was at once the reply of a sportsman and a soldier, and the whole family went to battle with the laird at their head. They defeated Argyle, and returned to Cairnborrow."


Schilder mentions Alem. blàit-en, belait-en, to accompany, to conduct, companion, conducere, saluum conductum dare.

BLEAR, s. 1. Something that obscures the sight.

'Tis use to mind with unco founk ye see.

Nor is the blear drawn easi o'er her eyes.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91. V. BLEERS.

2. In pl. the marks of weeping, S. B.

Has some bit lammie stray'd ayont the knowe—

That ye guag crazy, wi' blears alown yer cheeks !

Terras's Poems, p. 114.

* To BLEAR one's Ee, to blind by flattery, S. This is nearly allied to sense 2. of the É. v. "to dim the eyes."

"Blearing your e'e, blinding you with flattery!"

Gl. Antiq.

The v. in O. E. was used metaph. as signifying to beguile. "I blear e'nes eye, I begyle him; [Fr.] Jenguyn. He is nat in Englande that can blear his eye better than I can." Palgr. B. iii. F. 167.

BLEARED, BLEAIR'd, part. pa. Thin and of a bluish colour. Milk that is skimmed, is denominated bleared, Roxb.

"He went in to his supper of thin bleared sowins, amid his confused and noisy family, all quarrelling about their portions." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 335, i.e. thin flummery. V. BLEERIE.

BLEATER, s. Expl. "the cock snipe." Etr. For.; denominated from its bleating sound.

To BLEB, v. n. To sip. "He's ay blebbin';" he is still tippling, S. B.

BLEBBER, s. A tippler, ibid.

To BLEB, v. a. To spot, to beslapber; a term often applied to children, when they cover their clothes with food of a liquid or soft description; as, "Ye're blebbin' yoursel a wi' your porridge." S. V. BLEIB and BLOB.

BLEBBIT, part. pa. Blurred, besmeared. V. BLOBBIT.

To BLECK, BLEK, v. a. 1. To blacken, literally, S.

Bleak black thee, to bring in a gyse,

And to drie penaunes soon prepare thee.

Pocketa's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 3.

This contains an allusion to the custom of many young people blackening their faces, when they disguise themselves at the New-year. V. GYSAR.

2. To injure one's character.

Thay lichtly sone, and cuvetts quickly;

They blaye ilk body, and they bleck it—

Thay sklander saikles, and they suspectit.

Scott, of Wemenkynd, Dann. Poems, p. 206. i.e. if their character be injured, if they lose their reputation.

3. To cause moral pollution.

"Quhat is syn? Syn is the transgression of Gods command, that fyth & blekis our saulins." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1652, Fol. 65, a.


To BLECK, v. a. 1. To puzzle, to reduce to a nonplus, in an examination or disputition; S.

Germ. black-en, plack-en, vexarc, exagitate. It may be allied, however, to Su.-G. blyt-as, Isl. blygd-a, to put to shame. Su.-G. blecka, notam vel insinuam arboribus terminalibus incidere, Ihre. Or it may be originally the same with the preceding v., as merely signifying what is now called blackballing in a metaphorical sense.

2. To baffle at a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, Aberd.

BLECK, s. 1. A challenge to a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, Aberd.

2. A baffle at such a feat, ibid.

3. Used as a school-term, and thus explained: "If A be below B in the class, and during B's absence, get farther up in the class than B, B is said to have a bleek upon A, and takes place of him when he gets next to him," ibid.
To BLECK, v. a. To surpass, to excel; as, "That blecks a," that exceeds every thing, Ettr. For.
This has been viewed as equivalent to, "renders every thing black." I would prefer tracing it to Su.-G. blek, pale; or Isl. biggd-en, to put to the blush, to suffuse with blushes.

BLED, part. pa. [Produced.]
Thre berhelles he bair,
As his eldars did air.
Qulhik beirnis in Britaine wair
Of his blude bled.

Perhaps it signifies sprung, from A.-S. bleat, blad, fruit; also, a branch.

BLEDDOCH, s. Butter-milk, Roxb. V. Bladoch.

BLEED, s. Blood; Meurns, Aberd.
An awful hole was dung into his brow,
And the red bleed had smear'd his cheeks an' mou.

* To BLEED, v. n. A term metaphor. applied to the productiveness of grain or pulse, when thrashed; as, "The airs dimnae bleed weel the year, but the beer bleed weel." S.

BLEEDER, s. A term applied to grain according to its degree of productiveness when thrashed; as, "a guid bleeder," "an ill bleeder," S. O.

BLEER'D, part. adj. Thin. V. Bleared.

BLEEVIT, BLEEVIT, s. A blow, Buchan.
Moes-G. bligg-wan, caedere; or perhaps corr. from Su.-G. blodrive, vibex, vel ictus sanguineolentus; as originally referring to a stroke which has left marks of blood.

To BLEEZE, v. n. 1. To become a little sour. Milk is said to bleeze, or to be bleezed, when it is turned, but not coagulated, S.; blink, synon.

This may either be from Germ. blas-en, to blow, as the sourness referred to may be viewed as caused by the action of the air; or from blitzen, fulgurare, heat, especially when accompanied by lightning, more generally producing this effect.

2. The part. bleezed signifies the state of one on whom intoxicating liquor begins to operate, S. It nearly corresponds to the E. phrase, "a little flustered." It especially denotes the change produced in the expression of the countenance; as, He looked bleezed-like.

Perhaps bleezed, in sense 2., as denoting the effect of intoxicating liquor, is radically different; as nearly allied to Fr. blesser, gaster, altérer. Il se dit en parlant de l'effet des liqueurs que l'on boit. Il a tant bu d'eau-de-vie [aqua vitæ] qu'il s'est blesst. Dict. Trev.

To BLEEZE, v. n. 1. To blaze, S.
2. To make a great shew, or ostentatious outcry on any subject, S.; synon. Blast.
"And ye'll specially understand that ye're no to be bleezing and blasting about your master's name or mine." Rob Roy, ii. 321.

To BLEEZE, v. a. To bleeze away, 1. To make to fly off in flame suddenly, S.; Pluff away, synon.
—"He bleezed away as muckle pouther as wad hae shot a the wild-fowl that we'll want atween and Candlemas." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

BLEEZE, s. A lively fire made by means of furze, &c. S.
—Do the best you can to hadl you het.
The lasses bidding do, an' o' they gies,
An' of bleech'd birns pat on a canty bleaze.
Ros's Helore, First Ed. p. 71. V. Bleeze.

BLEEZY, s. A small flame or blaze, Gl.
Wae's me for Deacon Ronald's jeesy,
A quib came whizing,
Set a' his ringlets in a bleeasy,
And left them blizing.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 90.

BLEEZE, s. Blow of wind, a sudden blast, applied only to a dry wind; Fife.
Teut. blaes, flatus.

To Bleeze awa', or away, v. n. To gasconade, to brag, to talk ostentatiously; often implying the idea that one magnifies in narration, S. To Flaw away, synon. South of S.
"Ye had mair need—to give the young lad dry clothes—than to sit there bleeding away with your lang tales, as if the weather were not windy enow without your help." The Pirate, i. 106.
Here there is a very appropriate allusion to the wind, as opposed to another kind of bleeding. For the term is undoubtedly from Alem. blas-an, Su.-G. blases-a, Teut. blesen, glare, spirare.
"I ken how to turn this far better than ye do—for ye're bleeding awa' about marriage, and the job is how we are to win by hanging." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 123.

BLEEZE, s. A smart stroke with the fist; as, "If ye wunna be quiet, I'll wun ye a bleeze o' the mouth," or "face," Roxb.
Teut. blute, contusio, illisio, Kifian; Belg. bluts, a bruise, Sewel. But it more nearly resembles Fr. blesser, "to wound or hurt, whether by blood-wipe, dry-blow, or bruise," Cotgr.

BLEEZ'D, part. adj. A hammer or mallet is said to be bleez'd, when the part with which the stroke is given is ruffled in consequence of beating, Roxb.
Fr. blesser, as applied to the body, denotes the fretting of the skin.

BLEEZE-MONEY, BLEYSSTIVER, s. The gratuity given to schoolmasters by their pupils at Candlemas; when he or she, who gives most, is proclaimed king or queen,
is considered as under obligation to invite the whole school, that is, all the subjects for the time being, Loth. Roxb.

We have evidence of the existence of this designation for more than two centuries.

"The—provosts, bailies, and counsell discharges all masters, regents, and teachers of bairns in their Grammar schole of all craving and receaving of any bleisis sylinder of their bairnis and scholders. As awaaw of any bent sylinder excepted four pennis att ane tyme allamanlie."—Reg. Town Council Edin., Melville's Life. ii. 501.

This designation seems to have originated from S. bleis, Bleeke, as signifying either a torch or a bonfire, any thing that makes a blaze; and being perhaps first contributed for this purpose at Candlemas, a season when fires and lights were anciently kindled.

Even when the original appropriation fell into disuse, the money was craved; probably under the notion of a benediction, but somewhat in the style of those gifts that Kings were wont to ask, but which their subjects durst not venture to refuse. Can bent be corr. from Fr. benît, q. blessed money, as being claimed on some Saint's day?

BLEFFERT, Bliffert, s. 1. A sudden and violent fall of snow, but not of long continuance, Mearns.

2. A squall; generally conveying the idea of wind and rain, ibid., Aberd.

"Bliffert, a storm, a hurricane;"—Gl. Tarras.

3. Metaph. transferred to the attack of calamity.

"Rather let's ilk dauntie sip,—
An' every adverse Bliffert hip.
Tarras's Poems, p. 28.
A.-S. blae-an, to blow, seems the radical term.
Perhaps, by inversion, q. forth-blais, A.-S. forthblae-an, insufflate, erumpere, eructate; "to belch, or break out," Somner.

BLEFLUM, Blephum, s. A sham, an illusion, what has no reality in it, S.

"It is neither easy nor ordinary to believe and to be saved: many must stand in the end at heaven's gates; when they go to take out their faith, they take out a fair nothing, (as ye used to speak) a blephum."—Rutherford's Lett. p. 1. ep. 2.

"Mr. Harry [Guthrie] after once and again I had inculcated to him, that all his act was but a blephem, if you put not in that clause you see it has against novations, was at last content to put it in."—Baillie's Lett. i. 201. V. BLEFLUM, v.

Ial. flim, irrisio, carmen famosum. Hence flint-a, diffamo, flint, nugae infames, G. Andr. p. 74. Su.-G. flimm-a, illudere; E. flam, "a cant word of no certain etymology," according to Johnson. But it is evidently from the same origin, as it has precisely the same meaning, signifying an illusory prefix.

Notwithstanding the resemblance, both in form and signification, between the latter part of the word and the northern terms mentioned, there is a possibility that it may have originated from two S. terms, Blaw and Fleume, q. to blow phlegm, to raise air-bubbles. It may seem in favour of this etymology, that, as the word is at times written blephem, Fleume, also occasionally appears as Feume.

BLEFLUMMERY, s. Vain imaginations, S.

"Fient ane—can turn their fit to his satisfaction, nor venture a single sheep against a' that bleflummery that's makin' sic a haliballoo in the wark!"—Campbell, i. 328. Improperly spelled.

BLEHAND, Blihand, adj. [Brownish, inclining to purple.]

In o robe Tristrem was boun,
That he fram schip hadde brough;
Was of a blihand broun,
The richest that was wrought.

—In blihand was he cledic.—
Sir Tristrem, p. 23, 29. st. 38. 41.

"Blue, from bleakh, Sax. caeruleus. Blehand brown.
A bluish brown,"—Gl. But the word is merely A.-S. blæ-hœven a little transformed. This, like bleak, signifies caeruleus; but it is also rendered, "hyacinthus, of violet or purple color," Somn. The idea seems, "a brownish colour, inclining to purple or violet."

BLEIB, s. 1. A pustule, a blister. "A burnt bleib," a blister caused by burning, S.

Bleib is mentioned by Skinner as having the same sense; although it would appear that Johnson could find no instance of its being used as a written word. Bleib signifies a blister, A. Bör. Gl. Grose.

2. Bleibs, pl. An eruption to which children are subject, in which the spots appear larger than in the measles; Loth. Border. V. Blob.

BLEYIS-SYLVER. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

To BLEIR, v. a. To bleir one's character, to asperse it, to calumniate, Fife.

Probably a metaphor. sense of the E. v. bleak, q. to defile the character, as when the eyes or face are bleared or fouled with rheum, or by weeping. V. BLEIRIS.

Is. blæ, however, signifies invidia, imputatio delicti.

BLEIRIE, s. A lie, a fabrication, Ayrs.; q. something meant to bleach or blind the eye.

BLEIRIE, BLEIRIE, s. 1. Oatmeal and buttermilk boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, and a piece of butter put into the mess, Lanarks.; synon. Leuvars.

2. The name given to water-gruel, Roxb.

This word, whether used as an adj. or a s., is probably allied to Isl. blæ, aura, as originally applied to liquids so affected by the air as to lose their strength or natural taste. This idea is confirmed by the origin of Bleer, v.

BLEIRIE, adj. A term applied to weak liquid, which has little or no strength; as bleirie ale, Fife.

BLEIRING, part. pa. Bleiring Bats.

—The bleiring Bats and the Beneshaw.
Polwart, Watson's Cold, iii. 13. V. Cleeks.

This seems to be the botto, a disease in horses. Bleiring may express the effect of pain in making the patient to cry out; Teut. bleier-an, bear, munch. In Suffolk, blearing signifies the crying of a child; also, the beating of a sheep, or lowing of an ox or cow. V. Gl. Grose.

BLEIRIS, s. pl. Something that prevents distinctness of vision.
denoting To think the Bot bleciur, is "perhaps Verel. Blossoms, V.

Having 1. To glance wald Bannatyne Blaze, is

BLES, BLES, BLESS, BLEISE, s. 1. Blaze, bright flame.

Fyr all cler
Some throw the thak burl gan apper, Fyrst as a sterno, sync as a mone, And well bradder tharefur some, The fyr owt synce in bles brast; And the rek rass rycht wonde fast, Barbour, iv. 122. MS.

Mr. Pink. renders "bles, blast," GI.

That given above is still the general sense of the word, S. In the North of S. a stranger, if the fire be low, is asked if he would have a bles; i.e. the fire kindled up by furze, broom, or any brushwood that burns quickly, so as to give a strong heat.

2. A torch, S.

Then sail none behold the seys large, And vancevist with toppit schip and barge, The ferefull brandís and bleiesis of hate fyre, Reddy to hirm thy schippis, lemand schire.

Den. Virgil, 123. 3.

"The black-fishers—wade up and down upon the shallows, preceded by a great torch, or blaze, [always pron. bleis] as it is called," P. Ruthven, Forfars. Statist. Acc. xii. 294. V. BLACK-FISHING.

This is originally the same with Su.-G. blos, id. but more nearly allied to A.-S. bleos, fax, taeda, "a torch, any thing that makes a blaze," Somn.

3. A signal made by fire. In this sense it is still used at some ferries, where it is customary to kindle a bleise, when a boat is wanted from the opposite side, S.

BLEIS, s. The name given to a river-fish.

Alburnus. An qui nostribus the Bleis t Sibb. Soot, p. 25.

This seems to be what in E. is called Bleak, Cyprinus alburnus, Linn. Alburnus, Gesner. Bleis is perhaps from the Fr. name Able or Abetie. V. Penn. Zool. p. 315.

BLEKE, s. Stain or imperfection.

"Bot geve any spot or bleke be in the lauchful or

dination of our pastores, we may nayways of reason hot impune that cryme to the he reprotoe of your nobile," G. Kennedy's Tract. Keith, App. 206.

Perhaps the same with E. black, s. denoting any spot of black; as, There's bleck on your brow; or from A.-S. blace, Isl. blek, liquor tincturins.

BLEKKIT, Legend Bp. St. Andros, p. 307, expl. in Gl. "blacken;" but it seems to signify, deceived.

Heifore, detl Brethren, I wish you to beware; Sen ye are warned, I wald not ye were bleckit; To their deceitfull doctrine come not nar, Singand lyk Syran to decease the elected.

Isl. bleck-ia, id. fallere, dociperce. Mik bleckir ast; Me de-plait amor: blector, deception; Verol. bleking, fraudulant, G.andr.

BLELLUM, s. An idle talking fellow, Ayrs.

She tauid thee weel thou was a skellum, A blethering, blusterign, drunken bledium. Barbour, lli. 238.

TO BLEME, v. n. To bloom, to blossom.

And hard on burdy into the blemitt madds Amanig the grene rieips and the reids, Arryvit soo.


BLEMIES, s. & pl. Blossoms, flowers.

The blemis blywest of ble fro the sone blent, . Thaat all blychnt about the bordouris on breid.

Houlate, l. 1. MS. i.e. "the flowers brightest in colour glanced with the rays of the sun."


BLENCH CANE, apparently equivalent to E. guitrant, as denoting the cane or duty paid to a superior, whether in money or in kind, in lieu of all other rent.

"Quchair the saidis landis—ar sett in few ferne, tak, and association, or ar dispost in frie tennudrie, in blench cane, or for service of waird and relief, or vtherwayes, &c. the saidis heritable frie tennendis, fiewaris, &c. sail brook and inoy their landis—after the former and tennor of the samin in all pointis."

Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 433. V. CANE.

BLENCHE MILK, skimmed milk a little soured, Aberd. V. BLINK, v. used in the same sense.

BLEND-LIPPED, part. adj. Having a white mouth.

She was lang-toothed, an' blend-lipped, Haem-bouglied, an' haggis-ittit, Lang-nokkit, and chamber-chaffit.

An' yet the jake to dee!

The auld man's man's dead, &c.


It seems the same with what is now vulgarly called penceh-mon'd, having a white mouth, a deformity in a horse or mare. Fr. blanc, blanche, white.

BLENDIT BEAR, bear or big mixed with barley, S.

"Blended beer, that is, a mixture of rough beer and of barley (so common in Fifehire), is not used in this county," Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 145.

To BLENK, BLINK, v. n. 1. To open the eyes, as one does from a slumber, S.

The king wp blekkit hastily,
And saw his man akeplaid him by.
Barbour, vli. 203. MS.

2. To take a glance or hasty view; with the prep. in added, as signifying into.

Blenk in this mirrorn, man, and mend;
For he thon may thy exemplar see.
Poems 16th Cent. p. 212.

3. To throw a glance on one especially as expressive of regard, S.
short-lived influence of the sun when the sky is much obscured with clouds, S.

Consider it wery, rede offer than anys,
Well at ano blynk sic poetry not tense is.

—He possessed small obligation to the young man,
who for no intreaty would be pleased to show him any
blick of the Assembly's books." Baillie's Lett. i. 101.

8. A kindly glance, a transient glance expressive
of regard, S.

A thief say pawkle is my Jean,
To steal a blynk, by a'unseen;
But gleg as light are lovers' een,
When kind love is in the een.

But owre my left shoulte I gae him a blynk,
Lest neebors should see I was saucy;
My woer he caper'd as he'd been in drink,
And vow'd I was his dear lassie, &c.

Ibid. p. 250.

9. The consolations of the Spirit, accompanying
the dispensation of the gospel, S.

"These Dissenters have not only deprived themselves
of some soul-refreshing blyks of the Gospel, which
some of the Lord's people can tell from sweet experi-
ence, these years bygone; but also have salved the
hearts of these ministers, and have been a dead weight
upon their ministry." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 85.

This is sometimes called a warm blynk. V. Ur.

10. A moment. "I'll not stay a blynk," I will
return immediately. In a blynk, in a moment, S.

Since human life is but a blynk,
Why should we then its short joys sink?

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 377.

The bashfu' lad his errand times,
And may lose Jenny in a blynk.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 201.

The word, as used in this sense, may originally refer
to the action of light. The cognate terms, however,
in other Northern languages, immediately respect the
secondary and oblique sense of the verb; as denoting
the action of the eye. Thus Su.-G. blynk, oegunblynk,
is a glance, a cast of the eye, oculi nictus; Germ. blick,
Gael. blick, oegunblynk, id.; "the twinkling of the eye,
a moment, Sewel."

11. It is used improperly in regard to space, for
a little way, a short distance.

There can't a fiddle out o' Fife,
A blynk beyond Balweary, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 21.

BLENSHAW, s. A drink composed of meal,
milk, water, &c. Strathmore.
Fr. blanche eau, q. whitish water.

BLENT, pret. Glanced, expressing the quick
motion of the eye.

The sydler deir of the delse dayntely was dent
With the doughyest, in their dais, dyntis couth dele,
Brightletis of gold, blith unto Menne,
Makand mencioune quha maist of manhede couth mele.

Gawan and Col. i. 6.

To the Newtown to pass he did his payn
To that ilk house, and went in sodalye;
About he blet on to the burl hir bye.

Wallace, ii. 329. MS.
BLENT, s. A glance.

"As that dreary vnarayt wicht was sted,
And with ane blunt about simyn full raed,
Alas, quod he, wald god sum erd or sand,
Or sum salt se didd swallow me alive.

King's Quair, iii. 1.

Here the pret. is used in a signification directly opposite to that mentioned above; as denoting the loss of the power of sight; either from A.-S. blent, the part of A.-S. blend-an, caecare, (Lye); used in a neuter sense: or from A.-S. blinn-an, Germ. binn-en, cessare, whence blind, deficiens. V. Wachter.

Palgr. mentions I blents, as signifying, "I lette or hynder. Je empeche. This terme," he adds, "is to [too] moche northerm." B. iii. F. 107, b.

To Bland, a verb used both as neuter and active, formed from Bland the old pret. of the v. to Blink.

To Bland up, v. n. The sun is said to Bland up, i.e. to shine after the sky has been overcast, Loth.

To Bland Fire, v. a. To flash, Fife.

BLENTER, s. 1. A boisterous intermitting wind, Fife.

Now cauld Eurus, snell an' keen,
Blaws loud wi' bitter blenter.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 31.

This, which seems to be the primary sense of the word, suggests its formation from A.-S. blawend, bleow-end, the part. pr. of blaw-an, bleow-an, I dare, to blow; blawang, flatus.

2. A flat stroke; Fife.

This seems allied to Alen. Blawn, to strike; bluanti, percussions, striking; Schilter. Moe-s. Bliggwan, id.

BLET, s. A piece, q. blad.

"Ane little coffin in forme of ane coid of grene velvet paesmetit with gold and silver and ane lent of red satinne about it." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

This word, if not an errant. for belt, seems equivalent to piece, or Blad, used in other places of this Inventory.
4. Empty parade; or perhaps vain commendation, unmerited applause. V. Bladry.

Bletherer, s. A babbler, S. Gl. Herd.

Blethering, s. 1. Nonsense, foolish language, S.

2. Stammering, S.

"Stammering is called blethering," Gl. Herd.

Blew. To look blew, to seem disconcerted. It conveys both the idea of astonishment and of gloominess, S.

Then aswont Meg full blew, To get an hude, I held it best.

The phrase seems borrowed from the livid appearance of the face, when one is benumbed with cold, or deeply affected with fear, anger, &c. For blew, S. is often synon. with blae, livid.

To blezzin, v. a. To publish, to propagate, Ayrs.; evidently the same with E. blazon.

To blyauve, v. n. To blow, Buchan.

Blyre, s. The mark of a stroke?

Some parli'menters may take bribes,—

Deservt nothng war than blyres—

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 9.

V. Blob, Blab, sense 2, also Blyfe.

Blicham, s. (gutt.) A contemptuous designation for a person, Perths.

Blichan, Blichian, s. (gutt.) 1. A term commonly applied in contempt to a person of a diminutive size; as, "He's a pur blich-an;" "You ye're a bonny blychen indeed to pretend sic a thing!" Loth.

It has been supposed from the idea conveyed, that it may be derived from the E. v. T. Blyth, a term of unknown origin, according to Johnson, but probably from A.-S. blic-an fulgere, as originally denoting the effect of lightning in blasting vegetable substances. C. B. lychen signifies puny, diminutive; T. blenk is umbra; and Isl. blik, nabeculei.

2. Used to denote a lean, worn out animal; as, "That's a blychen;" or "an auld blychen o' a beast," a sorry horse, one that is nearly unfit for any kind of work, Dumf.

3. A spark; a lively, shewy young man, Loth.


5. A worthless fellow, Dumfrr.

Blicher, (gutt.) s. A spare portion, Etrr. For.

Blight, adj. An epithet expressive of the corpulence of armour, in the time of action.

A.-S. blic-an, coruscate; blest, coruscatus. Alem. blecket, Germ. bliekt, splendete. Hence blig, fulger, blieche, fulgura; Schilter.

Blyde, Blyid, adj. The pronunciation of bithe, cheerful, in Fife and Angus.

Blyid Jamie, a youldin like a fir in his blossom, Sair sabbitt his tongue, a tear filled his see, &c.

This corresponds with the Scandinavian form of the word; Su.-G. blit, Isl. blid-ar, also with Alem. bllt, Belg. blide, hilaris. The E. word retains the A.-S. form.

Bliers, s. pl. The eye-lashes, Aberd.; also Briers.

Blieffart, s. A squall, &c. V. Bleffert.

To blighten, v. a. To blight.

"In August lay out a piece of ground,—in a place not subject to blighting winds, which are very destructive to these flowers" (hyacinths). Maxwell's Sc. Trans. p. 266.

To blin, Blyn, Blyne, v. n. To cease, to desist, S.; also blind.

Till him that raid noon, or that wald blyne,
And cryt, Lord, abyde, your men ar marnitry down. Wallace, l. 421. MS.

Blyyn not, blyyn not, thon grete Trotan Ence,
Of thy beds, nor prayeris, quod sacha. Doug. Virgil, 164. 22.

Tharfor heere now will I blyyn,
And of the kyng Arthur I wil bygin. Younine, Ritson's S. M. R. 1. 3.

A.-S. blinn-an, cessare, is the immediate source. But this is contr. from bllin-an, id. This v. occurs in almost all the ancient Northern languages, although variously formed. Moe. G. af-blir-an; Joh. Hallbrig affirait of immo; Et aegre dicedit ab eo, Lok. ix. 39. In A.-S. alina-an is also used; Alem. blinnen-an, pilin-an. In Isl. and Su.-G. it occurs in its simple form, blinn-a, also, blinn-a, id. There refers to Gr. χλωρω-, cease, quiesce, as a cognate term.

"O E. I blymne, I rest, or I cease of. He neuer felt wo, or neuer shall blyrne, that hath a bishope to his kynme." Palagr. B. iii. F. 168, s.

The same word, radically viewed, also assumed the more simple form of linnne. This term occurs so late as the time of Ben Jonson.

"Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer linnne till hee be a gallop." Staple of Newes, p. 62. V. Lin, v.

To blin, v. a. To cause to cease.

Other God will that no hay have,
But that lytill round knave,
Their baillis for to blin. Sir Penny, Chron. S. P. l. 141.

Blind-bell, s. A game formerly common in Berwicks, in which all the players were hoodwinked, except the person who was called the Bell. He carried a bell, which he rung, still endeavouring to keep out of the way of his hoodwinked partners in the game. When he was taken, the person who seized him was released from the bandage, and got possession of the bell; the bandage being transferred to him who was laid hold of.
BLIND BITCH, the name given to the bag formerly used by millers. Bttr. For.; the same with Black Bitch, q. v.

"Ane had better tine the blind bitch's litter than hae the mill singed wi' brimstone." Periss of Man, iii. 39.

BLIND BROSE, brose without butter; said to be so denominated from there being none of these small orifices in them, which are called eyes, and which appear on the surface of the mess which has butter in its composition, Roxb.

BLIND-COAL, s. A species of coal which produces no flame, Lanarks.

"This coal-field contains four different kinds of coal, termed by practical men, 1. Splint-coal. 2. Open-burning cabble coal. 3. Smithly or caking coal. 4. Blind-coal." Bolland's Coal-Trade of S. p. 100.

"When it has but little bitumen, and is composed chiefly of carbon, it yields scarcely any flame, but a strong heat, and gets the name of blind-coal." Agr. Surv. Ayr's. p. 48.

It has been remarked by philologists, that, in different languages, the term blind denotes defect, or the want of a property which an object seems to possess; as Germ. blinde fenster, Su.-G. blindfenester, f. a blind window, Su.-G. blindeoer, a blind door, &c. Wachter views this as the primary sense of the word; deriving it from A.-S. bluow-an, &c. cessare.

BLIND HARRIE, Blind man's buff, S. Belly-blind, synon.

Some were blyth, and some were sad,
And some they play'd at Blind Harris;
But suddenly up-started the said earlie,
I rodd ye, good folks, tak' tent o' me.

Humble Beggar, Herd's Collection, ii. 29.

With respect to the term Harris, nothing certain can be said. I can scarcely think that it is the common name Harry or Henry; as this is not familiar in S. It may possibly refer to the disguise used by the person from whom the game is denominated, as it was celebrated in former times. It has been observed, vo. Belly-blind, that in the Judeock, from which this sport seems to have originated, the principal actor was disguised in the skin of a buck or goat. The name Blind Harrie might therefore arise from his rough attire; as he was called blind, in consequence of being blindfolded.

It might be supposed that there were some analogy between this designation and Belly-Blind. As it has been observed that Billy Bynd in Eff. denotes "a familiar spirit." And Harr is one of the names given by the vulgar in S. to the devil. Or it may signify, Blind Master, or Lord, in ironical language. V. Herv. &c.

In addition to what has formerly been said, it may be observed, that this sport in Ial. is designated kraeka blindu; either from krawke, hamo figo, because he who is blindfolded tries to catch others, alias fugientes insequitur, et in certo spatii capture parat, G. Andr.; or from Su.-G. kraeka, to creep, because he as it were creeps about in the dark. We may observe, by the way, that this Su.-G. v. seems to give us the true origin of E. cricket, an insect that chirps about chimneys. From kraeka is formed krack, a reptile, any thing that creeps.

Verelius supposes that the Ostrogoths had introduced this game into Italy; where it is called giuoco della cieca, or the play of the blind. V. Cracke-Blynd-Man.

BLIND MAN'S BALL, or Devil's snuff-box, Common puff-ball, S.


It is also called Blind man's een, i.e. eyes, S. B.

These names may have had their origin from an idea, which, according to Linn., prevails through the whole of Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness. V. Flor. Suec.

BLYNDIT, pret. and part. Blended.

That terms raid on aene bqueit, of one ble quiete, Blyndit all with bright gold, and beriallis bright. 

Gawen and Gof. ill. 20.

BLINDLINS, BLYNDLINGIS, adv. Having the eyes closed, hoodwinked. It denotes the state of one who does any thing as if he were blind, S.

Skansye the wachis of the portis tua
Respect defence, and mule as they mycht;
Quhen blyndlingis in the batail fey they shet.

Doug. Virgil, 50. 22.

"All the earth, depryved of eyes to see, wondered, blyndlingis, after the Beast." Bp. Forbes, Eubalnus, p. 137.

Germ. Dan. blindlings, id. V. LING.

This term was not unknown in O. E. "Blyndlynge, as one gothe in the darke that seeth his way with his handes." Palsgr. F. 440, a.

BLIND-MAN'S-BELLOWS, s. The devil's snuff-box, Lycoperdon bovista, Linn., Roxb.

BLIND PALMIE or PAWMIJ, s. One of the names given to the game of Blindman's-buff, Roxb.

Perhaps because the person who is blindfolded receives the strokes of others in this sport; Fr. paumée, a stroke or blow with the hand. V. Bely-blind.

BLINDS, s. pl. The Pogge, or Miller's Thumb, a fish, Cottus Cataphractus, Linn.

It is called Blinds on the W. coast of S. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. v. 536.

Perhaps it receives this name, because its eyes are very small. V. Penn. Zool. iii. 177, 178. Ed. 1st.

BLIND TAM, a bundle of rags, carried by female mendicants, made up so as to pass for a child, in order to excite compassion and secure charity, Aberd.; synon. Dumb Tam.

To BLINK, v. n. To blink, &c. V. BLENK.

To BLINK, v. n. 1. To become a little sour; a term used with respect to milk or beer, S.

"Blinkit milk is that which is a little turned in consequence of the heat of the weather. Beer is said to be blinkit, when somewhat scorched by being improperly exposed to heat, or affected by lightning, Blesse, synon."

This word occurs in an additional stanza to Chr. Kirk, printed in Bp. Gibson's edit. The bridegroom brought a pint of ale, And bade the piper drink it;—

The bride her maidens stood near by And said it was na blinket.

"I ca'nna tell you fat—was the matter w't [the ale], gin the wort was blinket, or fat it was, but you never
saw sick peltry in your born days," Journal from London, p. 3.

Baillie gives, To blink beer, as a provincial phrase, "to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp." This is not exactly synon. with blain'd or bleazed. For milk which is blinkit, being too hastily spoiled, is in a bad state, and not so fit for the stomach.

2. The term is also metaph, applied to what is viewed as the effect of Papal influence.

"That sleep-drink of this Antichristian intoxicating tolation was then brewed in hell, blinked in Rome, and propinced to Scotland, as a preservative for the cup of the whore's fornications," Society Contendings, p. 308.

This seems to have been a favorite figure, as it occurs in other works.

"In the 1687,—he gave forth his hell-brown, and Rome-blinked Popish Tolerance, by virtue of his royal prerogative and absolute power, which all were to obey without reserve, which the foresaid famous Mr. Andrew Melvill called the bloody gully; and all ranks of the land accepted of it; and eight of the leading Presbyterian ministers sent to him an abominable, sinful, and shameful letter of thanks in name of all Presbyterians in Scotland." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 163.

3. To be blinkit, to be half drunk, Fife. As this v. in its primary sense corresponds to breeze, it admits of the same oblique application.

Su.-G. blew-ke, Germ. blink-en, coruscare, to shine, to flash, to lighten, the same with A.-S. bleo-an, with the insertion of n; q. struck with lightning, which, we know, has the effect of making liquids sour; or as denoting that of sunshine, or of the heat of the weather.

"Our ain gudeman's begun to like a drappie; his temper's sair changed now, for he's caperinoity at the best; an', when he's blinkit, he wad fight wi' the wind." Campbell, i. 330.

4. To be blinkit, to be bewitched.

This is given, by a very intelligent correspondent, as one sense of the term in S. Although the district is not mentioned, I suspect that it is Angus.

This sense must be borrowed from the supposed bad effect of the glance of an evil eye.

A.-S. bleo-an, in which we have the more primitive form of this word, signifies stupefacere, terrere, perstringere, "to amaze, to dazzle;" Sommer. A.-S. abliged, territus, stupefacens; "terrified, amazed, astonished, blank," id. v. the letter N. It seems to have originally denoted the stupor occasioned by a flash of lightning.

To BLINK, v. a. 1. To blink a lass, to play the male jilt with her, Fife; Glink, synon., Border.

I have no doubt that this is an oblique sense of the v. originally signifying to shine. Whether it alludes to the souring of liquids, as a young woman who has been slighted is generally rendered less marketable; or has any reference to the play in Teut. called black-spel spelen, micare digitis; I cannot pretend to say.

2. To trick, to deceive, to nick, Aberd.

Foment the guard-house door,
Meg Angus sair was blinkit;
She oft frae this wild tinkler core,
For new, a trencher blinkit.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

For etymology V. BLINK, v. n.

BLINK, s. To give the blink, to give the slip, Aberd.

—Aft in frenzy dire they shuk,
An' gie each gangrene care the blink.

Tarras's Poems, p. 50.

BLINKER, s. A lively engaging girl, Roxb.

This is said, in the Gl. to Burns, to be "a term of contempt." It is most probably formed from the E. r. as referring to the means used by those females who wish to deceive.

BLINKER, s. A person who is blind of one eye, S. Blinkert, id. Lancash. Gl.

BLINNYNG, part. pr.

—Bachelurs, byth blinnyng in youth,
And all my lufaris lell, my ligeing peremws.

Maitland Poems, p. 62.

This ought certainly to be bluming (blooming), as it is printed edit. 1608.

To BLINT, v. n. To shed a feeble glimmering light, Aberd.

To BLINTER, v. n. 1. To shine feebly, or with an unsteady flame, like a candle going out, Moray, Aberd.

2. To bring the eye-lids close to the pupil of the eye, in consequence of a defect of vision, ibid.

3. To see obscurely, to blink, ibid.

It seems to be used in this sense in the following passage:

—He's acquaintance w' ane like you,
Whose lits wad gar a Quaker blinter;
An' blink the daisie braw in winter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 20.

This may have the same origin with Blent, glanced; or be traced to Dan. blind-New, to twinkle, to wink at.

BLINTER, s. Bright shining, Aberd.

—A suit o' soane hap-warm plaidin;
To bang the nippin frosts o' winter,
An' fend the heat o' simmer's blinter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

To BLINTER, v. n. To rush, to make haste, Aberd.

—The cattle tiawe an' blinter
To the lochs for drink at noon.

Ibid, p. 56. V. BLEINTER, s.

BLYPE, s. A stroke or blow.

"This bypte o' a fa' was the luckiest thing that could hae come o'er me, for whom I rase,—the uncoest saun' cam' down the clength ye ever heard." Saint Patrick, i. 106.

BLYPE, s. A coat, a shroud; applied to the skin, which is said to come off in bypes, when it peels in coats, or is rubbed off in shreds; S.

He takes a swirlie, auld moss-ock,
For some black grousome carlin;
An' locust a wince, an' draw a strooke,
Till skin in bypes came haulrin
All's nieves that night.

Burns, iii. 138.

Perhaps radically the same with Flype, q. v., or a different pron. of Bleb.
To BLIRT, v. n. 1. To make a noise, in weeping, to cry.
   "I'll gar you blirt with both your eeu;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 836.
   It is probably allied to Germ. blärr-en, pfarr-en, magir, rugir, Wachter; Belg. blärr-en, to howl, to cry, to roar; E. blare, an obsolete word mentioned by Skinner. Perhaps E. blurt is also radically allied.
   "Blurt, to cry," A. Bor. Grose.
   It is generally conjoined with the v. to Greet; as, To Blirt and Greet.
   "He—added, that when he saw the bit bonny English callan', that was comed o' sic grand blinde, grow sae desperately wae, an' fa'a blirting and greeting,—his heart was like to come out at his mouth." Perles of Man, i. 101.

2. It is used actively to express the visible effects of violent weeping, in the appearance of the eyes and face; as, "She's a blirted wi' greeting," Fife.

BLIRT, s. The action expressed by the v. "A blirt of greeting," a violent burst of tears, accompanied with crying, S. B.

BLIRT, s. 1. A gust of wind accompanied with rain; Loth. A smart cold shower with wind, W. Loth.
2. An intermittent drizzle, Roxb.

BLIRIE, adj. 1. As applied to the weather, signifying inconstant. A bliritie day, one that has occasionally severe blasts of wind and rain; Loth. West of S.
2. The idea is transferred to poverty.
   O! poortith is a wintray day,
   Cheerless, bliritie, cauld, an' blas;
   But baskin' under fortune's ray,
   There's joy whate'er you'll have o't.
   Tamnaich's Poems, p. 10.

Isl. blear, aurra, a blast of wind, may perhaps point out the radical term. E. blurt seems to be originally the same.

BLYTE, s. A blast of bad weather, a flying shower, Loth.; synon. with Blout, q. v. They seem radically the same.

To BLYTER, v. a. To besmear, Aberd.; part. pa. blyter't.
   Yir wizent, yir gizenet,
   Wi blyter't grief and sorrow.

This seems only a provincial variety of Bluddur, Blyther, q. v.

To BLITHE, BLYTHE, v. a. To make glad.
   Forsuth, he said, this blithyss me mekili mor,
   Than off Floryng ye gauf ye sexty soor.
   Wallace, ix. 250. MS.

A.-S. blethus-an, lastar; Alem. blitzen, gangere. But perhaps our v. is immediately formed from the adj. Thre derives Su.-G. blid, hilaris, from Lat. lactus, b being prefixed, which, he says, is common with the Goths. As, however, blithis is used by Ulfilas, as signifying meritorious, the word can scarcely admit of a Lat. origin. The sense of blithis is nearly retained in the use of Su.-G. blid, mitis, also, liberalis. These inns are given by Ihr as secondary sense. But, although perhaps less used, one or other of them may have preceded the common acceptance of the term.

To BLITHEN, v. a. The same with Blithe, v. Ayrs.
   "They were met by a numerous multitude of the people,—and at their head my grandfather was blithened to see his old friend, the gentle monk, Dominick Callender, in a soldier's garb." R. Gilhaize, i. 273.

BLITHE MEAT, s. The meat distributed among those who are present at the birth of a child, or among the rest of the family, S. pronounced, blitdiment, Ang. as the adj. itself, blyd, bluid. I need not say, that this word has its origin from the happiness occasioned by a safe delivery.
   "Likewise sabbath days feastings, blithemeats, banquets, revelling, piping, sporting, dancings, laughings,—table-lavings, &c., and all such like, we disown all of them." Paper published by the followers of John gibb, 1681. V. Law's Memorialls, p. 191, N.

Triformis Howilie did her skill
For the blith-meat exert, &c.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 37.

BLITTER-BLATTER, adv. A reduplicative term used to express a rattling, irregular noise, Dumfr.
   Tat, int, a-rat-tat, clitter chatter,
   Gun aft gun play'd blitter blatter.
   Magne's Siller Gun, p. 31.

BLYVARE. [Blyther?] Yit inquirin' the day to that dare drew
   Suainnais swonechand full swythy, sweitest of sware;
   In quhit rokattis arrayit, as I rycht kew,
   That thai wer Byshoppis blist I was the blyvare.
   Houlate, i. 14. MS.

A literary friend suggests that this is meant for believer.
   Can this be corr. for blyther? For Blyes, as Mr. Ritson observes, is sometimes thus used instead of blithe.

BLYWEST, adj. superl.
   In the middis of Mai, at morn, as I went,
   Throw mirth markit on mold, till a grene maid,
   The blymes blywest of blee fro the same blent,
   That all bychmit about the bordenis on breid.
   Houlate, i. 1. MS.

   "Blyhest, most merry," Gl. Perhaps it rather refers to colour; q. the palest. Text. Isl. bly signifies lead. It was so bright that the flowers of darkest hue reflected the rays.

To BLIZZEN, v. a. Drought is said to be blizzening, when the wind parches and withers the fruits of the earth, S. B.
   It may be a frequentative from Su.-G. blass-a, Germ. blas-en, A.-S. blaes-an, to blow; or originally the same with Blissen, q. v.

BLOB, BLAB, s. Any thing tumid or circular, S. 1. A small globe or bubble of any liquid.
   "Gif thy be handlili, they melt away like ane blob of water." Bellend, Deser. Alb. c. 11.
   "A true christian knoweth, that though both his eyes should sink downe into his head, or droppe out
like blocks or droppes of water, yet that with these same eyes runne into water, hee and none other for him shall see his Redeemer." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 36.

Her een the clearest blob of dew outshines.

"Bleb, a bubble!" Gl. Lancash.

2. A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke, S.

—Brukes, bylis, blebobs and blisters.


3. A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin, S.

4. A blot, a spot; as "a blab of ink," S. denominated perhaps from its circular form.

This is radically the same word with Bleb, q. v. Skinner derives Eb, bleb from Germ. blaen, bleh-en, to swell.

BLOBBIT, part. pa. Blotted, blurred.

"I'm thyne furth their sall same exceptionn anale agan the Kingis breuix, quibether that they be lang writtin or schort, saw that they haud the forme of the breue statute in the law of befoir, conguir and not rast [erased] na blobbit in suspinct placies." Acts Ia. 1, 1429, c. 128. Edit. 1566. c. 113. Murray.

We still say that clothes are blabbed or blobbed, when stained with grease, or any thing that injures them.

V. Blob.

To BLOCHER, (gutt.) v. n. To make such a gurgling noise in coughing as to indicate that there is a great quantity of catarrh in the throat, Ang. Perth. It is generally conjoined to another term, Cougherin' and Blocherin'.

It differs from Boich, Lanarks., as the latter properly denotes a dry hard cough, and in the same way from Croiche.

I see nothing nearer than Gael. blaghair, a blast.

To BLOCK, v. a. 1. To plan, to devise.

"The committee appointed for the first blocking of all our writs, had said, none should meddle with the election of commissioners from presbyteries to the General Assembly, but ministers and elders." Baillie's Lett. i. 75.

"Thereafter they blocket a number of toblemble overtures; the conclusion whereof was remitted to the next General Assembly." Ibid. p. 305.

As it may imply the idea of guile, at first view it might seem allied to Jal, block-en, deciper, bleak, fallacia; "puggi, insidiae," said to be Teut. Gl. Sibb. But it is Alem.; buego, pugii, id. I prefer Teut. block-en, aissulm casse in studios, in opere, in erugasculo; a sense evidently borrowed from a workman, who blocks out his work roughly, before he begin to give it a proper form.

2. To bargain.

Then to a sowters chose he past, And for a pair of scheme he sat.

Bot or he spiriet the price to pay them, His thyngwibbe was on the solilis to say them:

Then with his knobkes he on them knobkit;

Effir that he had long tymes blockit,

With grit diffident he talk theane.


Sometimes the phraseology used is to block bargane, i.e. to make or conclude a bargain.

That none of—his Majesties lieges—presume nor tak upon hand—to buy, sell, block bargane, contract, or sett in tack—for receipt or deliverie, with any other weight, mett, or measure, &c. Acts JA. VI. 1618, Ed. 1814, p. 589.

3. To exchange; as, "to block a shilling," to exchange it, i.e. to bargain by accepting copper in lieu of it, Dumf.

BLOCKE, BLOCK, BLOK, s. 1. A scheme, a contrivance; generally used in a bad sense.

—Saturnus get Juno,

That can of wrath and malice never ho,

—Rolling in mynd full mony canckrit bloik,

Has send adoun vnto the Troiano many

Iris —

Dong. Virgil, 148. 4.

Out of thy hand his bluid sail be reqqyrat:

Thow saw not chaip mischep, doe quhat thou can,

Nor thay, that in that block with the conspyr.

Maitland Poems, p. 234.

2. A bargain, agreement.

"Quint-am-ever person or persons, in time cumming, be one block or bargane, upon pledge or annuall rents, alsewell of victual, as of money, sail take or receive maer for the leane, interest, profite of yeerie annuall of an hundreth pundes money, during the halfe space of ane yeir, nor ten pundes money;—all sik persons, takers or makers of sik blockes and conditiones, for greater or mair profite,—sall be halden reput, persewed and punishe as ockerers and usurers." Acts JA. VI. 1587. c. 52. Murray.


"This christian conjunction—aboue all conjunctiones bindis me and thee to deale truele in ane blocke we haue with our brother." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 175.

BLOCKER, BLOCKER, s. A term formerly used in S. to denote a broker; q. one who plans and accomplishes a bargain.

"In Scotland they call them Brockers, Broggers, and Blockers." Minshew, vo. Broker.


BLOCKIN-ALIE, s. The drink which is taken between parties at the conclusion of a bargain, Buchan.

From the n. as signifying to bargain.

BLOICHUM, s. A term commonly applied to one who has got a cough, Ayrs.; evidently allied to Bilocher, v. q. v.

BLOISENT, part. pa. One is said to have a blosent face, when it is red, swollen, or disfigured, whether by intemperance, or by being exposed to the weather; Ang.

This, I am convinced, is radically the same with E. bloose; "sun-burnt, high-coloured;" Johns.

Teut. blose, rubor, purpurismus, redness, the colour of purple; bloen, rubesceres; bloesendo vanghen, rubentes genas purpud cheekes; bloesendo ruber facie; q. rel. faced. Perhaps the original idea is that of heat; Dan. bluse-e, to burn, bloom, Su.-G. blossom, a torch. V. Blizen.
To BLOME, Blume, v. n. To shine, to gleam.

The sun was bright, and schynad cler, And armours is burnesyt wer, Swa blompt with the sunnes bene, That all the land wes in a lume. Barbour, x. 190. MS.

And he himself in broun sanguine wele dicht Above his vncoyn armour blomand bright. Doug. Virgil, 309. 2.

This seems also the sense of blume, as it occurs in Bann. MS. Than Esperus, that is so bright Till wofull haires, caste his lycht On bankis, and blumes on evry branc. Chron. S. P. iii. 192.

Su.-G. blommen, to flourish; E. bloom. Here the word is used metaphor. To express the reflection of the rays of light from burnished armour: or perhaps from A.-S. be, a common prefix, and leon-an to shine, as gleam is from gleom-an, id.

BLONCAT, s. [Thick flannel?]


BLONCATT, BLONKET, adj. "Twa ellipt of bloncat clathy;" ibid. V. 17. "Ye quarteris of bloncat clathy;" ibid. For x eile and y quarter of blanket careless to be hos. Lord High Treas. Accts. 1488. Whether the same with Blanket, pale blue, or printed, (V. Blunks), is uncertain.

BLONK, Blouk, s. A steel, a horse. Bery broune wee the blank, barely and brild. Upon the moul qharse that met, before the myd day, With hifly luncis, and lang, Anse feile fellit can thai fang, On steidis stalwart and strang, Baith blanchart and bay.

Gavam and Col. li. 19.

I have altered the punctuation; as that of the printed copy mars the sense, there being a comma after the first line, and a full point at the end of the second. Thair wes na sparris to spair, spedyly that spring; That brocht blouks to their sids briet of rede blude. Ibid. i. 24.

In edit. 1508, instead of sparris the word seems to be speiris; although the former is undoubtedly the true reading. I have met with no similar word of this signification, except Alem. planchas, equus palidus, hodie blank; Schiller. Thus blank, which seems the genuine orthography, may have originally meant merely a white horse, q. Fr. blane cheval.

Montgomery uses the term in the same sense:—

Syn grooms, that pay is, On blankis that bragis, With sword as assays. Poems, Edin. 1821, p. 221.

BLONKS, s. pl.
The bernis both wees baslit of the sicht, And out of mesour marred in their midde; As spr eildis folke on blonks houftit on hicht, Both in ane studie starin still that stille. King Hart. i. 22.

"I know not what blonks means; houftit is hoved." N. Pink. Perhaps it denotes the lifting up of one, who is in a swoon, or so feeble that he cannot walk, on horseback. Houftit would thus be equivalent to heared; A.-S. heof-ian, elevarn, heofod, elevatur; whence, as has been supposed, heofod the head, as being the highest part of the body. This view is confirmed by the phrase quoted by Mr. Pinkerton from Prompt. Fawr. Hovyn on hors.

BLOOD-FRIEND, s. A relation by blood.

"The lard of Haddo yields to the earl Mariscal, being his blood-friend, and lately come of his house." Spalding, ii. 187.

Tent. blood-friend, cognatatus, consanguineus; Kilian. Germ. blut-freund, a relation, a kinsman. V. FRENED, FRIEND.

BLOODGRASS, s. A disease of kine, S. B.

"When cattle are changed from one kind of pasture to another, some of them are seized with a complaint called bloodgrass (bloody urine)." In the Highlands they pretend to cure it by putting a live trout down the throat of the beast." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 100.

BLOOM, s. The efflorescent crystallization upon the outside of thoroughly dried fishes, Shetl.

"When the body of the fish is all equally dried,—[it] is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called bloom." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 91.

Isl. bloomi, floa; stendr i blouma, floret.

BLOOM-FELL, s. Apparently the same with Fell-bloom, or yellow clover, S.

"Ling, deer-hair, and bloom-fell, are also scarce, as they require a loose spongy soil for their nourishment." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 524.

BLOOMS, s. pl. The name given at Carron iron-works to malleable iron after having received two beatings, with an intermediate scouring.

"The pig-iron is melted—and afterwards beaten out into plates an inch thick. They are put into pots which are made of fire-clay; and in an air furnace, they are brought to a welding heat. In this state they are brought under the hammer, and wrought into what are called blooms. The blooms are heated in a chafery or hollow fire, and then drawn out into bars for various uses." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 348.

Skinner mentions this term in his Expositio vocabulorum Forensium, tum Antiquarum et Oseolatarum, &c. "Ferrum," he says, "postquam primum fumum est, dicitur Blooms of iron, q. d. flos seu german ferri, se respectu secundae fusionis, quà quasi in fructum matutatur." Hence, as would seem, the term Blomary for the first forge in an iron mill.

To BLORT, v. n. To snort; applied to a horse, Fife.

He arendit, an astendit, He Mordit, an astartit. MS. Poem.

BLOSS, s. A term applied to a buxom young woman.

There's some ye'll see, that has been bred 'Mang meadows, muirs, an' mooses, Wha here, like queens, hand up their head, Thinking they're sonny blomery. Airdrigle Fair, st. 16.

This word is commonly used in the west of S. in an unfavourable sense, as denoting a truill. It can scarcely admit of this signification here. It is, however, a very vulgar term, and used in cant language. "Blows or Blowen. The pretended wife of a bully or shop-lifter."
BLOUET, s. A blast of wind, Buchan. It is applied to that produced by a blacksmith's bellows.

Ye steed me ay sae leugh,
An' blew a mailless blouter. Ibid. p. 129.

BLOWEN MEAT, the name given to fish or flesh dried by means of the wind passing through dry stone houses, Shetl. V. Skeo.

I. sl. blasina, exhalatus, excisatic, is synon.; from blas-a, to blow.

BLOWY, adj. Blowing, gusty, Loth.

BLUBBER, BLUBBER, s. A bubble of air, S.

And at his mouth a blubbin stode of snow.


"That he has seen blubbers upon the water of the Allochy grain, at the time that it was discoloured by the foresaid stuff in it, but does not know what they were occasioned by. That by blubbers he means air-bubbles, such as arise from any fish or other animal breathing below water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. p. 136. V. Blo.

BLUBBIT, part. pa. Synon. with E. blubbered.

Rae teeps, that your soan judgment crubbith,—
May gar some hoggies blear't and blubber.

Gae shun the light. Tarra's Poems, p. 61.

O whare have ye wander'd, my loving young lassie,
Your cheeks are sae blear't, and see blubbit auloun? Ibid. p. 124.

Notwithstanding its resemblance of E. blubbered, it is most probably formed from S. Blob, a small globule of any thing liquid, hence transferred to tears.

BLUDCAT, adj.


Can this be meant for Bloneat? or does it denote a sanguineous colour, as allied to A.-S. blod-geote, the effusion of blood?

To BLUDDER, BLUTHER, v. a. 1. To blot paper in writing, to disfigure any writing, S.

Su.-G. plutta, incuriose scribere; Moe-G. bloth-jun, irritum redilere.

2. To disfigure the face with weeping, or in any other way, S. Rudd. vo. Flodderit.

His fill of looking he cou'd never get,
On sic afore his een he never set,
Tho' bluddert now with strypes of tears and sweat.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

If some had seen this grand confusion
They would have thought it a delusion,
Some tragedie of dismal wights
Or such like enchanted sights.
Herselcitics, if he had seen,
He would have bluther'd out his een.

Cleland's Poems, p. 35.

Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,
And drunken chapins bluther a his face.

Shirres's Poems, p. 42.

3. To disfigure, in a moral sense; to exhibit in an unfair point of view.

"How lamentable is it,—that—his faithful contendings for substance and circumstances of our attained reformation—should be blotted and blottered with these right-hand extreems, and left-hand defections, that
many have been left to fall into.” Walker’s Remark. Passages, p. 57.

To BLUDDER, BLUTHER, v. n. To make a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid, S. Sluther, synon.

BLUDIE-BELLS, s. pl. Foxglove, Digitalis purpurea, an herb, Lanarks. Dead-men’s Bells, synon.

BLUE, adj. 1. A blue day, a very chill, or frosty day, Roxb.
   This is perhaps synon. with “a blue day” in other parts of S.
2. A blue day, a day in which any uproar or disturbance has taken place, ibid.

3. To look blue. V. BLEW.

BLUE-BANNET, s. The Blue Titmouse, or Nun, Parus ceruleus, Linn., Clydes.
   The Sw. name is blauenese. This, I suspect, has been originally blauynysa, i.e. blue cap, synon. with our designation.

BLUE BLANKET, the name given to the banner of the Craftsmen in Edinburgh.
   “As a perpetual remembrance of the loyalty and bravery of the Edinburghers on the aforesaid occasion, the King [Ja. III.] granted them a banner or standard, with a power to display the same in defiance of their king, country, and their own rights. This flag, at present denominated the Blue Blanket, is kept by the Conveener of the Trades.” Maill. Hist. Edin. p. 9.
   “The Craftsmen think we should be content with their work how bad soever it be; and if in any thing they are controled, up goes the Blue Blanket.” K. Ja. Basilicon Dor, V. Pennecuik’s Hist. Acc. Bl. Blanket. p. 27, 28.

   The origin of this banner has indeed been carried much farther back than to the reign of James III., when the inhabitants of Edinburgh greatly contributed to the restoration of this prince to liberty. It has been said, that “vast numbers of Scots mechanics,” who having joined in the Crusade under Godfrey of Bouillon, took “with them a banner, bearing this inscription out of the Ll. Psalm, In hona voluntate tua edificerur muri Jerusalem, upon their returning home, and glorying” in their good fortune, “dedicated this banner, which they still, The Banner of the Holy Ghost, to St. Eloi’s altar in St. Giles’s church in Edinburgh; which, from its colour, was called The Blue Blanket.” Pennecuik, p. 5.

   We are also informed that “in the dark times of Popery,” it was “held in such veneration, that whenever mechanics were artfully wrouht upon by the clergy, to display their holy Colours, it serv’d for many uses, and they never fail’d of success in their attempts.” Ibid. p. 7.

   It is even asserted that, on the Conveener’s “appearance thencewith,—not only the artificers of Edinburgh, but all the artisans or craftsmen within Scotland, are bound to follow it, and fight under the Conveener of Edinburgh.” Maill. ut sup. p. 10.

   Pennecuik ascribes this ordinance to James V., adding, that “all souldiers in the King’s pay, who had been educate in a trade,” were bound to “repair to that standard, and fight under the command of their General.” Hist. p. 63.

BLUE BLAVERS, BLUE BLAVERS, the plant called Bell-flower, or wild blue Campanula, or Rotundifolia, Roxb.; The Blue Bells of Scotland, as in old song. V. BLA WORT.

BLUE BONNETS, S. The flower of Scabiosa succisa, Linn. It is also called Devil’s Bit. E. the end of the being as it were bitten off. Hence the trivial name of succisa. This corresponds with Sw. diegivils-bett, Seren.
   In Gothland, in Sweden, this plant has a fanciful name somewhat similar; Baetsmanemysan, the boatman’s cap or watch.
   This seems the same with Blue-Bannets, Lanarks. expl. Sheep’s-bit.

BLUEFLY, the common name of the Flesh Fly, or Bluebottle, S.

BLUE-GOWN, s. The name commonly given to a pensioner, who, annually, on the King’s birth-day, receives a certain sum of money, and a blue-gown or cloak, which he wears with a badge on it, S. V. BEDEMAN.

BLUE-GRASS, BLUE-GERSE, s. The name given to the various sedge-grasses, or Carices, S. O.
   “Carices, sedge-grasses, abound in all parts of the county of Ayr, wherever too much moisture is detained. This tribe of plants are [v. i.], by the Ayshire farmers, called blue, sour one-pointed grasses. They have a light bluish colour, an acid taste, and like all the other grasses I have met with, their leaves have only one point.” Agr. Surv. Ayr. pp. 304, 305.

BLUE SEGGIN, the blue flower-de-luce, Ayrs. V. SEG, SEGG, s.

BLUE-SPALD, s. A disease of cattle; supposed to be the same with the Blackspauld.
   “If the cattle will die of the Blue-spald, what can I help it! You can sprinkle them yourself for the evil-eye.” Saxon and Gael, i. 152.

BLUFF, s. To get the bluff; to be taken in, to be cheated, Buchan.
   —Gin ye get wi’ them the bluff,
   Sure dinna trust them mair.
   Terras’s Poems, p. 92.

BLUFFERT, s. 1. The blast sustained in encountering a rough wind, Aberd.

2. A blow, a stroke, Ang. Mearns; Bluffet is the term used in this sense, Buchan; which may be allied to BLEEVIT.

To BLUFFERT, v. n. To bluster, as the wind, Aberd. Bluffertin, part. pr. Blustering, gusty. V. BLEFFERT.
BLUFFLE-HEADED, adj. Having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dullness of intellect, S.; perhaps from E. bluf.

BLUID, Blude, s. Blood, S.

"I ken weel,—ye hae gentle bluid in your veins, and I wad be laith to hurt my ain kinman.——Weel, weel," said Mr. Jarvie, 'bluid's thicker than water; and it lies na in kith, kin, and ally to see mota in ilk other's een, if ither een see them no." Rob Roy, ii. 205.

This is a proverbial phrase, signifying that though the relation be remote, the tie of consanguinity possesses an influence over the heart more powerful than where no such tie is known to exist, S.


BLUIDY-fingers, s. The name given to the Fox-glove, Galloway.

—Up the howes the bummies fly in troops,
Slipping, wi' sluggish trunks, the corner sweets,
Fras rankly-growing briers and bluidy-fingers. Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.

As it is supposed to have received the designation of Digitalis from its resemblance to the fingers of a glove, the name bloody-fingers would almost seem a literal version of Digitalis purpurea. In Germ. it is called fingerblud. q. the covering of the finger; Sw. fingerbuttresse.

BLUIDVEIT, Bluidwyte, s. A fine paid for effusion of blood.

"Bluidveit—an unlawful for wrang or injurie, ak as blood." Skene, Verb, Sign.

According to the law of bluidveit, he who shed a man's blood under his oath or breath, paid a third less than he who shed blood above the breath. For, as Skene observes, it was deemed a greater injury to shed the blood of a man's head, than of any inferior part of the body; because the head was deemed the principal part, as being the seat of "judgement and memory."


This word is also used in the E. law. "Bluidvuit," says Cowell, "is a compound from the Sax. blood sanguis and veite, an old English word signifying misericordia." But A.-S. bluidveite is literally, pro effuso sanguine mulcta; from bluid and veite, poena, mulcta; or as Skene explains it, "ane pane, ane vnlaw, or amerciament for shedding or effusion of blood."

Ibid takes notice of this word as mentioned in the E. law; but mistakes the meaning of veite, rendering it testimony, and supposing the signification of the term to be, that the wound is proved by the effusion of blood.

To BLUITER, v. a. To obliterate; applied not only to writings, but to any piece of work that is rendered useless in the making of it; S. B. pron. Bleeter. V. BLUDDER.

BLUITER, Blutter, s. A coarse, clumsy, blundering fellow, Loth.

To BLUITER, v. n. 1. To make a rumbling noise; to blurt, S.

2. To blutter up with water, to dilute too much, S.

3. To blatter, to pour forth lane, harsh, and unmusical rhymes.

— I laugh to see thee blutter.

Glory in thy ragments, rash to null,
With maugly, manked, mangled mether;
Trailland and tumbland top ov tail.

Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 7.

Maugly is maggoty, or perhaps what is now pronounced naughty, S.

As used in the last sense, it might seem allied to Germ. plaudern, nuggest et mentiri, plauderei, mixta nugia mendacia; Wachter. But perhaps it is merely a metaphor. use of the word as referring to the harsh sound of the rhyme. For, according to Polwart, Montgomery was—

Like Sir Richard, rumbling, rough, and fierce.

In sense 1. it seems to be merely a dimin. from Blout, q. v.

BLUITER, Blutter, s. 1. A rumbling noise; as that sometimes made by the intestines, S.

2. Apparently used to denote filth in a liquid state.

Your argumentings all do hang
On Hobbs' and others of that gang;
So you rub as much of the blutter
Of the Augean stall and gutter
On your own cheeks as you do sting [sling]
On those who will not your [i.e. note sing.

Cleland's Poems, p. 102.

To BLUME, v. n. To blossom, S. bloom, E.

BLUMDAMNESS, s. "Anc barrell of Blumdammess," Aberd. Reg.; apparently for Blumbedames, q. v., i.e. prunes.


It's use daut hard to sit likeunks,
While ither snottin louises blunks
Are reading gay and snug.

Tarras's Poems, p. 35.

Sic lallan's o' a cotchre dint,
An' nieth it is but hamel pen't,
Like bladdrin blunks.

Ibid. p. 132.

This might seem to have the form of a frequentative from Isl. blanda, a dormio, q. a sleepy-headed fellow. But perhaps the name may refer to the cloth thus denominated, as being in an unfinished state.

To BLUNK, v. a. To spoil a thing, to mismanage any business, S. Hence,

BLUNKIT, Blinkit, part. pa. "Injured by mismanagement, or by some mischievous contrivance," Gl. Sibb.

This might seem to be the same with blink, used in E., I believe, in a similar sense, although I do not observe it in any dictionary; a business being said to be blinked, when overlooked, or wilfully mismanaged.

BLUNKET, s. Expl. "Pale blue; perhaps any faint or faded colour; q. blanced." Sibb.

Here gide was glorious, and gay, of a greese grene;
Here belte was of blanket, with birdes ful boide;
Branded with brende goldes, and bokeede ful bene.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

Birdes may mean, borders, S. bordes.

F 2
BLUNKS, s. pl. The designation given to those linen or cotton cloths which are wrought for being printed, calicoes, S. Hence, BLUNKER, s. One who prints cloths, S.

“Yet see, they say Dunbeg is noe maid a gentleman than the blanket that’s biggest the bonnie house down in the howm.” Guy Mannering, i. 40.

BLUNT, s. A stupid fellow, Roxb.

BLUNT, adj. Stripped, bare, naked.

The large plains schinis all of light,
And, throw thir hatt skalldand flambis bright,
Stude blunt of belastie and of treis bare.
Dong. Virgil, 469. 53.

This seems to be radically the same with Blunt, q. v.

BLUNTIE, s. A sniveller, a stupid fellow, S.

I, just like to spew, like bluntie sat.
Rose’s Helenore, p. 36.

They smool me sair, and haud me down,
And gar me look like bluntie, Tam;
But three short years will soon wheel round;
And then comes ane and twenty, Tam.
Burns, lv. 315.

This is certainly allied to E. blunt, concerning which Johnson observes that the etymology is uncertain. It would appear, however, that it has lost its original form by the insertion of the letter a. For Su.-G. bluet is exactly synon. with E. blunt. Thus bluet aegy is “a blunt edge.” V. Ihre in vo. Now, it may be observed that there is an obvious analogy between the Tent. and Su.-G. in the form of the word. For bluet is expl. by Kilian. Homo stolidus, obtusus, incacatus, inanis. This exactly corresponds to S. bluntie.

BLUNYIERTD, s. An old gun, or any old rusty weapon, Ettr. For.

Sicambr. blinde signifies Dolon, a spear, or staff with a head of iron.

BLUP, s. One who makes a clumsy or awkward appearance; Loth. It is apparently the same with Flup, q. v.

BLUP, s. A misfortune brought on, or mistake into which one falls, in consequence of want of foresight, Tweedv. The part.

BLUPT, part. pa. Overtaken by any misfortune which might have been avoided by caution, ibid.

Belg. beloop-en, to reach by running, to overtake. Van eenen storm belopen, to be caught with a storm. It is a Tent. term, explained by Kilian, concurrenre; also incursarc.

BLUS, s. Expl. “Flood.”

—At the lents, he lent them circs,
And brust out in a blus of tears.

This, I apprehend, ought to be blues. V. Flevus and Flussen, which both are used in this sense.

To BLUSH, s. a. To chafe the skin so as to produce a tumour or low blister; as, “I’ve blush’d my hand,” Berwicks.

BLUSH, s. 1. A kind of low blister, ibid.

2. A boil, Ettr. For.
Su.-G. blues, a blister. Tunt. boynter has undoubtely had a common origin.

BLUSHIN, s. A pustule, such as those of the small-pox, full of matter, Dumfr.

To BLUSTER, v. a. To disfigure in writing.

“I read to them out of my blustered papers that which I sent you of Arminianism. I got thanks for it, and was fash’d many days in providing copies of it to smaddle.” Baillie’s Lett. i. 125. V. BLUDDER, v.

BLUTE, s. An action; used in a bad sense.
A full blute, a foolish action, S. B. perhaps the same with Blout, q. v.

BLUTE, BLUT, s. A sudden burst of sound, Ettr. For. V. BLOUT.

To BLUTHER, v. a. To blot; to disfigure.
V. BLUDDER.

To BLUTHER, v. n. 1. To make a noise in swallowing. V. BLUDDER.

2. To make an inarticulate sound, S.

3. To raise wind-bells in water, S.

BLUTHIE, s. Used to denote thin porridge, or watergruel, Ettr. For.

BLUTHIE, s. 1. Phlegm; as, “O! what a bluthrie he cuist aff his stomack,” what a quantity of phlegm he threw off, S.

2. Figuratively transferred to frothy, incoherent discourse; q. of a flatulent description, S. V. BLATHRIE.


[This refers to Fr. sound of u in bluther.]

And there will be Tam the blutter,
With Andrew the tinkler, I trow.
Blythome Bridal, Herd’s Coll. i. 24.

* BO, interj. “A word of terror,” Johns. He adds, on Temple’s authority, “from Bo, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy.”

I find a different orthography elsewhere used: I dare, for th’ honour of our house, Say bo to any Grecian gone.
Homer Travestand, B. vii. p. 20.

I take notice of this word, merely for the sake of the S. Prov. “He dare not say, Bo to your blanket; that is, he dare not offer you the least injury”; Kelly, p. 164.

I have generally heard it used in a different, or at least in a more determinate, sense; as denoting that one could not lay any imputation of dishonour on another, or bring forward any thing injurious to his character. From the use of the term blanket, it might seem that it had originally referred to chastity.

The celebrated northern captain appears to be a non-descrip. This is probably the same term with S. bn or bo, used to excite terror; which is undoubtedly allied to Teut. bawe, larva, spectrum, as well as to C.B.
BO,  s.  Used as synon. with Bu, Boo, Aberd.

BOAKIE,  s.  A sprite, a hobgoblin, Aberd.


This denotes a species of demons, who, as Sketlanders believe, inhabit their mountains. They are malevolent in the extreme, doing all the mischief in their power; and particularly, running off with young women, when they find them alone or unprotected. This occasions many a keen combat between them and the Fairies, who, being distinguished by their gentleness and benevolence to the human race, wage a perpetual war with the *Boakies*, in order to rescue the captive damsels, and deliver them to their relations.

Norw. *bokie* is expl. by Hallager *en gammel anselg mand*, “a respectable old man,” or one of “a dignified appearance.” According to G. Andr., Isl. *beoke* was, in ancient histories, the designation given to one who was grandis et magnificus. Halderson renders *bokki*, vir grandis corporis et anime; and in a secondary sense hostis, an enemy. As it also signifies caper, a he-goat, which most probably is the primitive meaning; I am inclined to think, that, having been metaphorical, it was transferred to a man of distinction, whether on account of his corporeal or mental powers, one who might be compared to a “he-goat before the flock,” it had been poetically used, in allusion to the salacious disposition of this animal, to denote the satyrs of the northern nations. In congruity with this conjecture, their writers inform us that this was the origin of the name of Bacchus, who was still represented as accompanied with Fauns and Satyrs.

*Buak* was a celebrated Djeg or evil spirit of the Hindoos. He used to go about in the form of a bat, and with his bill pick up children. He is named *Buak* in Sanscrit. The Russian boors, apparently from this origin, denominate an object of nocturnal terror *Buak*; and frighten their children by saying, “*Buak* will eat you.” They represent him as having a large head, and a long tongue, with which he pulls the child into his gullet. O. Tent. *bakene*, phantasma, spectrum.

BOAL,  BoLE,  s.  1. A square aperture in the wall of a house, for holding small articles; a small press generally without a door; S. This is most common in cottages.

That done, he says, “Now, now, ’tis done,
And in the boat beside the lime:
Now set the board, good wife, gae ben,
Bring frae your boot a roasted hen.”

*Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 526.*

2. A perforation through a wall, S.

3. A perforation—for occasionally giving air or light; usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass, to be opened or shut at pleasure; often denominated *Window-bole*, S.

It in many instances corresponds with the following definition:

> “Window-bole, window with blinds [generally one only] of wood, with one small pane in the middle, instead of casement.”  Gl. Antiq.

> “‘Open the bole,’ said the old woman firmly and hastily to her daughter-in-law, ‘open the bole wi’ speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldine.’”  Antiquary, iii. 67.

“*You have heard of Helen Emberson of Camsey, how she stopped all the boles and windows about the house, that her gudeman might not see day-light, and rise to the haaf-fishing, because she feared foul weather; and how she found him drowned in the masking-fat, within the wall of his sin biggin.*”  The Pirate, ii. 271.

> “If has news to tell ye, and yew’ll cool and come to yoursell, lie MacGibbon’s crowdy, when he set it out at the window-bole.”  Rob Roy, ii. 256, 257.

Ben the house young Peggy slips,
Tho’ the benter bole he ventures,
An’ to sanny Eppie skipps.

> *Douglas’s Poems, p. 107.*

This denotes either the bole in the ben-house, or that most remote from the door in the interior apartment.

The only word I have met, to which this has any resemblance, is C. B. *bolch*, *bitch*, a gap, or notch, an aperture. Hence,

BARN-BOLE,  s.  The perforation made in the wall of a barn; synon. *Cat-hole*, S. V. Bow-all.

BOARDTREES,  s.  pl.  A term used for the plank on which a corpse is stretched; S. B.

*BOARD-WAGES,  s.*  The money paid by a person for his board, Aberd.

To BOAST,  Boist,  v. a.  To threaten, V. Boist.

To BOAT,  v. n.  To take boat, to enter into a boat; as, *That beast winna boat, S.*

> “The Lord Abyn seen this army gone, and no appearance of help,—upon the 26th of June boats at the Sandness, and goes aboard of his own ship,—and to Berwick sail he.”  Spalding, i. 177.

This must have been formed from the *s.*; as it does not appear that the *v.* occurs in any cognate language.

BOAT,  s.  A barrel, a tub, S.

BEEF-BOAT,  s.  A barrel or tub in which beef is salted and preserved, S.

> “If you will come to terms, I will engage for ane to see you get fair share, to the hoof and the horn, the barn and the beef boat, the barrel and the bed blanket.”  Perils of Man, ii. 70.


BUTTER-BOAT,  s.  A small vessel for holding melted butter at table, S.; called a sauce-terren in E.

> “She wondered why Miss Clara Mowbray didna wear that grand shawl she had on at the play-making,—Nae doubt it was for fear of the soup, and the butter-boats, and the like.”  St. Ronan, ii. 232.

YILL-BOAT,  s.  An ale-barrel, S. A.

BOATIE,  s.  A yawl, or small boat, S. evidently a diminutive.

> The bottie rows, the bottie rows,
> The bottie rows indeed;
> And well may the bottie row,
> That wins the barnies’ bread!  Auld Sang.

To BOB,  Bab,  v. n.  1. To dance, S.

Then straight he to the bride did fare,
Says, Well’ll me on your bonny face;
Wij bobbin Willie's shanks are sair,  
And I'm come out to fill his place.  

The origin, as has been observed concerning the same v. as used in E. is quite uncertain.

2. To courtesy, S.  
When she came ben she bobbet.  
*Aud Sing.*  

BOB, Bob, Bobb, s. Gust, blast. V. Bub.  

BOB, Bobb, s. 1. A bunch; used as synon.  
with cow, S.  

An cow of birks in to his hand he had,  
To keip than well his face fra midge and fie.  
With that the King the bob of birks can wave,  
The fleis away out of his woundis to have.  

*Priests of Peblis,* p. 21.  
The same word, pronounced bab, is used for a bundle  
of flowers, a nosegay, S. Fr. *babe,* a bunch; properly,  
as blister.

2. A nosegay, S. A.  
I'll pwe the gowan o'er the glen,  
The lillie off the lea.  
The rose an' Hawthorn sweet I'll twines,  
To make a bob for thee.  

Isl. *bobbi,* nodus; given as synon. with Dan. *knude,*  
a knot; Halderson.

BOB, s. A mark, a but, S.; either, q. a small  
bunch set up as a mark, or, from the sense  
of the E. v., something to strike at.

BOB, s. A taunt, a scoff, S. B.  
I wotna, lass, gin ye wak it weel,  
Gin fouk with you sic a shape wad deal;  
But fouk that travel mony a bob maun bide.  
*Ross's Helenore,* p. 67.  

Teut. *babb-en,* to prate, to talk idly; or Isl. *bobbe,*  
malum, noxa; *lomenn i bobbo,* os corruptum, at *boben,*  
barare (to bark,) canum vox est. G. Andr. p. 38.  
Su.-G. *babe,* sermo inconditus.

BOBBER, Barber, s. In fly-fishing, the hook  
which plays loosely on the surface of the water  
as distinguished from the trailer at the extremity  
of the line, S. V. Trailer.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather, S. B. Gl. Ross.  
The oldest ilke and fisal that e'er was seen,  
Was by the mither and the grannies taen;  
And the two bobbies were bith ridging faen,  
That they had gotten an oye o' their ain.  
*Ross's Helenore,* p. 13.

This term is probably allied to Gael. *boban,* which  
Shaw renders "Papa." The term *papa* itself seems  
indeed the root; and *p* being constantly interchanged,  
especially in the Celtic dialects. Hence perhaps,  
*Aud Bobbie,* a familiar or ludicrous designation  
given to the devil, S.

BOBBIN, s. A weaver's quill, Ettr. For  
synon. *Purn,* S.  
Fr. *bôbine,* a quill for a spinning wheel.

BOBBYNY, s. 1. The seed-pod of birch, Loth.  
In May quhen men yeid everichon  
With Robens Hold and Litill John;  
To bring in bowis and birkin *bobbinis.*  
*Scott, Evergreen,* ii. 187. MS.  
If Bob, a bunch, be rightly derived from Fr. *babe,*  
id. this must be from *bobon,* a great bunch.

2. Bobbyne, pl. the bunch of edible foliaceous  
ligaments attached to the stalk of *Badder- 
locks,* or Hen-ware; Fucus esculentus, Linn.,  
Mearns.

BOBBINS, s. The water-lily, S. B. Bobbins  
are properly the seed-vessels. V. Cambie-leaf.

BOBBLE, s. A slovenly fellow. Ayrs. Gl.  
Picken.

C. B. *bawse,* id., *bawblid,* slovenly.

BOCE, s. A barrel or cask.  
"That James erie of Buchane sail restore—to—  
George bishop of Dunkeld—tw-a shalder of me—out  
of s boce, thr's shalder of me out of his ginrale;—thre  
Conc. A. 1496, p. 129. V. Boss.

BOCE; Burel, Watson's Coll. ii. 26. V.  
Boss.

To BOCK, v. a. To vomit. V. Bok.

BOCK-BLOOD, s. A spitting, or throwing up of  
blood.  
—*Bock-blood* and *Bemshaw,* Spewen sprung in the spall.  

A.-S. *bod-kræcing,* a spitting of blood; also, *bod- 
spring,* hemoptysis.

BOD, s. A person of small size, a term  
generally applied, somewhat contemptuously,  
to one who is dwarfish, although of full  
age, S.

Perhaps it is contr. from *body* which is used in the  
same sense. Seem, however, derives the latter from  
Goth. *boddle,* colonus rusticus, Eld. If there be any  
propriety in the derivation, our term has a closer  
resemblance.  

Sae he made a lang blaw about graces, an' gods,  
Like Vulcan, an' Bacchus, an' other sic bods,  
*Picken's Poems,* ii. 131.

BOD, s. A personal invitation; distinguished  
from *Bodword,* which denotes an invitation  
by means of a letter or a messenger, Upp.  
Clydes.

A.-S. *bod-ion,* "to deliver a message;" Sommer.

BOD. It is a common proverbial phrase, in  
regard to any thing in which one has not  
succeeded on a former attempt, "I'll begin,"  
or "I'll set about it, new bod, new shod," S.

I am doubtful, whether *bod* should be viewed in the  
sense of *bodmen,* prepared. Perhaps it is rather the s.  
bode; as if it were meant to say, I will expect a new  
prover, as being set out to the best advantage.  
One might suppose that it had been originally a jockey- 
phrase, as alluding to the tricks of a horse-market.

BODAY.  
"Ane stuff goun, estimate to 12s.—ane boday petti- 
cost, 12s.—ane pair of playdes, valued to 14s." De- 
pred, on the Clan Campbell, p. 163.  
"Ane new colord womans wearing plaid, most sett  
to boday red." Ibid. p. 114.
Were it not for the orthography, this might be viewed perhaps as denoting a flash-colour, q. the complexion of the body.

**BODDUM, s. 1. Bottom.**

He—-with ane beuy murmur, as it war draw
Parth of the boddum of his brest full law,
Allace, allace I—-—Dong. Virgil, 48. 34.

Boddum and Bothum are still used in Angus.

I’ll then unto the cobber,
And cause him sole my shoon,
An inch thick i’ the boddum,
And elented well aboon.

*Ross’s Songs; To the Boggyng we will go.*

2. Hollow, valley.

Brenn mura kythit thare wissinty mossy baw,
Bank, bray and boddum blawchit wax and bare.

*Dong. Virgil,* 201. 7.

Alem. boden, Germ. Belg. boden, solum, fundus.

3. The seat in the human body; the hips, S.; as, “Sit still on your boddum there, what hae ye ad rising?” To one who is restless and fidgety it is vulgarly said, “Ye have a clew in your bottom.”

**BODDUM-LYER, s.** A designation given to a large trout, because it keeps to the bottom, Dumfr.; synon. Gull.

To **BODE, v. a.** To proffer, often as implying the idea of some degree of constraint. “He did na merely offer; but he booded it on me;” S.


It is used in another Prov. “He that lippens to boden plows, his land will lie ley.” Ferguson’s Prov. p. 13.

Kelly gives this Prov. in a very corrupt form. “He that trusts to bon ploughs, will have his land lie lazy,” p. 145. *Bon* he explains “borrowed.” It seems properly to signify what is proffered to one, as being the part. pa. of the v. The meaning of the Prov. undoubtably is, that a man is not to expect that his neighbour will come and offer him the use of those implements which he ought to provide for himself.

**BODE, Bod, s.** 1. An offer made in order to a bargain, a proffer, S.

“You may get war bodes or Beltan;” Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 83.

Commodities that’s from the country brought, They, with one bod, buy up almost for nought. *A. Nicoll’s Poems,* p. 109.

Germ. bot, id. licitatio et pretium oblastum, from biet-en, to offer. V. Wachter. *Text. biet-en; Isl. bod, a proffer, Verel. from b Note-a, offerre, exhibere, praebere; Gl. Edd.

2. The term is used, though with less propriety, to denote the price asked by a vender, or the offer of goods at a certain rate.

“Ye’re ower young and ower free o’ your siller—ye should never take a fish-wife’s first book.” *Antiquary,* iii. 215.

**BODE, s.** A portent, that which forebodes, Ayre.

“Misy had a wonderful faith in treats, and was just an oracle of sagacity at expounding dreams, and *bodes* of every sort and description.” *Ann. of the Par.* p. 57.

Is. bod, mandatum, bod-as, nunciate; and so in the cognate dialects. Hence the compound terms, A.-S. fore-bod-as, praenunciare; Su.-G. forebod-at, to forerun; E. forebode; Is. ylribodan, omen; Teut. vorbode, praenunciates, et praesagium: such omens being viewed as communicated by a messenger from the world of spirits to give previous warning of some important event.

**BODE, s. Delay.**

*But bode* seems to be used, in the following passage, instead of *but balt*, which has most probably been the original reading.

I found no entrees at a side, Unto a foord; and over I rode Unto the other side, but bode.
And I had but a short while ridden, Into the land that was forbidden, Sc. Sir Egeir, p. 5.

**BODEABLE, adj.** Marketable, Ettr. For. i.e. anything for which a *bode* or proffer may be expected.

**BODEN, Bodin, Bodyn, part. pa.** Proffered. V. Bode, v.

**BODEN, BODIN, BODYN, part. pa.** 1. Prepared, provided, furnished, in whatever way, S.

It often denotes preparation for warfare; respecting arms, &c. and equivalent to anarmit, harassesit.


Ane hale legioun about the wallis large Stude washing bodin with bow, spere, and targe. *Dong. Virgil,* 250. 53.

Sum doubl darts casting in handis bare, And for defence to kepe thare hedia sure Ane yellow hat ware of ans wolfe skyn, For thay wald be lycht bodin ay to syw. *Ibid.* 232. 55.

It also signifies, provided with money or goods.

The Byssachys, and the gret Prelats— Heis bad thame cum til his presen, Syna that war better bodyn to pay. *Wyndoun*, vii. 9. 213.

We have a similar phrase still in use. *Well-boden,* or *ill-boden,* well, or ill provided in whatever respect, S.

A young woman is said to be *well-bodin the ben,* to be well provided before marriage, when she has laid in a good stock of clothes, &c. which are generally kept in the inner apartment of the house. V. *Ben, Thairben.*

2. It seems to be used, in one instance, in an oblique sense.

*Bodin everyly,* fairly or equally matched; as Bruce was, on the occasion referred to, pursued by means of a bloodhound.

I trow he musd be hard to sla, And he war bodin everyly.

**BOD**

"He's well boden there ben, that will neither borrow nor lend."—Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 32.

Wed, Patie, lad, I dinna ken;—
But first ye mann speer at my daddie:
For we are weel-boden there ben;
And I wina say but I'm ready.
—Jameson's Popular Ball. i. 310.

His pantrie was never ill-boden.

_—Ibid._ p. 293.

This word has been confounded with _bowden_ (which is merely a corr. of _boldin_ swelled,) and derived from _Text._ _boedel, boel,_ supellex, dos, facultates; G1. Sibb. But it is unquestionably from _Su.-G._ _bo, Isl. bo-a, to prepare, to provide_; _wasl bodil, well provided against the cold_; _Ihre._ _V. Bouc._

**BODGEL, s.** A little man, Loth.; perhaps properly _bodkel._ _V. Bod._

**BODY, s.** Strength, bodily ability.

He set for to purchas sum slacht,
How he mycht help him, throw _body_
Mellyt with hey chevalry.

_Barrow_, x. 516. Ms.

_A.-S._ _bodig_ not only signifies the body in general, but stature.

**BODIE, BODY, s.** 1. A little or puny person; as, "He's but a _bodie," S._

2. Used in a contemptuous sense, especially as preceded by an _adj._ conveying a similar idea, S.

"Mr. William Rait brought in a drill master to learn our poor _bodies_ to handle their arms, who had more need to hold the plough, and win their living." _Spalding._ ii. 231.

"The master of Forbes' regiment was discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates,—because they were but silly poor naked _bodies_, burdensome to the country, and not fit for soldiers." _Spalding._ i. 291.

**BODIES, pl.** A common designation for a number of children in a family; as, "Ane of the _bodies_ is no weel," one of the children is ailing; _Fife._

*BODILY,_ _adv._ Entirely. Thus, when any thing is missing, so that no vestige of it can be found, it is said to be "tane awa' bodily," S. q. "the whole _body_ is removed.

**BODY-LIKE, _adv._ In the whole extent of the corporeal frame, _Angus._

"This monster was seen _body-like_ swimming above the water about ten hours in the morning," &c. _Spalding._ i. 45. V.

—She lifted up her head,
And fand for 'a' the din she was na dead;
But sitting _body-like_, as she sat down,
But any alteration, on the ground.
—Ross's _Helenore._ p. 65.

**BODY-SERVANT, s.** The name commonly given to a valet, to one who immediately waits on his master, S. The valet of a nobleman is honoured with the title of _My Lord's Gentleman._

"—The laird's servant—that's no to say his body-servant, but the helper like—rade express by this e'en to fetch the houdie." _Guy Mannering._ i. 11.

**BODLE, BODDLE, s.** A copper coin, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the third part of an English half-penny.

"So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called two penny pieces, boddles or turners,—began to be coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign; these coined under William and Mary are yet current, and our countrymen complain, that since the union 1707, the coinage of these was altogether laid aside, whereby these old ones being almost consumed, there is no small stagnation in the commerce of things of low price, and hinderance to the relieving the necessities of the poor." _Rudd._ _Intro._ Anderson's _Diplom._ p. 188.

These pieces are said to have been denominated from a mint-master of the name of _Bothwell_; as others were called _Atcheson_ for a similar reason.

**BODWORD, BODWART, BODWORDE, s._

1. A message, _S. B._

He spake with him, syne fast apayne can press
With glad _bodword_, that myrthis till amend
He told to thaim the first thythings was less
_Wallace_, ii. 343. _MS. Less_, lies.

With syc gyffis Eneaes messengers—
Of peace and concord _bodword_ brocht agane.
—_Dong._ _Virgil._ 215. 47.

_A.-S._ _boda_, a messenger, and word. _Boda_ seems immediately from _bod_, a command. _Su.-G._ _bodword_ is edictum, mandatum; and _bodkæfe_, bacillus mutatorius, "a stick formerly sent from village to village as a token for the inhabitants to assemble at a certain place."

_Bodwart_ occurs in _K. Hart_, most probably by an error of some copyist for _bodwerc._

"_Bodwards_," says _Herdt_, "are now used to express ill-natured messages." _Gl._

2. Used as denoting a prediction, or some old saying, expressing the fate of a person or family.

"They maun ken little who never heard the _bodword_ of the family: And she repeated in Gaelic words to the following effect," &c.

"An' noo, ma'am, will ye be sae gude as point out the meanin' o' this fest," said an incredulous-looking member of the company." _Marriage._ ii. 30. _V. Bod._ a portent.

**BOETINGS, BUTTINGS, s._ _pl._ Half-boots, or leathern spatterdashes.

Thou brings the Carrick clay to Edinburgh cross,
Upon thy _boetings_ hobbland hard as horn
_Dunbar._ _Evergreen._ ii. p. 53. also 59. st. 22.

_Tent._ _boten schoen_, calcinus rusticus e crudo corio;_ _Kilian._ _Arm._ _botes_, pl. _botou._

To _BOG,_ v. _n._ To be bemed, to stick in marshy ground, _S._ _Laiv_ synon.

"That after the company left that place, about a farlong or so distant from it, Duncan Graham in Gartmore his house _bogded_; that the depoent helped some others—to take the horse out of the bogg." _Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy._ p. 120. From the _E._ _noun._

To _BOG,_ v. _a._ Metaph. to entangle one's self in a dispute beyond the possibility of extrication, _S._

**BOGAN, BOGGIN, BOQUIN, s._ A boil, a large pimple, filled with white matter, chiefly ap-
pearing between the fingers of children in spring; Berwicks., Ayrs.

He could see curd the cough an' phthisile,
Burns, bogman, bitches, boils, an' blisters,
An' a' the evils curd' by clisters.
T'ickon's Poems, 1785, p. 172.

Boggin, Lanarks., is viewed as synon. with S. Garum.

Ial. bolga, tumor, bulguma, tumidus, bolda, bolda, tumescure. Gacl. bold-aum also signifies to swell or blister, and boldy, a pimple, boldyach, a boil, the small-pox. C. B. boy, a swelling.

BOG-BLUTER, s. The bittern; denominated from its thrusting its bill into marshy places, and making a noise by bubbling through the water, Roxb., Ayrs. V. BLUTER, v. For the same reason it is called the Mirebumber.
The term is sometimes pron. Bog-bitter and Bogblister, Roxb. and Ayrs. (expl. as denoting a large species of Bittern), as if from the E. v. to Blunt.
I find Bog-blunter also mentioned as denoting 'the nuipe, Roxb.; but I suspect by mistake.

BOG-BUMPER, another name for the bittern, Roxb.

"The redoubted fiend laughed till the walls of the castle shook, while those on the top took it for the great bittern of the Hartwood, called there the Bogbumper." Perils of Man, iii. 23. V. MIRE-BUMPER, id. S. B.

BOGGARDE, s. A bugbear.

"Is heaven or hell but tales? No, no; it shall be the terriblest sight that ever thou sawe. It is not as men saye, to wit, Hell is but a boggarde to scarce children onely." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 132.
A. Bor. "boggart, a spectre. To take boggart; said of a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road. North." Gl. Grose.
Junius refers to Chaucer, as using buggys for bugbears.

—The humour of melancholy:
Casuith away a man in splee to cry
For fore of birtis or of bolls blacke,
Or ells that blacke buggys wel him take.
Urry's Chaucer, Nonnie's Priests T. v. 1651.
The term is devils, Spight's edit. 1602; devils, Tyrwhitt. Urry, after Junius, renders it bugbears. But the sense requires it to be expl. devils or hologbills.
The term, however, is used to denote a bugbear by Z. Boyd:

"Inwardlie in his soule hee jested at hell, not caring for heaven. God's boaste seemed to him but bugges, things made to feare children." Last Baitell, p. 1291.
C. B. boy, larva, terriculumamentum, has been viewed as the origin.

Hence also O. E. bug-word, a terrifying word, used to denote a bravoide.

My pretty prizers of puppets, we do know,
And give your Greatness warning, that you talk
No more such bug-words, or that soldred crown
Shall be scratch'd with a musket.
Beaumont's Philaster, i. 157.

BOGGIN, s. V. BOGAN.

BOG-GLED, s. The moor buzzard. Falco acruginosus, Linn., S.

"Milvus palustris, the Bog Gled." Sibb. Prodr. p. 15.

To BOGG-SCLENT, v. n. Apparently, to avoid action, to abscond in the day of battle.

Some did dry quarterings enquire,
Some lodg'd in pockets foot and horse:
Yet still bogg-scented, when they yoked,
For all the garrison in their pocket.
Colen's Mock Poem, P. i. p. 84.

Perhaps in allusion to him who scents or strikes off obliquely from the highway, into a hog, to avoid being taken prisoner; a term probably formed by the persecutors of the Presbyterians during the tyrannical reign of Charles II.

BOG-HAY, s. That which grows naturally in meadows, S.

"Meadow-hay, or, as it is termed in Renfrewshire, bog-hay, is collected in the high and poor districts, from bogs or marshy grounds, on which no attempts at cultivation have ever been made." Wilson's Renfr. p. 112.
The term is of general use in S.

BOGILL, BOGLE, BUGIL, s. 1. A spectre, a hobotobin, S. A. Bor.

For me lust wyth no man nor baks flylyte,
Nor wyth na bogill nor bowny to deynte,
Nowthir auld gaistis, nor spreit deynt de falt.
All is bot gaistis, and eilrishes fantasyes,
Of brownynis and of bogillis full this buke.
Ghast nor bogle shalt thou fear;
Then to lose hope and hair,
Nocht of ill may come thee near,
My bonle dearte.
Burns, iv. 161.

2. A scarecrow, a bugbear, S. synon. doolie, cow; being used in both senses.
Rudd. views this word as transposed from Fr. gobel-Ine. Others have derived it from Teut. bokene, or Dan. speogil, spectrum. Ly, with far greater probability, traces it to C. B. bugil, fear, braggily, to frighten. Johns. explaining bogle, v. refers to Belg. bogil.
But where is this word to be found?
The luif bleekeis of that bugil, fr his bleuir syne,
As Belezub had on me blent, abais my spirit.
Dunbar, Mainland Poems. Hence,

POTATO-BOGLE, s. A scarecrow erected amongst growing potatoes, S. Potatoo-doolie synon. S. B.

"It was the opinion of the village matrons, who relieved Sampson on the latter occasion, that the Laird might as well trust the care of his child to a potatoe-bogle," Guy Manmering, i. 116.
"He comes down in the morning in a lang ragged night-gown, like a potato bogle, and down he sits among his books." St. Ronan, ii. 61.

Bogill about the stacks, or simply, Bogle, a play of children or young people, in which one hunts several others around the stacks of corn in a barn-yard, S.

At even at the glomming nae swankies are roaming,
'Blong stacks with the lasses at bogle to play;
But ilk ane sits dreary, lamenting her deary,
The flowers of the foret that are weds away.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

It seems the same game with that called Barley-brakes, q. v. The name has probably originated from the idea of the huntsman employing being a scarecrow to the rest.
Bogle about the bush, synon. with Bogill about the stacks, S.; used in a figurative sense to denote circumvention.

"I played at bogle about the bush wi' them—I cajoled them; and if I have na gien Inech-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie begunk, they ken themselves." Waverley, i. 354.

Boglie, Bogilly, Boggly, adj. Infested with hobgoblins, S.

"The witch has the hobgoblin of the woods." S.

Bogle-Rad, adj. Afraid of apparitions or hobgoblins, Roxb. V. Bogill, and RAD, adj.

Bogill-bo, s. 1. A hobgoblin or spectre, S.

"Has some bogle-bo?"

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 4.

2. A pettish humour.

Ye sall hae aq, quhill ye cry ho,
Rickilis of gould and jewells to;
Quhat reck to tak the bogil-bo?
My bonie herd for ansa?'

Tholus, S. P. R. iii. 15.

In Lincolnsh., as Skinner informs us, this word is commonly used for a scarecrow. "Taking the bogil-bo," seems to be a phrase borrowed from a horse, which, when scared by any object, refuses to move forward, and becomes quite cross. This is rather to be derived from C. B. bogel-u to affright, and be a hogoblin, q. "the affrighting goblin."

To Bogle, v. a. Properly, to terrify; but apparently used as signifying to enchant, bewitch, or blind.

"This I mention—that you may not think to bogle us, with beautiful and blazing words, into that degree of compliance with the council-curates, whereinto you yourself have not been overcome as to the prelates-curates." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 69.

Bog-Nut, s. The marsh Trefoil, Menyanthes trifoliata, Linn., S.

One of its E. names is nearly allied, the bog-bean, Lightfoot, p. 137.

Bogogar, s.

If ye bot sau me, in this winter win,
With old bogogar, hetching on a spey,

Draight in dirt, rhylas wau even to the skyn
I trou their saill be tears or we taw shed.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 96.

This term seems to denote a piece of dress used at dirty labour, as in working with a spey, or spade, i.e. in digging; perhaps q. bog-hogers, or coarse stockings used in travelling through miry roads. V. Hoccers.

Bogstalker, s. An idle, wandering, and stupid fellow; one who seems to have little to do, and no understanding, S.

William's a wise judicious lad,
Has havine mair than e'er ye had,
Ill-bred bog-stalker.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 328.

The term might probably have its origin in troubleshootsome times, when outlaws, or others who were in danger of their lives, were seen at a distance hunting in marshy places, where pursuit was more difficult; or perhaps from their pursuing game. V. Stalker.

To Stand, or Look, Like a Bogstalker, a phrase said to be borrowed from the custom of one's going into bogs or miry places, in quest of the eggs of wild fowls, which build their nests in places difficult of access. The person used a long pole, with a flat piece of wood at the end of it, to preserve the poles from sinking. This pole was meant to support him in stepping from one place to another; and from the difficulty of determining where to fix it, he was wont to look wistfully, and often doubtfully, around him.

Boyart, Boyert, s. A hoy, a kind of ship.


"Skipper & boatin man of ane hoyart." Ibid. V. 25.

Belg. boatier, id. Kilian expl. the term; Dromas, dronam; genus navis; giving Caravel as synon., our Careel.

To Boich, (gutt.) v. n. To cough with difficulty, Lanarks.

This, it is evident, is originally the same with

Baiche, S. B.

Boich, s. A short difficult cough, ibid.

Boichier, s. One who coughs in this way, ibid.

Boichin, s. A continuation of coughing with difficulty, ibid.

Flandr. poogh-ea signifies niti, adlabarac.

Boiche, s. A kind of pestilence.


"Ane snekys & smyttand plaig callit the boiche." Ibid.—If this proceeded from scarcity, perhaps from Gael. boicicle, poverty.

Boid.

All Boreas' bittir blastis ar nocht blawin:
I feir sum boid, and bobbis be behind.


If there be no mistake here, it may be viewed as applied to lae. bode, a term used to denote a wave agitated by the wind; unda maris sum vadosis scopulis lactans, et ex profundis ad litora detractus; bodefoll, aestantiae maris fluctus vehementiores. G. Andr. Bodis fell i logn; Aestus fures in malaciam cessit; Verel. S. The boid fell low.
BOYS, s. pl. V. BLACK-BOYDS.

BOIKIN, s. The piece of beef in E. called the brisket, S.

BOIKIN, s. A bodkin, S.

This seems to be merely a corr., in order to avoid the evasion of two consonants, which, conjoined, produced rather a harsh sound. Skinner observes, that Minshew has traced the E. word to C. R. bodikyn, id. But Skinner objects to this etymon, affirming, that it appears, from the diminutive termination, that the term is of Germ. origin. "What," adds he, "if it be q. bodikin, corpusculum, because of its thinneness?" John, following in the same track, merely says, "Bodikin, or small body, Skinner."

Shaw mentions boiteachen as signifying a bodkin. But neither Lhuyd, nor Obrien, gives any analogous Fr. word. Nor do I find any proof of its being a C.B. word, except its being mentioned, in the form of botecyn by Will. Richards, vol. Bodkin. What is still more surprising,—there is not the slightest notice taken of any Welsh word, by Minshew in the explanation of this term.

BOIL, s. The state of boiling, S.

"Bring your copper by degrees to a boil, so as it may be two hours before it boil." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 372. At the boil, nearly boiling, S.

BOIL, s. The trunk of a tree, Lanarks.; the same with E. bole.

Su.-G. bol, Is. bolr, truncus arboris vel corporis; denominated perhaps from its rotundity, Su.-G. bolte, and Is. bol-r, signifying globus, sphaera.

BOIN, BOY, BOYEN, s. 1. A washing-tub, S. B.

"Having a waschin, I went down to see how the lasses were doing; but judge of my feelings, when I saw them—standing upright before the boys on chairs, rubbin the clothes to joggins between their hands."

Ayr. Legatees, p. 265.

2. A flat broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail, S. O. Boneyn, Loth.

"Kate, in her hurry, had flung down her seam,—and it had fallen into a boynye of milk, that was ready for the creaming, by which ensued a double misfortune to Miss Girzie, the gown being not only ruined, butlicking up the cream." Ann. of the Far, p. 46.

"I saw your gudeman throwing the whole milk out of the boines, that he might fill them with whisky punch," Petticoat Tales, l. 334.

Perhaps from Is. bogina, curvus, as regarding its form.

In some instances, the terms, which properly signify a boat, are transferred to smaller vessels which have some resemblance; as E. boat in sauce-boat, S. cap. Yet I question if this may be viewed as allied to Su.-G. bonte, a small boat, a skiff; which Ibrahim considers as derived from bind-a, to bind, because not fastened by nails, but bound about with ropes and twigs.

BOYNFU', s. The fill of a tub, or milk-vessel, S.

And there will be small and green kibbocks,
Oat bannocks and barley scones too;
And yill in big flagons, and boyneus’s
O' whisky, to fill the folks fu’.


BOISING, s. The act of lowing, S.

—"Whimpering of fullmarts, boying of buffalos," &c.

Urquhart’s Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

V. etymon under Br, Bee.

BOYIS, s. pl. [Gyres.]

Schrer Peris Lubant that was tane,
As I said er befor, that fand,
In boyis, and hard festyng sittand.

Parbour, x. 763. MS.

This term cannot signify wood, which is the only conjecture made by Mr. Pinkerton. It may be from A.-S. bow, bowis, præsepe, any close place, a place of security. Thus the meaning is, "in a place of confinement, and sitting in letters.

But it seems rather from Tent. boiiye, compes, pedigree, vincula pedis, pl. boye-en; boey-en compedi, Kilian.

Lubant is the name here given to this knight in MS.; but apparently through carelessness of the transcriber, as in other places he is called Lomber [Lambard.]

BOIS, adj. Hollow. V. Bos.

BOISERT, s. A louse, Ettr. For.

This might seem allied to Tent. bienercel, vagus, inconstant. But perhaps it is rather from Germ. beisen, to bite, or bes, a bite, and art; q. of a biting nature.

BOISSES, Knox’s Hist. V. Boss.

* To BOIST, BOAST, v. a. To threaten, to endeavour to terrify, S.

Thou shalt be Apostol eik this ilk Forsen,
Lyke he had despye, and boistig men.

Doug. Virgii, 266, 47.

i.e. threatened; similim minanti, Virg.

"His Majesty thought it not mect to compel, or much to boist them, but rather shifted this employ-
ment," Balliol's Lette, l. 169.

"And boistit the said scherrif with ane knyff."


C. B. bosto, to vaunt one's self; boast, vaunting; boez, boze, elevation. It is possible, however, that the word in the sense in which it is most commonly used, S. is allied to Su.-G. bus-a, cum impetu ferri.

* BOIST, BOST, s. Threatening, S.

Throw Godds Grace I reskewd Scotland twiss;
I war to maid to defy [it] on sic wyer.

To tyb for boist that I half governal lang.

Wallace, x. 127. MS.

Scho wald nocht tell for boist, nor yeit reward.

Ibid, xi. 339. MS.

Turns share dude realms the middil oist,
With glase in hand maild awful fore and boist.

Doug. Virgii, 274, 29. V. the v.

BOIST, s. Box or chest, Aberd., the same with S. buist.

"That the master of the moné [money] sal ansure for ai gold and silver that salbe strykin under bym, quhil the wardane haf tane assay tharof and put it in his boist."


BOIT, s. 1. A cask or tub used for the purpose of curing butcher-meat, or for holding it after it is cured; sometimes called a beefboat, S.

This word occurs in Rudd. Gl. But if used by Doug. I have overlooked it. V. Barb. Gr. berru, a vessel for holding wine; Germ. butte; Ital. botte, id.
whence E. butt. Su.-G. bytla, situla, cupa; Tent. botte, id. dolium, orca, cupa, Kilian. L. B. botum, lagena major, dolium, occurs as early as A. 735. V. Du Cange.

2. Used as equivalent to E. butt.


BOIT, BOYY, BOIT, s. A boat, Aberl. Reg. V. 15.

To BOIT, v. n. To enter into a boat, to take boat, S. to boat.

It occurs both as s. and v. in the following passage:

"Sindrie of his hienes lies vpoun plane malice daylie trubils and molestis the passengeris, bootis, ferreis, quhilikis passin and repassin at the passage of the sad watter of Tay of Dunliz, and makis impediment to thame to schip, boit, and land peciable to the Craigis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1606, Ed. 1814, V. 310. Tent. boot scapha, limbus, cymba.

Boitschipping, s. Apparently a company belonging to a boat.

"For him and his boit schipping on that ane part, &c.—Gif ony of thaim, or ony of their boitschipping, war convict in ony wrang struhlen or offension done to ony persone," &c. Aberl. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

I can hardly view it as any wise allied to A.-S. bod- scrip, legatio.

BOYTOUR, BUTTER, s. The bittern, ardea stellaris, Linn. S. butter.

The Boytour calit was cuke, that him well kened, In crattis of the kitchyn, costly of curies. Houlate, iii. 6. MS.

"They discharge ony persone quhatsameuir, within this realme, in ony ways to sell or buy—skeldraikis, herroun, butter, or ony sic kynd of foullis, commonly vset to be chaiisit with halkis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1606, Ed. 1814, iv. 236.


To BOK, v. a. 1. To vomit, S.

Thus that faught upone fold, with ane fel fair, Quhill athir berne in that breth boitl in blinde. Glavenus and Grk, ii. 21.

Sumtyme it rastit grece rochis, and eft will Furtth bok the bowellis or entrails of the hill, And lowest stulst vpravels in the arc. Dong. Virgil, St. 47.

2. To retch, to incline to puke, S.

The verb seems to have been of general use in O. E.: for Palgrave expl. "boikyn of the stomache, rosetment;" B. iii. F. 20. Afterwards he gives the v. "I bokes, I belche, Je route. He boethly lyke a charlie." Ibid. F. 164, a.

In the Maitl. MS. it is brief, instead of grief.

BOK, Bock, Bocking, s. The act of retching, S.

A man of narrow conscience
A while ago went o'er to France.
It's well known what was the occasion,
He could not take the Declaration.
When he return'd he got it ov'r
Without a host, a bock, or glour.


—"From morning to night, even between the bookings of the sea-sickness, she was aye speaking." The Steam-Boat, p. 76.

BOKEIK, s. Bopeep, a game.

They play bokeik, even as I war a skar.

Lindsey, Pink. S. P. R. ii. 148.

The word, as now used, is inverted, Keik-bo, q. v.

BOKS, s. pl. Corner teeth.

My boks are springing he and hault.

"Malevolent Poems," p. 112.

Here Dunbar personates a horse, in his Lament to the King. Now, there are two tasks in the horse's mouth, commonly called botes, bates; which, when he becomes old, grow so long that he cannot eat hard meat, or feed on short grass. These may be meant here; botes, bates, may be a corr. of boke, boks, which is rendered "corner teeth," Gl. Sibb.

These in farriery are called wolves-teeth.

Tr. Boc-am to lend or spring; Llloyd. V. BUCKTOOTH.

To BOLDIN, BOLDX, v. n. 1. To swell in a literal sense.

The wynds wert his the so continally:
The hau loths boddynys apoun loft.

Doug. Virgil, 74. 8.

Sun boldin at othir in maist cruel fold,
With lanske and daggar rynnis to the deld.


Part. boldin, boulden, swelled.

"This watter wes boldin at their cumyng be sic violent schouris, that it mycht not be richtig."

Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 16.

For joy the birds, with boulden throats,
Again his visage shen.
Takes up their kindle musike notes
In woods and gardens grein.


This is also softened into bowelin, bowlen, S.

The town Soutar in grief was bowlin.

Chr. Kich, st. 18.

In the Maitl. MS. it is brief, instead of grief.

And will and willisom was she, and her breast
With wae was bowden, and just like to birt.

Rose's Helonere, p. 61.

—With this the boweden clouds they brak,
And pour as out of buckets on their back.

Ibid. p. 73.

Often in the pret. and part. it is written bowed, swells, (Doug. V.) and bowlyn, I hesitate whether these are contr. from boldynys, boldynyt, or the v. in another form, more nearly resembling Su.-G. batao, Dan. bata-n. V. BOLXING.

In this sense bolxht occurs in O. E.:

—I layne the lonelis, lyke a lyther dogge,
That all my body bolxht, for bytter of my gall—
May no sauer me no sute thing swage the swelling.

P. Playgman, Fol. 22. a.


It is strange that Ruld, should consider Fr. bouillir, to boil, as the origin. It is evidently from the same
fountain with Su.-G. bol-na, bull-je, Id. bolinn, swol-
len. Hence Isl. bollyg, Su.-G. bollyg, a hillow; because it
is raised by the wind; and boll, a boil, a tumour.
This v. seems to have been generally diffused. Hence
Gael. butt-uni to swallow, bullt, a blister, a vesicle; also,
seeds of herbs. C. B. bolchydho, tamessere. Bownd,
and bound, mentioned by Ray, as having the same
sense, in some parts of E., are probably abbreviations
of this word.
2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting pride,
courage, wrath, &c.
They been boldened up by such licentious preroga-
tives above others,—put no difference betwixt wrong
"Magnus Reidman was nothing asfur, but rather
bolded and kindled up with greater ire." Ibid. p.
31. Hence,
BOWDING, s. Swelling.
"When I wrote this, I was not yet free of the bowel-
ings of the bowels of that natural affection," &c.
Mel-
ville's MS. p. 192.
BOLE, s. A bull, &c. V. BOAL.
BOLE, s. A bull; corresponding to taurus.
The vulatt woman the light man will hit,
— Als brandak as a beile in frontis, and in vier.

Ferdin. ii. 376.
Isl. bauli, taurus, from baul-t, Su.-G. boel-a, mugure,
whence also baul, mugitus.
BOLGAN, s. The same with Bogan, a swel-
ling that becomes a pimple. Roxb.
BOLGAN LEAVES, s. pl. Nipplewort, an
herb, S. B. Lapsana communis, Linn.; per-
haps from Isl. bolly-a, tumere, as being sup-
posed efficacious in removing swellings, S.
BOLYN.
Gif changes the wynd, on force ye mon
Bolyn, huke, halk, and skeld hold on.
Schwarz, Maitland, Poems. p. 133.
As in this poem the State is likened to a ship, these
are evidently sea terms. Bolyn "seems equivalent
Mr. Pinkerton says, "to loss; bella, fluctus." It can
not, however, admit of this sense; as the writer does
not here mention the proper effects of a change of
wind, but what in this case the mariners ought to do.
In this active sense he explains halek, to anchor. Bolyn
is undoubtedly from O. Fr. bolluer, to sail by a wind,
or close upon a wind; to lay tack aboard, Cotgr. 
Huke may signify to tack, from Test. huck-en, incur-
vary; as halek is most probably, to cast anchor, Su.-G.
hal, unco prehender; Test. hacek-en, unco figere. 
Skeld may be equivalent to Belg. skeld, oblique; and
the phrase may denote that an oblique course must
be held; unless it be for skeld, as denoting the neces-
sity of keeping where the sea is rather shallow, that
the anchor may hold.
BOLL. Linseed Boll. V. Bow.
BOLLIT, pret.
"And that samyn tym ye tike schir James Stewart
the lord of Lornis brother, & William Stewart, & put
them in pits, & bollit thaim." Addicenium of Scot. 
Cornithia. p. 3.
As Buchanan says they were laid in irons, it might
have appeared that this was an erratum for bolit. But
O. Fr. bonit and boulit denoted some kind of punish-
ment: "Genre de supplice usit in usage. Bolit,
sort de supplice usit in autrefois: Roquefort. Teut. 
bendt, carciatmn, supplicium, formentum; Kilian.
Belg. boll-en, signifies to knock on the head.
BOLLMAN, s. A cottager, Orku.
"Certain portions of land have been given to many
of them by their masters, from which they have reaped
crops of victual, which they have sold for several
years past, after defraying the expense of labour, at
such sums, as, with other wages and perquisites,
received by them annually from their masters, hath
arisen to, and in some instances exceeded the amount
of what a cottager or bollman, and his wife can earn,
annually for the support of themselves and family of
young children." P. Stronsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 415,
416. N.
Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. boll, villa, and man, q. the
inhabitant of a village. It might originally denote a
tenant or farmer. It is always pronounced bomen.
BOLME, s. A boom, a waterman's pole.
The marinaris ert en fute with an schenct,
Crymall, Belg. now! and with lang bolis of tre,
Pylit with irt, and sharp roddis, be he and he,
Inforsis oft to schowin the schip to saif.
Dong. Virgil, 134. 30.
Germ. baum, Belg. boom, a tree.
BOLNYNG, s. Swelling.
Alecto is the bolnyng of the hert;
Myera is the wikkit word outver;
Thesiphone is operacion
That makis finall execution.
Of dedly syn.

Henryson's Orpheus, Moralitas. V. BOLDIN.
BOLNIT. V. BOLDIN.
BOLSTER, s. That part of a mill in which
the axletree moves, S.
BOMACIE, s. Expl. "Thunder." "It looks
like a bomacie," it bodes a thunder-storm,
Ays.
BOMARISKIE, s. An herb, the roots of
which taste exactly like licorice; sometimes
called Wild licorie; supposed to be the
Astragalus glycyphillus of Linn.; Upp.
Clydes.
BOMBESIE, s. Bombasin; a stuff.
"John Gurdin," &c. "Flemynge, strangearis,
and warkmen—ar cum within this realme to exercise
their craft and occupation in making of searges, grow-
grams, fastens, bombesies, stemmingis, byesia [baize],
couvericides of beds, and others appertaining to the
BOMBILL, s. Buzzing noise; metaphor, used
for boasting.
For all your bombill y' er warde a little we.
Poeard's Flyting, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.
Teut. bommelte, a drone.
BOMESPAR, s. A spar of a larger kind.
"Bomespares, the hundredth—xx. I." Rates, A. 1611.
"Bomespares the hundred, containing one hundred
and twenty—one, which they have sold," ibid. A. 1670, p. 7.
Su.-G. bom signifies obeb, vectis, a bar or spar for a
gate, or for shutting in: Teut. boom, Germ. baum, id.,
whence schlag-baum, "a bar or cross-bar of a gate,
door, or shop-window." Ludwig gives this as synon.
with sperr-baum, of which our bomespar is merely the
inversion. He defines sperr-baum, "a bar, a long narrow piece of wood to bar a gate with."

BOMILL, s. Apparently a cooper’s instrument, [qu. wimble ?], as it is conjoined with che, i.e. adze; Aberd. Reg.


BON, Expl. "Borrowed."

"He that trusts to bon ploughs, will have his land lye lazy?" S. Pro. "Borrowed?" N. Kelly’s Sc. Prov. P. 145.

Perhaps it strictly signifies beggar, as denoting what one asks as a favour. Thus it may be viewed as allied to Isl. bon, gratis acceptio, mendicatio; bonord, precatio, bonorg, mendicatio; Su.-G. boon, preces. Hence perhaps E. boon; q. what is given in consequence of solicitation.

BON. [Banc.]

—Old Saturn his cloudy course had gown,
The quhilk had binc bath best and byrdia bon,
Wallace, ix. 7. MS.

Byrdia is misprinted bardis, Perth edith. Bon cannot well be understood in any other sense than that of bàrn, mischief. "The influence of Saturn had proved the haunch both of beasts and of birds." It seems to be thus written, merely met. caus. For in none of the Northern languages does this word appear with an o.

BON-ACCORD, s. 1. Agreement, amity.

"Articles of Bonacordi to be condescended upon by the magistrates of Aberdeen, for themselves, and as taking burden upon them for all the inhabitants.—We heartyly desire your subscriptions and seal to their reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of bon-accord or mal-accord." Spalding, i. 214, 216 (21).

2. A term which seems to have been formerly used by way of toast, as expressive of amity and kindness.

"During the time he was in Aberdeen, he got no bon-accord drunken to him in wine; whether it was refused, or not offered, I cannot tell." Spald. ii. 57.

Fr. bon good, and accord, agreement.

BONALAIIS, BONAILIE, BONNAILLIE, s. A drink taken with a friend, when one is about to part with him; as expressive of one’s wishing him a prosperous journey, S.

With that thai war a gadly company,
Of allaitt men had wroc full hardely;
Bonalas drunk rych gladly in a maro;
Syn leift thai tak, and with Sanct Jhm to borow.
Wallace, ix. 45. MS.

"Also she declared, that when his own son sailed in David Whyts ship, and gave not his father his bonnailie, the said William said, What? Is he sailed, and given me nothing? The devil be with him;—if ever he come home again, he shall come home naked and bare; and no let fall out." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc. xviii. 557.

It is now generally pron. bonnailie, S. Bonalais might seem to be the pth. But perhaps it merely retains the form of Fr. Bon ailes.

BONAGE, BONNAGE, s. The designation given to the services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a cottager to the farmer, Angus.

"The farmer—holds his farm from the landlord—for payment of a certain sum of money;—a certain number of days work with his horses, carts, and men, at whatever time, and for whatever purpose they may be demanded; also a fixed number of shearsers—for one or more days in harvest.—The very name that this service gets here, bonlage, indicates the light in which it is viewed by the tenantry.

"The residence of the farmer—is flanked with a cluster of cottages.—The inhabitants are vassals to the farmer.—They furnish the farmer with a shearer each in harvest, exclusive of their own service, and perform such other labour for him throughout the year as may be agreed on." Edin. Mag. Aug. 1818, p. 120-7.

"Another set of payments consisted in services, emphatically called Bonage (from bondage). And these were exacted either in seed-time, in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor’s land,—or in summer, in the carriage of his coals, or other fuel; and in harvest, in cutting down his crop." Agr. Surv. Kincaird. p. 213.

This term is also used in composition.

BONNAGE-HEUK, s. A tenant, who is bound by the terms of his lease to reap, or use his hook, for the proprietor in harvest, Aberd.

BONNAGE-PEATS, s. pl. Peats, which, by his lease, a tenant is bound to furnish to the proprietor, ib.

BONDAY WARKIS.

"—All and haill the manis of Grenelaw, with the Cayne petisis and bonday warkis of the baronie of Crowcemachell, with dew services of the samene barony."—Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1811, p. 371. The phrase occurs thrice in this act.

It seems equivalent to days of bondage, or the particular seasons and times of work, to which vassals are bound by their leases.

BONE, s. A petition, a prayer.

And likand vprwart towar the cleare mone,
With asaid voce thus wise he made his bone.
Doug. Virgil, 290. 43.

The word is used in the same sense in O. E.

He bade hem all a bone.
Chaucer, v. 9492.

He made a request to them all, Tyrwhit. Isl. baen, precatio, oratio; boon, petitio, gratis acceptio, mendicatio, G. Andr. A.-S. ben, bene, id.

BONETT, s. "A small sail, fixed to the bottom or sides of the great sails, to accelerate the ship’s way in calm weather." Gl. Compl.

Heis hit the croce (he ba) al mak thaim boin,
And fessin bonettis beneath the mane sale down.
Doug. Virgil, 156. 12.

Fr. bonnette, Sw. bonet, id. Both words differ in orthography from those which denote a covering for the head; the Fr. being bonnet, and the Sw. bonad. But as bonad, a cap or bonnet, whence the Fr. word has been derived, is traced to Sw. bonad, amictus, clothed or covered (huftend-bonad, tægen capitis), it is not improbable that bonnette, as applied to a sail used for the purpose formerly mentioned, may be from the same root with bonad, which is Su.-G. bo, boa, bua, prepare, instruere, amicire; if not originally the
same word. For it appears that bonad is used with great latitude. Nostrum bonad, Ihere observes, transla-
tate significatidne deinde usurpatur prooviquis aparato; ut vesture-bonad, tapes; vo. Bo. We may add Ias.
bonad-air, habitus, vestitas; from boc, instruere, bae-
sign inhere vestetas. It may be observed, that there
is no difference in orthography between Teut. bonet,
pilens, and bonet, orthi reapx quae infinime veii
pari adijctur; Kilhan.
It may be subjoined, that bonet occurs in the same
sense, O. E. "Bonet of a mayle, [Fr.] bonete dung

* BON-GRACE, s. 1. The name formerly
given in S. to a large bonnet worn by females.
"The want of the screen, which was drawn over the
head like a veil, she supplied by a bon-grace, as she
called it; a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the
English maidens when labouring in the fields." Heart
of M. Loth. iii. 61.
"Her dark elf-locks shot out like the snakes of the
gorgon, between an old fashioned bonnet called a Bon-

2. A coarse straw-lit worn by the female
peasantry, of their own manufacture, Roxb.;
synon. Ruskie.
"Bongrace (Fr.) a kind of screen which children
wear on their foreheads in the summer-time, to keep
them from being tanned by the heat of the sun,"
Phillips. Fr. bonne-grace, "th' uppermost flap of the
down-hanging tail of a French-hood; (whence belike
our Boon-grace)" Cotgr.

BONIE, BONYE, BONNY, adj. 1. Beautiful,
pretty, S.
Contempl, exempl
Tak be fir proper port,
Gid onye no bonye
Among you did resort.
Boniest, most beautiful.
-The mist benign, and boniset,
Mirror of maidins Margareit.
Montgomerie, Matland Poems, p. 166.

2. It is occasionally used ironymically, in the same
way with E. pretty, S.
-Their fathers purrelle can begin,
With hap, and halfpenny, and a lamb's skin;
And purrelies ran fra toun to toun, on feit
And richt o't wetshed, wers and weit:
Quhilk at the last, of meon smals, south mak
This bonie pedier ane gude fute pak.
Priests of Pebb, p. 9.
i. e. "This pretty pedlar.
Ye'll see the town intilla a bonny steer;
For they're a thrown and root-nown cabbrach pack.
Rox's Helenore, p. 90.

Old P. Walker uses it in the same sense, in a very
rough passage:
"After a drunken meeting at Glasgow—six hundred
of the plagued Resolutioners went to the unclean bed,
where some worst had lain in uncleanness before the
1688, with that old grey-headed strumpet Prelacy (a
bonny bride indeed) mother and daughter of Poper,
with her skin and face as black as a Blackmoor with

3. Precious, valuable.
Grant me my life, my liege, my king!
And a bonny gift I'll gie to thee,—
Gude four and twenty ganging mills,
That gang thro' a' yeir to me.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 65.

Bonny is used in the same sense by Shakespear, and
since his time by some other E. writers. But we sus-
pect that it is properly S. Nor does it seem very
ancient. I have not met with it in any older work than
the Tale of the Priests of Pebb, supposed to have been
written before 1492. Johnson derives it from Fr. bon,
bonne, good. This is by no means satisfactory; but
we must confess that we cannot substitute a better
etymon. Some view it as allied to Gael, boigrach,
boitreach, pretty.

BONNIE, adj. Beautifully, S.
-May ye flourish like a lily,
Now bonilie!
Burns, III. 217.

BONYNES, s. Beauty, handsomeness.
Your bonynes, your bawtie bright,
Your staitly stature, trim and tlight,—
Your properties do all appeir,
My senses to illude.
Philotus, S. P. R. i. 1.

This term is still used in the same sense, S. B.
For bonnyness and other gweed out-throw.
They were as right as ever tew the drow.
Ross's Helenore, p. 12.
Her bonnyness has been forseen,
In ilka town baith far and near.
Herd's Coll. ii. 23.

BONNY-DIE, s. 1. A toy, a trinket, Loth.
"The bits o' weans wad up, mair things, and toddle
to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-gown that mends
a' their bonny-dies." Antiquair, ii. 142.
"Gie the ladle back her bonie die, and be blithe to
be rid out." The Pirate, i. 130. V. Die.

2. The term is applied to money, as having
the influence of a gewgaw on the eye.
"Weel, weel,—gude e'en to you—ye have seen the
last o' me, and o' this bonny-dye too," said Jenny,
"holding a finger in her mouth, and thumb a silver
dollar." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 241.

BONNIE WALLIES, gewgaws, S.
"If you promise my Lord sea mony of these bonnie
wallies, we'll no be weel halted here before we be
found out, and set a trotting again." The Pirate, i. 104. V.
Waly, s. a toy.

BONK, s. Bank.
To his obeysance he
Subdewit had the pplel Sarrase,
And al the large felles, bonk and bus,
Quhilk ar bedyit with the river Sarnus.
Doug. Virgil, 235. 17.

This is most probably corr. from A.-S. bune. Isl.
bongs, however, signifies tum torrems, which is nearlly
allowed in sense.

BONKER, s. The same with Bunker, q. v.
Bonker claiith, the covering for this.
"The air sall hane—ane bonker claiith, ane furne,

BONNACK O' KNAESHIP, a certain duty
paid at a mill, Ayrs. This is the bannock
due to the servant. V. KNAWISH.

BONNAGE, s. "An obligation, on the part
of the tenant, to cut down the proprietor's
BON. [246]

- This duty he performs when called on." Statist. i. 433; S.

This obligation was generally of greater extent, as appears from the article BONDAGE.


- Says Patrie. "My news is but same; Yestreen I was wi' his honour, And took three rins o' brow land, And put myself under a bonnar." Jemison's Popular Ball. i. 312.


BONNET. V. WHITE BONNET.

BONNET. Blue Bonnet. This, in former times, in Teviotd. at least, was used as a charm, especially for warding off the evil influence of the fairies.

"An unchristened child—was considered as in the most imminent danger, should the mother, while on the straw, neglect the precaution of having the blue bonnet worn by her husband constantly beside her. When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden disease, (the cause of which was usually ascribed to the malignant influence of the fairies,) she was said to be elf-shot, and it was reckoned as much as her life was worth not to 'dad her wi' the blue bonnet.—"It's no wordle a dad of a bonnet," was a common phrase used when expressing contempt, or alluding to any thing not worth the trouble of repairing." Edin. Mag. April 1820, p. 345—4.

To Fill one's Bonnet, to be equal to one in any respect; as, "He'll never fill his bonnet," he will never match him, S.

May every archer strive to fill His bonnet, and observe The pattern he has set with skill, And praise like him deserve. Poesis on the Company of Archers, p. 33.

"'He's but a cowardly body after a,' said Cuddy,—'he's but a daiding cowardly body. He'll never fill Rumbleberry's bonnet.—Rumbleberry fought and fied like a fleeing dragon.'" Tales of my Landlord, First Ser. iii. 79.

To Rive the Bonnet of another, to excel him in whatever respect, S.

Thus, it is said of a son, who is by no means viewed as superior to his parent, "He winna rive his father's bonnet;" and sometimes given as a toast, designed to express the warmest wishes for the success of a newborn or rising son, "May he rive his father's bonnet!" equivalent to another phrase; "May he be father-better!"

BONNET-FLEUK, s. The pearl, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"Pleuronectes rhombus." Brill, Pearl, Mouse-dab; Bonnet-fleuk." Neil's List of Fishes, p. 12.

BONNET-LAIRD, BONNET-LAIRD, s. A yeoman, one who farms his own property, S.; synon. Cock-laird.

"I was unwilling to say a word about it, till I had secured the ground, for it belonged to andi Johnnie Howie, a bonnet-laird here hard by, and many a comming we had before he and I could agree." Anti-quary, i. 73.

"Sometimes he will fling in a lang word or a bit of learning that our farmers and bonnet-lairds canna see weel follow." St. Roman, ii. 63.

"The first witness—gained the—affectations, it is said, of one of the jurors, an old bien carle, a bonnet-laird to whom she was, in the course of a short time after, married." The Entail, ii. 176.

BONNET-PIECE, s. "A gold coin of James V., the most beautiful of the Scottish series; so called because the effigies of the king are represented wearing a bonnet."

"Certainly the gold pieces of that prince, commonly called bonnet pieces, are so remarkable, not only for their compactness, but for the art of engraving, that I do not know if there ever was any coin, either then, or at present, in all Europe, that comes nearer to the Roman coin in elegance." Ruddiman's Intro. to Diplom. p. 133.

"The common gold coins of this reign (well known by the name of Bonnet Pieces, and said to have been coined out of gold found in the kingdom of Scotland) are extremely beautiful, and little inferior to the finest medals." Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Libr. p. 300.

"The bonnet piece, No. 5 and 9 of Plate II. weighs 72 gr., its half, No. 11, and quarter, No. 10, in proportion. Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. p. 28.

"There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold bonnet-pieces." Monastery, ii. 267.

BONY, Bone, o't. 1. To denote a small quantity of anything, it is said to be the bonie o't, Renfr., Roxb.

"But bonny o't like Bole's good mother." S. Prov. "spoken when we think a thing little," Kelly, p. 72.

"Shall we view this as allied to C. B. bon, the buttend, bonnd the hindmost one; or to Fr. bon, as used in the phrase, le bon d'argent, 'the surplusage, or over-plies of the money?'" O't is undoubtedly of it.

BONNIWOCHIL, s. The Great Northern Diver, Columbus glacialis, Linn.

"The Bonniwochil, so called by the natives, and by the seamen Bishop and Carrara, as big as a goose, having a white spot on the breast, and the rest part-coloured; it seldom flies, but is exceeding quick in diving." Martin's West. Jnl. p. 79.

Gael. bunobhucachail, id. the ëbh being sounded v. I know not, if from buana a hewer, and buaise a wave, q. one that cuts through the waves.

BONNOOK, s. A sort of cake, Ayrs.; synon. Bannock.

Tell you guld bluid o' and Bannock's, I'll be his debt twa maistum bonnooks—Burns, iii. 24.

BONOCH, s. "A binding to tye a cow's hind legs when she is a milking."

"You are one of Cow Meek's breed, you'll stand without a bonoch;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 371.

BONOUR, s.

Yestreen I was wi' his Honour; I've taeen three rins of bra' land. And hae bound mysel under a bonour; Herd's Coll. ii. 190.
The sense will not well admit that this should be from Fr. bonheur, good fortune, happy encounter; as it is connected with bound under. Perhaps the author of this song, which exhibits rather an uncultivated mind, having heard the Fr. word bonnatre used, as denoting a certain measure of land, had applied it to the bargain entered into with the landlord for ground to this extent. L. B. bonnium, bonnamos, modus agri certis limitibus seu bonniti definitas; Du Cange.

**BONSPEL, s.** 1. A match at archery.

"The king's mother favoured the Inglishmen, because she was the king of Inglandis sister: and thatfor shoe tuik ane waigear of archerie vpoun the Inglishmanis handis, contrair the king his sone, and any half duzoun Scottismen, asiter noblemen, gentlemen, or yeomanes; that so many Inglish men should schott againes thame at riveris, buttis, or prick bonnet. The king, heiring of this bonspell of his mother, was weel content. So thair was laid ane hundreth crownes, and ane bun of wyne pandit on everie syde." Pitscotte's Cron. p. 348. This word does not occur in Edin. 1728.

2. A match, at the diversion of Curling on the ice, between two opposite parties; S.

The bonspell ever, hungry and cold, they be.
To the next aheuse; where the game is played.
Again, and yet again, over the jug.
Until some heary hero, happy he.
Whose sage direction won the doubtful day.
To his attentive juniors tedious talks.
Of former times;—of many a bonspell gain'd
Against opposing parties.—

Greene's Poems, Anderson's Poems. xi. 443.

The etymology from banna, a village, may be illustrated, at least, if not confirmed, by the following account of this exercise:

"Their chief amusement in winter is curling, or playing stones on smooth ice; they eagerly vie with one another who shall come nearest the mark, and one part of the parish against another;—one description of men against another;—one trade or occupation against another;—and often one whole parish against another,—earnestly contend for the palm, which is generally all the prize, except perhaps the victors claim from the vanquished, the dinner and bowl of toddy, which, to do them justice, both commonly take together with great cordiality, and generally, without any grudge at the fortune of the day." Stat. Acc. P. Muirkirk, vii. 612.

3. This term is used to denote a match of any kind; as at golf, or even at fighting, Aberd.

This has been derived from Fr. bos, and Belg. spel, play, q. a good game. But it will be found that the same word is rarely formed from two different languages. It may therefore rather be traced to Belg. bonne, a village, a district, and spel, play; because the inhabitants of different villages or districts contend with each other in this sport, one parish, for example, challenging another. Or, the first syllable may be traced to Su.-G. bonde, an husbandman. Su.-G. spel-a, Alem. spiel, Genn. spel-n, spel-en, to play. Bond may, however, be equivalent to foedus, as the Tent. term is used. Thus bontspel would be synon. with Teut. wed-spel, certamen, from wedde-en, certare pignone, deposito pignone certare, to play on the ground of a certain pledge. V. Curl.

**BONTE, s.** What is useful or advantageous, a benefit, Fr. id.

"All new bonets now appering among us ar cun-
myn only by thy industry." Bell. Cron. B. xvii. e. 4.

This corresponds with BONUM ac utile, in the original.

**BONXIE, s.** The name given to the Skua Gull, Shetl.

"The Skua (Larus catactae) though scarcely known in the south of Britain, is abundant in a distinct species. The Shetlanders call it Bonsie," Neil's Tour, p. 9.

**BOO, Bow, s.** A term sometimes used to denote a farm-house or village, in conjunction with the proper name: as, the Boo of Ballingshan, the Upper Boo, the Nether Boo, &c. Ang.

This is in all probability allied to Su.-G. bo, Isl. bo, domicile, a house or dwelling, also, a village; Moes-G. baua, Mark, v. 3. Bauan habiata in auracht; He had his dwelling among the tombs. Bau-an, Alem. buu-en, buu-en, Isl. bu-a, to dwell, to inhabit. In the Orkney Islands, where the Gothic was long preserved in greater purity than in our country, the principal farm-house on an estate, or in any particular district of it, is in a great many instances called the Boll or Boo.

"From the top of the eastmost mountain in Choye,—there appeareth a great light, like to that of the sun reflected from a mirror, to any standing at the Boo or chief house in Choye." Mackail's Relation in MS. ap. Barry's Orkney, p. 432.

Whether the Boo of Fife has had a similar origin, may deserve inquiry.

"The Boo of Fife is the name of a few houses on the road to Cupar. Whether this uncommon name is taken from a bending of the road, as some suppose, can not be determined. It has been thought that this place is nearly the centre of Fife; this is also offered as the reason of the name." P. Monimail, Fife, Statist. Acc. ii. 403.

"The principal chemis-place, i.e. the head-hunt or principal manor." Faa's Grievances of Orkyn, p. 58.

I have given the orthography Boo, as this word is invariably pronounced both in Ang. and in Orkyn. If Bob should be considered as the original form, it corresponds to Su.-G. bol, which, like bo, Isl. bi, signifies domicile. It seems originally to have denoted the manor-house of a proprietor; and, in former times, the property being almost universally allodial, there would scarcely be a single proprietor who did not cultivate his own lands.

Teut. boye, tugurium, domiculium, casa, must certainly be viewed as originally the same word. The obvious affinity of Gael. bol to Su.-G. bol has been elsewhere mentioned. V. Bal. It may be added, that Tent. batie approaches nearly in signification, denoting an inclosure; conspectum, vallum, Kilian; a place fenced in with stakes being the first form of a town. It may be subdivided, that in the Highlands of S. any large house, as the manor-house, or that possessed by the principal farmer, is called the Ball of such a place, the name of the adjoining village or of the lands being subjoined.

**BOODIES, s. pl.** Ghosts, hobgoblins. Aberd.

"By this time it was growing dark, and about the time o' night that the boodies begin to gang." Journal from London, p. 6.

It might be deduced from A.-S. bod, Su.-G. bod, bod, Belg. boote, a messenger, from bod-lun, to declare, to denounce; spectres being considered as messengers from the dead to the living: and A.-S. bod, and E. bode, being used to denote an omen. But it seems to be rather originally the same with C. B. beguuld, hob-
goblins; Lhuyd.

It confirms the latter etymology, that Gael. Bodach is
used in the same sense. It seems properly to denote a sort of family spectre.

"Every great family had in former times its Daemon, or Genius, with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of Rothemurchaus had the Bodach am dun, or ghost of the hill. Kincardine's, the spectre of the bloody hand. Gardiner's house was haunted by Bodach Gartin; and Talloch Gorm's by Maug Mowlach, or the girl with the hairy left hand." Pennant's Tour in S. in 1769, p. 156, 157.

"I have seen," he said, lowering his voice, 'the Bodach Glasa.' 'Yes; have you been so long at Glenmaquoich, and never heard of the Grey Spectre? When my ancestor, Ian nan Chaistel, wasted Northumberland, there was associated with him in the expedition a sort of southland chief, or captain of a band of Lowlanders, called Halbert Hall. In their return through the Cheviots, they quarrelled about the division of the great booty they had acquired, and came from words to blows. The lowlanders were cut off to a man, and their chief fell the last, covered with wounds, by the sword of my ancestor. Since that time, his spirit has crossed the Vich Ian Vohr of the day, when any great disaster was impending, but especially before approaching death." Waverley, iii. 157, 158.

BOODIE-BOO, s. A bug-bear, an object of terror, Aberd.; synon. Bu, Boo.

To BOOFF, v. a. To strike, properly with the hand, so as to produce a hollow sound, Fife.

BOOFF, s. A stroke causing a hollow sound. ibid.; Baff, synon. V. Buff, v. and s. which must be viewed as the same differently pronounced.

BOOHOO, interj. Used to express contempt, accompanied with a projection of the lips; pron. buhu, Roxb. Also, used as a s. in this form: "I woudna gi' a boohooy for you," ibid.

To Booohoo, v. n. To shew contempt in the mode described above, ibid.

Belg. baha, "a noise, a boast, ado;" Sewel.

BOOIT, s. A hand-lantern. V. Bowet.

To BOOK, Beuk, v. a. To register a couple in the Session-records, in order to the proclamation of bans, S.

"Charles and Isabella were informed that his brother and Betty Boll were to be bookit on Saturday, that is, their names recorded for the publication of the bans, in the books of the Kirk-Session." The Entail, i. 232.

BOOKING, s. This act of recording is by way of eminence denominated the booking, S.

"It was agreed that the booking should take place on the approaching Saturday." Ibid, p. 230.

BOOL, s. A contemptuous term for a man, especially if advanced in years. It is often conjoined with an epithet; as "anaul bool," an old fellow, S.

Some said he was a camaehug bool; Nae yarn nor rapes co'd hau him.

When he got on his fearsome cowl;
But may-be they mis'd him.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 203.

This word has been viewed as denoting rotundity, or some resemblance to a bowl, of which the term is considered as merely a provincial pronunciation. Thus, an audl bool is understood to signify an old round or corpulent fellow; and the bool or bole of a tree its round trunk.

This word seems properly to signify the trunk; as the bool of a pipe is the gross part of it which holds the tobacco. It is perhaps from Su.-G. bol, the trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head and feet. It may have come into use, to denote the person, in the same manner as body.

Cullender, in his MS. notes on Ihre, vo. Bole, trun-,
cems, mentions the bole of a tree as a synon., and apparently as a S. phrase.

"Boll of a tree, the stem, trunk, or body. North." Gl. Grose.

Isl. bol-ar, however, is sometimes used to denote the belly; venter, utera; G. Andr.

BOOL, s. Bool of a pint-stoup. V. Boul.

To BOOL, Bule, v. n. 1. To weep in a very childish manner, with a continued humming sound; generally, to bile an' greet, Roxb.

2. To sing wretchedly with a low drawing note. The prep. at is added, as, "bulin at a sang," ib.

"Ere ever I wist he has my bannet whipped aff, and is booting at a sawm" [psalm]. Brownie of Bods- beck, ii. 47.

Isl. baul-a, Su.-G. bol-a, mugire; Sw. boel-a, to low, to bellow. V. next word.

BOOLTIE, s. A loud threatening noise, like the bellowing of a bull, Etrr. For.

If not formed from the preceding verb, apparently from the same origin. The s. forcibly suggests the Isl. term baul, taurus, and baula, vacca. The E. v. to Bavl must be viewed as a cognate term.

BOOIS of a pot, s. pl. Two crooned instruments of iron, linked together, used for lifting a pot by the ears, S; also called cliffs.

Teut. bogel, numella, an instrument for fastening the necks of beasts, to prevent them from being un- ruly; from bogh-en. A.-S. bug-an, to bow, to bend. Hence Germ. bgegel denotes any thing that is circular or curved. Thus a stirrup is denominated, steig-bogel, because it is a circular piece of iron, by means of which one mounts a horse.

BOOL-HORNS, adj. Perverse, obstinate, in- flexible, S.

This word, it would appear, is from the same origin with Bool, as containing a metaphor, allusion to a beast that has distorted horns.

What confirms this etymology is, that it is pronounced boolie-horned. Border, and W. of S. A. Bor, bucke- horns, "short crooked horns turned horizontally in- wards;" Gl. Grose, q. bogel horns.

BOON of Lint. V. Bune.

BOON (of shearers), s. A company or band of reapers, as many as a farmer employs, Dumfr. Loth.; pron. q. Buind. V. Kemp, v.
It seems allied to A. Bro. "to boom or buen; to do service to another, as a copyholder is bound to do to the lord;" G. L. Grose.
Iscl. buanálth, ruricola, buanda, cives; q. those who dwell together, from bu-a habitation; Sq. G. so, id. also, cohabitater, whence bounda, ruricola.

Boon-dinner, s. The dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers, S.
"The youths and maidens—gathering round a small knoll by the stream, with bare head and obedient hand, waited a serious and lengthened blessing from the good-man of the boon-dinner." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 375.

Booner, adj. Upper, Loth.; pron. like Guid, Blude, &c.
This is obviously the comparative; Boonmost, q. v. being the superlative.

Boonmost, s. Uppermost.
This is an awkward and anomalous form of the superlative.

— Howe in a 'tato fur
There may Willie be,
Wif his neb boonmost, &c.
Jacobite Relics, i. 25. V. Boonmost.

Boon Most, adj. Uppermost, S. pron. bunemist.
The man that ramping was and raving mad—
The anie wanted thinkie that she had been.
Th' unchancy coilt, that boonmost on her lay,
Made him believe, that it was really she.
Ross's Helenore, p. 60.
A.-S. bufan, bufan, above, and most.

Boorick, s. A shepherd's hut. V. Bou-rack.

Boost, s. A Box. V. Buist.
Boost, v. imp. Behoved, was under the necessity of, Orkn.; pronounced q. buist, as with Gr. v. V. Boost, v. imp.

Boot, Boot, s. A sieve, Roxb.; obviously corr. from E. bolt, to sift, whence bolter, a sieve.
Johnson derives the E. v. from Fr. blater, id. Perhaps it is allied to Iscl. built, motus creber, because of the quick motion of the sieve.

Boot, But, Boud, Bit, Bud, Boost, v. imp. Behoved, was under a necessity of, S.; He boot to do such a thing; he could not avoid it. It bit to be; It was necessary that this should take place.
Tell Jenny Coch, gin she jear say mair,
Ye ken where Dick curfould a' her hair,
Took aff her suced; and syne when she yeed hame,
Boost say she tunt it, nor durst tell for shame.
Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

And he a hun'er questions at him spiers;
To some o' which he meant but ans' reply,
But boot to give a wherefor for a why,
Nor durst as word he spak be out o' joint,
But a' he said boot just to be the point.
Scott's Poems, p. 34.

Boost is used in the West of S.:

— I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly boost to pasture
The craft same day.
Barnes, iii. 95.

They both did cry to him above
To save their souls, for they bowd die.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 140.

Bus and bud occur in the same sense in Ywaine and Gawain:
Then sal ye say, nedes bus me take
A bordo to do that ye forsake:
Nedes bus you have sum nolh knyght
That wil and may defend your right.
E. M. Rom. i. 45.
And when he saw him bud be ded;
Then he konth no better rede,
Bot did him haly in their grace.

"Bus, behoves;—bud, behaved," Gl.
For might that night fe, but thaire bud thaim bide.
Minot's Poems, p. 29.

Chancer seems to use bode in the same sense:
What should I more to you deuise?
Ne bode I neuer thence go,
Whiles that I saw hem dance so.

It may be derived from the A.-S. v. subst. Byth is used in the impet.; byth he, let him be; also, in the potential and optative, as well as both. Byth, both he, sit, utinam sit, Lyce. But most probably it is a corr. of behoved, Belg. beholft.

Boo-Boot-hose, s. pl. Coarse ribbed worsted hose, without feet, fixed by a flap under the buckle of the shoe, and covering the breeches at the knee, formerly worn instead of boots, S.; synon. Gramahes.

"His dress was—that of a horse-dealer—a close-buttoned jockey-coat, coarse blue upper stockings, called boot-hose, because supplying the place of boots," &c. Heart of Mid Loth. ii. 18.


Boots, Boo-tees, s. pl. "A kind of rack for the legs, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals;" J. Johns.

This account is not quite accurate; as the boots were used in order to extort confession of criminality. Lastly, he (Doctor Fin or John Cunningham) was put to the most severe and cruel pain in the world, called the Boots, who after he had received three strokes," &c.—"Then was he with all convenient speed, by commandment, convoied againe to the torment of the Boots, wherein he continued a long time, and did abide so many blowes in them, that his legs were cracht and beatin together as small as might bee, and the bones and flesh so bruised, that the blond and marrow spouted forth in great abundance; whereby they were made unserviceable for ever."
Newes from Scotland, declaring the damnable Life of Doctor Fin, 1591.

"The council ordered him [Neilson of Corsack] and Mr. Hugh McKail to be tortured with the boots (for they put a pair of iron boots close on the leg, and drove wedges between these and the leg, until the marrow came out of the bone.)" Crookshank's Hist. i. 203, Ed. 1751.

Bootikin, s. A dimin. used in the same sense with the preceding verb.

"He came above deck and said, why are you so discouraged? You need not fear, there will neither thumb-bikin nor bootikin come here." Walker's Peden, p. 26.
The term does not appear to have been of general
BOOTYER, s. A glutton. V. BOUTOUR.

BOOZY, adj. Bushy. V. BOUZY.

BOR, BOIR, BORE, s. 1. A small hole or crevice; a place used for shelter, especially by smaller animals, S.

A som brene ful bright
Schon upon the quenes
At a bore.

Sir Tristrem, p. 152.

Schute was the door: in at a boir I blent.

Palace of Honour, iii. 69.

—Gret wild beasts of him and lith,
Imploied with pisseance, strength and pith,
For feir thame selfs absintent :
And into hole and bors thame hyd,
The storms for till esheew.


The phrase, holes and bors, is still used in the same sense; and, as in the passage last quoted, with greater latitude than the allusion originally admitted, S.

2. An opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy; or during rain, is called a blue bore, S. It is sometimes used metaphorically.

"This style pleased us well. It was the first blue bore that did appear in our cloudy sky." — Baillie's Lett. i. 171.

Although the word is not restricted in sense, like E. bore, it certainly has the same origin, as properly signifying a small hole that has been perforated. Su.-G. Germ. bor, terebra; Isl. bora, fornamen; A.-S. bor-kean, to pierce.

3. To tak in, or up a bore, to begin to reform one's conduct. Meanns; synon. with "turning over a new leaf."

BORAGE GROT, a groat or fourpenny-piece of a particular description, formerly current in S.

"Item the auld Englis groat sail pass for xvi d., the borage grot as the new grot."

This may have been denominated from the use of borax as an alloy. Teut. borago, baglossa.

BORAL, BORALE, BORELL, s. An instrument for boring, one end of which is placed on the breast, Teviotd. Hence called a breast-bore, Clydes.


—"A womill, a borrell price xi d." Ibid. p. 132.

This is expl. a large gimlet, Ettir, For.

Su.-G. Isl. bor, terebrum; whence bora, the orifice made, from bor-a, perforare. Teut. booren, id.

BORAL HOLE, a hole made by a wimble, Selkirk.

—His breest was like ane heck of hay;
His gobe ane round and boral hole.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 321.

BORAL TREE, s. The handle of a wimble, Teviotd.

BORCH, BORGH, BOWICH, BOROW, s. 1. A surety. The term properly denotes a person who becomes bail for another, for whatever purpose.

Thar leff thai tak, with confonds into playn,
Sanct Johnse to borch thai said myet hails agayn.

Wallace, III. 337, MS.

He him betak on to the holy Gaist,
Saynt Johnse to borch thai said mone hails and sound.

Ibid. v. 63, MS.

i. e. He committed himself to the Holy Spirit, calling on St. John as their pledge. V. Ibid. v. 452.

The way we take the tyme I tald to forowe,
With many fare wele, and Sanct Johnse to borowe
Of falowe and frende, and thus with one assente,
We pulit up safe and furth our wais went.

King's Quair, ii. 4.

"Saint John be your protector, or cautions. Borsche signifies a pledge.—It appears to have been an ordinary benediction." Tytler, N.

The very phrase, used in Wallace and King's Quair, occurs in the Canterbury Tales.

As I best neight, I hied fro his my sorwe,
And toke him by the home, Sanct John to borowe,
And said him thus: Lo, I am yours all,
Beth swiche as I have ben to you and shall.

Squires Toel, v. 10900.

Ben Jonson uses burrough in the same sense:—
—Neighbour Medlay, I durst be his burrough,
He would not look a true man in the vace.

Tale of a Tub, Works, ii. 80.

It is evident, indeed, from these passages, as well as from Wallace, ix. 45, that it was customary in those times, when friends were parting, to invoke some saint as their surety that they should afterwards have a happy meeting. V. BONALAD. This language seems evidently borrowed from our old laws, according to which, "gif any man becumis ane furth-cummand borch for ane vther, to make him furth-cummand as ane hailles man, it is sufficient, gif he produce him personallie, hailles and sounds before the judge, in lauchful time and place." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Borch.

2. A pledge; any thing laid in pawn.

The King thought he was trait Sirs Neew, Sen he in boorich his lands drech:
And let hym with the lettir passe,
Till enter it, as for spokin was.

Barbour, i. 628, MS.

The term occurs in both senses in O. E. Borrow is used by Landgald in the first sense:—
—He that bideketh borroweth, & bringeth himself in det,
For beggers borrowen en, and their borrow is God Almighty,
To yeld hem that genthe hem, & yet wrie more.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 37, b.

i. e. to repay with interest those who give. Yet seems to signify get.

But if he lise in the life, that lenteth to do wel,
For I dare be his bold borrow, that do bet will he never,
Though do best draw on him day after other.

Ibid. Fol. 47, b.

Borch occurs in Sir Penny:—

All ye need is soon sped,
Both withouten borch or wed,
Where Penny goes between.

Spec. E. P. i. 265.

Mr. Ellis, however, mistakes the sense, rendering it, borrowing; whereas borch means pledge or pawn, as explained by the synon. wed.

Pl. borrowes.—"Quhair a borch is foundin in a court upon a weir of law, that the partie defendar, as to that borch, doth base fredome to be anist, and ask lef their to, and saill hau leif, and quher the he will be anist
within Court, findand borrowis of his enire, and his answer within the houre of cause. Acts Ja. i. 1429.
c. 130. Edit. 1566. e. 115. Murray. Hence the phrase
Lawborowes, q. v.
A. S. borg, bork, bide-jusser; also, fomes; Germ.
burge, a pledge. Su.-G. bories, suretyship; Isl.
abargyl, a pledge, according to G. Amdr. p. 4, from aa
debet, and bory-a praestare, solvere. Hence, at abargyl-
æct, praestare, in periculo esse de re praestanda ant
conservanda, relati—fidejussores; and abargyladar
maudr, a surety. Iure derives Su.-G. and Isl. bory-a,
to become surety, from bory-ga, a pericul tueri, to
protect from danger. The idea is certainly most natural.
For what is suretyship, but warranting the safety of
any person or thing? A. S. bory-an, defendere; part.
pa. gc-bory-es, tutari. The definition given of abargyl,
by Olaus, exactly corresponds. Totetâe commendatio,
ubi quid alteri commissum est, ut is solvat pretium si
res pericet; Lex Run. This word, he says, often
occurs in the Code of Laws; by which he seems to
refer to those of Iceland. V. Borrow.

To Borch, Borgh, r. a. To give a pledge or
security for, to bail.
On to the justice him self loud can caw;
"Let us to borch our men fra your fals law,
At leyland ar, that chapty fra your ayx."
Walace, vii. 434. MS.
—"Na bishop, &c. saile replenge, or seik to borg
on person, as his awin man,—bet gif the samien
person be challengt, to be his awin leige man, or

Borrow, s. 1. A surety.
The accionæ—again John of Wemy, Thomas
Strang, &c. for the wrangwiss witholding of iije mer-
cis, be resoun of a certane hand & obligacion content
in any insinmation; A. S. bory-an, defendere; part.
V. BORCH.

2. A pledge. He denyit the borowis fondin

To Borrow, Borrow, r. a. 1. To give security
for; applied to property.
Thare borowit that Erbe than his land,
That lay in-to the Kyngis hand,
Fra that the Byshap of Catesis,
As yhe before herd, jeryst wes.
Wyndonw, viii. 9. 315.

2. To become surety for; applied to a person.
"Gif any man borowes another man to answere
to the soyte of any partie, either he borowes him, as hail
forthcummand borgth, and then he is halden, but allan-
arlie to appeare his person, to the soyte of the follower,
and quhen he hes entred him in plaine court to judg-
ment; then aught he that him borrowed there to
appeare, and be discharged as law will." Baron Courts,
c. 38. V. also, c. 99.
Su.-G. bory-a, id. As far as we can observe, A.-S.
bory-tau occurs only in the sense of mutuari, whence
the E. v. to borrow, as commonly used. This, however,
seems to be merely the secondary sense of the Su.-G.
v. as signifying to become surety. For it would appear
that anciently, among the Northern nations, he who
received any property in loan, was bound to give a
pledge or find bail, that he would restore the loan to
the proper owner, when demanded. Hence he was said
to borrow it, because of the security he gave. Ihre
indeed meets this order, giving the modern sense as
the primary one. But the other appears most natural,
and derives support from this circumstance, that surety-
ship is not in fact the radical idea. We have seen vo.
Borch, that the Su.-G. v. is from bory-a, to protect.

Now, suretyship is only one mode of protection. This
is also confirmed by the customs, which anciently pre-
vailed in our own country, with respect to borrowing:—
Quhen ane thing is lent and borrowed; that vese
to be done, sometime be finding of pledges (borghs,
cauterions) sometime be giving and receaving of ane
weal; some time, be hand and obligation made be faith
& promis, some time be writ, and some time be secur-
itie of sundrie witness.—Some things are borrowed and
lent, be giving and receaving of ane weal. And that
is done some time, be laying and giving in wad, catell
or moveable gudes. And some time be immovable
gudes, as lands, tenantmen, rents, consistant in money,
or in other things." Reg. Maj. B. iii. e. 1. §
6. c. 2. § 1. 2.

To Borrow one, to urge one to drink, Ang.
This word is evidently the same with that already
explained, as signifying to pledge, used in an oblique
sense. For when one pledges another in company, he
engages to drink after him; and in ancient times it
was generally understood, that he who pledged another,
was engaged to drink an equal quantity.

An ingenious correspondent observes: "This seems
merely to mean,—to pledge, from bory-an, id. The
person pledging was security for him who took the
draught; as a man’s threat, in those rude days, was
often in danger on such occasions."

BORROWANGE, BORROWANG, a. A state
of suretyship.
"The pledges compeirand in courts, either they con-
fer their borrowange (cautionarie) or they deny the
same." Reg. Maj. iii. c. 1 § 8.
The letter g, in the termination of the word, must be
pron. as in lang, fang, &c. It is, accordingly, writ-
ten borrowangy by Balfour.
"Quhen the pledge (surety) comperis in judgment,
after he confessis and grantis that he is pledge for the
debt, or denyis the samien, Gif he grantis the borrow-
ang, he is haldin to prive that he is quyte and fré
thairarten, re busou of payment thairof maide him," &c.
Pract. p. 192.
According to Skinner, from A.-S. borg, borth, a surety,
and gange, which, used as a termination, he says,
signifies state or condition. I can find no evidence that
the word is thus used in A.-S. It occurs, however, in
a similar sense in Su.-G. Thus edygaeng, lagyaeng, are
rendered by Ihro, actus jurandi, alterganga ed, jura-
mentum irritum; and gange ater, causa cadere. V.
Ihro v. Gaa; which although simply signifying to go,
is also used in a juridical sense. Borrowangy may
thus be merely the act of going or entering as a surety.
"Ordinis that the borowit that the said Issobell fund
for the delivering agane of the said guidis to the said
proper and channoues for the said annaule be discharget
250.

BORD, s. 1. A broad hem or welt, S.
2. The edge or border of a woman’s cap, S.
Her mutch is like the driven snaw,
WY bord of brow fine pelrinn.
For etymology V. Berde.

BORD ALEXANDER.
In a list of donations to the altar of St. Fergus in
the church of St. Andrews are the following articles:
"Item umum integrum vestimentum sanctolatae, et le
Bord Alexander intectum cum pullis. Item umam
dalmaticam de le Bord Alexander rubei coloris. Item
umum frontale de le Bord Alexander." MS. Script.
circ. A. D. 1325, pennes Civit. S. Andrie.
This appears to have been a sort of cloth manufactured at Alexandria, and other towns in Egypt, in French called Bordat. "Petite etoffe ou tissu cretoit, qui se fabrique en quelques lieux d'Egype, particulièrement au Caire, a Alexandrie et a Damiette." Dict. Trev.

Monthis Bord, apparently, the ridge or longitudinal summit of a mountain.

All lands, quhairever they be, in Scotland's partis, has merrellis thir; Heid-roume, water, and monthis bord, As eldren men has maid record. Held-roume is to the hill direct, Fra the hauk callit in effect.

Betwix twa gleanns ane monthis bord Divydis thay twa gleenis; I stand for it [l. for'd]. Water cumaud fra ane gien held. Divydis that gien, and stanchis lead Thortron burnis in monthis his Sall stop na held roume, thocht thay be. Ane bord brokka in densis deep Sall hald the lyne, and pluming keip. Balfour's Prac. p. 430.

This sense is nearly allied to that of Isl. bord, as signifying a margin or extremity. The same word is used in most of the northern languages, as well as in Fr., to denote the highest part of the hull of a ship, that which is above the water.

**BORDEL, s.** A brothel, Dunbar.

Fr. bordel, id., Su.-G. A.-S. bord, a house. The dimin. of bord. One of the vulgar name was L. B. bordell-us, bordile, tugurium, cutis his genera quum omnem meretricum stabula essent. Hence the Fr. word.

**BORDELLAR, s.** A haunter of brothels.

"He had nane sa familiar to hym, as fidlaris, bordellars, makrellis, and gestouris." Bellend. Cron. B. v.c. i. Geniones, Booth.

**BORE, s.** A crevice. V. Bor.

**BORE'S- (or BOAR'S) EARS, s. pl.** The name given to the Auricula, S. B. Primula auricula, Linn.

A bear is called a boar, S., especially S. B. This resembles the pronunciation of the Scandinavian nations, boeran. Hence bieor-oron, auricula ursi.

**BORE-TREE, s.** Sambucus nigra. V. Bour-tree.

**BOREAU, s.** An executioner. V. Burio.

**BORGHT, s.** A surety.

This is the truly guttural orthography of the Aberd. Reg.; enough to burst the wind-pipe of our southern neighbours. V. Boson.

**LATIN TO BORGH, Laid in pledge.**

"In the actione—agane John Crossare—for the wrangwiss takin frae the saide Alex' of 1 schep & a kow, quhilkis war ordnin of before be the lordis of consac to have beene lattis bord to the saide Alex' to a certane day;—quhilkis gudis forsaeide war lattis bord to saide Alex," &c. Acts Audit. A. 1482, p. 100.

Latin is the part. pa. of the v. Lat, to let, as signifying to lay. Teut. lasten zijn, ponere; Kilian.

To STRK, or STRYK, a BORGH, to enter into suretyship or cautionary on any ground.


"In all the editions of the Acts of Parliament preceding the last, the phrase in the statute 1429 is printed to stryle, or strike, a borg. This is unquestionably a mistake of the Editors for the word strck, to stretch or offer for acceptance; as—the corresponding phrase in the original forensic language, in extendere reglionem.—Following the oldest MSS, of the Acts of James I, I have thus avoided what appears to me to be a palpable blunder." Communicated by T. Thomson, Esq. Dep. Clerk Register.

There can be no doubt of the propriety of this correction.

**BORGH, s.** A surety. V. Bor.

BORGH.

Harry the Minstrel, when speaking of Corspatrick's treachery in going over to the English, makes this reflection—

"Is many in warld, at scalitis ma do mar,

Than weile trastyt in born familiar.

Wallace, i. 112. NS.

In edit. 1648 it is,

Then well trusted a borne familiar.

I am at a loss to know whether this should be understood according to the sense given in the edit. just now referred to. In this case it must be an error in the MS. for ane. But born may have some affinity to Isl. borgus, Su.-G. borgen, suretyship; or Isl. borgin, assisted, from berg-a, A.-S. bor-gean, a periculo tueri, servare; q. one under contract or obligation; or to Su.-G. bar, a habitation, as living under the same roof.

The idea that born has some other sense than the obvious one, might seem to be supported from the manner in which it is written in MS. as if it were a contraction, born. This of itself, however, is no wise decisive; because it is often written in the same manner elsewhere; perhaps as a contr. of A.-S. boren, natus.

**BORNE-DOWN, part. adj.** Depressed, in body, in mind, or in external circumstances, S.

"Your judgment is with the Lord,—for your zeal and care to have your reformation sped amongst other oppress and borne-down churches." Pet. North of Irel. Acts Ass. 1644, p. 219.

**BORN-HEAD, adv.** Straight forward in an impetuous manner, Etr. For.; synonym. Horn-head.

"For ought he kens, ye may be carrying him born-head to his honour just now." Perils of Man, i. 242.


Probably from Teut. bor-en, A.-S. baer-en, tollere, levare, prae se forse; A.-S. boren, part. pa.; q. with the head borne, or carried before, or pushing forward, like a butting ox.

**BORNE-MAD, adj.** Furious, Upp. Clydes.

**BORNSHET, s.** A composition for protection from being plundered by an army.

"He joined with Holke, being both as Simeon and Levi,—exacting great contribution, and bornshetes, or composites, pressing an infinite dealing of money out of the Duke of Saxon's hereditary lands." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 154.
Evidently allied to Teut. borg-ken, in tatum recipere, servare. The term may have been formed from Sw. borgen, bail, security, and skat-a, to rate, to value; or Teut. borg-ken, and skat-ken, to tax, whence skatting, taxation.

BORRA, BORRADH, s. A congeries of stones covering cells, Highlands of S.  
"Borra, or Borradh, is also a pile of stones, but differs from a cairn in many respects, viz. in external figure, being always oblong, in external construction, and in its size and design. This immense pile of stones was, till last summer, nearly 40 yards long, of considerable breadth, and amazing depth. At the bottom, from the one end to the other, there was a number of small apartments or cells, end to end, each made up of 5 or 7 large flag. Each cell was about 6 feet long, 4 broad; and such of them as remained to be seen in our time, about five feet high. One large flag made up each side; and another, which was generally a curved figure, to throw off the water, covered it for a roof: the end sometimes was made up of two, and an open between them wide enough for a man to squeeze himself through: sometimes there was only 1 flag in the end, and only half as high as the side flags, so that the entry was over it. They were generally built on an eminence, where the fall of the water was from thence on either side; and when that was not the case, the cells were at some distance from the bottom of the pile or borradh. The cells were not always in a straight line from end to end; but they were always so regular, as that the same communication pervaded the whole.  
"There are various conjectures about their use and design. Some think they were burying places for the ashes of heroes and great warriors, and human bones have been often found in them. Others believe them to have been concealed beds or skulking places for robbers and plunderers. I think it much more probable, that they were places of concealment, not for plunderers, but for booty." P. Killoin, Argylie. Stat. Acc. xiv. 527, 528.

Whatever might be the original design of erecting these buildings, they seem to be of the very same kind, although on a smaller scale, with those elsewhere called Broughs, Brough, or Picts' Houses. From the minute description given of one of these in the vicinity of Kirkwall in Orkney, there can be no doubt that they were constructed on the same general plan, if not by the same people. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 99, 160. It is probable, indeed, that in an early age this part of Argyleshire was occupied by Picts, as Columba is said to have received Hii from their king.

Borra, or borradh, indeed, as applied to such a mound, must be viewed, if traced to Gael, as used with a considerable degree of violence. For it properly denotes a swelling. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the term thus written was only a corruption of Goth borg or burgh; especially as the latter designation is equivalent to that of Picts' House. V. Brough.

It is worthy of observation, that the traditionary re-collection of this very ancient mode of building seems to be yet retained in our country, in the name which children give to the little houses which they build for play. V. Bouchan.

BORRAL TREE. It is supposed that this may denote the bour-tree, or common elder; as boys bore it for their popguns.

Round the hilly, on the lea,  
Round the said borral tree,  
Or belewe by the burn-side;  
Deep within the bogle-how,  

W'his ha'fsata in a lowe,  
Wens the wasfu' wrintawe.  
Bronics of Rediack, i. 216, 217.

BORREL, s. An instrument for piercing, a borrer, S. A.  
"Borrela for wrights, the groce iii l." Rates, A. 1611. V. Boral.

BORRET, s. A term which had been anciently given to bombasin in S.  
"Bombasie or borretes, narrow, the single peeco cont. xlv ehs—xx l." Rates, A. 1611. Borates, ib. 1670, P. 7.

This name has been borrowed from Holland; Belg. borat, "a certain light stuff of silk and fine wool?" Sewel.

BORROWING DAYS, the three last days of March, Old Style, S.

These days being generally stormy, our forefathers have endeavoured to account for this circumstance, by pretending that March borrowed them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer.  
"There eftir I entrith in ane grene forrest, to contempil the tendir yong frutes of grene treis, be cause the borral blatis of the thre borrying dias of Marche beid chaitit the fragrant florise of eyrie frute trei far athour the felids." Compl. s. p. 58.

"His account of himself is, that he was born on the borrying days; that is, on one of the three last days of March 1688, of the year; that King William came in, and that he was baptized in hidings, i.e. secretly, by a Presbyterian minister, the following summer, as the Curates were then in the kirks."—P. Kirkmichael, Dunmfr. Statist. Acc. i. 57.

Various simple rhymes have been handed down on this subject. The following are given in Gl. Compl.  
March borrowed frá Averill  
Three days, and they were ill.

March said to Averill,  
I see three hogs upon a hill;  
But lend your three first days to me,  
And I'll be bound to gar them die.  
The first, it sail be wind and weet;  
The next, it sail be snow and sheet;  
The third, it sail be sic a freeze,  
Sail gar the birds stick to the trees.  
But when the borrowed days were gane,  
The three silly hogs came hirpin hame.

The first four lines are almost entirely the same, as this rhyme is repeated in Angus. Only after these, the hogs are made to defy the wrath of both these months, saying: 
Had we our pigges biggfit fow of fog,  
And set on the sunny side of the shaw,  
We would hide the three best blastis,  
That March or Averill couth blaw.

Then it follows: 
When thi three days were come and gane,  
The silly twa hoggis came happin hame.

For only two of the three survived the storm. Brand quotes the following observations on the 31st of March, from an ancient calendar of the Church of Rome:  
Rustica fabula de natura Memisia.  
Nomina rustica 6 Dierum, qui sequuntur  
In Aprili, ced ultimis in Martii.  
"The rustic Fable concerning the nature of the Month.  
The rustic names of six days, which follow  
In April, or may be the last of March."  
Popular Antig. p. 373.
He views these observations as having a common origin with the vulgar idea in respect to the borrowed days, as he designs them, according to the mode of expression used, as would seem, in the N. of England. Although we generally speak of them as three, they may be mentioned as six, in the calendar, being counted as repaid.

Those who are much addicted to superstition, will neither borrow nor lend on any of these days. If any one should propose to borrow from them, they would consider it as an evidence, that the person wished to employ the article borrowed, for the purposes of witchcraft, against the lenders.

Some of the vulgar imagine, that these days received their designation from the conduct of the Israelites in borrowing the property of the Egyptians. This extravagant idea must have originated, partly from the name, and partly from the circumstance of these days nearly corresponding to the time when the Israelites left Egypt, which was on the 14th day of the month Abib or Nisan, including part of our March and April. I know not, whether our western magi suppose that the inclemency of the borrowing days has any relation to the storm which proved so fatal to the Egyptians.

In the Highlands, the same idea is commonly received; with this difference, that the days are considerably anticipated, as the loan is also reversed.

"The Foolitach, or three first days of February, serve poetical purposes in the highlands. They are said to have been borrowed for some purpose by February from January, who was bribed by February with three young sheep. These three days, by highland reckoning, occur between the 11th and 15th of February; and it is accounted a most favourable prognostic for the ensuing year, that they should be as stormy as possible. If they should be fair, then there is no more good weather to be expected through the spring. Hence the Foolitach is used to signify the very ultimatum of bad weather." Grant's Superstitions of the Highlanders, ii. 217.

An observation has been thrown out, on this article, in a Review of the Dictionary in the Literary Panorama for Dec. 1808, which deserves to be mentioned because of the ingenuity which it discovers:—"Has this any relation," it is enquired, "to the ancient story of the supplementary five days at the end of the year, after the length of the year had been determined by astronomical observations to be 365 days, instead of 366? Those days were not included in any of the months, lest they should introduce disorder among them; but after a revolution of the whole. The Egyptians had a fable on this subject, importing that Thoth, their Mercury, won these five days from the Moon, by a cast of dice; but some, from the character of the warrior, thought them rather borrowed (stolen) than honestly come by." Col. 43.

It is certainly a singular coincidence, that, with our forefathers, the year terminated near the end of March. The change took place A. 1599.

"The next year," says Spotswood,—"by publick ordinance was appointed to have beginning at the calends of January, and from thenceforth so to continue; for before that time, the year with us was reckoned to the 25 of March." Hist. p. 456.

It is well known, that the ancient Saxons and Danes reckoned by Lunar years, which reduced the number of days to 360. Worm. Fast. Dan. Lib. i. c. 11. But I have met with no historical evidence of their adding the intercalary days at the end of the year; or of this being done in our own country. It must be acknowledged, however, that the strange idea of March borrowing a certain number of days from the month succeeding, might seem to afford a presumption that something of this kind had been done, although beyond the age of history. Were other circumstances satisfactory, no good objection could arise from the commencement of the month a few days earlier than when it corresponds to the Borrowing Days; this might be ascribed to the distance of time; nor, even from the difference as to the number of the days, for, as was formerly observed, in an old Roman calendar, six days are mentioned, which may be given to April; and this number, exceeding the difference between the lunar and solar year only by eighteen hours, might correspond to that of the borrowing days, if counted not only as borrowed, but as repaid.

BORROW-MAIL, BURROWMAIL, s. The annual duty payable to the sovereign by a burgh for the enjoyment of certain rights.

"That his Majesties burgh off Abirdene—was—dated with amply prunileges & immunities for the yeare payment of the soume of tua hundredth thretene pundis sex schillingis aucth pennyes of borrow mail, specifit and contenit in the rightis and infinitments maid to the said haurgh theirpoum." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1616, p. 578. V. MAIL, tribute.

BORROWSTOUN, s. A royal burgh, S.

"The postman with his bell, like the brother of some ancient burghs’s town summoning to a burial, is in the street, and warns me to conclude." Ayrs. Legates, p. 26.

BORROWSTOUN, adj. Of or belonging to a burgh, S.

"—According to the order in the act of Parliament, in the year 1593, borrowstown kirkis being always excepted." Acts Cha. i. Ed. 1814, VI. 142.

Hence the title of that fine old poem, "The Borrowtoun Mous, and the Landwart Mous." Evergr. i. 144.

BOS, Boss, Bois, adj. 1. Hollow, S.

—Ane grundyn dart let he gynde. And persit the bois, hill at the brade syde. 

Dong. Virgil, 15. 34.

Thare targs bow thay of the licht sau'ch tre, And bos buckleris coronit with corbys. 

Ibid. 230, 23. 

"A boss sound," that which is emitted by a body that is hollow, S.

2. Empty. A shell without a kernel, is said to be boss. The word is also used to denote the state of the stomach when it is empty, or after long abstinence, S.

Gin Hawkie shou'd her milk but loss 
Wi' eating poison'd blades, or dross; 
Or shou'd her paunch for want grow boss, 
Or lave o' choor, 

A witch, the guide-wife says, right cross, 
Or dell's been here. 

Mervison’s Poems, p. 38.

3. In the same sense, it is metaphor, applied to the mind; as denoting a weak or ignorant person. One is said to be "nae boss man," who has a considerable share of understanding, S. B.

He said, he gloom’d, and shook his thick boss head. 

Ramsey’s Poems, i. 255.

4. Applied to a person who is emaciated by some internal disease. Of such a one it is often said, "He’s a’ boss within," S.
5. Used to denote a large window forming a recess, or perhaps of a semicircular form resembling that which is now called a bower-window.

"So he began,—saying to the whole lords of Parliament, and to the rest of thame that war accessoris of his brother [Lord Lyndsay] at that tyne, with the rest of the lords that war in the sumnomen of forfeitaries, who war enterit in the bos window and thair to thek an assaye, according to their ditay," &c. Fitscottie's Cron. p. 235. "Into the Boss Windyn," Ed. 1708, p. 133.

6. Poor, destitute of worldly substance, S. B.

He's a gued lad, and that's the best of a',
And for the gear, his father well can draw:
For he's nae boss, six score o' lambs this year;
That's heark'n'g gued, the match in fear for fear.

Rous's Holinare. p. 21.

The origin is undoubtedly Teut. bosse, unbo. This might seem allied to C. B. bee, boss, elevatio.

Boss, Boce, s. 1. Any thing hollow.

The Houlet had sick awfu crys
They correspondidin the skys,
As wind within a bocc.


The boss of the side, the hollow between the ribs and the haunch, S.

Boss of the body, the forepart of the body from the chest downwards to the loins; a phrase almost obsolete, S.

Bossiness, s. 1. Hollowness, S.

2. Emptiness; often applied to the stomach, S.

Bossins, s. pl. Aporters left in ricks, for the admission of air, to preserve the grain from being heated, Lanarks.; synon. Pause-house.

From Boss, hollow.

BOSKIE, adj. Tipsy, Loth.

Teut. bygs, ebris; bygs-en, pocus indigulere.

BOSKILL, s. An opening in the middle of a stack of corn, made by pieces of wood fastened at the top, Roxb.; synon. Pause-house, Ayrs.

Perhaps from its resemblance to a kiln or kill in form, and having nothing within it, q. a boss or empty kill.

BOSS, BOSS, s. 1. A small cask.

"He [the Duke of Albany] desired of the Captain licence for to send for two bosses of wines, who gav him lea gladly, and provided the bosses himself: and then the Duke sent his familiar servant to the French ship, and prayed him to send two bosses full of Malvois. —The bosses were of the quantity of two gallons the piece." Fitscottie, p. 83, 84.

2. A bottle, perhaps one of earthen ware; such as is now vulgarly called a grey-beard.

Thair is ane pair of bosses, gude and fyne,
Thay hald ane galloum-full of Gaskan wyne.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 71.

Elsewhere, however, it signifies such as are made of leather:

Tun leathering bosses he hes bought:
They will not brek, albeit they fall;
"Their staples of trey destroyys vs all,
"They brek so mony, I may necht byde it."


3. In pl. bosses, boisses, a term of contempt, conjoined with auld, and applied to persons of a despicable or worthless character.

"Reasonit—for the pair of the Clergie, Hay, Dean of Restalrig, and ceranne auld Bosses with him."

Knox's Hist. p. 34.

"The Bischope prichit to his Jackmen, and to some auld Boisses of the town; the soume of all his sermons was, They say we would preiche, quhy not? Better lait thryes, nor nevir thryes: Had we still for your Bischope, and we sell provyde better the new tyme." Ibid. p. 44.

In the first of these passages, bosses is absurdly rendered Bishops, Lond. edit. p. 37. In MS. it is boiss, in N. bosses.

I know not whether the term, as thus used, has any affinity to Belg. buygs, amienus, sodalis, from buyg, drunken; q. pot-companions. It may indeed be merely what we would now call debauchees. Debauched was formerly written debaute, O. F. "He led a most dissolute and debaute life." Cantam. to Em. Advis. Events, Lond. 1639, p. 129.—"The good man extremely hating debayesounesse."—Ibid. p. 145. From Fr. boire, to drink, is formed boisson, drink. Its proper meaning may therefore be topers.

Sw. buss is expl. 'a stont fellow.' De aera goda bosar. They are old companions, they are hand and glove one with another; Wideg.

It must be acknowledged, however, that Lyndsay uses it, as if it literally signified a cask:—

Thee'st some of yow be gude of condition,
Neddy to resmi ne now recent wyne:
I speak to you auld Bosis of perdition,
Returne in time, or ye rin to rewaye.

Warkis, p. 74. 1592.

Fr. bosse is a cask for holding wines, Dict. Trev. Shall we suppose that this word was used metaphorically to denote those who were supposed to deal pretty deeply in this article; as we now speak of "a seasoned cask?"

BOT, conj. But. This is often confounded with but, prep. signifying without. They are, however, as Mr. Tooke has observed, originally distinct; and are sometimes clearly distinguished by old writers.

Bot thy werks sall endure in laude and glorie
But spot or shalt confide ence ferymen.

Dogn. Virgil. Pref. 3. 52, 53.

Bot laith me war, but other offences or cryme,
Ane rural body and intirrak my ryne.

Ibid. 11. 53.

See many other examples, Divers. Purl. 193-200. According to Mr. Tooke, bot is the imperat. of A.-S. bot-an, to boot; but, of been-utan to be-out. There is, however, no such A.-S. verb as bot-an. The v. is bet-an. Supposing that the particle properly denotes addition, it may be from the part. pa. ge-butan, or from the s. bot, bote, emendatio, reparatio. If A.-S. butan, without, be originally from the v. been-utan, it must be supposed that the same analogy has been preserved in Belg. For in this language buyten has the same meaning.

A.-S. butan, buton, are used precisely as S. but, without.

"One of them shall not fall on the ground, butan encrem fader, without your Father!" Matt. x. 29.

"Have ye not read how the priests in the temple
profane the Sabbath, and sylt butan lechthre, and are without blame?" Matt. xii. 5. Even where rendered "besides," it has properly the same meaning. "They that had eaten were about five thousand men, butan wesum and cildum, besides women and children;" Matt. xiv. 21. i.e. women and children being excepted, left out, or not included in the number.

BOTAND, But-and, prep. Besides. Give o'er your house, ye lady fair, Give o'er your house to me, Or I shall break yourself therein, Bot and your babies there; Edon O' Gordon, Percy's Reliques, i. 88. I have into the castle-law A meir but and a fille. Watson's Coll. i. 59. Adieu, madame, my mother dear, But and my sisters three! Minstrelsy Border, i. 222.

BOTAND, adv. 1. But if, except; in MS. two words. Bot qalar God helpeis qalat may withstand? Bot and we say the authfines, That war sum tymne erar may then les. Barbour, i. 457. 2. Moreover, besides. Scho sall thefthere be cael Madame; Botand the laird maid Knycht. Bot, grit is their grace, Howbeit their rents be slight. Mailland Poems, p. 185.

In the latter sense, it is from A.-S. butan, præter.

BOTANO, s. A piece of linen dyed blue.


BOTCARD, s. A sort of artillery used in S. in the reign of J. V. "The King gart send to the Castle of Dunbar to Captain Morice, to borrow some artillery,—and received the same, in manner as after follows: That is to say, Two great canons thrown-mouthed, Mow and her Marrow, with two great Botards, and two Moyans, two Double Falcons, and Four Quarter Falcons, with their powder and bullets, and gunners for to use them conform to the King's pleasure." Fitscottie, p. 143. V. Moyan.

The same instruments seem to be afterwards called batars. "Of artillery and canons, six great cumerings, six batars, six double-falcons, and thirty field-pieces." Ibid. p. 173.

This seems to be what the Fr. call bastards, "a demie cannon, or demie culverin; a smaller piece of any kind," Cotgr: evidently by a metaphor, use of the term signifying spurious, q. a spurious culverin, one that is not of the full size.

BOTE, Bute, s. 1. Help, advantage; E. boot, Doug. 2. Compensation, satisfaction; Acts Parl. pass. A.-S. bote, id. from bet-an, emendare, restannare; Belg. boete, a fine, a penalty, bot-an, to make amends, to satisfy; Su.-G. bot, compensatio, bot-a, to make satisfaction. This word is variously combined.

"Bote, ane old Saxon word, signifies compensation, or satisfaction; as man-bote, thief-bote: And in all excambion, or coesing of landes or geare moveable, the ane partic that gettis the better, giuas ane bote, or compensation to the vther." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Bote.

KIN-BOTE, compensation or "assithment for the slaughter of a kinsman;" Skene, Verb. Sign. A.-S. cyn, cognatio, and bote.

MAN-BOT, the compensation fixed by the law, for killing a man, according to the rank of the person. Ibid. A.-S. man-boet, id. This word occurs in the laws of Ina, who began to reign A. 712. c. 69. In c. 73. it is enacted, that he who shall kill any one who is a godfather, or a godson, shall pay as much to the kindred of the deceased, even 11c 11c seo manbot beth the aum hlafor scald; as is necessary for compensating slaughter to a lord. In Su.-G. this is called manasbot, which is mentioned by Ihre as equivalent to Wereld. V. Vergelt.

THEIFT-BOTE, compensation made to the king for theft.


BOTE, Booth, Buth, s. A shop made of boards; either fixed, or portable, S. Lords are left landels by vnele laws, Burges bynings laine the buthe to breet in the bakles. Doug. Virgil, 233. b. 41. i.e. They bring home their wooden shops, and lay them up on the cross-beams of the roofs of their houses, as if they could bring them profit there. It is spoken ironically; perhaps in allusion to hens hatching on spars laid across the baulks. Doug. also uses buthe, 258. b. 11.

Hence the Luckenbothes of Edinburgh, wooden shops, as not to be carried away, made for being locked up. V. Lucken.

This has been traced to Gael. bid, id. But it seems to be a closer connexion with Teut. boete, boede, domuncula, casa, Kilian; Su.-G. bod, taberna mercatorum, apotheca; Isl. bud, taberna, a wooden house. Hanno song messu ven dogin epter a giabakka upp fra bud Vestfirinda; He sung maes, next day, on the edge of the chasm above the booth of Westirling; Kristinisa, p. 89. L. B. boda, boða. Ihre seems to think that the Su.-G. word is allied to Moes-G. bhu, A.-S. beod, a table, because the ancients exposed their wares on benches or tables.

The origin of Su.-G. bod, manse; taberna, tugurium,—is undoubtedly bo or bue, primarily to prepare, to build; in a secondary sense, to inhabit. There can be a little doubt that bod and both, bith, bothic, are radically the same word. In Mod. Sax., and in the language of Nassau and Hesse, boeye, which more nearly resembles the v., is synon. with boede, boede, signifying tugurium, domuncula.

BOTHIE, Boothie, s. 1. A cottage, often used to denote a place where labouring servants are lodged; S.

"Happening to enter a miserable bothie or cottage, about two miles from Lerwick, I was surprised to observe an earthen-ware tea-pot, of small dimensions, simmering on a peat-fire." Neill's Tour, p. 91.

"Repeatedly—have I had the sight of a Gaol, who seemed to plunge his weapon into the body of Men-teith.—of that young nobleman in the scarlet faced
V.

2. It sometimes denotes a wooden hut.

"Fare thee well, my native cot,
Bethy of the broken tree!
Sit the heart, and hard the lot,
O' the lad that parts wi' thee."

-Jacobite Relics, ii. 189.

Bothie-man, s. Equivalent to E. kind, and borrowed from the circumstance of hinds inhabiting bothies, Perths.

To bother, Battier, v. a. To teaze one by dwelling on the same subject, or by continued solicitation, S.

This has been viewed, as perhaps the same with E. Pather.

To bother, v. n. To make many words.

The sad gildmen, about the grace,
Faine side to side they bother.

Burns, iii. 38.

Bother, s. The act of rallying, or teazing, by dwelling on the same subject, S.

Bothine, Bothene, s. 1. A park in which cattle are fed and inclosed. Skene in vo.

2. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom.

"It is statute and ordained, that the King's Mute, that is, the King's court of ilk Bothene, that is of ilk schirefeelome, salbe halden within foure daies."

Assis. Reg. Dav. Ibid.

L. B. bothena is used in the latter sense—baronia, aut territorium, Waclther; Arm. bot, tractae terrae; Du Cange, vo. Botaria.

Botinys, s. pl. Buskins; Gl. Sibb. Fr. botine, cothurnus. V. Boting.

Boton, s. Botching, Dumfr.

—Now, mind the motion,
And dimna, this time, make a boton.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 20.

Bottle-nose, s. A species of whale, S. Orkm.:

"A species of whales, called Bottle-noises, have sometimes run a-ground during the tide of ebb, been taken, and oil extracted from them." P. Row, Dumbartons. Statist. Acc. iv. 406.

"The Beaked Whale (nebho-head, Pontopp. Norway) [Leg. nebho-head] which is here known by the name of the Bottle-noise, is a species that is often thrown ashore in considerable numbers." Barry's Orkna, p. 298.

It is sometimes called Bottle-head in E. The Norwegiann, as well as the S., name respects the form of its nose.

In Sw. it is denominated butskopf; a name also referring to the form of its head, perhaps q. blunt-head, from but, blunt, rough, and kopf head. V. Cepede, 319.

To bottle or battle strae, to make up straw in small parcels, or windlines, S.

Although the s. is used in E., the v. does not occur, as far as I have observed. Bottle is the pron. of Loth. Fr. botel-cer, to make into bundles.

*Bottom, s. The breech, the seat in the human body, S. I have not observed that it is used in this sense in E. V. Boddum.

Bottom-room, s. The name vulgarly given to the space occupied by one sitter in a church, S. When one's right to a single seat is expressed; it is said that one "has a bottom-room in this or that pew."

—"We were to be paid eighteen-pence a bottom-room per annum, by the proprietors of the pew." The Provost, p. 124.

Bottrel, adj. Thick and dwarfish, Aberd.

Bottreze, s. A thickset dwarfish person, ibid.

Fr. bottorolle, the chaps of a scabbard, the tip that strengthens the end of it. Isl. but-r, trunense, but-a, truncare.

Botwand, s. [A rod of power; baton]

Thow England thieve, and tak thee to thy fute, And bound to half thee a fals bottwed; * An Horsemaunshell then call thee at the Mute, And with that craft convey thee throw the land.

Kennedy, Evelyren, ii. 72. st. 29.

This may denote a rod of power, such as officers, and especially marshals, used to carry; from Germ. bot, power, and wand, a rod; especially as Horsemanshell seems to signify a marshal. Or, boteand may be the rod of a messenger, from A.-S. Su.-G. bod, a message; A.-S. bot-lan, Su.-G. bod-a, nuntiare.

In ancient times, among the Gothic nations, when the men capable to bear arms were summoned to attend their general, a messenger was sent, who with the greatest expedition was to carry a rod through a certain district, and to deliver it in another; and so on, till all quarters of the country were warned. This rod had certain marks cut on it, which were often unknown to the messenger, but intelligible to the principal persons to whom he was sent. These marks indicated the time and place of meeting. The rod was burnt at the one end, and had a rope affixed to the other; as intimating the fate of those who should disobey the summons, that their houses should be burnt, and that they should themselves be hanged. This was called, Su.-G. budkafte, from bud, a message, and knfe, [s. cera] a rod.

The crosturn, or fire-cross, anciently sent round through the Highlands, was a signal of the same kind.

Bought, Bought, s. A curvature or bending of any kind, S. "The bought of the arm," the bending of the arm at the elbow.

"I took her by the bought o' the gardly, an' gard her sit down by me." Journal from London, p. 8.

"Deight of the elbow; bending of the elbow. Cheeh. A substantive from the preterperfect tense of Bend, as Bought, of the like signification from Bown." Ray. A. Bor. id.

"The bought of a blanket," that part of the blanket where it is doubled. Where the sea forms a sort of bay, it is said to have a bought, S.


O. E. bought of the arme, [Fr.] "le ply de bras;"


Many ancient words are retained as sea-terms, which have been lost on land. Every one must perceive the
near affinity between *Bucht* and E. *bight*, as denoting "any turn or part of a cable, or rope that lies compassing;" Phillips. Skinner properly derives it from A.-S. *byg-an*, to bend. The correspondent term in Sw. is *bøy*, "fack of a rope or cable;" Wideg. Now this E. word *fack*, or *faek*, in like manner claims identity with S. *Faik*, a fold, q. v. For E. *fakes* or *fack* is explained by Phillips "one circle or roll of a cable or rope wound up round."

*Bouche*, as denoting a bay, exactly agrees with the Norwegian use of the term; also with Su.-G. *bøy*, curvito, littoral.

"Florte signifies a bay, *bucht*, a crock." Crantz's Hist. of Greenland, i. 6.

In the same sense *E. bight* is used by seamen:—

"To have somewhat with the wind, as it then was, would have embargoed us for the night; for the main body of the island seemed to form with the peak we had left astern, and the position we were now in, a sort of bight." M'Leod's Voyage to China, p. 64.

To *Boucht*, *Bought*, *Buch*, *Bught*, s. 1. To fold down, S.


*Bouching-Blanket*, s. A small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being pushed in under the bed at both sides; so as to prevent its spreading out too much, as well as to secure the occupier against the chilliness of the tick, or any dampness which the feathers may have contracted. S. *Binding-Blanket*, Edin.

*Bought*, *Bought*, *Buch*, *Bught*, s. 1. A sheepfold; more strictly a small pen, usually put up in the corner of the fold, into which it was customary to drive the ewes, when they were to be milked; also called *ewe-bucht*, S.

—- We see watchful the full shepsefald,

The wyld wolf conset wyth schoorsie caled,

Wyth wynd and race, at myldis of the night,

About the *bought* plet al of wansid ticht,

Brais and gynis : thair blaitand the lammys

Full sourfe liegys yernder the dammys.

*Dong, Virgil*, 275. 54. Caus, Virg.

The term occurs in its compound form, in that beautiful old song:

> Will ye go to the *ewe-bughts*, Marion,
>
> And wear in the sheep w't me?

*Herd's Collection*, i. 213.

2. A house in which sheep are inclosed, Lanarks.; an improper sense.

"These sheep were constantly penned at night in a house called the *Bught*, which had slits in the walls to admit the air, and was shut in with a hurdle door. P. Hamilton, Statist. Acc. ii. 184.

Rudd, derives it from Fr. *boucher*, obturer. But the word is Teut. *Bocht*, *bucht*, *septum*, *septa*, *inter-septum*, *septimentum* clausum; Kilian. As *bought* denotes a fold of any kind, it is most probable, that as used to signify a sheepfold, it is originally from Teut. *bog-en*, *byg-en*, fleetere, in the same manner as *fold*, the synon, E. term, S. *fold*, from A.-S. *fald-en*; not because the sheep are inclosed in & q. illud quo erratulm pecus involvitur. Skinner; but from the way in which folds for sheep were formed, by *boucing* boughs and twigs of trees, so as to form a wattling. Hence Doug. seems to call it

—- the *bought plet* al of wansid ticht.

Gael. *buchd*, like the Teut. word, signifies a sheepfold.

Mr. Hogg mentions a curious superstition, which prevails in Ettrick Forest, with respect to the *Bught*—

"During the season that the ewes are milked, the *bought door* is always carefully shut at even; and the reason they assign for this is, that when it is negligently left open, the witches and fairies never miss the opportunity of dancing in it all the night.—I was once present when an old shoe was found in the *bought* that none of them would claim, and they gravely and rationally concluded that one of the witches had lost it, while dancing in the night." Mountain Bard, N. p. 27, 28.


*Bought Curd*, the droppings of the sheep, which frequently fall into the milk-pail, but are soon *sans ceremonie* taken out by the fair hands of the ewe-milkers. This in a great measure accounts for the greenish cast assumed by some of the cheeses; Roxb.

To *Bought*, *Bought*, *Buch*, *Bught*, s. 1. To inclose in a fold, S.; formed from the.*

Some beasts at hame was work enough for me,

*Wf* any help I could my mither gie,

At milking beasts, and steering of the reman,

And *bouching* in the ewes, when they came hame.

Rox's *Holmense*, p. 31.

This properly denotes the inclosing of ewes while they are milked.

"In a MS. account of Selkirkshire, by Mr. John Hodge, dated 1722, in the Advocate's Library, he adds a circumstance which has now become antiquated: 'That there was then to be seen at Tait's Cross, boughted, and milked, upwards of twelve thousand ewes, in the month of June, about eight o'clock at night, at one view.'" Chalmers' *Caledonia*, ii. 973. N.

2. To inclose by means of a fence, or for shelter, Renfr.

The mavis, down thy *bughted* glade,

Gars echo ring frae ev'ry tree.

*Tannach's Poems*, p. 159.

*Bouching-Time*, *Boughting-time*, s. That time, in the evening, when the ewes are milked, S.

*O* were I but a shepheard swain!

To feed my flock beside thee,

At *boughting time* to leave the plain,

In milking to abide thee.

*Katharine Ogil*, *Herds Coll.*, i. 246.

*Bought-Knot*, s. A running knot; one that can easily be loosed, in consequence of the cord being doubled, S.

To *BOUFF*, v. a. To beat, Fife. V. *Boof*.

This would seem to be merely a variety of *Buff*, v. a.

To *BOUFF*, *BOWE*, v. n. 1. To bark, Loth., Aberd.; applied solely to the hollow sound made by a large dog, Fife; synon. *Wouf* and *Youff*. This is opposed to *Yaffing*, which denotes the barking of a small dog.
As I was tytin by the hill,
Something set up, an' wi' a wee wee dire,
Gaed dhuithung all, an' vanish't like a fire;
My collie bough'd, an' ran't his curlin' bire.

Turrows's Poems, p. 115.

2. To cough loud, Aberd. It is often con-
joined with the v. to Host.

BOUFF, BOWF, s. 1. The act of barking, ibid.

2. A loud cough, Aberd.

Dan. *boaff-*er, to yelp, bark, whine; Teut. *beff-*en,
larare; Germ. *beff-*en; Lat. *bawd-*are; Isl. *beff-*a,
canum singulitare, *beff,* singulins canum, Dan. *boeff;
Haldorson.

To these we may add O. Fr. *abbayer* - Itat. *abbaiare*,
id. ; whence E. to bay.

BOUGARS, s. pl. Cross spars, forming part of
the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths,
in which wattling or twigs are placed,
and above these, *dicote,* and then the straw
or thatch, S.

With *bougiers* of berris they beft blew capsels,
Quill thy of berris made biggis.

*Ch. Kirk,* st. 14.

Callender derives this word from A.-S. *bug-an* to
bend. But it seems to be the same with Lincolns.
*bokar,* a beam, which Skinner deduces from Dan.
From Su.-G. *bult,* the dimin. *bielt* is formed, denot-
ing a small rafter, *tigillum.* This in Westro-Goth. is
written *bokar.*

BOUGAR-STAKES, s. pl. The lower part of
*cupples,* or rafters, that were set on the
ground in old-houses, Teviotd. V. BOUGARS.

To the etym. it may, it be added, that Dan. *tecen*
*biedker* signifies rafters, properly transoms, or cross
rafters.

BOUGAR-STICKS, s. pl. Strong pieces of wood
fixed to the *cupples,* or rafters, of a house by
wooden pins, Roxb.; perhaps originally the
same with Bougar-stakes.

BOUGE, s. Bougis, pl.

"Item, one bust for the y咆oear. Item, one*
*bouging." *Inventories,* A. 1542, p. 73.

"Item, that was lyand in the round in the abby,
and now brocht to the said register house, four *bougis*
ouglit." Ibid.

Apparently denoting some kind of coffers or boxes,
like Fr. *bougette,* from *bouge,* a budget, or great pough;
Teut. *boegie,* bulga.

BOUGER, s. A sea-fowl and bird of pas-
sage of the size of a pigeon, frequent in St.
Kilda and the other Western Isles, where it
is called *Coultern.* Martin's *St. Kilda,* p.
62.

Shall we trace the name to Isl. *bogy,* curvatura; as
the upper jaw is crooked at the point ?

BOUGHT, s. The name given to a fishing-
line, Shect.

"Each line, or *bought* as it is called, is about fifty
fathoms, so that a boat in this case carries six thousand
fathoms of lines." Edmonston's *Zetl.* Isl. i. 256.

Dan. *bogy,* a winding; the line being denominated
from its forming a coil, or being wound up. Isl. *bogy,*
curvatura, from *bogy-a,* floctero, to bend. V. Botcur,

BOUGHTIE, Bughtie, s. A twig; a diminu-
V. from E. *bough,* Ayrs.

-Fras ilk *boughtie* might been seen
The early linnets cheepen
Their sang that day.


BOUGIE, s. A bag made of sheep-skin,
Shetl.

*The radical term seems to be Mose-G. *boly;* Su.-G.
badg, ute, as properly denoting the skin of an animal.
Lat. *boly-a* is obviously a cognate.

BOUGUIE, s. A posie, a nosegay, Ayrs.
Fr. *bouquet,* id.

BOUK, BULK, s. 1. The trunk of the body,
as distinguished from the head or extremity,
S.

*About* any cartage out of an ox or
cow, S. Germ. *bunch von talge,* id.

A *bould-bouse* is one that has been bred about
the body, as distinguished from one that claims a more
noble origin, as being bred in the head, S.

This seems to be the primary signification from Tent.
*beneck,* truncus corporis. In this sense it is used by
Chaucer.

The clerical blood, for any leche-craft
Corrupeth, and is in his *bouke* ylaf.

Knights T. v. 274.

2. The whole body of man, or carcass of a
beast, S.

*Ful many cartage of thare oxin grete*
About the lyris war britnit and done bet,
*And busious *bouks* of the hirist swine.


*Carriage* is rendered by Rudd. "a cartful, as much
as a cart will hold." But I suspect that it should
be *carriage,* according to the vulgar pronunciation of
*carcase,* which still prevails. Often in MSS. it cannot
be distinguished from c. Thus *bouk* will be expletive
of *carriage.*

Shame and sorrow on her snout, that suffers thee to suck;
Or she that cares for thy erdill, caullt be her cast;
Or brings any bedding for thy blue *boukte;*
Or houes of thy ligels as long as they may last.

*Polwart's Flying,* Watson's Coll. iii. 15.
Ablins o'er honest for his trade,
He rakes his wits,
How he may get his bulk well clad,
And fill his guts.

*Ferguson's Poems,* ii. 45.

3. The body, as contradistinguished from
the soul.

"The little sponekes of that joy, and the feeling there-
of, hauve sic force in the children of God, that they
cary their heartes out of their *bukers* as it were,
and litits them vp to the vere heavens." Bruce's *Eleven
Serm.* 1591. Sign. X. 2. b.

4. Size, stature, S. *bouk;* " *Boukth,* bulk, the
largenes of a thing;" Gl. Lancash.

The blades, accordin to their *bouk,
He partit into bands.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, ii. 3.
BOU [200] BOU

5. The greatest share, the principal part, S.

He cries, What plots, O what mischief!
And still a kirkman at the muke o't!
Though old Colypshoun should bear the buick o't.

Clement’s Poems, p. 78.

Although not satisfied that this word, as used in the two last senses, is radically the same, I give it under one head; because it has been asserted that buik, O. E., denoted the trunk of the body. Rudd. and others derive it from A.-S. bocu, Dan. bag, Tent. bouck, the belly.

This, however, deduces Su.-G. bok, bulk, from bol, grandis. Gael. bodlich signifies the body, V. Boukit.

6. The whole of any bale or assortment of goods, S. Hence,

To Break bukt, to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them, S.


"The merchandis, inbraringis of the saidis guidis acht not to lose [unloose], brek bouke, nor dispone thairvpon quhill the same be first enterit, sene, markit, and deulie custumat be the custumaries point thairto." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814. p. 185.

"By this restraint the merchandises are only prohibite the importations of ouraine commodities for breking bukt, and venting in this kingdome." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 277.

BOUK, s. A lyke made of cow’s dung and stale urine or soapy water, in which foul linen is steeped in order to its being cleansed or whitened, S. The linen is sometimes allowed to lie in this state for several days.

To Bouk, v. a. To dip or steep foul linen in a lyke of this description; as, to bouk claise, S.

"Those who had not science enough for appreciating the virtues of pound’s cosmetics, applied to their necks and arms blanching powises; or had them bouk’t an’ graithed,—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching." Glenfargus, iii. 84.

BOUKING-WASHING, BOUKIT-WASHIN’, s. The great annual purification of the linen used in a family, by means of this lyce, S.

"I have a dizen table-clathes in that press, thirty years old that were never laid upon a table. They are a’ o my mother’s spinning; I have nine o’ my ain makin forby, that never saw the sun but at the bookin’washing." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 148.

"I will bring it out to St. Anthony’s blessed Well some braw night just like this, and I’ll cry up Ailie Muschat, and she and I will have a grand booking-washing, and bleach our claise in the beams of the bonny Lady Moon, that’s far pleasant to me than the sun." Heart M. Loth. ii. 117.

This is obviously the same with E. buke, by Johns., spelled buck. But the Scottish pronunciation exactly corresponds with that of book in E. None of the lexicographers, however, as far as I have observed, take notice of the composition of this lyce. Inattention to this circumstance has probably occasioned the perplexity, which evidently appears in tracing the etymology of the term. Nor have any of the commentators on Shakespeare thrown any light upon it; having allowed Falstaff to pass very quietly in his buck-basket.

As Fr. bu-er is synon. with E. buck; Hast views Lat. im-bu-a as the radical word. Linens being frequently beaten with a wooden mallet, in order to their being cleansed, the verb has been traced to Su.-G. buck-a, Belg. bauk-en, Fr. buque-er, to beat or strike. But as it seems strictly to denote the lye itself, without regard to the mode of application, I am inclined to think that it has received its denomination from its being composed of animal excrement. Accordingly, as Su.-G. buk-a (pronounced buk-a,) signifies, linete vestes lixivio imbure, byke, which Ihre gives as derived from the verb, is defined, hominum colluvies, civilitas sentina. This, indeed, is its metaphor, sense; for it literally signifies, "the buck of clothes." Wilde. These words may be allied to A.-S. buce, Isl. bukar, venter, alvus. The affinity is more apparent in Tent. For buke-en, linete lixivio purgare, retains the precise form of byke, venter; and as Germ. bauch denotes the belly, bauche is "a buke of clothes," synon. with bouche used in Misnia, and byke in Brandenburg. Thus it seems highly probable that this lye was originally denominated from its ignoble origin; especially as, in different northern languages, the term is used in a concrete form, expressive of the particular description of lye; Germ. bauch-lang, E. bauke-

BOUCKING, s. The quantity of clothes bucked at one time, S.

"Barney, will ye hae time to help me to the water wi a booking o’ class?" Hogg’s Brownie of Bod- skeck, ii. 161.

To BOUK, v. n. To bulk, S. Hence,

BOUKIT, BOWKIT, part. pa. 1. Large, bulky; S.

———In his bowkit byssynne, that hollis bellth.
The large stude suppis this in ane sweth.

Doun. Virgil, 82. 15.

2. Having the appearance of being in a state of pregnancy, S.

In this sense it occurs in an emphatical Proverb, which exhibits more real delicacy of sentiment than the coarseness of the language might seem to indicate: "Booked brides should have bor’l Maidens!" Kelly, p. 73. It is to be observed that Maiden, S. denotes a bride’s maid. Kelly gives the sense of the Prov. in language abundantly plain: "They who are with child before they are married should be attended by w—s." Bowkit and muckle-bowkit are used in a peculiar sense; as denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, after her shape begins to alter. In the same sense she is said to bowk, S. Sw. bauk ut, propendere; bukiq, obesus, qui magnum abdomen habet. This use of the term, especially as confirmed by the Northern idiom, affords a strong presumption, that Su.-G. buk, venter, contains the radical sense of the s., whence the word has been transferred to the trunk, to the whole body, and at length used to denote size in general. BUK, Germ. bauch, &c., as denoting the belly, have been generally traced to buy-en, flectere, arcuare, because of its form.

LITTLE-BOUKIT, part. adj. 1. Small in size, diminutive, puny, S.

2. Thin, meagre, S.

3. Of little consideration, regard, or consequence; applied to persons only, Aberd.

MUCKLE-BOUKIT, part. adj. 1. Large in size, S.
2. Denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, &c.

BOUKSUM, Boukum, Bouky, adj. 1. Bulky, S.

When jagging with this bouksum grace,
You'll turn your haaf your speed.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

"And also the said Andro had ane other dobbyt on him nor he visit communcial, and we were buksom."—Acta J. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 209.

2. Honourable, possessing magnitude in a moral sense.

"Love is as well where there is a warmness in it, and where Christ grows ay buksome in the bosom. They get a sight of this, that Christ is buksome in heaven, therefore they see angels attending his grave."—M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 33.

Bouky may be originally the same with Su.-G. bukig, obeus, qui magnum abdomen habet; i.e. The S. word is often applied to a pregnant woman.

BOUKE, s. A solitude.

Under the bowes thel bole, thes harnes so bolde,
To byker at thes haynayes, in boukes so bare.


A.-S. boue, secessus, "a solitary and secret place," Somner.

BOUL, Bool, Bule, s. 1. Any thing that is of a curved form; as, "the boel of the arm," when it is bent, i.e., the curvature; synon. bought, S. The word is pron. bool.

2. The round holes in scissors in which the thumbs and fingers are put, &c. V. BOOLS.

3. A semicircular handle; as that of a bucket, of a pot, &c. S.

Boul o' a pint stoup, the handle of the tin vessel thus denominated in S., holding two chopins.

"To come to the hand like the boul o' a pint-stoup is a proverbial expression indicating any thing that takes place as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler."—Gl. Antiquary, iii. 320.


The bool of a key, the round annular part of the key, by means of which it is turned with the hand, S.

"Boule, boked, boughel, hemicyclus, semicircular, curvatura semicircularis;" Kilian.

BOULDEN, part. pa. Swelled, inflated. V. BOLDIN.

BOULE, s. A clear opening in the clouds, in a dark rainy day; which is viewed as a prognostic of fair weather, Angus.

C. bolch, and boleth, denote a break, a breach, a gap. Perhaps Boule ought to be viewed as merely a peculiur use of Boal, Boile, as denoting a perforation.


Ane port thare is, quhan the est fludis has
In maner of ane bow maid boule or bay.
With rochis set forgane the stremes full stay.

Dong. Virgil, 86. 21.

Rudd, views this as an adj., although it is doubtful. Teut. bol, indeed, is used in a similar sense, tumidus, turgidus; Kilian. But as bay seems to retain its proper sense, boule may be viewed as a s., signifying a curvature; allied to Dan. bøjel, the bent or bending, from bøjer to bend, to bow; Teut. boughel, boughel, curvatura semicircularis, from logh-en, arcuare. Bay is thus perfectly synon. Teut. baege, A.-S. byge, sinus, as Skinner justly observes, are from byg-en, bag-en, lectere.

Were there any example of bay being used as a v., boule might admit of this sense, as allied to Teut. logh-en, arcuare.

BOULENA, "a sea cheer, signifying, Hale up the bowlings." Gl. Compl.

"Than ane of the manyalis began to hail and to cry, and al the manyalis answert of that samyn sound, -Boulena, boulena."—Compl. S. p. 62.

Perhaps the sense is more directly given in the explanation of Fr. boulin-er, oblique vento navigare, Dir. Trev. V. BOLYN.

BOULENE, s. "The semicircular part of the sail which is presented to the wind." Gl. Compl.

"Than the master quhililit and cryit, —Hail out the main sail boulene."—Compl. S. p. 62.

This seems rather to have the same signification with E. boulene, "a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail," Johns. Sw. boy-lina, idl. from boy, flexus, —termino nautico, quando pedem faciunt, aut flectendo vela in varias partes transerunt navigatores; i.e.

BOULETT RAINES, s. pl. Bridle-reins of some kind.

"Boullett raines, the pceee—1 s."—Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps from O. Fr. boulettie, combat, jotte; q. such reins as were used in tournaments.

BOUN, BOUNE, BOWN, adj. Ready, prepared, S.

To this thay all assenyt ar,
And bad their men all mak thaim yer
For to be boun, agayn that day,
On the best wiss that euir thay may.

Barbour, xl. 71. MS.

The schippis ar grathand, to pas thay make tham bounne.

Dong. Virgil, 110. 8.

The squire—to find her shortly make him boun.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Bone is used in the same sense, O. E.

Doight & mak yow boun, the shelp ere Sarazins alle,
Tills Acres thay tham rape, venon for our men lede.

R. Brunton, p. 170.

The redundant phrase redy boun sometimes occurs:

Go warn his folk, and basit thaim off the town,
To keps him self I saul be redy boun.

Wallace, vii. 258. MS.

Rudd, views E. bound (I am bound for such a place) as originally the same. Here he is certainly right. But he derives it from A.-S. abunden, expeditus, and this from bind-an, ligare. In Gl. Sibb, the following conjectures are thrown out: "q. bowing, bending; or from Fr. boudre, to bound, to move quickly, or as perhaps allied to A.-S. fundan, desire."

The origin, however, is Su.-G. bo, bo-a, to prepare, to make ready; Isl. bu-a, id. Boen or boin is the part. pa. Hus aero veal boin; the house was well prepared; i.e. It is from the same origin with Boden, q. v. The S. phrase, redy boun, is very nearly allied to Su.-G. redboen, rightly prepared; jarboen, prepared for a journey.
In Lai, *albium* is used. Ok *et thesis alb-ium*, Unde ad hoc parasissimus sum; Gunnlaug, S. p. 92. from *al omnis*, and *albium*, partatus. It is evident that our *boun* is merely the old Gothic participle; A.-S. *bundan*, if rightly translated, *expieditus*, appears as an insular term, not allied to any other words in that language. There can be no reason to doubt that, from this ancient part, the v. following has been formed.

To **Boun**, Bown, v. a. 1. To make ready, to prepare.

Wytt he thai war a full glad companyes,
Tovert Lowdoun thone bownyt thaim to ride;
And in a schaw, a liltill thay beysyle,
Thail lugyt thaim, for it was ner the nycht.

Wallace, iii. 67. MS.

2. To go, to direct one's course to a certain place.

Till his falowis he went with outyn haid,
And to thaim tal'd off all this gret myself.
To Laglane wood thone bownyt with outyn mar.

Wallace, vii. 262. MS.

But I may evermore contemn
Into such state as I have been,
It were good time to me to boun
Of the gentrize ye ye have done.

Sir Eyre, v. 332.

This book has been either so stupidly written at first, or is so corrupted, that it is scarcely intelligible. But the meaning seems to be, "Unless I could continue in the same state, it is time for me to go away from such honour as you have done me."

Douglas renders abruptum, Virg., *bountis*; most probably using it for *boudna*, springs.

And with that word als tyte furch from the bra
Ilk large bountis, cuttan hir cabul in tua.

Virgil, 273. 27.

A winde to wile him bare,
To a stede thair him was boun.

Sir Tristan, p. 75. V. Wouke.

BouNDAI, Bund, part. pa. Pregnant.

Ful priouly vnknew of ony wicht
The woman myldfit with the God went *bound*.  

Dong. Virgill, 231. 41.

Naeuer Mecba of Claseus lynnage,
Quhilk *bound* with chyld dreynt she haduth bringh
Ane glede of fyre or haist brand light biryng.
Was deliner of syc flambus, but sale,
As thon sail ber, and fyris conjagial.

Ibid. 217. 22. Praegnans, Virg.

I have observed no similar idiom in any of the cognate languages. A.-S. *mid cild beon* signifies, to be with child. But this surely is not the part. pr. *boun*, cas. It seems rather the part. pa. of *bind- Ön*, ligare. I am indebted to a distant correspondent, whose acquaintance with modern languages is far more extensive than mine, for supplying my defects on this article. He very justly says:-

"Does not Fr. *encontre* possess the identical idiom? I am besides certain, I have often heard the same expression in perhaps vulgar German, *Eine gebundenen fraut*, a pregnant woman. But the common expression of to-day, *entbunden*, to deliver, *accoucher*; *entbunden* brought to bed, makes the matter quite clear. *Eine gebundenen fraut*, une femme liée, q. liée à l'enfant, *entbunden* being literally to unbind."

BOUNDE, s.

"Anent the fisching of Holdmane in the water of Tweyde at Berwic, clambyt be the abbot & commet of Melros, be resone of gift to thaim of a *bonde* cailit William Tunok be our soueraine lordis progenitaris;—


This does not seem to signify a bond or obligation, for which *bund* is still used; nor a boundary, because the name of a person is added. From the reference to the "ald laws of bondage," it might seem to regard some bondman of the name of Tunnok. But how could the royal gift of a villanes convey territorial right? A.-S. *bund* denotes paterfamilias, the head of a family; and *bunda*, villicus, or he who resides in the country. The gift, however, is spoken of as successive. We must therefore leave the meaning of the term in a state of uncertainty.

To **BOUNDER**, v. a. To limit, to set boundaries to, Roxb.

L. B. bon-are, bund-are, metas figure.

To **BOUNT**, v. n. To spring, to bound.

—To fe syne on he seynce
Out throw the cluddle air:
As bounting, yp mounting,
Above the fields so fair.

Dower's Pilg. Watson's Coll. ii. 40.

Fr. boudir, id.

BOUNTE', s. Worth, goodness.

The King Robert wyzt he wes thairt—
And assemblyt all his mengye;
He had feyle of full gret bondis,
But thair fayris war may then thal.

Barbour, ii. 228. MS.

Fr. bonti, id.

BOUNTETH, BOUNTITH, s. 1. Something given as a reward for service or good offices.

I leave to Claud in Hermiston,
For his bounteth and tawison,
My hilde, with my braid bennoun.

Watson's Coll. i. 62.

2. It now generally signifies what is given to servants, in addition to their wages. It must have originally denoted something optional to the master. But *bounteth* is now stipulated in the engagement, not less than the hire. S. B. it is called *bounties*.

—Bag and baggage on her back,
Her fee and bountith in her lap.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 307.

"A maid-servant's wages formerly were, for the summer half year, 10s. with *bounties*, by which is meant, an ell of linen, an apron, and a shirt: her wages for the winter half year were 5s, with the same *bounties*." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc. iv. 15.

Gael. *buntais* seems merely a corr. of this word.

BOUNTREE, s. Common elder. V. BOUR-}

BOUNTREE-BERRIES, s. pl. The fruit of the elder, from which elderberry wine is made, S. A.

BOUR, Boure, s. A chamber; sometimes a retired apartment, such as ladies were wont to possess in ancient times.

Wyth pompas feyst and luyos myrth over all,
Besounds the baith yalle, bower, and hall,
And al the chymes ryall round about
Was fyllit with thare tryne and mkyll ront.

Dong. Virgill, 472. 44. V. Loure, v.
As what we now call a bower, is generally made of the branches of trees entwined, some more modern writers seem to use bourn, as if it conveyed the same idea. There is indeed every reason to believe, that bourn, now used to denote an arbour, and derived by Dr. Johnson from bough, a branch, is originally the same word. Thus it is viewed by Somner; A.-S. bur, burre, conclave, “an inner chamber, a parlour, a bower.” Lye adopts the same idea, giving the further sense of tabernaculum, tabernaculum. Tott. bower, ib. Dan. burre, conclave, Su.-G. B. bur, habitaculum. Bower, Cumb. is still used to denote, “the parlour, bed-chamber, or inner room;” Gl. Gross. None of these words has any relation to boughs. The root is found in Su.-G. bu-a, to inhabit, whence Thoivre derives bur. Hence also suefhabur, cubileum, i.e., a sleeping apartment. Verel. mentions Isal. jungfrubur, which is rendered gynaeceum, ubi olim filiae famulæ habitatæ; literally, the young lady’s bower. Hence bower-barding, jesting in a lady’s chamber, Pink.

BOURACH, BOWROCK, BOORICK, s. 1. An enclosure; applied to the little houses that children build for play, especially those made in the sand, S.

“We’ll never big sandy bowrocks together;” Ramsay s. Prov. p. 157; “that is, we will never be cordial or familiar together.” Kelly, p. 356. It should be bowroch.

2. A small knoll, as distinguished from a brae, Selkirk.

The money lies buried on Balderstone hill, Beneath the mill bowrock o’ three times three. Hoggs Mountain Bard, p. 21.

3. A shepherd’s hut, Galloway.

—On the hill top he
Us’d oft to walk, and sighing take farewell
O’ the bemy glens, the siny braes,
And melvin bowaricks where he danc’d and sang. Davidson’s Seasons, p. 12.

4. A small heap of stones, Clydes. V. BORRA.

5. A confused heap of any kind, S. B. Such a quantity of body-clothes as is burdensome to the wearer, is called a bowroch of claise; Ang.

“On the north side of the same hill, were, not long ago, the ruins of a small village, supposed to have been the residence of the Druids.—It consisted of 50 or 60 mossy huts, from 6 to 12 feet square, irregularly huddled together; hence it got the name of the Bowrach.” P. Deer, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvi. 481, 482.

6. A crowd, a ring, a circle, S. B.

A rangil o’ the common founk
In bowrach’st stood rooin.


7. A cluster, as of trees, S.

My trees in bowrach, owr my ground
Shall fend ye frees ilk blast o’ wind.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 32.

A.-S. beorth, burgh, an enclosure, a heap; Su.-G. borg. Ihre thinks that the origin of this and its cognates, is beor-ge to keep, or borgy-ge, to shut. This is originally the same with Brùc, q. v.

BOURACH’d, BOURACH’d, part. pa. Inclosed, environed, S. B.

Near to some dwelling she began to draw,
That was a’ baurach’d round about with trees. Ross’s Helenore, p. 66.

To BOURACH, v. n. To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass; synon. Crowdle.

BOURACH, BORRACH, s. A band put round a cow’s hinder legs at milking, S. Gael. buarach.

Boroich, q. v. appears to have been a misprint for Borroch.

BOURREE, s. The spotted Whistle fish, S.

“Mustela vulgaris Rondeletii; our fishers call it the Bourre.” Sibbald’s Fishe, p. 121.

To BOURD, v. n. To jest, to mock, S.

“Bourd not with Bawty, lest he bite you,” S. Prov. This is expl. by Kelly; “Do not jest too familiarly with your superiors, lest you provoke them to make you a scolding return,” p. 56. But it is used more generally, as a cantion against going too far in whatsoever way, with any one, who may retaliate upon us. They’ll tempt young things like you with yonilth flash’d, Syne mak ye a’ their jest when ye’re debauch’d. Be wary then, I say, and never gi’ Encouragement, or bourd with sic as he.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 175.

The immediate origin is Fr. bordur, rt. But this seems to be merely an abbrev. of behorder, behorder, to jest together with lance. In old Fr. MS, this is also written bordur, v. Du Cange, vo. Bahardicium. Ital. bayord-are; L. B. buaurd-are. This being a species of mock-fighting very common in former times, the idea has been transferred to talking in jest or mockery.

Du Cange thinks that the Fr. word may be derived from Hisp. behordo or bojardo, a larger kind of reed, which, he supposes, they might anciently use in their jests, instead of weapons, or from borde, rendered by Isidor. clava; or from bourd, a jest; or in fine, from L. B. burtus, Fr. bourde, a rod or staff.

Menestrier indeed says, that they formerly used hollow canes instead of lances; and that for this reason it was also called the cane game. Strutt informs us, that he finds no authority for placing the cane game at an earlier period than the twelfth century; and thinks that it probably originated from a tournament, at Messina in Sicily, between Richard I. of England and William de Barres, a knight of high rank in the household of the French king. V. Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

But behord, behorder, is more probably a Goth. word, as being used by old Northern writers. Ihre explains it, Terminus hastiludii veterum, denotans munimentum imaginarium palm firmatum; or, as expressed by Schil-ter, Ein schone mit palisaden, Gl. p. 124.

That wear cluers, och behord.


Sidan warst ther skemtan ok behord,
As the herrauna ginco til borb.
Postea luxus erant et turnamenta.
Usquehann disebibitnrent procres.

Ibid. p. 67.

In O. S. it would be:—“There war jamping and boards; ay quhill thae hers (lords) gang till the burd.” Schilter derives behord from 0. Germ. herden, custodie. A. Bor. The s. was also used in O. E.

“I bourde, or iape w’ one in sporte.—Bourde nat with hym, for he can abyde no sporte.” Palgr. B. iii. F. 170. Bourdyng, iestyngh, [Fr.] lisoncherie; ibid. F. 21.
Bourd, Bourke, 8. 1. A jest, a scoff, S.

"A sooth bourd is nae bourd;" Prov. "Spoken," as Kelly observes, "when people reflect too satyrical on the real vices, follies and miscarriages of their neighbours." p. 3.

Off that bourd I was blith; and baid to behald.

Houlate, i. 7. V. the v.

2. I find this term applied in one instance to a serious and fatal encounter.

"The earle of Crawford, the lords Gray, Ogilvie, and Glamis, taking part with the regent against the queen, assembled all the forces of Angus and Morna, to resist Auchindown, and to stop his passage at Brechen.

—The lords being unable to endure the very first chase of their enemies, fled space with all their companies; of whom ther wer slain above fourscore men, and divers of them taken.—And this was called the Board of Brechen." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 167.

This designation alludes to the ancient tournaments; but is evidently used ironically. Our ancestors seem to have been fond of this sarcastic humour; and from their habits, it may well be imagined that often it did not indicate much sensibility. Thua when James of Douglas, A. 1307, took his own castle in Douglassale from the English, as the blood of the slain was mingled with meat, malt, wine, &c. they called it the Douglas Lardner, or larder. Sir Lachlan MacLain having given his mother in marriage to John Mackean, in order to gain him to his party, finding that the bait was not sufficient to detach him from his own tribe, on the very night of the marriage, caused his chamber to be forced, "wher John Mackean was taken from his bed, out of the arms of Mackain his mother, and maid prisoner, and eighteen of his men slain this same night." These were (and are to this day) called in a proverb, Mackain his napattles." Gordon ut sup. p. 191.

BOURIE, 8. A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there; E. a burrow.

"Southward frae this lyes an ilie, callit Ellan Hurte, with manurit land, guid to pasturage and schieling of store, with fae hunting of otters out of their bouries." Monroe's Isla. p. 30.

From the same origin with BOURACH.

BOURTREE, Boretree, Bountree, 8. Common elder, a tree; Sambucus nigra, Linn.; A. Bor. Burtrree.

"The Sambucus nigra, (elder tree, Eng.) is no stranger in many places of the parish. Some of the trees are very well shaped, and by the natural breading of the branches cause an agreeable shade, or bower, exhibiting an example of the propriety of the name given to that species of plants in Scotland, namely, the Bower-tree." P. Killern, Stirling, Statist. Acc. xvi. 110, 111.


He is mistaken in confining this, as many other Scottish names, to the South of S.

Skinner mentions bore-tree, sambucus, in his Botanical Dict., and conjectures, that it has received its name from its being hollow within, and thence easily bored by thrusting out the pulp. It has no similar name, as far as I have observed, in any of the Northern languages. A. S. elana, Belg. elier. Germ. holden, holunderbauan, Dan. hyld, Su.-G. hyll. V. BUSCH.

This shrub was supposed to possess great virtue in warding off the force of charms and witchcraft. Hence it was customary to plant it round country-houses and barnyards.

"Molochasgia, Drinacha, full of thornes and Bourtree, overcovered with the ruins of old houses." Description of the Kingdome of Scotland.

BOURTREE-BUSH, 8. A shrub of elders, S.

"We saw—one hut with a peat-stack close to it, and one or two elder, or, as we call them in Scotland, bourtree bushes, at the low gable-end." Lights and Shadows, p. 178.

BOURTREE, B.city-town gun, 8. A small tube employed as an offensive weapon by young people, S.

"Bounty-guns are formed of the elder tree, the soft pith being taken out; and are charged with wet paper." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 33.

BOUSCHE, 8. The sheathing of a wheel. V. BUSH.


What wast I gie't but for ae look,
Syn' round you baith my nives to crook,
—Or see ye grace my bouhty nook,
To hed me cozie! Skirlot Poems, p. 357.

This is the same with Boudsy, q. v.

BOUSTER, 8. A bolster, S. V. BOUSTOUR.

BOUSTOUR, Bowstowre, 8. A military engine, anciently used for battering walls.

Qwen that the Wardane has duelt thare,
Qwhil hym gud thowcht, and of the land
Had woynyn a grit part til his hand,
He tak the way til loothvyle,
And lasseasseed it a whille,
And browchit a Gyne, men callidy Bonestonere,
For til assayle that stalwart towre.
Wyntouna, vili. 34. 23.

Lord Hailes, when giving an account of the siege of Bothwell castle, A. D. 1336, says: "Fordun observes, that the Scots owed much of their success to a military engine which he calls Boustour. Annals, ii. 195. The learned Annalister offers no conjecture as to the form of this engine, or the origin of the word. Nothing further can be learned from Fordun. His words are: Has enim munitiones custos Scotiae obtinuit metu et violentia, potissime cusudam ingenii, sive machinae, quo vocalatur Boustour. Nam omnes ad quas ante per venerat, cypit, et ad terram prostravit; excepto castro de Cupro, valida virtute domini Willelmi Bullock defense. Scotichron. Lib. xii. c. 39.

Thus it appears that Sir Andrew Moray, the regent, had successfully employed the Boustour at other sieges, which preceded that of Bothwell; and that it was principally owing to the powerful effect of this engine, and the fear inspired by it, that he had taken the castles of Dunotar, Kynneff, Lawrieston, Kinelevin, Falkland, St. Andrews, and Leuchars. For as the language here used by Fordun is retrospective, when he a little before speaks of the siege of the castle of St. Andrews, he says, Castrum ejusdem tribus septimania cum machinis potenter obsessit.—Ibid. Our accurate Scots annalist has here fallen into a singular mistake. When speaking of these sieges, he entirely overlooks that of Kinneff, substituting Kinelevin; and observing, that "Moray made himself master of the castles of Dunotar, Lawrieston, and Kinelevin, and during the winter harrassed the territories of Kincardine and Angus." Annals, ii. 193. Now, he does so at the very time that he quotes Fordun as his authority; although Fordun says, Fortalicia de Dumnutor, Kynneff, et de Lawrenston obsessit.
BOUT, s. 1. In mowing, the extent of ground mowed, while the labourer moves straight forward; the rectangle included in the length of field to be mowed, and the sweep of the scythe, S.; as, “That rake'll tak in your hale bout;” said ludicrously.

2. Corn or hay, when cut by the scythe, and lying in rows, is said to be “lying in the bout;” Mearns.

3. The act of going once round in ploughing, S.B.

“When a field has so great a declivity, that it cannot be ploughed in the ordinary way, some people turn the soil constantly downhill, by taking one furrow for every bout, as it is called, or every two turns with the plough.” Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 124.

4. As much thread, or anything similar, as is wound on a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S.

It seems doubtful whether we should understand the following words in this sense:


Fr. bout a term denoting extent, or the extremity of anything.

To BOUT, Bowt, v. n. To spring, to leap. “S. bouted up,” Rudd. vo. upboltit.

——He tak his speir, As bym as he had bene ane beir, And bowtit forwarte with ane beind, And ran on to the rinkis wale.

Lyndsay’s Spynser Midstoun, 1592, B. 1. b.

E. bolt is used in the same sense, and this, indeed, is the orthography of Doug., who often inserts the l. But bout, as it gives the true pron., is the proper form of the word; for it preserves that of other kindred terms in foreign languages: Tent. bolt-en, op-bottlen, to rebound (restitut.); Itl. bat-are, Hisp. bater, repellere, expelisse; Fr. bout-er, to drive forward; Su.-G. bot-at, to use means to avoid a stroke.

——Judge gin her heart was sair; Out at her mow it just was like to bout, Until her lap at every other thaut.

Ross's Hemonor, First Edit. p. 17.

Bout, s. A sudden jerk in entering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure; the act of coming upon one by surprise; S.

BOUTCLAITH, s. Cloth of a thin texture.

“This stickis of quhite boutclaith.” Inventories, A. 1578, p. 217.

“A nyetthe gowme of quhite boutclaith, pasmentit with quhite silk.—Ane smill gowme of blak boutclaith.” Ibid. p. 223.

We ought perhaps to class with this the following passage:

——Item, ane little peça of blak bouting clait.” Ibid. p. 1293.

This seems to be the same with that mentioned in the book of Raites, A. 1611:—“Bout-claith, the cln —x s.”

The name is probably borrowed from the primary use of the cloth, in bolting or boulding flour, from Fr. blot, contr. from bolter, to bolt; belatein, blatein,

K 2

BOUSUM, Bowsum, adj. 1. Pliant, tractable.

Sum gracieus sweetnes in my brest advert, Will mak the helmers bowsum and attend.

Palace of H Lawnor, iii. 1. Edit. 1579.

This Rudd. traces to A.-S. bonsum, obedientis, tractsibilis. The A.-S. word, however, is bucum, buhsun; from bug-an, Belg. buggen, fleeter.
BOW

BOUTEFEU, s. An incendiary. Fr. id.

"If the Scottish commissioners proved boutefeu in the business, as his majesty suspected them to be, they have to answer to God for it." Guthry's Mem. P. 113.

The Fr. term might seem formed from bouter, to push forward. But it has great appearance of having a Goth. origin, Su.-G. bot-a signifying reparare, A.-S. bot-an; whence a word of similar formation with Bout-fieu,—Fyrbera, foamuris, a servant who has charge of stirring and mending the fire.

BOUTGATE, s. 1. A circuitous road, a way which is not direct, S. from about, and gait way.

—Nory, wha hae aye
A mind the truth of Byby's tale to try,
Made shift by bout gates to put aff the day,
Till night sud sa' and then be forc'd to stay.
Burn's Helenore, p. 79.

2. A circumvention, a deceitful course, S.

"These iniquities & wickednes of the heart of man are so deep, that giff the Ethnicks might say justicile, that the boutgates and decices of the hearts of man are infinite; how mekle mair may we speake it, having Jeremiah his warrand, who calleth it deepe and inscrutable above all things." Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. T. 2. a. V. Gollinye.

3. An ambiguity, or an equivocation, in discourse.

"Navarrus teacheth, that a person accused before a Judge, who proceedeth not (judicata) lawfullie, is not holden to confess the truth; but may use aequisocratia, mentallly reserving within him-self, some other thing than his words doe sound: yea, eithier in annevers, or oath, to his Judge or Superiour, that hee may use a boutgate of speach (amphiblogonia) whether through a diverse signification of the word, or through the diverse intention of the asker, and of aim that maketh answers, and although it bee false, according to the meaning of the asker." Bp. Forbes's Eulabilis, p. 118, 119.

BOUTOCK, s. A square piece of coarse cloth, for covering one's shoulders, Orkney; pron. q. bootock.

Dan. baw, Su.-G. bog, denotes the shoulder of an animal, and 1st. tog, the coarser part of a fleece. Or it may be diminutive from Teut. bolt, pelles nauticas, quilus indormint; or rather from Norw. boette, which signifies a lap or fragment of cloth.

BOUVRADE, s. Drink, beverage; Fr. beuvrage.

"It is pilfering from the revenue, & picking the pockets of the people of any ready money they have, to pay for foreign beuvrage, which supplants the consumption of the growth of our own estates," Culloden Papers, p. 184.

BOUZY, Bowsie, BOOZY, adj. 1. Covered with bushes, wooded, Roxb.

In a cottage, poor and nameless,
By a little bouzy linn,
Sandy led a life see blameless,
Far frae any strife or din.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 154.

2. Having a bushy appearance, S. A.

A pockie cat came frae the mill-oe,
W' a bonnie bouzie taille.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 67.

The term properly conveys the idea of what is both unshapely and rough; being most commonly applied to animals that are covered with hair or wool. A plump, strong-made child, however, is called a bouzy creature.

3. Branchy, spreading; applied to trees, branchies, &c. which have a spreading, umbrageous head, Lanarks. A branch or tree that is rich in foliage is said to have a bouzy top, Galloway.

4. Big, swelling, distended, expanded, Loth.

Himself wi' panches stawd, he dights his neb;
And to the sun, in droway mood spreads out
His bouzy tail.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

5. Fat and overgrown, having at the same time a jolly good-humoured appearance, Mearns.

This term may be merely a corr. of Bushy, or the more ancient Bosky; Sw. bokky, id. It deserves to be remarked, however, that in the ancient Goth. buss properly denotes that which is great. Hence the Icelanders call a gross woman, bussa, G. Andr. p. 42.

Isl. Bussa, mulier carnossa, crassa. Su.-G. buss: a man of a similar appearance. Nos hodie en buss vo- camus hominem validum, alarem. "Buss," says Olaus Rudbeck, the younger, "properly signifies what is great;" Thes. Linguar. quoted by Ihre, vo. Bux. The same Isl. term signifies a large ship; whence it appears that the name of buss, now given to a boat used in the herring fishing, originally had a more honourable application.

BOUZY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of distension, or largeness of size.

It is said of a pregnant woman, whose shape is considerably altered, that she is grown bouzy-like. Loth.

BOW, s. A boll; a dry measure, S.

"This ile is well inhabit, and will give yearly maior nor two hundred baws of beire with delving only." Monroe's Isles, p. 43. The origin is obscure.

BOW, BOLL, LINTBOW, s. The globule which contains the seed of flax. Bow is the pron. S.

This term appears in one of the coarse passages which occur in the Flaytings of our old Poets:

Out owr the neck, aftor his nitty now,
Ik house lyes linkand like a large lintbow.
Pebwart, Watson's Col. iii. 23.

Some stax are plagud'd with makis and frogs,
And other kingdoms with mad dogs,—
Some are hurt with rocks of crowns,
Deavouring corn and their lint bocce.
Cledand's Poems, p. 90.
"But what appears to contribute most to the redness and rich taste of the Lochleven trout, is the vast quantity of a small shell-fish, red in its colour, which abounds all over the bottom of the loch, especially among the aquatic weeds. It is of a shape quite globular, precisely of the appearance and size of a linte-need boll at a little distance, and the trouts when caught have often their stomachs full of them." P. Kinross, Statist, Aec. vi. 166, 167.

The term is most commonly used in pl. Germ. bole, id. oculus et gemma plantae, caliculus ex quo flos erumpit; Wachter. Adelung says, that the round seed-vessels of flax are in Lower Saxony called Bollen. Here, as in many S. words, the double l is changed into w.

This word has been common to the Goths and Celts. C. B. bul, folliculi seminis lini; Davies.

**BOW, BOWE, s.**

1. The herd in general; whether inclosed in a fold, or not.

Mare nedaful now it war, but hungare tary, Sein oung stottis, that yeik hare none name, Brocht from the bowe, in oferaund britun ilkane. Doug. Virgil, 163. 48. Græc. Virg. Ouer at the buindis of Ausonia His fine flaxis pasturit to and fra, Flus boweis of ky unto his bame repairis, And with ane hundreth plewis the land he arkt. *Ibid.* 226. 33.

Quinque greges illi balantum. Virg. — All in doute squells the young ky, Quha sal be maister of the cattall all, Or quiklik of thame the boweis follow walt. *Ibid.* 437. 55. Armenta, Virg.

2. A fold for cows, S.

But and he tak a fleck er two, A bowe of ky, and lat thame blude, Full faldly may he ryd or go. *Bannatynye Poems*, p. 145. st. 4.

What Rudd, and others give as the only significations, is here given as merely a secondary one, and that retained in our own time. The sense in which Doug. uses the word in the passages quoted, is not only determined by the terms employed by the Latin poet, but, if any other proof be necessary, by the contrast stated, in one of the passages, between flaxis and bowis.

The origin is certainly Su.-G. bo, bu, which signifies either the herd, or the flock; armenta, pecora, grex; whence boskap, id. from bo, cohabitate. It is probably from the same origin, that A. Bor. boose denotes "a cow's stall;" Gl. Yorks. This seems a plural noun. It may be observed, that Gaesl. bo signifies a cow; which is nearly allied to Su.-G. bo, bu.

**BOW, s.**

1. An arch, a gateway, S.

"And first in the Throte of the Bow war slayne, David Kirk, and David Barbour, being at the Provestitis back." Knox's Hist. p. 82.

"The horesnec, and sum of those that should have put ordour to utheris, iverroke their pure brethrin, at the entres of the Netherbow." *Ibid.* p. 190, i.e. the lower arch.

2. The arch of a bridge, S.

"The falline downe of the three bowis of the brig of Tay be the greit wattir and of Lowis Wainik on the 20 of December in anno 1573." MS. quoted, Muses Threnodie, p. 81. N.

Teut. boghe, id. areus, concameratic, fornix, Kilian; from boghe, flecere, by reason of its form; Su.-G. bage, A.-S. baga, "an arch of a bridge or other building." Somner.

It would seem that bow was formerly used in this sense in E., unless we shall suppose that Franck had picked up the word during his travels in Scotland. Describing Nottingham, he says:—

"In the very centre, or division of the pavement, there stands a Bow, (or a fair Port) opposite to Bridle-smith-gate." Northern Memoirs, p. 233. Hence,

**BOW-BRIG, s.** An arched bridge, as distinguished from one formed of planks, or of long stones laid across the water, Aberd.

**BOW, s.** The curve or bending of a street, S.


This street has undoubtedly been named from its zig-zag form. The same reason, however, does not appear for the designation Netherbow, at the head of the Canongate; unless it has received its name from the High Street being here suddenly narrowed; but I should rather think from the port or arch which formerly stood here. If the last conjecture be well-founded, the phrase Nether-bow Part (Matti. p. 140) must be taualogical.

**BOW, s.** A large rude instrument made of a rod of willow bent into the form of the letter U; formerly used for an ox-collar, Aberd.

Bleg. boeii signifies a shackle; and Teut. boghel, numella, a yoke or collar, from boghe a bow.

**BOW, s.** As applied to a house. V. Boo.

**BOWALAND, part. pr.**

"He bowalend the said gavill wall on bayth the sidis aboune as it is vnder," Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19. Making it to bulge; Teut. bukelan protuberare?

**BOWALL, s.** Apparently the same with BOAIL.

"All fyr that eumis in is carried into] the kirk to be keepit in the bowall in the wall," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

**BOWAND, adj.** Crooked.

Apoun the postis also many a pare Of harnes hang, and cart qheiles grete plante, From enimys wonnyng in meli, The bowand axis, helmes with hye cre fis. Doug. Virgil, 211. 32.

**CURVUS, Virg. A.-S. bugelend.**

**BOWAT, s.** A hand-lantern. V. BOWET.

**BOWBARD, s.** A dastard, a person destitute of spirit.

O Tuskane pepil, how hoplinis this, sayd he, That ye sal euer as dullit and bowen a be, Yawrokin sic inius to suffir here ! Doug. Virgil, 391. 12.

Rudd. derives this "a Lat. imbune, [the owl, which he designal animalium ignavissimo]." Junius considers it as akin to E. booble and buffoon. It is perhaps allied to Germ. bueb, which, according to Wachter, first signified a boy, then a servant, and at length a worthless fellow, nequam: Teut. boorcie, nequinis, booverrichtlic, nequam, flagitious. Or, shall we rather view it as originally the same with buumbart ?

**BOWBART, adj.** Lazy, inactive.

— Of thayr kynd thame list swarmis out bryin, Or in kames inclose thare homy cleme,—

Or fra thare hyff toggidir in a rout

Expellis the bowbart best, the fenyt drone be. Doug. Virgil, 25. 36.
BOWD, Bow'tz. *part. adj.* Crooked, S.


BOWDEN, *part. pa.* Swollen. V. Boldin.

BOWEN, *s.* A broad shallow dish made of staves, for holding milk, Perths.

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,
To please you, mak the keubbuck, pour the whey,
To please you, scand the bowens, ca' the kirm.

Donald and Flora, p. 37. V. Boin, and Bowie.

From the pron. of Loth. and Perths, it should rather be written bowyne. The *begin* is properly the tail with one haunch, which is used for the purpose of milking the cows, and in which the milk is carried home. It is afterwards emptied into a broad-bottomed vessel which is called a bowyne. In Lanarks. also boin signifies a milk vat.

BOWELHIVE, *s.* An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject, S.

According to some, it is owing to what medical men call *interusceptio,* or one part of the intestines being inverted; others give a different account of it.

"The diseases that generally afflict the people of this country, are fevers, fluxes of the belly, and the rickets in children, which they call the Bowel-hyce." Penncuik's Tweeddale, p. 7.

Penncuik, although designed M.D., seems not to have understood this disease.

"The disease, called by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the bowel-hyce, is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder; and when not soon relieved, very frequently proves fatal. It is brought on by disorders of the milk, by exposure to cold, and living in low, cold, damp situations." Curtis's Medical Observ. p. 187.

It has been said that those afflicted with this disease have often a swelling in the side. Hence perhaps the name. V. Hirs, v.

BOWER, *s.* A bowmaker, S.; bowyer, E.


"His Majesty's Bower Alexander Hay wan this arrow, July MDCLXVII." Poems, Royal Comp. of Archers, &c. p. 61.

BOWERIQUE, *s.* An improper orthography of Bourach or Bourrick; q. v.

Will ye big me a bowerie in sinner of snaw!

*Remains of Nithsdale Song,* p. 119.

BOWES AND BILLES, a phrase used by the English, in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters.

"The Ingische soulsdaries war all aleisp, except the watch, which was skender, and yit the schout ryises, Bowes and Billes! Bowes and Billes! which is a signification of extrem defence, to avoyd the present danger in all tounes of war." Knox, p. 82. q. "To your bows and battle-axes!"


"Ye said vae the law of God as ye wald vae ane torche quhen ye ganzy hamo to your house in a myrk nyhet; for as the torche and bowet schawis yow lychet to descerne the rycht wae hamo to your house, fra the wrang way, and also to descerne the cleyn way fra the foule way: euin an aucht ye to vae the law or command of God, as a torche, bowet or lanterin." Abp. Hamilton's Catechesis, 1551. Fol. 78. b.

This word is supposed to be retained in the name of a place in Galloway:

"It may be suggested, that the word *buttle* is but a contraction of Bowet-kill, or Bowet-hall, an appellation, occasioned by the beacons in the neighbourhoord of the castle alluded to; or the great light which it displayed on festive or solemn occasions." P. Buttle, Statist. Acc. xvii. 114.

Perhaps from Fr. bougette, a little coffer; or not allied to bougie, a small wax-candle.

"Luk up, luk up, can you be boots too?" and she pointed to the starns in the firmament with a jocosity that was just a kitting to hear." Steam Boat, p. 294.

2. Metaph. transferred to the moon, as supplying light to those who were engaged in nocturnal depredations.

It was probably on account of the frequency, or the success, of the predatory excursions of the Laird of Macfarlane under the guidance of the queen of night that the moon was called his bowt.

"The Highlander eyed the blue vault, but far from blessing the useful light with Homer's or rather Pope's benightted pensanter, he muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendour of *M* 'Farran's *buat* (i.e. lanthorn).*" Waverley, ii. 229.

A learned friend suggests Fr. *boete,* written also *bottle, boite,* a small box, as the origin. It certainly has great verisimilitude.

BOWGER, *s.* The puffin, or outher-neb, a bird; *ala arctica,* Linn.

"The *Bower* so called by those in St. Kilda,ac*Coulter Neb* by those on the Parn islands, and in Cornwall, *Pipe,* is of the size of a pigeon." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 34.

BOWGIE, *s.* A wild ox, a buffalo.

And lat no *boghe* with his husteous horns
The meik pluch ox oppress, for all his pyrd.

Dunbar, *Thistle and Rose,* st. 16.

Lat. *bucu-us,* a young ox. Hence *bogle-horn.*

"Bogle or *ogle,* a bull, Hants." Grove.


BOWIE, *s.* 1. A small barrel or cask, open at one end; S.

W*’t butter’d hempues now the girdle reckes :*
I’ the far nook the bowie briskly reams.

*Ferguson’s Poems,* ii. 56.

His pantry was never ill-hoden;
The spences was ay oonthie an' clean;
The pantry was ay kent leden;
Wi’ bowies o’ napple bedeen.

*Jamaicn’s Popular Ball.* i. 293.

2. It denotes a small tub for washing, S.

3. It also sometimes signifies a milk-pail, S.

To bear the milk bowie no pain was to me,
When I at the bughting forsther'd with thee.
—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 105.

Sibb deduces it from Teut. bauch, venter; bowan, fester in concaum vel convexum, vo. Pig. But whatever be the remote origin, it seems to be immediately from Fr. buie, a water-pot or pitcher; Cotgr. Du Cange mentions L. B. bauc, vasae species; Gr. bauey.

4. A bucket for carrying water, with an iron or wooden bowe, or semicircular handle, Perths.

From the circumstances of its having this bowe, it has been fancifully supposed that we are to trace its denomination to this source.

Bowiefu', s. 1. The fill of a small tub, S.
Clean dails, on whomfitt tubs, alang
War placed by Robie Huton,
Thar bowiefu's e' kail, fur' strang,
An' hameck-sarkies war put on.

2. The fill of a broad shallow dish; properly one for holding milk, S.

"Davie—brought me a hale bowiefu' o' milk. 'Tak a gude waight, gudeman,' quo he, 'and dinna be discouraged.'" Brownie of Bodisbee, ii. 43.

"Davie's Pate,' said he, 'mak that bowiefu' o' cauld plowers change places wi' yon saunt-faut instantly.'—The new arrangement placed Dickie fairly above the salt." Perils of Man, l. 30.


BOWIN. To tak a farm in a bowin, to take a lease of a farm in grass, with the live stock on it; this still remaining the property of the landholder, or person who lets it, Ayrs.

This might signify "in a state of preparation," as referring to the land being under cultivation, and stocked; Ial. buin paratus, whence our bowin, from buin, apparaire. Teut. boiven, arare, coleum agrum; or from Su.-G. bu, bu, cattle, whence S. bowe, the herd, also a fold for cattle.

From the perfect identity of signification, bowin may immediately refer to the legal term Steel-bow, q. v.

BOWIT, part. pa.

That panefull progress I think ill to tell,
Sent they ar bowit and bruderit in our band.

"Secured, enlisted," Gl. It may signify, confined, straitened; as A.-S. bugeht is rendered arcus; bogehte sceg, arcuas, via, Mat. 7. 14. M.S. ap. Lye. It may, however, be a metaphor, use of Teut. bowit, gte-bowit, adeificatus; q. built in or incorporated in the same band.

BOWIT AND SCHAFFIT, provided with bows and arrows.


In Ed. 1566, erroneously schafit.

The latter term is evidently formed from schafe, i. e. a sheaf of arrows.

To BOWK, v. n. To retch, to puke, Roxb. V. Bok, Bock.

BOW-KAIL, s. Cabbage, S. so called from the circular form of this plant. For the same reason its Belg. name is blys-kool.

Poor har'real Will falt aff the drift,
An' wand'er'd thro' the bow-kail;
An' p'ott, for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail.
—Sae bow't that night.
—Burns, iii. 126.

Hence Bow-stock, id. "A bastard may be as good as a bow-stock, by a time!" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 21. metaph. applied to one lawfully begotten.

BOW-KAIL, adj. Of or belonging to cabbage, S.

Poor Willie, with his bow-kail runt,
Was brunt wi' primisie Malie.
—Burns, iii. 129.

BOWKE, s. Bulk. Hence, To Brek Bowke, to break bulk; to sell, remove, or make use of, any part of a package, &c. of goods. V. BOUK, Buik.

To BOWL, v. a. and n. To boil, the pron. of Fife, and perhaps of some other counties.

BOWLER, s. A kettle, q. a boiler, ibid.

This approaches to the sound of Fr. bouillir, Hisp. bullir, Goth. bull-a, id.

BOWL of a Pint-Stop. V. BOUL, s.

To BOWL, v. n. To crook, Dumfr.

Bowlend, Doug. Virg., is the part. pr. of this v.

BOWLAND, part. adj. Hooked, crooked.

This foulla has ane virginis vult and faces,
With handis like to bowland birds clews.
—Doug. Virg., 74, 52.

Rudd. derives it from bowle, a bowl. But it is more naturally allied to Teut. bochel,мен, arenace, a v. formed from boch-en, Germ. biyen, id. Bowlund is just the part pr. bochelend, contr.

BOWLDER-STANE, s. The name given to the large single stones found in the earth by those who make roads, Perths. V. BULLET-STANE.

BOWLED-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being bowed or crooked, Selkirs.

"I wad hare cried,—'Get away wi' ye ye bowedlike shurt.'" Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 296.

Dan. bojel crookedness, bogel, flexible.

BOWLIE, BOULIE, adj. Crooked, deformed; Boule-backit, humpbacked; sometimes applied to one whose shoulders are very round, S.
Germt. bucklig, Dan. bugelt, id. from bugle, a bunch or humpf; and this from bug-en, to bend. V. BUDGE BACKED.

"That duck was the first of the kind we had ever seen; and many thought it was of the goose species, only with short bowly legs." Ann. of the Par. p. 131.

BOW, s. A designation given in derision to one who is bow-legged, Dumfr.

BOWLOCHS, s. pl. Ragweed, Senecio jacobaea, Wigtownshire.

From Gael. buaghallan, id. Shaw; bualan, Dr. Stewart of Luss, ap. Lightfoot, p. 1132.

BOWLS, s. pl. A name commonly given to the game of taw, because played with small bowls made of marble, S.; hence also called Marbles.

To BOWN, v. a. To make ready. V. BOUN, v.

BOWRUGIE, s. Burgess; the third estate in a Parliament or Convention.

Fyve monethis thus Scotland stud in gud rest,
A consell cryst, thaim thocht it was the best,
In Sanct Jhonstown that said haldyn be,
Assemblit that Clerk, Barown, and Bowersic.

Wallace, vili. 4. MS.

A corrupted resemblance of the sound of Fr. bourgeois. Bourugie is used collectively.

BOWS, s. pl. The name commonly given in former times, in S., to sugar-tongs. It is supposed to be now obsolete, existing only in the recollection of old people.

Denominated, most probably, from their bowing or bending quality.

BOWS, s. pl. To take one throw the Bows, to call one to a severe reckoning, Aberd.

In allusion, perhaps to the punishment of the stocks; Text. boye, compas, vinculum podis.

BOWS of LINT. V. BOW, BOLL.

BOW-SAW, s. A thin and very narrow saw, fixed in a frame, which is tightened by a cord to keep the saw from warping, used for cutting figured work. It has a semicircular handle, that the saw may bend freely, S.


BOWSIE, adj. Crooked, S. Fr. bossu, id.

Bowsie, s. A designation given in ridicule to one who is crooked, Dumfr.

BOWSIE, adj. Large, bushy. V. BOUZY.

BOWSTAR, BOUTER, BOWSTER s. The bolster of a bed, S.

"Item twa stickkit matxis with ane bowster, with ane stickkit holland clath, and ane scheit of funtiane." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 46.

They wile the bannocks for the weard;--
A' trump their feetk' jirkin fu',
To sleek aneath the bowster.

Turras's Poems, p. 74.

BOWSTER, Aberd. Reg. 1538.

BOWSTING, s. Apparently a pole to be used as a bow. V. STING.


BOWSUNES, s. [Obedience.]

—And bowsunes, that as ye wae
Gayis, bettyre is than sacrifyis.

Wyntoun, Prol. vi. 67.

Als nakynt as scho wes borne
Scho rade, as scho had bychet beforne;
As ful of sti or all byhyding
And gat byr wyll and byr ycharanyng.
Be resoun of this bowsune
Maid the Gude Queene cald scho wes.

Ibid. viii. 6. 59.

Mr. Macpherson apprehends that in the first passage it signifies business, and that in the second it should be bowsuness, as denoting obedience. But this is the true meaning in both; as in the first it is opposed to sacrifice, it refers to the language of Samuel to Saul; "Be held, to obey is better than sacrifice." Wyntown seems to write it thus, propter euphaniam; from A.-S. bocswumesse. V. Bousum.

BOWT, s. "Bout of worsted," Aberd. Reg. as much worsted as is wound upon a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S. V. BOUT.

BOWT, s. 1. A bolt, a shaft; in general. "A fool's bout is soon shot." Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 10.

And never a dart
So pierced my heart
As dos the bowt
Quhilk huf me schot.

Chron. S. P. i. 56.

2. A thunderbolt, S.

And for misluc, they just were on the height,
Ay thinking when the bout on them wad light.

Roes's Helenore, p. 74.

3. An iron bar.

"Item ane uhir batttir lyand at the hall end, markit with the armes of Scotland, montit on ane ald stok, qgelis, and axtre; the said stok garnesit with over and nedder bandis of irne, and sex irne bowttis." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.

BOWTING CLAITH. V. BOUT-CLAITH.

To BOX, v. a. To wainscot, to panel walls with wood; as, "A' the rooms i' the house are box'd." S.

Denominated perhaps from the quadrangular form of the panels, as if they resembled a box, or from the idea of the walls being enclosed.

BOX-BED, s. 1. A bed, in which the want of roof, curtains, &c. is entirely supplied by wood. It is enclosed on all sides except in front, where two sliding pannels are used as doors, S.
"Their long course ended, by Norna drawing aside a sliding panel, which, opening behind a wooden, or box-bed, as it is called in Scotland, admitted them into an apartment, but very mean apartment." The Pirate, iii. 240.

2. It is also used to denote a bed of another form, resembling a scutri or chest of drawers, in which the canvas and bed-clothes are folded up during the day, S.; called also a bureau-bed. This is the more common use of the term.

BOX-DRAIN, s. A drain in which the stones are carefully set so that there may be a regular opening for the water, Forfars.

"From the great abundance of flag-stones in this county, box-drains are often paved below to prevent moles from choking them with earth. They are built up with square stones at the sides, and covered with flags above." Agr. Surv. Forfars.

BOXING, s. Wainscotting; Sir J. Sinclair, p. 170, S.

BRA', adj. Fine, &c. V. BRAW.

BRA, BRAE, BRAY, s. 1. The side of a hill, an acclivity, S.

Thai shall till that he was
Partry in a narrow place
Betwix a leascheid and a broa.

Barbour, iii. 109. MS.

All the brayis of that buynye buir branches above.

Houlate, i. 2. MS.

2. The bank of a river, S.

Endlang the wattr yeeld he
On athyr syd a gret qualitie,
And saw the brayis ley standand,
The watter how throw ilk rymanand.

Barbour, vi. 77. MS.

"Breezes, the brink or bank of a brook or river; i.e. the brow. North." Gl. Gres.

3. A hill, S.

--Twa men I saw ayent yon brae,
She trembling said, I wiss them muckle was.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

4. Conjoined with a name, it denotes "the upper part of a country," as is observed Gl. Wyut.; or rather the hilly part of it, also, a hilly country; as "Braemar, Bra-Catt, the Braes of Angus," S.

Brae is also used in a more extensive sense, signifying a large extent of hilly country; as, the Braes of Mar, and the Braes of Athol," Sir J. Sinclair, p. 193.

To gae down the brae, metap. to be in a declining state, in whatever sense; to have the losing side, S.

"For the present the Parliament is running down the brae." Baillie's Lett. i. 373, 374.

C. B. bre, a mountain, pl. bream, braun; Gaol. bre, bri, bright, a hill. David Buchanan derives S. braun from Celt. briu, briu, brau, an high place or mountain; observing that all those called Briquates, near the Lake of Constance, in Dauphiné, in Spain, and in Ireland, lived in mountainous regions, Prof. Knox's Hist. Sign. B. i.

This word, one might suppose, was not unknown to the Gothic nations. Germ. bronen denotes the tops of the mountains of Raetia or Tyrol; Wachter. Isl. broa is cillum, the brow, whence augubrass, the eyebrow; and bratt signifies steep, having an ascent; Su.-G. brian, bryyn, vertex montis, praeicipitatus, id quod ceteris superstas, aut praee alis emmet; also, margo annuis, Ihre; Isl. brauni, aoe tollere in aliam, breech, clivus.

It may be viewed as a proof of this affinity, that brow is used both in S. and E. in a sense nearly akin to brow, as denoting an eminence, or the edge of it; as if both acknowledged braum, cillum, as their root.

Twa mile she ran afore she bridle drew,
And syne she leand her down upon a brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

BRAE-FACE, s. The front or slope of a hill, S.

"If a kill be built to a brae-face, or the side of a rock, it can have but three vents." Maxwell's Scot. Trans. p. 194.

BRAE-HAG, s. The projecting part of the bank of a river, beyond the vacancy which has been caused by the force of the stream, generally hollow underneath, Roxb.

V. Hag, moss ground that has been broken up.

BRAE-HAUD, s. The hollow projecting part of the bank of a river; Roxb.; the same with Brae-hag.

Dan. hald, "a decline, a steepness, a declivity," Wolff. Su.-G. haelt-a, Isl. halt-a, inclinare. Landet halet, regio declivias cat; whence E. heel, as "the ship heels," navis proximabitur in latus. Alcm. halden, halden, whence halds, praeceps. Isl. halt-r, proclivitas; also as an adj. proclivis, inclinatus.

BRAE-HEAD, s. The summit of a hill, S.

"All the boys of Carnock assembled at the brae-head, which commanded an extensive view of the Kilmarnock road." Ayrs. Loga toes, p. 282.

BRAE-LAIRD, BRAES-LAIRD, s. A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians, S.

"In Mitchell's Opera, called the Highland Fair, a Braes Laird is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain." Note from Sir W. S.

BRAEMAN, s. One who inhabits the southern side of the Grampian hills, S.

Humility strongly invites you to know
The worm-wasted Braeman's fate, laid in you grave,
O'er which the tall fers of the wilderness wave.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 70.

BRAESHOT, s. 1. A quantity of earth that has fallen from a steep, Lanarks.

2. A large sum of money to which one unexpectedly becomes heir; "He's gotten an awful braeshot," Lanarks.


BRAE-SIDE, BRAE-SYD, s. The declivity of a hill, S.

"Ane company of fresh men cam to renew the
battell, taking their advantage of the brach syd.” Pitt.
scottie’s Crem. p. 163.

Braeie, Braye, adj. Declivitous, having slopes, hilly, S.

To BRA, v. n. 1. To bray.
2. To make a loud and disagreeable noise.

The horrible tyrant with blady mouth sal bra.

BRAAL, s. A fragment. “There’s nae a bradal to the fore,” There is not a fragment remaining, Ang.

BRABBLACH, BRACE, etc. The refuse of any thing; such as of corn, meat, &c. Fife. Gael. pro-

bral, id.

BRACE, s. 1. A chimney-piece, a mantle-

piece, S.

A dreadin’ knell came on the brace,
The door wide open flew,
And in the twinkling of an e’e,
The candle hover’d blue.

Train’s Poetical Reveries, p. 101.

2. A chimney made of straw and clay, Etrr. For. V. Bress.

3. Window-brace, that part of a window on which the sash rests, S.

Brace-piece, s. The mantle-piece, S.

“The vintner’s half-matchkin stoups glitter in empty splendour unrequired on the shelf below the brazen sconce above the brace-piece.” Ayrs. Legat. p. 233.

To BRACEL, v. n. 1. To advance hastily and with noise, Etrr. For.

2. To gallop, ibid.

This cannot be viewed as more than provincially different from BREESE, s.

Brache. Rule of brache, source of dissen-

sion.

“Ye see quhat abundance of luft nature hes wrocht in our heart towaridis yow, quhairby we are movit rather to admit sumthing that uthers perchanse wald esteme to be ane inconvenient, than leif any rule of brache, and to set aside the manner of treating accus-
tumat amangst uthers princes.” Q. Mary’s Lett. to


Fr. breche, breach.

BRACHELL, s. A dog; properly, one em-
ployed to discover or pursue game by the scent.

About the Park thail set on breed and lenth.
—A hundred men chargit in armes strang,
To kep a hunte that thail had thaim amang;
In Gilliland thair was that brachell brede,
Seyr off sent to folow thaim at flede.


Brache is used in the same sense:—
But this sloth brache, quhill seyry was and keyne,
On Wallace fute folowit so felanne fast
Quhill in thair sicht thail prochit at the last.

Ibid. v. 96. M3.

Qhill is undoubtedly an error of the transcriber for quhilk.

Brack is an E. word, defined a bitch-hound. Some
assert that this, with old writers, denoted a dog in general; others, that it was the denomination of a particular species.

“There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called a rache, and this is a foot-scenting creature both of wilde-hearts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks. The female hereof in England is called a bracke, or brack: a mannerly name for all hound-bitches.” Gentleman’s Recreation, p. 28. V. Gifford’s Massinger, i. 209.

Alem. brak; Schilter; Fris. Bracco, Gl. Lindenbrog.

Germ. Brack, id. canis venaticus, forte investigator; Wachter.

Fr. brouges, O. Fr. brakès, Ital. brakko, L. R. bracceus, braccio.

Various origins have been assigned to this term. Verel. expl. It. rakke, canis, deriviting from rackets, frakka, curtisare. Wachter seems to think that it may be from be-rieck-re, vestigia odorare. In the passage quoted, the word denotes a blood-hound, otherwise called a Sleuth-hund, q. v. V. Rache.

BRACHEN, (gutt.) Braiken, Brecksen, s.

The female Fern, Pteris aquilina, Linn.

Aman the brachen, on the brae,
Between her ane the moon,
The devil, or else an outlaw quay,
Gat up an gae a crom.

Burns, ii. 137.

Their groves of sweet myrtle let foreign lands reckon,
Where bright beaming summers exhale the perfume;
Far dearer to me you lone glen o’ green brookes.

Wt the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom.

Ibid. iv. 228.

“Female Fern or Brakes, Anglis.—Brachsen, Scotis.”

Lightfoot, p. 657.

By others the Brachen is expl. the Brake, Pteris aquil-

ina, Linn.

Bracken is commonly used for a Fern, Filix, in Lin-

colns. V. Skinner. He thinks it may be so denomi-

nated, because of its brightness, from breed, v.

In Smoland in Sweden, the female fern is called

breken ; Flor. Succ. No. 490.

Sw. storbreekin, id. In is a termination in Gothic, denoting the female gender; as caris, an old woman, q. a female car.

The Polypodium filix masa, and P. filix femina, are called Lady-ferns, and sometimes Lady-brakens, S.


ROYAL BRACHENS, s. pl.

The flowering Fern, S. Osmunda Regalis, Linn.

“Flowering Fern, or Osmunda Royal. Anglis. Royal


The proper designation of this, I am informed, is also the Pteris aquilina. It may have been designed

aquilina, because the vessels, in a cross section of the root, represent a spread eagle. By country people it is generally called female fern.

BRACK, s. A stripe of uncultivated ground between two shots or plots of land, Roxb.; Baulk synon.

This is merely the Teut. word berecke, which is used nearly in the same sense. Berecke, bereke-land, ver-

camium, bovale, incultum solam; Kilian. He also mentions bere讽刺 as signifying barren, and bereke-liggen, to lie uncultivated. This seems allied to berecke, defecuts, carentia, q. wanting cultivation, or left out when the rest is ploughed: and this again most pro-
BRACK, s. 1. A quantity of snow or earth shooting from a hill, Etr. For.  
2. A flood, when the ice breaks in consequence of a thaw, ibid.  
3. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, ibid.  

Allied to Icel. brakta, strepo, strepiti; or Tent, braekki, fracture. In sense 1. it nearly resembles the common phrase, S. the break o’ a storm when the snow and ice begin to dissolve.

BRACKS, s. A disease of sheep. V. BRAXY.

BRAD, part. pa. Roasted. V. next word.

To BRADE, v. a. To roast.  
The King to souper is set, served in balle,  
Under a siller of silke, daynity dight;  
With al worshipp and welc, moweth the walle;  
Bridges branden, and bend, in bankers bright.  
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

A.-S. breaet-an, Icel. broi.ki, assautus; Alem. braet-an, assare. Su.-G. bru;e.de, calor, fervor, although applicable to the mind, as denoting the heat of passion, seems to have a common origin.

To BRADE, BRAID.  
This v. occurs in so many senses, considerably remote from each other, that they cannot well be traced to any common root. I shall therefore consider them distinctly, unless where they seem necessarily connected.

To BRADE, BRAID, v. n. 1. To move quickly, to take long steps in rapid succession.

As sum time dois the coursere stert and ryn;  
That brokin has his hand furth of his stall,  
Now gos at large over the feildis all,  
And haltis towar the steidis in ane rage;  
—Ile speints furth, and ful prowde wallopeis he;  
Sicklike this Turnes semys quhare he went,  
And as he brod furth by the best,  
The maid Camilla cummys hym agane,  
Accumpaniit with hir ostis Velscane.  

Syne down the brae Sym braid lyk thunder;  
Everygreen, ii. 183. st. 7.

Robene bryde attour the bent.  
Robene and Makyne, Bannatyne Poems, p. 100.

"I bryde, I make a bryde to do a thing sodanly;  
Je mefforce. I bryte out of my slepe;  
Je tresamux hors de mon semme." Falser. B. iii. F. 172, b.

2. To spring, to start.  
The stells stakerit in the stour, for stricking on stray  
The bernys bek wi shank,  
So woundir rud wes the rak.—  
Thal bryd flra thair blonkis besely and bane,  
Syne laught out suelis lang and lichty.  
Gowan and Gol. iii. 21, 22.

3. To break out, to issue with violence.  
And all enragit thir words gan furth braise.  
Doug. Virgil, 112. 20.

Furth at the ilk porte the wyndis braise in one rate.  
Ibid. 15, 35.

Erumpere, proprifere, Virg.  
Now hand to hand the dynt lichtis with ane swak,  
Now bensis he up his bordoun with ane myat;  
On syde he braidis for to eschewe the dynt.  
Doug. Virgil, 142. 3.

4. To draw out quickly; used actively, especially with respect to the unsheathing or brandishing of a sword, or other weapon of this kind.

Fast by the collar Wallace couth him ta,  
Wendyr his hand the knyft he braidit owt;  
—With out reskew he sticket him to close.  
Wallace, i. 223. MS.

A forget knyft, but baid, he braidis out.  
Ibid. ix. 145. MS.

Icel. brand-a, accelerare. This word, according to G. Andr., is obsolete. Braid-ur, Su.-G. braid, celer. Icel. bryg has not only this sense, but includes another mentioned above; being rendered, celeriter moveo, vibro, At bryg-a sverul, gladium evaginare vel stringere. G. Andr. Gunplangl S. Gl. Kristinang. Analogous to this is one signification of A.-S. braid-a, exercer, stringere: He his sword ybreg, gladium evagnativ Somner. The Icel. poets denominate a battle hrybrigti, from hgr, a sword, and brigdi, vibration, q. the brandishing of swords. Landnam. p. 411.

As our v. also signifies, to start, Icel. broi.d, braid, bryg, is defined, mused quillub celeret, vel strata-gena luctantium; Gl. Gunnlaug.

BRADE, BRAIDE, s. A start, a spring, a quick motion of the body.

Bot with ane braid to Lacoen in fere  
They stert attanis, and his twa sonnys yvang,  
First athir serpent lappit like ane ring.  
Doug. Virgil, 45. 49; also 297. 2.

And with a braid I turnit me about.  
Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 27.

Icel. brod, versura.

To BRADE, Braid, v. a. To attack, to assault; Rudd.  
Icel. braid-a manne nidur, sternere virum, G. Andr. p. 34.

BRAID, s. Assault, aim to strike.

—And with that wound dom of the sete me drew;  
Syne to me with his club he maid ane braid,  
And twenty rowsis poon my riginal laid.  
Doug. Virgil, 45. 41. Impetus, Virg.

It is used in a similar sense, O. E., as respecting a treasonable attack:—

—If the Scottis kyng mistake in any braid  
Of treason in any thing, ageyn Henry foresaid,  
The barons & the clergie in an wer alle schryan,  
Unto kyng Henrie ageyn William sulde be gyuen.  
R. Brunne, p. 139.

Elsewhere it denotes an hostile assault in general, an invasion:—
BRA

—How the context was laid of Scotland that first gun:
How oft that mad a braid, &c Ingloid ran.
Ibid. p. 238.

Isl. bregd, nisus, an attempt, an exertion; also, incursura, a cut, a slash. G. Andr. p. 34.

BRADE, adj.; S. V. BRAD.
To BRADE, Braid, v. a. To turn round.

And Duergh breidit about, busily and bane,
Small birds on braise, he ans bight rye.
Schirl Kay ruchsit to the roost, and roft fra the swane.

Gawen and Gol. I. 7.

This dwarf acted as trumspit. Isl. bregd-o, vertere.

To BRADE, Braid, Brede, Breed, v. n. 1.
To resemble, to be in like manners; especially as denoting that similarity which characterizes the same stock or family. In this sense, it requires the prep. of.

"Ye braid of the Miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope;" S. Prov. Ray. This occurs, Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 35.

"Ye breed of the witches, ye can do nac good to your sel." S.Prov. Brand's Popular Antiq. p. 325.

"Ye breed o' the gowk, ye have ne'er a rime but ane;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 35.

There quotes a Sw. proverb, in which the term occurs, not unlike those of our own country. In proverbio dicimus, Braas katta paa koen, Felix genus suum referre; Vo. Koen: 'The cat proclaims its own kind." Isl. bregd, lineamenta faciei, vultus; Haldorson.

Shakespeare uses the term:

—Since Frenchmen are so braid,
Marry 'em that will, I'll live and die a maid.

All's Well, &c. A. iv. Sc. 2.

In Steevens's Notes, a reference is made to O. E. braid, A.-S. bredd, braed, as denoting deceit; also to the phrase, at a braid, at a start, or suddenly. But those terms, besides being used substantively, have no relation. The sense seems much better in an earlier edition, Edin. 1769. "Braid or breed. Bred, of a breed, of a certain turn of temper and conditions from the breed. A Scots and north country word;" Gl. A. Bor. "To braid or braid of, to be like in conditions;" Ray's Collect. p. 11. "To resemble in disposition, as of the same breed;" Grose.

2. To appear, to be manifest.

Sum saks dreir than he descivis;
Sum saks far les than he servis;
Sum shames to ask, as braides of me,
And all without reward he servis.

Dunbar, Banntainy Poems, p. 46. st. 3.

i.e. "as is evident, from my conduct; and evident in such a manner, as to manifest my natural disposition."

Ray derives this word "from breeding, because those that are bred of others are for the most part like them." But the sense is precisely the same with that of Isl. bregd-o, breeth-o, Su.-G. brau, verbs denoting the resemblance of children, in dispositions, to their progenitors. Bregdur barni til aetter, progenitoribus suis quisque fere similis est, G. Andr. p. 38. V. Ihre, vo. Brau. The latter writer views Isl. brag-ur, mæ, affectio, modus agendi, as the radical term.

To BRADE, Braid up, v. a. "To braid up the head," Dunbar; to toss it as a high-mettled horse does, or to carry it high.

I wald na langer beir on brydill, but braid up my heid:
Their micht no mollat mak me moy, nor hold my month in.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 5.

A.-S. bred-an, Belg. broed-en, to extend.

BRAEN GEL, s. A confused crowd, S.
"Will you see how the're sparkin' along the side o' that green upwith, an' siccan a braengel o' them too."
Saint Patrick, ii. 91.
Most probably from the same origin with Brangill, if not the same word used in a general sense.

To BRAG, v. a. To reproach, to upbraid.

"To braid and brag one, to threaten or sharply reprove one. And. vo. Broak. Ye need na brag me with her; you need not upbraid me by comparing my conduct to hers."

He left me a gun, and an old rusty sword,
As pledges he faithfully would keep his word.
They bribed my servants, and took them awa';
And now at his coming, I want them to shaw:
For which he may brag me, and ca' me unjust,
And tell me, I am not well worthy of trust.

A. Nicd's Poems, 1729, p. 30.

A thousand ships stack i' the sea,
And sail they wad na more.
A puft o wind ye cuina get,
To gae your canvas wag;
The Fates forbade your farrer march,
An' sais they did you brag.


Here it would seem to signify, threaten. Su.-G. braig-a, ex브라그; whence Thre deduces E. briad, upbraid; Isl. bregd-o, opprobrec, G. Andr. p. 34.

To BRAG, v. a. To defy; to do or say any thing in defiance of others. S. A boy, climbing a tree, or the like, is said to do it to brag his companions.

Gae hand in hand, ye'll brag high rank,
Or heaps o' sliffer.

Morison's Poems, p. 92.

BRAGING, s. Boasting.

Thair was browsing of hennys, bragiry and beir.
Gawen and Gol. II. 13.

BRAGGIR, s. The name given in the island of Lewis to the broad leaves of the Alga Marina.

"They continue to manse the ground until the tenth of June, if they have plenty of Braggir, i.e. the broad leaves growing on the top of the Alga Marina." Martin's West. Isl. p. 54.

BRAGWORT, s. Mead, a beverage made from the refuse of honey, boiled up with water, and sometimes with malt, Fifeshire, Roxby., Dunfr.

"Bragwort, mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey;" Gl. Sibb.

This is still used at the harvest-home in Dumfrieshire.

"To learn that the Scottish bragwort, or mead, so plentiful at a harvest supper, is the self-same drink with which the votaries of Rimmon cheered themselves, may well alarm a devout mind," &c. Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 405.

As bitter as bragwort; is a proverbial phrase, S. used to denote any thing very bitter. But whether it refers to this or not, seems extremely doubtful, as this drink ought to be sweet. Perhaps it rather respects some herb.

Ray mentions "Braggot or broket, a sort of compound drink made up with honey, spices, &c. in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c." braggot, Gl. Lancash. This Minshew derives from C. D. bragot, id.
To BRAY, v. a. 1. To press, to squeeze, Aberd.
2. To push, to shove, ibid.

This seems merely the E. v. used with a slight obliquity.

BRAY, s. A squeeze, ibid.

BRAID, s. Twist, or plaiting.

"Memorandum, gottin in the quenis kist quhilk come fra Strivelings, in a litll coffyne within the same. In the yfrest a belt of ornamen herneesit with gold & braid." That is, braided gold. Inventories, p. 8.

"A.-S. braid-an, pleteree, to knit, to wreath, plight," (i.e. plait); Somner. Braid is used in the same sense in E.


To BRAID up the burde; marked as used by James I.

This perhaps signifies, to put up the leaves of the table; from the same origin with the preceding phrase.

BRAID, Braid, adj. 1. Broad, S.
The king has written a braid letter, And signed it wi' his hand; And sent it to Sir Patrick Spence, Was walking on the sand. Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 5.

2. Plain, intelligible.
And yet wondrous I set my petty pane, (As that I coueth) to make it braid and plain. Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 4.

Moes-G. Ial. braid, A.-S. Sw. bred, latus.

BRAID, Brade, adv. Widely.
The heinly portis cristalyne Upwaris braid, the wroth till illumynae. Doug. Virgil, 390. 25.

BRAID-BAND, Broad-band, s. 1. Corn laid out, in the harvest field, on the band, but not bound, is said to be lying in braid-band, S.

It is often opened up in this way, to receive the benefit of the drought, when it is injured by rain.

2. To be laid in broad-band, metaphor. to be fully exposed.

"The world saith often that thought is free. But behold here how the very suill thoughts of the wicked in that day shalbe spread out and laide in broad-band before the face of God, of angels, and of men." Boyd's Last Battell, p. 643.

To FAW Braid-band, a phrase used of a young woman who submitis to dalliance without any opposition, Roxb.

BRAIDCAST, ade. A term applied to sowing with the hand, as opposed to drill-sowing, S.

BRAIDNES, s. Breath, S.

"First, ane little claidith of estate of claidith of gold, renivyet with reid, quhilk hes bot thre breidis in braid-

BRADYEANE, s. Standing in the Braidyeane, a punishment inflicted at Ayr in the sixteenth century.

"To be fynit—and stand in the braidyeane." Council-Book B. of Ayr.

Gael. braighaidain, a collar, from braghad the neck. It appears to have been a punishment of the same kind with the Yugs. V. Mowebriraris.

To BRAIK, v. n. [To puke.]

Sche blutblit, bokkit, and braikit still. Lyndsey, S. P. R. ii. 87.

This seems to signify, puked or retched. V. Braking.

BRAIK, v. A threat.

Forsooth I call say furth all myne ause; All thecht with braid, and heist, or wappinnes he Me doith awate, and manase for to de. Doug. Virgil, 374. 32.

Rudd. views this as radically the same with Bray, q. v. If so, it must have the same cognates. It may, however, be allied to Ial. braik-a, strepo, G. Andr. p. 34.

BRAIK, Break, s. An instrument used in dressing hemp or flax, for loosening it from the core, S.

—A froathetlik, a can, a cred, a knock, A braid for hemp, that she may rub. Watson's Coll. iii. 47.

"When it is dry enogh, break it with your breaks, and afterwards rub and seuth it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 362.

Su.-G. braaka, id. from braaka, frangere, braaka liin, lini calamos contundere; Ihre. Braid-a is viewed as a frequentative from braecx-a, id. Belg. vlas-break, id. Break is the orthography, Eneyel. Britannias, vo. Flax. Toot, braecke, id. malles stuparius, vulgo lini-frangibula; braekcen het vloech, comminere linum. In this sense break is also used as a v. S.

BRAIK, s. An internal mortification; a disease among sheep, Ang.

Su.-G. braekz, a defect of any kind. V. Braky.

BRAIKIT, adj. Speckled, S.

Ir. breac, brek, speckled, pied, motley; Cantab. or O. Span. bragado, a pied ox; Lluydd's Letter to the Welsh, Transal. p. 15. It seems doubtful, whether the Su.-G. phrase, breoga lid, to change colour, has any affinity.

BRAYMEN, s. pl. The name given to those who inhabit the southern declivity of the Grampian hills, S.

David Buchanan, speaking of the word Bray, says: "Hence we haply call our Brigantes Braymen, whom we call otherwise Highlanders or Highlandmen." Pref. Knox's Hist. b. 1.

But Buchanan is mistaken in calling them Highlanders, from whom, in Angus at least, they are always distinguished. The Braymen are those who dwell on the face of the hills immediately adjoining to the Lowlands; those called Highlanders are properly the inhabitants of the interior parts. They are also distinguished by language; for all those, who are properly called Braymen, speak the same dialect with the adjacent Lowlanders. It is also remarked that the for-
mer, in speaking Scottish, have nothing of that twang by which Highlanders are distinguished. Nor do Gaelic idioms occur in their speech, which is always the case where native Highlanders have acquired a new language.

Buchanan, in this place, gives an ingenious derivation of the term Brigant, which has generally been derived from Fr. brigue, to quarrel, brigue, contention. The Brigantes, he says, "in the continent namely, were so given anciently to take away goods from their enemies with a strong hand, that by success of time all those that openly did rob and plunder were called Brigantes; and the French has from hence derived the verb Brigauder, to rob or plunder." Ibid. He also says, that the piece of armour called a Brigandine, received its name from the Brigantes, as being used by them.

But the hypothesis of Mr. Grose, with respect to the latter, is more rational. "The brigandine," he says, "takes its name from the troops by which it was first worn, who were called brigants; they were a kind of light armed irregular foot, much addicted to plunder, whence it is probable the appellation of brigand was given to other freebooters." Milit. Antiq. ii. 250.

BRAIN, s. Voice, "A braw brain," a strong brain; a powerful voice, Ang.

To BRAIN, v. a. Not, as in E., "to draw out the brains!" but, to hurt, to wound, to bruise, S.; synon. Fran, S. B.

"The foresaid Mr. Gordon being in drink, went out to a combat, and lost much blood; and going up stairs, he lost his feet, and brained himself, where he died, in Edinburgh." Walker's Peden, p. 53.

But it is perhaps still more frequently used to denote the effects of a severe blow, although not mortal.

To BRAINDE, v. n. "To run rashly forward," S. O.

Thou never braing'd an' fecht an' fliskit,
But thy said tall thou wad hae whiskit,
An' spread aheard thy weel-fil'd brisket,
Wi' pith an' pow'r.

Burns, ii. 143.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of Belg. brissa-'n, to neigh?

BRAINE, BRAINE, adj. Mad, furious.

He wais brai in furorae bellical,
So desirous of deda materal.
Doug. Virgil, 393. 16. Furens, Virg.

Quhairfore this Turnus, half myndles and brayne,
Socht diners wentis to fle out throw the plane,
With many wynds and turnsis all on rocht,
Now here, syn thar vounly be socht.
Ibid. 438. 55. Amens, Virg.

Not, as Rudd supposes, from brain, cerebrum; more probably from A.S. brins-an, to burn, brene, brenye, fervor; whence bryne-addi, a fever; Su.-G. braunad, fervor, ardor. Isl. braza has a peculiar sense, which is somewhat analogous; Caprino more feror; capellae, seu hiscus more curro. G. Andr. p. 314.

Brain is used in the same sense, Aberd. It is expl. "angry;" but evidently has greater emphasis, as equivalent to furious, enraged.

Sanny soon saw the sutor slain,
He was his ain hawf-brother;
I wat reight weel he was fur' brain,
And fur' could he be lither!

Hence, probably,
BRAIN, s. Spirit, mettle. "He has a brain;" he has a high temper, Loth.

BRAINY, adj. 1. Unmanageable, high-mettled; applied to a horse, Loth.

2. Spirited, lively; applied to man, S. O.

BRAYN-WOD, BRAINE-WOD, adj. 1. Mad, in a state of insanity.

He swa mankyld, as brayne-wode
Kast fast with the stwempe the blode
In-il Willame Walays face.
Wyntoon, vili. 12. 51.
He wanted na mair than a shcowt,
For til hawe maide hym brayne-wod owt.
Ibid. 17. 8.

i.e. quite furious.

V. BRAINE and WOD.

2. Acting with fury, hurried on with the greatest impetuosity, South of S.

—"Gin I can make ye gain the half length of my chanter on these brainewode bairns on the haft and point."

To BRAINGE, v. n. To drive forward precipitately, to do anything hurriedly and carelesly, Ettr. For.

This is evidently the same with Braingde, according to the orthography of Burns.

BRAINE, s. Confused haste, Galloway, Ayrs.

—Baith wi' a brainge,
Sprang, hap and stem, out o'er a nettle,
An' cry'd, Revenge.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 35.

To BRAINYE, v. n. To break forth, or rush up or forward, with violence, Roxb.

"Scho brainyed up in ane foorye and dowlieappayd me."
Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

BRAINYELL, s. The act of rushing headlong, or of doing anything hurriedly and without care, Ettr. For.; synon. with Brainge, s. Outbrik also, conjoined with it, is nearly synon.

"I took him [the dog] in ane methy, for fear o' some grit brainyeld of an outbirk." Brownie of Bolsbeck, i. 141.

The v. may perhaps be traced to the Isl. term mentioned under Braigne, Braine, adj. This is brian-a, to be hurried on, or to rush forward like a goat; or, as defined by Hallorson, andracter rure. Among the ancient Goths, a buck or goat was called braun. Item veteribus, dorcas, dama; G. Andr. p. 34. It also signified virago, heroina. Su.-G. braung-as, cum labore perrumpere velle, has great appearance of affinity. We may add brang, tumultus. It is possible, however, that Brainyeld may be merely a provincial pronunciation of the v. to Brangie.

BRAIRD, s. 1. The first sprouting of grain.
V. BREER.

2. It is figuratively transferred to early animal growth; as, "That callan is a fine braird of a man," Clydes.
Braithdle, adj. Abounding with grain in its first appearance, S. O.

Braithds, s. pl. The coarsest sort of flax. V. Braerds.

To Brais, v. a. To embrace.

Brais, s. pl. Snare, gins.

Braisil, Braze, s. The Roach, a fish; S.

Braise, Braze, s. The Roach, a fish; S.

Braisil, Braiz, s. Pl. To break.

Braithful, Braithful, adj. Sharp, violent.


Braithly, adv. Violently, with great force. Wiss a word he mychting loryng out for tyeue; The baifull ters bryst braithly fra hya eyne. Wallace, vi. 205. MS. Also, ibid. 375.

To Braik, v. n. To break, S. B.

To break his heart was like to brok. Ros's Heleneum, p. 29.

Braike, s. A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used for breaking in rough ground, S.

Braik, v. a. 1. To break in general, S. B.

2. To Brak Bread, to taste food, to eat. "He wanda brak bread;" he would eat nothing. S. B.
3. To Brak out, to cut out any thing in a rough way, before reducing it to the form required; to block out, Aberd.

**BRACK, s.** Breaking up; as, the brak of a storm; the brak of a market, S. B. V. 

**BRACK, s.** Perhaps breach, q. breaking forth. 

Teut. *braecke*, ruptura. 

"Ane uther sorte startis up faithles, every yeir embracing with great brak the faith of the starkest party." N. Winyett's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 206. 

It may, however, signify noise, uproar; Isl. *brak*, crepitus, stridor, fragor; *brak-a*, crepere; insolenter se gerere.

**BRAK, Brake, adj.** Somewhat salt, brackish. 

The entrellis silk fer in the fluidis brake, 
In your recoursse I sall flyng and swake. 

*Dong. Virgil*, 155. 29. 

Belg. *brack*, salais.

**BRACK-BACK, Brack-back, s.** A designation metaphor. given to the harvest-moon, from the additional labour she occasions to reapers, Aberd.

**BRAKING, s.** Puking, retching, S. B. 

But some way on her they feth on a change; 
That gutt and gai she keest with braking strange. 

*Ross's Helvetica*, p. 56.

Teut. *braecke-n*, to vomit, *braecke*, nausea. This seems to be properly a secondary sense of *braecke*, to break; as Kilian explains *braecke* nausea, dissolutio stomachi. Su.-G. *braecke*, metaphor. denotes any fatiguing exercise.

**BRACKINS, s. pl.** The remains of a feast; as, "Will ye cum and eat brakkins?" Aberd. 

A.-S. *breching*, factio.

**BRALD, part. pa.** Decked, dressed; a term used of a woman, who is said to be 

— Bycht brailvlis braid.— 


The only word which seems to have any affinity is Fr. *brelaier*, to glitter. 

It has been suggested by an intelligent correspondent, that this word is probably from Sw. *på-ta* to dress, *prat-ta* to dress one's self, *pratt*, bedecked, bedizened; *B* and *P* being often used indiscriminately in all the Gothic languages.

**BRAMLIN, Brammín, Brammel-worm, s.** A species of speckled or striped worm, found in very old dung-heaps, especially where much cheese has been made on the farm, Roxb.; supposed to be the same with *E. brandling*.

**BRANCE, s.** Of this word I can find no explanation. 

"Johe Paterson, measong in Anctermouichty, strake throw new doores in the leeter meate room, for to be a new brand on that syde of the house, to wards the gardon." Lamont's Diary, p. 156. 

This is probably an errant for * trance* or passage.

**BRANCHERS, s. pl.** Young crows, after leaving the nest, and betaking themselves to the boughs or branches, Teviotd.

**BRAND, s.** The calf of the leg, Ettr. For. 

This is merely a corr. of *Brawns*, id. q. v.

**BRANDED, Brannit, adj.** Having a reddish-brown colour, as if singed by fire. 

A branded cow is one that is almost entirely brown. 

The lads of Fingland, and Hellbeck-hill, 
They were never for good, but aye for ill; 
"Twill the Staywood-bush and Langside-hill, 
They steald the broked cow and the branded bull. 

*Minstrel Border*, i. 233.

V. Brocken. 

In a brannit owse he was buskit, 
Wi' muckle main horns bedight; 
And ay wi' his lang tail he whiskit, 
And drumm'd on an ald corn weight. 

*Jamieson's Popular Ball*, i. 298.

Germ. *braun*, id. *Iure* derives Su.-G. *brun* from *brunze*, to burn, because objects that are burnt exhibit this colour. 

This term occurs also in our Acts of Parliament: — 

"Ther wes robberd & away taken violently by the fornamed persons,—the number of nyntie-four labouring oxen, some blank, others branded, brown coloured," 

&c. *Acts Ch. II. 1601*, VII. 183.

**BRANDED, part. pa.** Bordered, having a margin. 

Here belts was of blanket, with birds ful bolde, 
*Branded* with brende golde, and bokede ful bene. 

*Sir Gavon and Sir Gal*, II. 3. 

Brander is used below for a borderer: — 

His bene and his basnet, burned shuf ful bene; 
With a *brandir* about, al of brends golde. 

I.e. "having a border about, all of finest gold." 


**BRANDBRETH, s. 1.** A gridiron. 

"His heire saill hau—ane kettill, ane brander, ane posnett," &c. *Burrow Lawes*, c. 125. s. 1. 

Then fresher fish shall on the *brandir* bleze, 
And lend the busy browter a wife a heza. 

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 59. 

Til this Jak Bonhowme he mad a crown 

Of a *brandreith* all red hate; 
With that takyn be gave hym state 
Of his fell presumpnyon. 

*Wyntowne*, vll. 44. 41. 

S. *brander*. A.-S. *brandred*; "a brandiron," Sonner. 

Dan. *brandrich*; Teut. *brand roede*, *brandir*, fulcrum focarium; properly, an instrument for supporting the wood which is put on the fire, from *brand*, a brand (torris) and *roede*, which simply signifies a rod. 

"Brandrich, or *brander*; a trivet or other iron stand to set a vessel over the fire. North." Gl. *Grose*. This is called a cross, s.

2. The grated iron placed over the entrance of a drain or common sewer, Roxb., Aberd.

To Brander, v. a. To broil on a gridiron, to grill, S. 

"The Scots also say to *brander*, tor to *broil meat.*" 

Sir J. *Sinclair*, p. 172. 

Either from the s. or from Teut. *brand-en*, to burn.
BRANDERIS, s. pl. [Trestles.]

"Item, in the hall three stand burdills sett on branderis, with their furnaces with ane irne chimney." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

Apparently frames of wood, for supporting the stand burdills or tables; so denominated from their supposed resemblance to a gridiron.

BRANDIE, s. An abbreviated designation for a brandled cow, Roxb.

BRANDNEW, BRENTNEW, a phrase equivalent to spick and span, quite new, S.

BRANDY-CLEEK, s. The palsy in the leg in consequence of hard drinking, Aberd. V. CLEIRKS.

BRANDRETH. V. BRANDER.

BRANDUR, s. A border. V. BRANDED.

BRANE, s. Bran, the husks of corn ground, Dunbar, Maitl. P. 112. V. BYK.

BRANEWOD. [Fire-wood.]

Quhyn they had berlit lyk baltit balls,
And brande-wood brynt in balls,
Thay wax ais maist as any mulls
That maung wer with mulls.

Chr. Kirk, st. 22.

This has still been generally rendered, brain-mad. But it seems naturally to signify wood for burning, from A.-S. brigne incendium, and ucede, wood. V. BSEZ, v.

BRANG, pret. Brought, S.

Beith boil'd an' roast and Besse brang
O' gud fat beef an' mutton.


An' then the dishen o' the demas green,
Are ranked down' wi' proper space between;

While honest Jean brang forward, in a rap,
Green horn cuttis rattling in her lap.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 112.

BRANGILL, s. A kind of dance.

Viptet Troyanis, and synes Italians,
And gan do double brangillis and gaubetteis,
Dansis and roundis traising many gallis.

Doug. Virgil, 478. 1.

Permsent, variantique pedes, raptuque foruntur.


Fr. branet, brante, "a brawle, or dancce, wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together." Catgr.

BRANGLANT, adj. In a branlagen gait, in a brandishing manner, Ayrs.

Fr. brandill-er, to glisten, to flash.

To BRANGLE, v. n. 1. To shake, to vibrate.

The tre bran吉利s, boistous to the fall,
With top trymblog, and branysch shakand all.

Doug. Virgil, 50. 50.

—The sharp point of the branlang spere
Throw out amyddis of the scheilf can schere.

Ibid. 334. 16.

2. To menace, to make a threatening appearance.

Bot principall Mezentius all engreuit,
With ane grote spere, quharewith he fell mischeuit,
Went branlagen throw the field all him aloni,
Als hustuous as the hiddouns Orion.—
Siellike Mezentius mustariis in the field,
Wyth huge armour, baith spere, helme and scheild.

Doug. Virgil, 347. 10.

Brangland is explained by mustariis, q. v. This sense is undoubtedly borrowed from the idea of one brandishing a weapon.

3. To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder; used actively.

"Thus was this usurper's [E. Balio] faction branlag'd,
Then bound up again, and afterward divided again by want of worth in Balliol their head." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 64.

"This is the upshot of their long plots; and truly, if it [a proposal from the king] had come a little before Mr. Chealsey, when none here had great hopes of the Scots army, it might have branlag'd this weak people, and the strong lurking party might have been able to have begun a treaty without us, which would have undone all." Baillie's Lett. i. 430.

Fr. branlag-e; to shake; Arm. brecelt-at, vibrare; Su.-G. brang-as, cum labore perturrpme velle.

BRANIT, part. pa. Branwed; a term formed from E. brown, the fleshy or muscular part of the body; Dunbar.

To BRANK, v. a. 1. To bridge, to restrain.

—We call gar brank you,
Before that time trewly.


The writer here speaks of the earnest expectation of Papists to have their idolatry restored. Lord Hailes says, "probably, strangle."

"Those of the nobility & gentrie again, whose estait was maid up by the appoyl of the church, they feared also that their estaites might be branlag'd iff bishops
wer in such authoritative credidt." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 74.
It may perhaps signify "curtailed."

2. v. n. To raise and toss the head, as sparring
the bridle ; applied to horses.
Our al the planis brayis the stampand stellis,
Ful galgeryad in thare bandis and werely welis,
Apoun thare strate born brydtillis brankand fast,
Now trypand her now thare, thair hede did cost.

Dong. Virgil, 355. 35.

Praxis pugnat habenis, Virg. Rudder renders this, "prancing, capering," quoting
this very passage. But the last words of the quotation,
their hede did cost, justify the sense given above.

Hay, as ane brydtit cat I brank.
S. P. R. iii. 43.

Rendered strut, Gl.

3. To bridle up one's self.
It is said of women, when they wish to appear to
advantage —
They lift thair goun abone thair schank,
Syne lyk ane brydtit cat thai brank.
Scho brankit fast, and maid her bony,
And said, Jok, come ye for to wow !

Bannatyne Poems, p. 158.
i.e. "as soon as she saw him, she briddled up, and put
on her best face." Lord Hailes here gives the following
explanation —: "She tript away hastily, and dressed
herself out to the best advantage." N. p. 295.
A. Dör. bricken is synon, and probably allied. "To
bricken z to bridle up, or hold up the head. North.
Gl. Grose."

4. To prance, to caper.
This day her brankau wooer tak his horse,
To strut a gentle spark at Edinburgh cross.

Ranmaney's Poems, ii. 177.
I have not marked any passage, where the word
seems properly to include the idea of dressing gaily.
Teut. brank-en and pronck-en, both signify, ostentare
se, dare se spectandum; Germ. prang-en, id.; Sc. G.
pvank-a, superbire. Wacher gives prang-en, as also
signifying, premere, coarcare. Hence, he says, the
pillory is vulgarly called pranger, Belg. pragne, from
the yoke or collar in which the neck of the culprit, who
is exposed to public shame, is held. The comparison
of these different senses of the Germ. verb, especially
as illustrated by the signification of the z, suggests
that, as the primary sense of our v. is to bridle, this
has also been the case as to the Germ. This will
be further illustrated from the use of Branks. Hence,

Branken, part. pa. Gay, lively, S. A.
The moon shot out her herus o' light,
Clear thro' an openin cloud:
A braken lass, fu' clean an' braw,
To hail thair infant shinin,
Gael scowrin to thair brink-shaw,
For she wi' love was dwinin
Fu' sair that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 31.

Brankie, adj. Gaudy; corresponding with
E. pranked up; Peebles, Fife.
Where hae ye been see braw, lad?
Where hae ye been see brankie, O!
Jacobite Rolls, l. 32. V. Brank, v.

Brankin, part. adj. Making a great show,
Fife. Synon. with Brankie.
BRASERIS, BRASARIS, s. pl. Vambraces, armour for the arms.

When this was said he has but mere alabas
Tus kempis burdanne brought, and before them laid.
With all thar harnes and brasseris by and by.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 1

Pullane greis he braisset on full fast,
A clos bynnyn, with mony sekyr clasp,
Breyt plait, braasart, that worthi was in wer.

Wallaces, vill. 1202. M8.

In Edit. 1648, brasses. Fr. brassier, brassard, brassart, id.; brachiale ferrum, Dict. Trev.; from brae, the arm, Lat. brachium. They were also called in Fr. garde bras and avant bras. E. vambrace, as Grosse observes, is a corr. of the latter. They covered the arms from the elbow to the wrist; the armour of the upper part being called the poultron. Milit. Antiq. ii. 552.

To BRASH, BRASCHE, v. a. 1. To assault, to attack.

Looks on thy Lord, who all his dayes was dead
To earthly pleasures; who with grievances acquainted
A man of errours liv'd, here unlearned.
Whose breast did bear, brash't with displeasure's dart,
A bruised spirit and a broken heart.

More's True Crucifixes, p. 194, 195.

"It was spoken that they sett have brashit the wall whain their batter was made. Bot the pieces within the town stellit in St. Gabrius kirk yard, and upon the kirk of field condemnit the ordinance without, so that they caused thame retire that ordinance."
Bannatyne's Journal, p. 274.

2. It seems to be occasionally used as equivalent to the military phrase, "to make a breach in."

"Bot the bordereris deceaved him, and caused his capatains to deceave him, quilkilis war all hanged when he had broasched and won the houz." Pitracottis's Cron. p. 309. Brushed, Ed. 1728, p. 131.

Fr. breche, a breach.

3. To bruise and break the bones; often used by angry persons in threatening children, Dumfr.

Germ. bras-en signifies, to vex; and Teut. broesen, tempestuosum et fureenent ventum spirare, Kilian. It may, however, be contr. from A.-S. beresen, impetuose prorcere, irruere. V. BRESCHE and BREESHEL.

BRASH, BRASCHE, s. An effort, an attack, an assault; as E. brush is used.

"The last brashe (effort) was made by a letter of the prime poet of our kinglyne, whereof is the just copy." Musea Thren. Intr. p. viii.

Perhaps it was originally used to denote an assault made on a defended place.

Those at the bak wall was the brashe they gave, For lake of lederis their wroth in vane.


It is the same word which is written BRESCHI, q. v. "A brush of woolling" is the title of a poem by Clerk, Everg. ii. 18. Hence, perhaps,

BRASHY, BRAUSHIE, adj. Stormy, S.

When twas denied me to be great,
Hev'n bade the Muse upon me wait,
To smooth the raggit brows o' fate;
An' now thegither
We've brushid't the bent, thro' mony a spent
O' brash'ie weather.

Rev. J. Nicols Poems, i. 114. M2
BRASH, s. A short turn of work; often applied to churning; as, "Come, gie's a brash;" "Mony a sair brash it cost them, afore the butter cam;" Loth.

Brash is familiarly used in E. in a sense nearly similar.

BRASH, s. A transient attack of sickness; a bodily indisposition of whatever kind; S. Qulithke, synon. S. B.

"A brash, a slight fit of sickness." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 113.

Wae worth that brandy, nasty trash! Ill source o' mony a pain and brash! Twine monie a poor, doylt, drunken hash, O' half his days.

The lady's gone to her chamber, And a mornfu' woman was she; As gin she had ta'en a sudden brash, And were about to die.

M'Intoshley Border, ii. 10.

This word is very commonly used to denote the more slight ailments of children. The disorder, to which they are often subject after being weaned, is called the speaning-brash. We also speak of "a brash of the teeth," as denoting their occasional illness, when teething. The term is likewise used more generally to signify any slight ailment, the nature of which is not understood; or which does not appear to form into any regular disease. In this case it is vulgarly said, "It is just some brash.

Brash signifies a fit, Northumb. V. Gl. Grosse.

It seems doubtful, whether this should be viewed as merely a different sense of the s. as explained above, or as radically different. We find several terms in other languages, which seem to claim some affinity: Isl. briusk, breiskur, infirm, brakstak, weakness, O. Andr. Tent. brose, fragillia, debhils; Arm. brosc, brese, Ir. brusk, delicate, tender. Hence, Brashy, adj. Delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailments, S.

BRASHLOCH, s. A crop consisting of a mixture of oats and rye, or of barley and rye, Galloway; synon. Maslin, Meslin.

"In place of winter rye, the farmers often sow in spring a mixture of rye and oats, provincially termed brashloch." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 123.

Teut. bras-sen, miscere, commiscere, bras, mixto, commixto. Hence, Brash-Bread, s. Bread made of such a mixture, ibid.

BRASSY, s. The ancient Wrasse, Frith of Forth.

"Laethra Tinca, Ancient Wrasse or Old Wife; Brassy." Neil's List of Fishes, p. 13. V. Breslie.


A.-S. braesan, acrus, acenus.

To BRAST, v. n. To burst.

— Mycht nane behald his face,
The fyre sparkis brasting from his ene.

Doug. Virgil, 399. 44.

Brast is used in the same sense by R. Glosc.

BRAT, s. 1. Clothing in general. The bit and the brat, S. Food and raiment.

A highly respected friend suggests, that, in his opinion, the term primarily signifies a coarse apron. I hesitate, however; as I find that Gael. brat, like A.-S. bratt, signifies "a cloak, mantle, veil, or covering;" Shaw.

"He ordinarily uses this phrase as a proverb, that he desires no more in the world, but a bit and a brat; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves." Scotch Prov. Eloc. p. 36.

"It is a world that will not give us a bit and a brat." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 205. He thus expl. it: "If a man be honest and industrious, he can hardly miss food and raiment." It would seem that the Prov. is printed erroneously. According to the explanation, it should be, "It is a poor world," or "an ill world," &c.

2. A coarse kind of apron for keeping the clothes clean, S. "Brat, a coarse apron, a rag; Lincolns." Gl. Grose; id. Lancashs.


4. A bib, or pinafore, S. B.

5. Scum, S. It does not necessarily signify refuse; but is also applied to the cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a sour coque, or the floatings of boiled whey.

6. The clotted cover of porridge or of flummery, S.

"Brat, a cover or scurf." Statist. Acc. xv. 8. N.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the same word, as used to denote an apron which covers the rest of one's clothes.

C. B. brat; "a clout, piece, or rag;" Owen.

BRATCHART, s. Expl. "Silly stripilng;" and traced to Teut. brodesel, pullus; or viewed "q. vretchet, little wretch;" Gl. Sibb.

That bratchart in a busse was born;
They fand a monster on the morn,
War faced than a cat.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll. iii. 12.

The term undoubtedly is equivalent to Xelpe; from Fr. brachet, a kind of small hound; or immediately formed from Braach. V. Brachell.

This is also pron. bratches, and expl. 1. A little mischievous boy or girl, Teviott.

"Brachet, an untoward chield, North." Grose.

2. A silly person. Etr. For.; and viewed as a dimin. from Brat.

3. A true lover; as "She has seven wooers and a brachat;" ibid.

In this sense it seems to refer to the fidelity of a dog who constantly follows its master.

BRATCHEL, s. The husks of flax set on fire, Highl. of S.

"Norman suddenly remembered a heap of husks which he carefully collected during the preceding week, while the young women were sketching their flax. The heap was soon formed, and Norman—carried the brand, and set fire to the Braetchel."
To BRATH, v. a. To plait straw-ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals; S. B.
A. S. braid-an, to weave together; Isl. bregd-a, nectere filis in funem, per obliquos nexus, et complexus; G. Andr. p. 33, 24. Alem. bregten, contexcere. Hence,
BRATHINS, s. pl. The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or stack; also called etherine, Ang.
Isl. bregd, nexus.

BRATHLY, adj. Noisy. V. BRAITHLIE.

To BRATTYL, BRATTLE, v. n. 1. To make a clashing or clattering noise, S.
Branchis brattlingyn, and blaknyt shew the bravis,
With hiristis hask of waggand wyndil strayis.

2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet, S.
Deft laisle, when we're naked, what'll ye say,
Giff our twa herds come brattling down the brae,
And see us sile—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

3. To run tumultuously, S.
A brattle hand unhappily
Drave by him wi' a dinner,
And hecel-e-roonie cont'd he.—

4. To make a confused and harsh noise, Dumfr.
But, a' this while, whil' mony a dummer,
Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner.
M'ayne's Siller Oen, p. 45.
Not, as Rudd conjectures, formed from the sound; but derived perhaps from Isl. brito-a, bryt-a, which sometimes signifies, exigatire, huc illucque movere, ut luctantes; Ibre, vo. Brattisd; or Teut. bortel-6n, tumultuari; fluctuare, agitare.
Isl. bratt, cito, celerifer, may be viewed as a cognate term.

BRATTYL, BRATTLE, s. 1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses, when prancing, or moving rapidly; S. It is thus expl. by Rudd.

Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en,
All in a brattle to the gate are gone;
And soon are out of the auld moors' sight,
To dress her milk hersel wha shortly slicht.
Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

"For, thinkis I, an' the horse tak a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil an' as styth as I had been elf-shot." Journal from London, p. 4.
Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wf bickering brattle.
Burns, ii. 146.

2. Hurry, rapid motion of any kind, S.
Bauld Bess flew till him wi' a brattle,
And spite of his teeth held him
Close by the craig.— Ramsay's Poems, i. 261.

3. A short race, S.
The sma' droop-rumpit', hunter cattle,
Might aiblins waur't thee for a brattle;
But sax Scotch miles thou tryt their mettle,
An' gart them whistle.'
Burns, iii. 143.

4. Fury, violent attack, S.
List'ning, the doors an' winnocks rattle;
I thought me on the currie cattle,
Or silly sheep, who hide this brattle
O' winter war.
Burns, iii. 150.

BRAVE, adj. Handsome; bravest, handsomest, now pron. bravest, S.
"A son was born to him called Absalom, who was the bravest man perhaps in the world;—he was a man of the greatest perfection from the crown of his head unto the sole of his foot." Dickson's Sermons, p. 109.
Society Contendings. V. BRAW.

BRAVERY, s. A bravado, a gasconade.
"In which time one Tait, a follower of Ceford, who as then was of the Lords party, came forth in a bravery, and called to the opposite horsemen, asking if any of them had courage to break a lance for his Mistress; he was answered by one Johnston servant to the Master of Glamis, and his challenge accepted." Spotwood, p. 287.
Fr. braverie, id. from braver, to brave, to play the gallant.

BRAVERIE, s. 1. Shew, appearance of splendour, S.
"I did not I say—that the braw bridal would be followed by as braw a funeral? 'I think,' answered Dame Winnie, 'there's little bravery at it, neither meast nor drink, and just a when silver tippennes to the poor folk.'" Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 115.

2. Fine clothes, showy dress, S.
Fr. braverie, "gorgooemese, or costliness in apparel;" Cotgr. This is also O. E., being used by Spenser.

3. Metaph. applied to fine diction, or ornate language.
"In the present cause, we must not be pleased or put off with the busky or bravery of language."—
"Clothed and adorned with the bask and bravery of beautiful and big words."—M'Ward's Contendings, p. 324. 356.

BRAVITY, s. Used as denoting courage, bravery.
"Let us put on courage in thir sad times; brave times for the chosen soldiers of Jesus Christ to shew their courage into;—offering brave opportunities for shewing forth the bravery of spirit in suffering." Ja. Welwood's Letter, Walker's Remark. Pass. p. 23.
Perhaps from O. Fr. bravete; C'est dit pour avoir de beaux habits; Roquefort. He derives it from L. B. brauium, as would seem in the sense of praestantia, excellentia.

BRAUITIE, s. 1. A show, a pageant.
All curious pastimes and consuits
Cud he imaginat be man,
2. Finery in dress, S.
Syne she behold ane heavily sight,
Of Nymphs who supit nectar cauld;
Whols brawlskils can scarce be tank'd.

Fr. braverie, dispense en habits; Dict. Trev. V. Braw.

BRAUL, BRAWL, s. [A kind of dance.]

"It vas ane colde recreation to behold their lycht
lopes, galmouding, stendling bakuert & forduart, dan-
sand base dansis, paunans, galyards, tordions, brausil
and brausil, buffons, vith mothy ytir dansis,
the quhilk ar ouer proxit to be reherit." Compl. S.
p. 102.

Menstred, blaw up ane brawel of France;
Let so quha hobbis best.

BRAUSIE, adj. Stormy. V. Brasie, v.

BRAW, Bra', adj. 1. Fine, gaily dressed, S.
Braw gues ilk Borrows blade, an' weel ye ken,
'Tis wi' the profits ta'en frae theer men.

Morison's Poems, p. 183, 184.

Teut. brawe, ornatus, bellus; Fr. brave, id. These
terms are perhaps radically allied to Isl. braer, nitet,
splendet, G. Andr.

2. Handsome, S.
Young Robie was the brawest lad,
The flower and pride of a' the glen;
And he had owen, sheep, and kye,
And wanton naigles nine or ten.

Burns, iv. 80.

3. Pleasant, agreeable, S.
O Peggy, dina say me na:
But grant to me the treasure
Of love's return; 'tis unka brae,
When lika thing yields pleasure.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739. p. 27.

4. Worthy, excellent, S. A braw man, a
worthy man; S.
5. Very good, surpassing in whatever respect, S.

"Mr. Christopher Parkinson, the recorder of Bar-
vick, ane man grave and reverend, maid ane braw
speech to his majestie, acknowledging him sair

BRAVE, Edit. 1728.

6. Stout, able-bodied, fit for warfare, S. In
this sense it is often used in reference to
soldiers, as synon. with S. pretty.

"He said that Callum Beg.—and your honour, were
killed that same night in the tuilzie, and mony mae
bra' men." Waverley, iii. 218. V. Pretty, sense 4.

7. Often used intensively, sometimes as a super-
lative, when joined by the copula to another
word, whether adj. or adv.; as, braw and
able, abundantly able for any work or un-
dertaking; braw and weel, in good health;
braw and soon, in full time, &c. &c.

Bydly, nest day, when noon comes on, appears,
And Lindy, what he could, his courage cheers;
Look'd braw and contrary when she came in by,
And says, Twice welcome, Bydly, here the day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

Here it is equivalent to "very cheerful." It is
stronger than gey, gay. For, gay and cany signifies
no more than "moderately," or "indifferently cheer-
ful".

Su.-G. braf, bona, praestans. En braf man, the
very phrase still used by the vulgar in S. Germ. brae,
id. Isl. brah, braf, fortis, Verel. Wachter views
Lat. probus as the origin. Thre prefers brough, a hero;
oberving that any one distinguished by wisdom, elo-
cuence, or ingenuity, was by the Goths called Brog-
madar; from braig, and madr, man. Gael. brough,
signifies fine, slightly, pretty, handsome.

Su.-G. braf and brae are also used in the sense of
valde. Braf langes, valdè die.

Braw is often used adverbially, as conjoined with
the copulative; braw and able, abundantly able for
any work or undertaking; braw and weel, in good
health. Hence,

BRAWLY, adv. Very well, S. sometimes braw-
lines, Ang.; bravlasses, brawlings, Aberd.

"Bat for a' that we came brawlasses o' the rod, till
we came within a mile of Godlamin." Journal from Lon-
don, p. 3.
This corresponds to Sw. Han maer brae, He is
well; Wideg.

BRAWLINES, adv. Bravely, quite well, Kinross;
formed like Backlines, Sidelines, &c. Braw-
lines, id. Ang.

BRAVEN, part. pa. [Brown?] For fault of cattle, corn and garse,
Yonr banquetts of most nobility
Dear of the dog brawen in the Merse.

Pikevert's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 9. 10.

Can this signify boiled? A.-S. brawen, coctus; or
perh. brawed, referring to some popular story. V. DEAR.

To BRAWL, v. n. To run into confusion;
part. pr. brawland.

The Erle with that, that fechtand was,
Quheu he hys fuyis saw brawland sue,
In by anon thain gan he ga.

Barbour, xii. 132. MS.

This word is immediately formed from Fr. brouill-le,
to embrouil, to confound, to put into disorder; derived,
by Menage, from Ital. brolgliare, which, he says, is
from breglio, a wood. But it may be traced to Su.-G.
bril-l'e, perturbare, a frequentative from bryl-l'a, id.
Arm. brel-le has the same sense.

To BRAWL, v. n. To gallop, Moray. V.
BREEL, v.
BRAWNED, adj. Shovy, gaudy.

"True, true, my lord," said Crawford; "but if I were at the head of three score and ten of my brave fellows, instead of being loaded with more than the like number of years, I would try whether I would have some reason out of these fine gallants, with their golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with brane-world dyes and devices on them."—Q. Durward, iii. 106.

BRAWLINS, s. pl. The trailing Straw-berry tree, or Bear-berry, S. B. Arbutus uvaursi, Linn. The name is sometimes applied to the fruit of the Vaccinium vitis Idaea, or red bill-berry.

Gaol. braulay, denotes a whortle-berry. It may have been transferred to the straw-berry; as braulagnuncon, signifies bear-berrys; Shaw.

The name breighlac however is perhaps exclusively given to the whortle-berry.

"There also they may taste the delicious juice of the vaccinium vitis idaea, (the whortle-berry, or Highland breighlac)."—P. Clinie, Perth's Statist. Acc. ix. 237.

BRAWLIT, part. pa. Perhaps marbled, mixed; from the same v. Fr. brouillier, to jumble.

Bot ye your wyfe and bairns can tak na rest,
Without ye countevert the worthiest.
Buft brawlit hois, coilt, doublet, sark and scoo;
Your wyfe and bairns conform men be thairto.

L. Scotland's Lament. Fol. 7. a

BRAWN, BRAUN, s. The calf of the leg; Gl. Surv. Nairn. This sense is common in S.; and differs from that in which the term is used in E., as denoting "the fleshy or muscular parts of the body" in general.

Yit, thocht thy brawns be lyk twa barrow tramniss

Herd gives a different orthography, "Brauds," he says, "calves of the legs;" Gl. This is the pronunciation of Teviotd. Toot. brauer, sura, seems the radical word.

BRAWN, s. A male swine; synon. with E. boar; Roxb. "Brawn, a boar, Cumb." Grose.

As our forefathers called the boar bare, and the vulgar in modern times denominate the bear boar; one might almost suppose that the term brawn, as thus applied had been borrowed by a slight transposition from the Danes, For Isl. blèarn and bearn, Su.-G. and Dan. bœorn, denote a bear.

BRAWNY, BRAUNY, s. A cow, ox, or bull, that has its skin variegated with black and brown streaks; also brawnit, id. Galloway.

He views the warse, laughing wi' himsel.
At seeing auld Brawny glow, and shake his noots.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

Now brawny oft wad leave the craft,
An wander by the brens; .
Cropping the blade up' the stream,
To where she lov'd sae well.

Ibid. p. 49.

Germ. braun, brown. Braun in compounds denotes a blackish colour; Wächter. Braun-rot, rubrum nigricans. V. Braned, Branxit.

BRAWS, s. pl. Fine clothes, one's best apparel; S.

A' her braus were out of order now,
Her hair in taisa hung down upon her brow.

Rom's Helenvre, p. 28.

"But the moralist may speculate on this female infirmity as he chooses; as far as the law has cash or credit, to procure braus she will, step by step, fellow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters."—P. Glenorachy, Argyles. Statist. Acc. viii. 350.

This is evidently from the adj. sense 1. It deserves notice, that, analogous to this, the Teut. adj. braune, signifying, decked, is also used as a s. denoting the furred border of a garment, this being chiefly an ornamental part of dress.

BRAXY, BRAXES, BRACKS, s. 1. A disease in sheep, S.

The term braxit is also used.

"On the accidents and disorders to which sheep are liable, and particularly to those destructive diseases,—called in different parts of Scotland,—by the name of brax, or braxit, or the sickness," &c. Prize Ess. Hghl. Soc. Scot. iii. 340.

Braxit might seem to be corr. from A.-S. brausecre, one subject to epilepsy, as if it had been primarily applied to the Sloggers.

"To two diseases, of a very serious nature, the flocks here are still exposed. The one a fever, to which the hogs or sheep of the first year are so liable in winter, and especially in variable weather, with interrupting frosts, that the farmer reckon himself fortunate, if he lose only three of each score in his hirsle. This disease, (the braxy, as some call it), has been examined, and is found to arise from the withered grass on which the animal then feeds, and the want either of liquid, or muscular motion in the stomach to dissolve it. The consequence is, that the dry and unconcocted food enters the intestines in an impervious state; the obstructions excite an inflammation, a fever and mortification, of which the animal dies."—P. Selkirk, Statist. Acc. ii. 440.

"Many are cut off by a disease which is here called the Brazes."—P. Lethnot, Forfar. Statist. Acc. iv. 8.

This is also called braik and braaks, Ang.

"Another malady—preys on the sheep here. Among the shepherds it is called the Brack's."—P. Barrie, Forfar. Statist. Acc. iv. 242.

A.-S. broac, rheuma; broc, sickness, disease, a malady, Somner. Su.-G. brak, id. Ir. bracha, corruption. All these terms seem to be allied.

What confirms this etymology is, that it seems to be the same disease which is also denominated the sickness.

"Of these, what is called the sickness is generally the most common and the most fatal. It is an inflammation in the bowels, brought on by the full habit of the animal, by sudden heats and colds, by eating wet and frosted grass, or by lying on wet ground."—P. Peabody, Statist. Acc. xxi. 4.

2. A sheep which has died of disease; also, mutton of this description, S.

While highlandmen hate toils an' taxes,
While moerlan' herds like guid fat brajes,—
Count on a friend in faith and practice,
In Robert Burns.

Burns, iii. 253.

BRAXY, adj. Of or belonging to sheep that have died of disease, S.

"The consequences of the consultation were not of the choicest description, consisting of braxe mutton, raw potatoes, wet bannocks," &c. Marriage, ii. 80.
Defined, in a note, "Sheep that have died a natural death, and been salted." But, although the term may be applied to mutton of this description that has been hung, it more usually denotes what is dressed immediately after being brought home.

It is said, perhaps partly as a jest, that in the districts where brazy is eaten, the rule of judging whether the sheep found dead is fit to be used as food, is to try whether it will "stand three shakes."

**Dry Braxie, a disease of sheep, S. A.**


**Dumb Braxy, the dysentery in sheep.**

"The dumb brazy,—is distinguished from sickness, by the season of the year in which it appears, and by dysentery in its common form of a bloody flux." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 416.

**Watery Braxy, S. A.**

"Watery brazy consists in the bladder being over-distended with urine, which raises violent inflammation in that organ, and produces an incapacity to dis- charge the urine that is accumulated." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 398.

**Braziars, s. pl.** Armour for the arms. V. Braseris.

**Braze, s.** A roach. V. Braise.

**To Bre. K. Hart, i. 24. V. Biggit.**

**Bre, Bree, s.** The eye-brow, S. B.

Hir eae affix spenn the ground held sche,  
Mowing na mare hir curage, face nor bre,  
Than sche had bene ane statewe of marhyl stane.  
Dong. Virgil, 180. 21.

"Ee nor bre," is still a proverbial phrase. "He moved neither ee nor bree ony mair than he had been dead," S. B.

Now they conclude, that here their turf maun be,  
And lay stane still, not moving ee nor bree.  
Ross's Helnore, p. 74.  
A.-s. breg, palpebra; Isl. braa. V. Bra.

**Breach, s.** The broken water on the sea-coast, by which sailors know their approach to land in a dark night, Moray; supposed to be the same with Land-brist.

**Bread, s.** A roll or loaf. V. Bred.

*Bread. To be in bad bread, to be in a dilemma, or in an evil taking, S.*

It seems to have been originally restricted to short allowance.

**Breadberry, s.** That food of children, which in E. is called pap, S.

Perhaps from bread and A. Bor. berry, to beat, Su.-G. boeris, Isl. beris, id. q. "bruised bread." Berry had been used in the same sense.

"Where before a peevish nurse would been seen tripping up stairs and down stairs with a posset or berry for the laird or lady, you shall now see sturdie jackmen groaning with the weight of sirlions of beef, and chargers loaden with capons and wildefowl." Mercur. Caled. Jan. 1661, p. 8.

**Bread-meal, s.** The flour of pease and barley; because commonly used for making bread, Roxb.

---The bread-meal is sold at five shillings a stone,  
An' the oat-meal at six an' some more.  
A. Scott's Poems, p. 103.

In Clydes, the term denotes meal made of barley; from its being, as would seem, much used for bread. V. White-Meal.

**Bread-morning, s.** A piece of bread given to the ploughman when he goes to his labour in the morning, Roxb.

**Bread-spaad, s.** A sort of spattle, made of iron, somewhat in the shape of a spade, used for turning, or otherwise moving, bread on the girdle, Aberd.

**Breadlingis, adv.** [Broadwise.]

"He escaped their furie, and straik ane of them breadlingis with his sword to the eird, wha cried that he wald be tane." Bannatyne's Journ. p. 173.

That is, with the bread or flat side of his two-handed sword. V. Braid.

**Bread sword, a broad sword, S.**

"That the horsemen be armed with pistollia, bread swords and steili capes." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vi. 43.

**Breadwinner, s. 1.** One who by industry wings bread for others, S.

"We were saddled with his family, which was the first taste and preying of what war is when it comes into our hearths, and among the breadwinners." Ann. of the Par. p. 162.

2. Any instrument of a profession, by the use of which one earns a sustenance.

"A small aul is a great evil to an aged woman, who has but the distaff for her bread-winner." Ibid. p. 174.

"Ie gan hame,—and then get my bread-winner, and awa' to your folk, and see if they has better lugs than their masters." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 235. This refers to the fiddle.

**Break, s.** A division of land in a farm, S.

"They shall dung no part of their former crofting, till these four new breaks are brought in.—Let them give ten or twelve bulls of time to each acre of their oat-leave break." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 216.

"Such farms as are divided into 3 inclosures, or, as they are commonly called, breaks, the tenant, by his lease, is bound, under a certain stipulated penalty, to plow one only of these at a time." P. Kilwinning, Ayr's Statist. Acc. xi. 152.

**Break, s.** The act of breaking, a breach.

"Our reformed churches agreeing soundly in all the substantial points of faith, & without break of communion, yet, heretofor, for the matter of government, have taken libertie, diversely as seemed best to each, to rule either by Bishops, or common counsel of Elders." Forbes's Defence, p. 5.

**Break, Brake, s.** A furrow in ploughing, S.

"The field which is designed for bear gets two furrows; the one a break, the other clean." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 37.

**Break-fur, Break-furrowing, s.** Ploughing in a rough way, Banffs.
To BREAK in, v. a. To go twice over ground with the harrow, the first time that this instrument is applied, Fife.

To BREAK, Break-harrow, s. A large harrow, S.


To BREAK, v. n. Used to denote the sudden course which an animal takes, in fleeing from its pursuers.

BREAK, s. A considerable number of people, a crowd; as a break of folk, Fife.

To BREAK, v. a. To Break a Bottle, to open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents, S. Hence, a Broken Bottle, one out of which part of its contents has already been taken, S.

To BREAK up, v. a. To open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

BREAKING BREAD on the BRIDE'S HEAD, a custom generally prevalent in S.

BREARD, s. The first appearance of grain. V. BREER.

BREARDS, s. pl. The short flax recovered from the first tow, by a second hackling. The tow, thrown off by this second hackling, is called backings.

"To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue breards, fit for spinning yarn, 4 to 6 lb. per spindle." Edinburgh Evening Courant, Sept. 1. 1804.
* BREAST, s. To make a clean breast of. V. CLEAN.

BREAST. In a breast, abreast, S. B.

As they're thus thrang, the gentles came in view, A' in a breast upon a bony brow.

Rose's Holmeh, p. 96.

To BREAST, v. a. To mount a horse by applying a person's breast to the back of the horse, in order to get on, S.

To BREAST, v. n. To spring up or forward; a term applied to a horse, S.

Thou never lap, and sten't, and breastit,
Then stood to blaw;
But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
Thou sow'rt awa. Burns, iii. 144.

From the action of the breast in this effort.

BREAST-BORE, s. An instrument for boring, Clydes. V. BORAL.

BREAST-PEAT, s. A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the earth horizontally, S.

"A perpendicular face of the moss [is] laid bare, from which the digger, standing on the level of the bottom, digs the peat, by driving in the spade horizontally with his arms; this peat is designed breast-peat." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 208.

BREAST-WODDIE, s. That part of the harness of a carriage-horse, which goes round the breast, S. B.

Sometimes the breast-woddies, an' sometimes the theats brak." Journal from London, p. 3. V. RIG-WIDDIE.

* BREATHE, s. 1. Opinion, sentiments; tendency of thought, S. For it seems often merely to respect a partial expression of one's mind.

"I wad faint hear his breath about this business."

As A.-S. breaht signifies spiritus, the E. word is here used like Fr. esprit, for "mind, thought, opinion; disposition, inclination."

2. In a breath, in a moment, S.

BRECHAME, BRECHEM, s. The collar of a working horse, S.

—An brechame, and twa brochis fyne.— Banntynie Poems, p. 160. st. 8.

"Barsham, a horse collar. North." Gl. Grose. Barngwean is used in the same sense, A. Bor. Ibid.; also, "Brechein, a collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. Cumb." Ibid.

"The straw brecham is now supplanted by the leather collar." P. Alvah, Banffs. Statist. Acc. iv. 395. V. WEESSER.

Your armour gude ye mauns how, Nor yet appear like men o' weir;
As country lads be a' array'd,
Wi' branks and brecham on each mair. Minstrelsy Border, i. 176.

"Item, certane auld brechomes and hernes of the French facion," Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Gael. Ir. braigh, the neck; whence braighaidain, a collar. The last syllable has more resemblance of Taut. hamme, a collar. V. HAIMS.

BRECKSHAW, BREAKSHUACH, s. A name given to the dysentery in sheep, Loth., Roxb.

"Dysentery, or Braxy, Breckshaw, &c. Mr. Beat-

-tie—Brecksuch, or Cling, Mr. J. Hogg." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 411.

Brecksuch is also given me as the name of internal inflammation in sheep, ending in sphacelation." Peeb., Roxb.

Brecksuch comes nearest to the A.-S. term brachec-

sec. V. Braxx. This term, as is observed, Ess. ut sup. p. 412, "by many is used to denote a very different disease, the Sickness."

BRED, s. 1. A board, a plank, Dumfr.

2. The lid or covering of a pot or pan, Roxb.; A.-S. bred, tabula; Germ. bret, a board, a plank.

POT-BRED, s. The wooden lid of a pot, ibid.

ASS-BRED, s. A wooden box with handles, for carrying out ashes, ibid.

BREDDIT, part. Wreathed.

The durris and the windois all war breddit
With massie gold, quhartoef the fynes scheddit.

Palace of Honour, iii. 68. Edin. edit. 1579.

It seems to signify wreathed, from A.-S. bred-en, Tent. breyde-en, to wreathe. Sheddit is rendered "streamed forth;" Gl. But the expression may perhaps denote that the fynes or ends of the golden wreaths parted from each other.

BREDE, WYNTER-BREDE, s. Provisions for winter.

—Of emits the black rout—

Had belidit vnder the rate of an hye tre
In tyll ane clift thare byke and duelling stade,
To hyde thare langsum werk, and wynter brede.

Doug. Virgil, 492. 33.

This may be merely bread, as Rudd. proposes, used more largely. But Idl. braed is rendered, praeda, esca, carnivori animalis, G. Andr, p. 33. which seems to indicate that A.-S. bread is only a restricted use of the radical word.

BREDIR, s. pl. Brethren. V. BRODIR.

BREDIS. IN BREDIS.

The birth that the ground bare was brondis in breidis,
With gersa gay as the gold, and grans of grace.

Bonita, i. 3. MS.

This is certainly the same with in brede as used by Chaucer, which Tyrwhitt renders abroad. Thus bron-

dis in bredis is "branched out." V. ABREID.

BREE, BRIE, S. B. BREW, BROO, S. s. 1.

Broth, soup.

The priest said grace, and all the thrang fell tee,
And ply'd their cutties at the smerry bree.

Rose's Holmeh, p. 116.

Of cookies she was wonder slee,
And marked all as it should be;
Good beef and mutton to be broo;
Dight spits, and then laid the rots to.

Sir Egin, p. 66.

"Bree, broth without meal," Gl. Yorks.
2. Juice, sauce, S.

"Breaun, is sapping meat, or gravy and fat for brevis;" Gl. Yorks.

3. Water; moisture of any kind, S.

A' ye douce felk, I've borne aboon the broon,
Were ye but here, what would ye say or do?

Burns, iii. 57.

Thus suau-brue is melted snow, herring-bree, the brine of a herring-barrel, S.

This has been derived from Gael. bria, substance. But it appears in the same forms in other languages. Teut. bryg, bregge, brue; puls, jus, jusculum, liquamen. A.-S. bryc, Germ. brue, brühde, id. liquor; q. decoctum, according to Wachter, from bron-es, to boil.

G. Andr. in like manner derives Isl. bruggi, calida coctio, from brugg-a, coquere.

BREE, s. Hurry, bustle.

Nae doubt when any sic poor child' as me
Plays tricks like that; ye'll, in a hurry, see
It thre' the parish rase un unco brec.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 67. V. also p. 215.

Su.-G. bry, turbare, vexare; which some derive from brigda, litigare, brigd, contumelia.

BREE, s. The eye-brow. V. BRE.

To BREED of, to resemble. V. BHAD, v. 5.

To BREEGHLE, v. n. 1. A term expressive of the waddling and bustling motion of a person of small stature; as, He's bregphilin awa', Fife.

2. Applied also to the mode in which a person of this description does any kind of work; to fiddle, to make little progress notwithstanding much bustling; ibid.


BREEGHLIN, BREECHLIN, s. Motion conveying the idea of considerable exertion, but little progress, Fife.

BREEK, BREIK. s. One leg of a pair of breeches, S. pl. breeks, Breiks, breeches.

The word is used in the sing, in a proverbial phrase, the origin of which is ascribed to what was said by Archibald III., fourth Earl of Douglas, after a battle, in which he had been wounded in that quarter which modestly vails.

"When after the battell every man was reckoning his wounds, and complaining, hee said at last when hee had hard them all; They sit full still that have a riven breithe. The speach—is passed into a proverb, which is used to designate such as have some hiddle and secret cause to complain and say but little." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 120.

BREEK, v. n. A term used by females, when on a rainy day, in shearing, they throw their petticoats to their knees, somewhat in the form of breeches. The question is often asked, "Are ye goin to breik the day?" Loth.

"Item ane pair of breikis of figourit velvett, the..."
ground thereof of clayth of silver, with one doublet of the same. 7 Inventories, p. 289.

Ninian Winyet, in his rough invective against the "Preichouris of the Protestant in Scotland," introduces this term in a curious comparison:—

"Tha confessis thamselfis to hë beno afore—
  forging their sermons for the pleasur of every auditor,
  after the fassoun of schipmenes breks, mete for every leg;
  ane thing to hë understandit and roundit privat-
  lie in the mirk, and ane uther thing to hë præchit
  oppillie in the pulpet; ane thing to hë had closeit
  in thair brestis, and ane uthret reddy, as thay thocht

2. The term occurs in what seems to have been, two centuries ago, a cant phrase used to denote the apprehension or fettering of a prisoner.

It occurs in Henderson's deposition as to the Gowrie Conspiracy. "The deponent hearing the noyes of their forthcoming, supposed they were going to make breaks for Maconilduy; and the deponent sent his boy for his gentlet and steelie-homnet." This refers to what Gowrie had enjoined; for "the earle bade him putte on his secret, and plate sleuces, for he had an Hyland-man to take."—Moyse's Mem. p. 303.

In Cromarty's, in 1708, the first expression is rendered: "Believing that my Lord was going to take the said Highland man." It is the same in Cant's Hist. of Perth, p. 232.

Perhaps there is a ludicrous allusion to a Highlandman using the kilt or philibeg, instead of breeches.

3. Used, in low proverbial language, in relation to ability, but always in a negative form, as addressed to one who boasts that he can do this or that: He's no in your breiks, man, S. "It is not in your breeks:" an allusion to money in our pockets; signifies our inability to effect, or procure such a thing."—Kelly, p. 220.

As it is still most commonly applied to physical strength, I suspect that this had been the original application; and that it had even been used in a sense not of the most delicate description.

BREEK-BROTHER, s. A rival in love.

"Rivals, qui cum alio candem amat, a Breek-
  brother."—Despaut. Gram. Edin. 1708, p. 34.

BREEKUMTRULLIE, s. 1. One whose breeches do not fit him, Ayrs.

2. Also applied to a boy who wears breeches, but is reckoned of too small a size for this part of dress, ibid.

"Trulie" is often used, S. as expressing contemptuous or derisory admiration; q. break him trulie!

BREELKLAN, part. adj. Shabby in appearance, whether in person or in dress, Merns.

This seems the same with BREEKLE, q. v.

To BREEL, v. n. To move with rapidity, Border; as, to breel down the brae, always, or at least generally, applied to the motion of a carriage, and thus implying the idea of the noise made by it.

Isl. breelle is expl. bovino, vel apprino—more terri; G. Andr. p. 37, to be hurried on like an ox or bear; brital-as, extra mentem rapidit. Su. G. brylla,-a, perturbare, a frequentative from bryld-a, id.

BREELLS, s. pl. Spectacles in general; but more strictly double-jointed spectacles; Clydes.

Aubrey, speaking of the precious stone called a beryl, says: "I have heard that spectacles were first made of this stone, which is the reason that the Germans do call a spectacle-glass (or pair of spectacles) a Brill."—Miscellaneous, p. 105. V. BRL.

Germ. brill, Su.-G. brillar, id. oculi vitrei, L. b. berill-as is used in the same sense. Various are the conjectures as to the origin of the term. There thinks it had been applied to them, in a jocular way, by the Italian tradesmen, from bryligia, a bridle, q. a bridle for the nose.

Had the term been formed in our own time, we might have traced it, somewhat in the same way, to Isl. briel, affectatio, as many, it is thought, wear glasses now from no higher motive; not, at any rate, in consequence of their sight being injured by reading.

BREEM, adj. The same with Brina, as signifying keen, fierce, violent, Lanarks.

The sun sees breem frae hint a clud,
  Pour out the lowan day.
We bek ourselves on the fanie heaps,
  When sinner suns are breem.

To BREEM, v. n. A term applied to the female of a swine, when she desires the male: E. to brim, id.

BREEMIN, A-BREEMING, part. adj. Applied to a sow when in season, or desirous of the boar, Roxb.

"A sow goes to brimmie; that is, to boar. South."—Grose. Both Skinner and Kersey give it as a verb of general use. Skinner refers to A.-S. breyme, incendium, as the only probable origin. But it is evidently allied to Fland. bremmatigh, ardens in Venerem. Veneri delitus, and Isl. breima, forms cutaneous. Perhaps from brema, calor naturalis, gives the primary idea; or brim, fervor. It also signifies flamea. O. Tent. brem-en, to burn with desire, ardore desiderio, Kilian; Ital. braman-
  fare, id. To brim as a sow is E., although overlooked by Johns. V. BREMMIN.

Our ancestors seem to have had a variety of terms, appropriated to different animals, for expressing the desire of the male; some of which still remain. As bremins distinguishes the sow, the female cat is said to cote, the cow to esser, &c. The v. to Delli, q. v. was confined to the hart.

BREER, s. A brier, S.

He spung oer the bushes, he dashed oer the breers.


BREER, BRE,E, BRAIRD, BREARD, s. 1. The first appearance of grain above ground, after it is sown, S.

A fine breer, an abundant germination. "Breer, new sprung corn," Rudd.

"There is no breerd like the midding breard;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 328, applied to low-born people who suddenly come to wealth and honour; in allusion to the stalks of corn which spring up on a dung-hill.
There's an old saw, to ilk ane notum—
"Better to save at braird than bottom." 
Ramsay's Poems, i. 148.

Or in prose: "Better save at the bried than at the bottom;" Ramsay's Prov. p. 19.

2. Metaph. transferred to the first appearance of the seed of the word, after it has been sown in the ministry of the gospel.

"If left free, the braird of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest." R. Gilhaize, i. 195.

An ingenious conjecture has been mentioned to me, as if braird were Germ. über erd, contracted, as denoting what appears immediately above ground, über erd corn being a common expression in Germany. But what is said as to the meaning of A.-S. brod seems to place this etymology rather out of date.

A.-S. brod, frumenti spicace, "corn new come up, or the spires of corn." Somner. But as we learn from the same writer, that the primary sense of the word is punctus, a prick or point; this enables us to trace it a little farther. For Su.-G. brod, a point, (cuspis, aculus,) also signifies the first appearance of the blade, used in the same sense with spicula, vocatur herba segetis, primum sese et terrae gremio exserens, utpote quae eacumina sua, instar clavorum acuminata, humo exserunt. Marc. iv. 28. Simili metaphora spik dicitur primum illud germen, quod e granulo prodebat. Korent aet e spik. Thw. i. 270.

The Su.-G. word claims L. briareum, pumpare, (to brodd, S. B.) as its origin. Ir. pruid-im, id. is undoubtedly from the same root.

"Brair, the blades of corn just sprung up;" Gl. Lanca. This word has the closest affinity to A.-S. brod.

To BRER, BREB, BREAID, v. n. To germinate, to shoot forth from the earth; applied especially to grain, S. Brede, part. pa. Loth. brairded.

The sylve spred brie brede bosum on brede, Zephrynum confortabilis inspiration.

For till resceua law in bier barme adoun:
The coris cruppis, and the bere new brede,
Wyth gladesum garment renuesting the erd.

Dong. Virgil. 400. 27.

Whuddin hares 'man brabridit corn,
At like sound are starin.


BREINDING, s. Germination; used metaph. in relation to divine truth.

"I find a little breiding of God's seed in this town, for the which the Doctors have told me their mind, that they cannot bear with it." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 78.

BREERIE, adj. Sharp, clever, Loth.; a figurative use of E. briery, full of briers. E. BRYRIE.

BREESE, BRES, s. Potage made in a particular manner, Aberd., Mearns. V. Brose, of which this is the northern pronunciation.

This term more closely resembles A.-S. brcyes, potage, than the one more generally used.

BREESE, BREEZE, s. 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife.

2. A quarrel, a broil, Loth.

This may be merely a figurative use of E. breeze. Yet some affinity might be supposed to exist between the word in this peculiar signification, and Isl. bras, potulatia, brysg, ardens calor, bryse of, fervide agere, Su.-G. brase, focus luctuulent.

To BREESSIL, v. n. To come on in a hurry, making a rustling noise, Lanarks. V. the noun.

BREESSIL, s. 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife.

It is also pronounced breishil, ibid. The justicat sune on he flung,
An' up he get his hazel rung;
Then but he ran wi' hasty breeshill,
An' laid on Hab a badger-reishill. MS. Poem.

2. A violent attack in whatever way. Hence the phrase to bide a bressil, to endure a severe onset, Fife.

This is immediately allied to A.-S. brasil, crepitus, strepitus, fracas, from armo, "cracking or crackling;" also, burning;" Somn. Brast-ten, crepitare, strepere; to crack, to crackle, to make a noise;—to burn; ibid. These terms have been primarily used to denote the noise made by fire. There can be no doubt as to their affinity to Isl. brys, ardens calor. The Isl. v. corresponds exactly to our word; bryse-a, fervide aggredi; G. Andr. p. 36.

BREGER, s. One given to broils and bloodshed.

Si me men than, ye ken than,
Amgus our sel's we se,
As brygers and tygers,
Delys in blud to be.
Barcl's Plig. Watson's Coll. ii. 46.

This at first view might seem to be merely a corr. of E. brigant. But it is from Fr. briques, "a quarrelsome, contentious or litigious person;" used also as brigaud, Cotgr.; both being from brique, contention. Chaucer uses brige in the latter sense. The origin is most probably Su.-G. brigla, v. Bree, s. 2.

BREHON, s. A hereditary judge.

"The Brehons were, in North Britain and Ireland, the judges appointed by authority to determine, on stated times, all the controversies which happened within their respective districts. Their courts were usually held on the side of a hill, where they were seated on green banks of earth. The hills were called mist-hills. The office belonged to certain families, and was transmitted, like every other inheritance, from father to son. Their stated salaries were farms of considerable value. By the Brehon law, even the most atrocious offenders were not punished with death, imprisonment or exile; but were obliged to pay a fine called Eric. The eleventh, or twelfth part of this fine fell to the judge's share: the remainder belonged partly to the King or Superior of the land, and partly to the person injured; or if killed, to his relations." Dr. Macpherson's Critical Dissertations, D. 13.

After Scotland had been overrun by Edward I., in the regulations made for the government of the country, it was ordained, that "the custom of the Scots and Breis should, for the future, be prohibited, and be no longer practised." Ryke, p. 506. This has been unterstood, as if it denoted a total abrogation of the Scottish laws and customs. But Lord Hailes views the usage of the Scots and Breis as something entirely distinct from the laws of the land. "We know from
our statute-book, he says, "that the people of Galloway had certain usages peculiar to them, Stat. Alexander II. c. 2. One was, that causes among them were tried without juries. Quon. Attach. c. 72. 73 and this may probably have been the usage which the judge called Britich or Brehon; in Ireland, Brephon; and consequently, that the thing here abolished was the commutation of punishments, by exacting a pecuniary mulet." Annals, I. 286. V. also 2. Statutes Rob. I. c. 56.

This learned writer is certainly in a mistake, however, when he supposes that the Brehons were the same with the Bresto. The latter are evidently mentioned as a people, equally with the Scots. "The custom of the Scots and Judges," would form a harsh connexion. By the Scots may be here meant the wild Scots, or the descendants of the Irish, in the Western parts of Galloway. The Bresto are certainly Britons; those most probably who inhabited Strot-clyde, and who seem to have retained customs peculiar to themselves, even after the dissolution of the Drust Regnum, by V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, I. 80, 81.; where it appears incontrovertibly proved, that this name was given to the Britons or Welsh.

With respect to the term Brehon; as Ir. breathae, brecbon, still signifies a judge, C. B. Brandon has the same meaning. Bullet supposes that Breth has been used in this sense by the ancient Gaels; whence Ver-gobret, the name of the supreme magistrate among them. The Aedui, a nation of Gauls, whose chief city was Armastodunum, now Autun (Cellarari Geog. I. 171, 172) gave this name to their chief magistrate. Divitius does to Lesse sumo magistri praepract, Vorgobretum appellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus, et vitae necisque habet potestatem. Caesar, Bell. Gall. Lib. 1. Du Cange observes, that to this day the supreme magistrate of Autun is called Verc. Schiltert, giving a Germ. etymology, supposes that this word is composed of work, work, and bret, illustrious. Bochart still more wildly derives it from the two Syriac words, Pari, change, and partran, supreme governor; because that Ver, however, although it enters the drust regnum, is the same as regret or subject to change. De Colon. Phenic. p. 79. Wachter views it as formed of the old British ver a man, and of Google, law, q. one who legislateall differences. But it seems to be merely the man who judges; as in Ir. Perv-e, a word literally bears this meaning; Biblioth. Anglic. Tom. XV. Par. 1. p. 412, referred to by Wachter. Or the word may be thus formed; Perv, a man, ye, a conjunctive particle, and breath, judgment. Go, however, may here be the preposition signifying to, as it is commonly used. Thus it is, the man appointed for judgment.

Since collecting the preceding materials on this article, I have observed that Sir James Ware gives an account of the Brehons, substantially the same with that given by Dr. Maepherson. But as the Irish antiquity is more circumstantial than the Scottish, as he had better opportunities of investigation, and as best our sources of information on this subject are very limited; some extracts from Ware may be acceptable to the reader.

"The Dynast, or Chiefman," he says, "had certain judges under him called Brehons, who at stated times sat in the open air, generally upon some hill, on a bench raised with green sods, where they distributed justice to the neighbours, who pleaded their cause before them. Judges were also called English Laws; but when any matter was debated before them, they directed their judgment partly by principles drawn from the Civil and Canon laws, and partly by prescriptions and customs in use among the Irish. And as the Dynast had Brehons, who were always of one family or family, so he had also Historians, Physicians, Saggers, Poets and Harpers of other sorts, to every one of whom particular lands were allotted for their support. —The Brehons were divided into several tribes, and the office was hereditary: yet their laws were wrapt up in an obscure language, intelligible only to those who studied in their schools, in order to succeed the family Brehon. The eleventh part of the matter in demand was the Breohon's fee, and the lesser paid no costs. The Irish historians mention the Mac-Kiegan, O-Dournan, O-Bredenan, and Mac-Tholives, as Brehons. "—By the Brehons, laws, murders, rapes and theft were punished by a fine called Erics, which was raised out of the substance of the delinquent; or for want of that, out of the territory where the offence was committed. —As murder was punished by an Eric, so a bare attempt to commit it, though unsuccessful, was subject to the like fine. —This law of Eric is said to have been introduced by Fadlimid, surnamed Reachtair, or the Law-giver, so called from his great care in making good laws, (however the present law may be considered) and seeing them exactly observed. He began his reign 163, and his kingdom lasted until the reign of this monarch, the law of retaliation prevailed in Ireland, viz. "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." But he changed it into this milder punishment of the Eric or fine, in proportion to the quality of the offence.

"It is not to be denied that the English laws and customs were introduced into Ireland at the very first arrival of the English there in the reign of King Henry II., and that they were afterwards more firmly established by King John, and deposited in the Exchequer at Dublin; but it is manifest that for many centuries after that period they did not extend their force and efficacy further than to the countries in possession of the English. For in the other parts of Ireland, the law of Tanistry remained in its full vigour, together with the Brehon-law, and that of Canvilleid; which laws and customs by degrees also crept in among some of the English, even among those of better note, as appears by a statute made in a Parliament held at Kilkenny in the 40th year of Edward III., under the government of Lionel Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; by which the English are commanded in all controversies to govern themselves by the common laws of England, and whoever submitted himself to the Brehon-law, or to the law of the Marches, is declared a traitor. Yet by pretending that act, those Irish laws and customs were afterwards here and there received by many of the English; nor were the English laws universally acknowledged and submitted to through all Ireland until the final settlement made in the reign of King James I.

"In the Depositions of witnesses examined before the Lord Deputy and Council at Limerick, A. 36. Hen. 8, in proof of the marriage of the Earl of Clanrickard to Gracy O-Kerwill, one of the witnesses is sealed Hugh Mac-Donnell, Mac-Fign, Brehon of Clogheetings in Armagh; and another to the article, with the Earl of Desmond, (A. 6th Eliz.) one is, "that the Brehon laws, according to the Act of Parliament therein provided, be abolished in all the shires under the jurisdiction of the Earl."

The etymology of the name Brehon, as before given, is the same with that already suggested. "Brehon or Breathaw in Irish signifies a judge, from Breath judgement." Antiquities of Ireland, p. 69—71.

Dr. Ledwich has endeavoured to show that the Brehon laws are so called in the Book of Gothic, that they must have been introduced into Ireland by the Belgae or Firbolgians, Antiquities of Ireland, p. 259-280.
To BREY, v. a. To terrify.

BREY, Breadth. On *breid*, broad, or in breadth.

BREID, Bred, s. 1. Bread.

2. A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large or small. The term is still vulgarly used by bakers in this sense, S.

BREID, Bred, s. A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen, S.

To BREIF, BREVE, BREUE, BREW, v. a. 1. To write, to commit to writing.

**Historical Note:**

The document appears to be a page from a historical text or a legal code, discussing various terms and phrases in different languages and contexts. Terms such as "Breadth," "Breid," and "Brey" are listed, along with definitions and historical notes regarding their usage and significance. The text references various sources, including "Lyndsay's Warske," "Bannatyne Poems," and "Brew." It also includes references to Latin phrases and historical context, such as "abbreviated," "abbreviated breif," and "Brew, v. a." The document seems to be a compilation of historical linguistic notes or a legal manual of sorts, given the frequent use of Latin phrases and legal terms. The text is rich with historical and linguistic context, possibly intended for legal professionals or scholars. The language is formal and archaic, indicative of a historical or legal text. The document does not contain any images or diagrams, focusing solely on textual content. The document's primary objective appears to be the compilation and explanation of various terms and their usage in historical and legal contexts.
BREYFE, Breve, s. A writing.

Hys breves b e cert speke for thi
Til swinnomond this Balliery bodly.
Wynotown, viii. 10. 37.

A.-S. breo, literae; Germ. brief, a letter; Isl. Sn.-G. bre, epistola, diploma; Fr. brief, breve, a writ.

These are all from Lat. breve, a term used by Vopiscus. This word, as we are informed by Salmassius, came to signify a schedule or small book, towards the decline of the empire. The n. is evidently formed from the n.

BREIRD, s. The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of anything, as of liquids.

"We beseech you therein to perceive and take up the angry face and crabb'd countenance of the Lord of hosts, who has the cup of his vengeance, mixed with mercy and justice in his hand, to propinque to this whole land; of the which the servants of his own house, and ye in special, has gotten the breird to drink."

Declaration, &c. 1596, Melville's MS. p. 279.

This is evidently the same with Breid, q. v. The idea, thrown out in the latter part of that article, that this is not allied to breord, spise, but to breord, summum, seems confirmed by the definition which Sommer gives of the latter; "Summun, labrum; the brim of a pot, or such like, the shore or banke, the brink." The bred of the water is a phrase still used Dunbartons for the surface of it.

BREITH, adj.

The breith teris was gret payn to behald,
Bryst frae sygyn, be he his tale had had.
Wallace, viii. 1320. MS.

In old Edit, bright; in Perth Ed. breicht. It seems rather to signify, "tears proceeding from fervour of mind;" from Sn.-G. breacde, ira. V. BREATH.

BREITHFUL. V. BRAINTUL.

BREIVE, s. A kind of judge in the Western Islands of S.

"Rorie Macloyd, having repudiat Mackenzie his daughter, for her adulterie with the Breive of the Lewes, he marecil Macklin his daugther.—The Breive is a kynd of judge amongst the islanders, who hath an absolute judicatiorie, vnto whose authorite and censure they willingly submit themselves, when he determineth any debatable question betwixt partie and partie." Gordon's Hist. Sutherl. p. 207-8.

This, at first view, might seem to have been a word of Norse extract, and allied to Sn.-G. breif, scriptio, dom-breif, sententia judinis literis consignata. But it is certainly from Gael. breathamh, pron. q. bre-a, mnh being pron. as v, a judge, whence breathamhnae, judgment. Breath signifies judgment; as an adj., clean, pure. This judge had originally been the same, as the term has a common origin, with Braemh, q. v.

BREK, s. 1. Breach in a general sense, as breach of promise.

"That the said master James walde not mak him subtenent to him of the said lands, nor enter him tharto, & tharefore he aucth nocht to pay the said somnoz because of the brak of the said promitt." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 228.

2. Eruption of water.

The burne on spait harlis downs the bank,
Vthir throw an watir brok, or spait of flude,
Rynd vp rede erd, as it war wod.

Dong. Virgil, 49. 18.

A.-S. brice, bryce, Alem. bruch, ruptura.

3. Quarrel, contention of parties; like E. breach.

"It is to be provided for remedie of the gret brak that is now, & apperaund to be, in diuers partis of the realme; and specially in Angus be twix the erle of Buchane & the erle of Broune & thear partis," &c. Parl. Jn. III. 1473, Ed. 1814, p. 122.

4. Brek of a ship, the breaking up of a vessel, from its being wrecked, or the shipwreck itself.

"Gif it chance any ship of ather of the parties aforesaid sufferand shipwark to be brokin,—the saidis guidis—to be saiflie keipt to thame be the space of one yeir, from the newis of the shipwark, or brek of the ship to be compt." Balfour's Praet. p. 649.

Tent. ship-breke, naufragium.

BREK, s.

For all the brok and storage that has bene,
In fer of wers and birayst armour keene,
Wyth as grete rage of labour and of pane,
The wylds furie of Turnus, now lys slane.

Dong. Virgil, 467. 21.

Tanto armorum flagrante tumultu
Tantorum furisque operum, atque laboribus actum est.

Maefri.

Radd. refers to this passage, although misquoted, as exhibiting the word in the sense of breach. But brek here certainly signifies, "upour, tumult," as connected with storage, stir; Isl. brak, streptus, tumultus, eg brak-a, strepo, corpo, G. Andr. p. 34. Su.-G. brak-a; metaph. de molesto quovis labore. Broaka med en ting, cam re aliqa conflictari.


BREKBENACH, s. A particular military ensign.


This signifies the blessed," or "consecrated banner," from Gael. breacach, a banner or ensign, and bmeinachtie, blessed. It is obvious that the latter is not an original term, but formed from Lat. benedict-us.

BREME, adj. Furious, Wynt. V. BRIM.

BRENDE, part. pa. Purified.

Here belt was of blanket, with birdes ful holde,
Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bane.

Sir Geoan and Sir Gal. ii. 3.

This might signify, polished or burnished; from Germ. brnen-en, facere ut ardeat. But I understand it as rather meaning what has been burnt, or thoroughly purified. The same expression is used in Sw. V. BURST SILVER.

BRENE, s. Corset, hobergeon.

The Knight in his colours was armed ful clone,
With his comly creast, clere to behold
His brene, and his basnet, burneshed ful bane.

Sir Geoan and Sir Gal. ii. 4. V. BERN.

To BRENN, Brin, v. a. To burn.

Give owre your house, ye lady fair,
Give owre your house to me,
Or I shall breyn yoursel therein,
Bot and your babides thre.

Edmon d' Gordon, Herd's Coll. i. 9.
Brent-knoll is a steep conical hill, Somerset; and Brent-tor, a rock of similar character, Devon.

If any thing further were necessary to determine its sense, it might be observed, that, as a high forehead is generally considered as giving an air of dignity to the countenance, this phrase has been used to express an attribute of Deity:—

“At the first sight of that angrio Majestio, with bren brow and his stern countenance, a torrent of torrents shall violently rush upon their souls, dashed them with a dazzling astonishment.”—Boyd's Last Battle, p. 678.

We most probably have the root in Su.-G. bryn, vertex montis; or Isl. braun-a, to lift one's self on high. There gives the very idea attached to the word in S. when he says, Meo judicio bryn notat id, quod ceteris superastat, aut prae alius eminet. The same Goth. word is used in a sense still more nearly allied to that of ours. It signifies the eye-brow; Isl. bran, Germ. aug-braunen, Alem. braane. Sw. bran, steep; en bran klippa, a steep rock; Su.-G. en brante backe, mons arduus; Ihre, vo. Brant.

A Isl. bran, bryn, and Germ. braun, also signify a border, welt, or list, Wachter views this as the original idea; “because,” he says, “the eyebrows are the borders of the eyes.” But this is merely fanciful. It is far more natural to suppose that the original signification is, high or steep, especially, as for this reason it is not only applied to a rock or mountain, but to the brow in general, which, as an eminence, projects over the eyes.

Iasl. lata siga bryn, supercilium devittare, torce apicere, Ol. Lex. Run., “to let down the brow,” S. The Isl. word bran, supercilium, makes a conspicuous figure in a passage, in which we have an amusing picture of the manners of the tenth century, and at the same time a ludicrous description of a singular character. It is that of Egill an Icelandic warrior, who, with his brother Thorolf, and the soldiers under them, acted as auxiliaries to Athelstan, king of England, in his war against the Scots, A. 937, Egill is represented as returning from the interment of his brother Thorolf, who had fallen in battle.

“Egill, with his band, betook himself to King Athelstan, and approached him seated amidst joyous acclamations. The king, observing Egill enter, ordered a lower bench to be emptied for his troop, and pointed out a distinguished seat for Egill himself, directly opposite to the throne. Egill seated himself on this throne, threw his shield at his feet, and bearing his helmet on his head, having placed his sword on his knees, he drew it half out of its scabbard, and then thrust it back again. He sat erect, with a stern aspect. Egill’s face was large, his brow broad; he had large eye-brows, (brunnamikill); his nose was not long, but abundantly thick; (granstaedt), the seat of his grunye, the circuit of his lips was broad and long; his chin and cheeks were wonderfully broad; his neck was gross; his shoulders surpassed the common size; his countenance was stern and grim, when he was enraged. He was otherwise of great stature; he had thick bushy hair of the colour of a wolf, and was prematurely bald.

“When he had seated himself, as has been already mentioned, he drew down the one eye-brow on his cheek, and at the same time raised the other to the region of his forehead and of his hair. Egill was black-eyed, and had dun eyebrows. He would not taste drink, although it was presented to him; but alternately raised and let fall (hann brunnamum) his eyebrows. King Athelstan, seated at his throne, presently placed his sword on his knees. When they had sat thus for some time, the king drew his sword out of its scabbard, placed on the point of it a large and valuable ring of gold, which, rising from his throne and stepping forward on the pavement, he reached over the fire to Egill. He, rising, received the ring on the point of
his sword, and drew it to him. He then returned to his place. The king seated himself again on his throne. Egill, placed below, put the bracelet on his arm; and his eyebrows returned to their proper station. Laying down his sword with his helmet, he received the horn presented to him, and drank. Then be sung: The death of the destroyer of hooked breastplates, made me let fall my eyebrows.—I can now carry on my sword the jewel I received from a hero, as my reward; which is no mean praise.

'From this time forward Egill drank his share, and conversed with all those who were near him. Then the king caused two chests to be brought in, each of them full of silver, and carried by two men. He said: Egill, receive these chests; and if thou return to Iceland, bear this money to thy father, which I send to him as a compensation for the loss of his son. Part of it, however, thou mayest distribute among thy own and Torolf's nearest kinsmen, whom thou holdest most dear. But thou thyself shalt receive with me compensation for the loss of thy brother, either in lands or moveables, according to thy choice. If it be thy inclination to remain with me, I shall give thee what honour or dignity thou shalt please to ask. Egill, receiving the money, thanked the king for his gifts and gracious promises: and brightening up, he thus sung:

'Grief made me let fall my eyebrows. But now I have found him who can soothe and satisfy my aspirations. My eyebrows have been quickly raised by the king,' Egill Skalagrím Sag. ap. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand. p. 52–54.

BRENT, adv. 1. Straight, directly; as, 'He look'd me brent i' the face,' Roxb.

2. Straight forward. To come brent on, to advance in a straight line, and in a fearless or precipitate manner, Loth., Selkirsks.

This seems to be a term radically different from the adj., signifying high, straight up, upright; as probably allied to Isl. brun-a, audaciter ruere, caprino more ferr, brun-a, propredi, currere.

3. To Hae, or See, a thing brent, to see it distinctly, as if directly before one, Loth.

'It is true, he no that deep did read; "What then," quo' he, "I dinna need, I hae it a' brent i' my head, Ay to produce.' The Snugglers, ii. 116.

BRENT, s. A door-post, Nithsdale.

"I gae them to a lady fair; I wad gie a' my lands and rents I had that ladie within my brents; I wad gie a' my lands and towers, I hae that ladie within my bowers," "Keep still yere lands, keep still yere rents; Ye hae that ladie within yere brents." Remains of Nithsdale Song. p. 216.

This term I have found only in an old ballad given from recitation, which may have been composed in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century. The phrase, "within my brents," from theconnexion, seems to require some such sense as that—"within my gates." This exactly corresponds with the signification of Isl. brand-ar, columna lignea antea foress. Hence the phrase, at brandum, in aditus, prae foribus; and most probably that of bransteen, medie lapideum ante portam positum; Verel. Ind. Brancrd husdygro, perfectio, postes, expl. by Dan. dorpster, i.e. doorpost; Haldorson. According to G. And., the posts of a lofty house are called doorbrantur, q. the doorbrents; Lex. p. 34.

BRENT-BROWED, adj. Forward, impudent, Perths.

BRENT-NEW, quite new. V. BRAND-NEW.

BREDD, s.

For any trefy may tyd, I tell th' the bynd, I will nocht turn myn entent, for all this world bredd:

Or I pair of pris an penny worth in this place,

For beasands or becam a bredd, I

I knew my auns quarel,

I dreid not the penell,

To dee in this case.

Govean and Col. iv. 7.

Bredd may here denote produce in a general sense, from A.-S. bredd, spica. V. BREER. But perhaps it is rather bredd, which Lyce renders summum: as signifying the whole substance on the surface of the earth.

To BREER, v. n. To germinate. V. BREER.

BRESCH, s. An attack.

"Bot be resoun the wall was erthe, —the breche

was not maid so grit upon the day, but that it was sufficiently repaired in the night; quhareof the IngliSch men beginnyng to weary, determinate to give the breche and assault, as that they did upon the 7th of May, 1500, beginning befor the day-licht, and con-tinewing till it was neir sevin houres." —Knox's Hist., p. 220.

In Lound. ed. it is breach, p. 246, understood in the same sense with breach in the second line preceding.

In MS. II. in both places it is breche. But in MS. I. breck is used to denote the breach made in the wall, while the other phrase is "breche and assualt."

As in the latter, which is the most correct of the two MSS, the orthography is so different from that of the preceding word, and as the breach was previously made; it seems to denote the act of storming the breach, as synon. with assault.

Su. G. bressie, a summum edere, tumultum excitare denotat, a simplici breach, sonitus; hie. It may, however, be originally the same with Brash, q. v.

BRESS, s. The chimney-brace.

"The craw thinks it's ain bird the whitest;—but for a' that, it's as black's the back o' the breach." The Cantii. ii. 277. V. BRACE.

BRESS, s. pl. Bristles.

As bress of ane bryan hair his bard is als stifft. Dunbar, Matiland Poems, p. 48.

BRESSIE, s. A fish, supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, Labrus Tinea, Linm.

"Turdus vulgatissimus Willoughbsed; I take it to be the same our fishers call a Bressie, a foot long, swimm-headed, and mouthed and backed; broad bodied, very fat, eatable." Sibb. Fife, 128. "Several of them are occasionally caught in the Frith of Forth, and are called by our fishers by the general name of Sea Swine." Ibid. N.

If Sir R. Sibbald's conjecture be well-founded, the S. name may be radically the same with E. erose.

BREST, part. pa. Forcibly removed; or as denoting the act of breaking away with violence; for burst.

With the clouds, heumyns, son and dayas lyech
Hid and burst out of the Trojanis yech;

Derkness as yech betst the see above.

Jong. Virgil, 15. 46. V. BRIST.

Breste, to burst. Chauicer; Sw. brist-a, id.
To BREST, v. n. To burst.

"When they shall see the elect so shining in glory, they shall be" burst forth in crying, Glorie, glorie, glorie, and nothing shall be heard but glorie ever more." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 32, 33. V. BREST.

BRETH, s. Rage.
I see by my shadow, my shap has the wyre. Qhanwe saill I blime in this breth, a besam thot I be? Houlate, l. 6. MS.

This seems to signify rage; as the same with berth, used by Wytont; and more nearly resembling Su.-G. Inl. brente, pracepe ira, furor. This is probably allied to braed-a, accelerare.

BRETHIR, s. Brother.
"Than Marcias Fabius lap on the body of his deede brethir, and—said I—sall cuthir retorn victore, or ellis I sall here end my life with my brethir Quincius Fabius." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 179.

A-S. brother, id.

BRETHIR, Brether, s. pl. Brethren.
"Thir two brethir herand the desyris of the ambas- satours, tuko wageis, and come in Britain with X. thousand well exercit and vallyeant men." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 10. Wytont, id.

"Let courtiers first serve God, and syne their prince; and do to their neighbours and brether as they would be done withal." Pitscottie, p. 145.

The word is used by R. Brunne, p. 95:—

Malde's brether thel war, of Margrete douther born.

"Brether, brothers;" Gl. Lancash.

Isl. and Sw. breeder, brethren. The A-S. pl. is formed differently, gebrother.

BRETS, s. pl. The name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general; also, to those of Strath-clyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Ficts.

Lord Hailes refers to "the law of the Scots and Brets," as mentioned in an instrument, A. 1504. V. BREXHON.

Wyntont seems to use Brettys as an adj. signifying the British —

Of langagis in Brextnye seere
1 fynd that sum tym fyf thare were:
 Of Brettys fyzt, and luglis syne,
Peycht, and Swale, and syne Latyne.

Cron. i. 13. 41. * V. BARTAN.

A-S. Bryt, Brito, Britannus; Bretaas, Britones, Lyce.

BRETTYS, s. A fortification.
Thai—schuope thame stowtly in all by Pyppe and toonwayys for to la,
And dwirs and wydraulys gret asna,
To mak defens and brethris.


L. B. bracteacie, bertzeca, brutesche, bertesca, bertesca, ber- tesse, bertetha, bretesser, brettescha, bretchescha, baldrescha, baltrescha, briesaga, bretsegua. For it occurs in all these forms. It properly denotes wooden towers or castles: Bretchecia, castella lignea, quibus castra et oppida munichanur, Gallia Bretesche, Bretesche, bretchescha; Du Cange. Fabricavi Bretchescha duplicis per 7 loca, castella videlicet lignet munitissimis, se proportionaliter distantia, circumdata fossis duplicibus, pontibus versatilibus interjectis. Guill. Armoricus de Gestis Philippi Aug. A. 1202. Ibid.

—Bretsegua castellagnue lignet surgent.

Willet, Brito, Philipp. lib. 4. v. 186.

Bretsegua, Spelm. vo. Hurdlinas.

This term may perhaps be radically allied to Su.-G. bryl-a, to contend, to make war. We may add, that Germ. pritseke is expl. Omnis signantis ex assecuris; Wachtler. It has a common origin with Bartizan, v. v.

So BREVE, v. a. To write. V. BREIF.

BREUK, s. A kind of boil.
She had the cauld, but an' the creak,
The wheezeock, an' the wanten yek;
On lka knee she had a breuk. 

Apparently the same with BRUCK, q. v., as denoting a kind of boil.

BREUKIE, s. A cant term for a smith's bellows, S. B.

An' maun we part, my guid uild breukie!
Maun we be twint' o' that tythe makin'
Where ye hae win't sae lang?
The Blacksmith to his Auld Bellows, 
Sc.-Tarras's Poems, p. 129.

Most probably transferred from the designation given to the blacksmith himself. V. BROOKIE.

BREW, s. Broth, soup. V. BREE.

BREW-CREESH, s. A term expressive of a duty paid to a landholder or superior, which occurs in old law-deeds. It is still used, Aberd. Sometimes it is called Brew-tallow.

This seems to refer to a tax paid for the liberty of brewing. That such a tax was exacted in burghs, appears from the following statute:—

1 Ane Browster qhaa brews all the yeare, sal pay to the Provost foure pennies; and for ane halfe yeare twa pennies; and he may brew three times pay'd and na dewtie. And for the fourt brewst, he sail give the dewtie of ane halfe yeare, and na mair (quhither he be man or woman)." Burrow Laws, c. 39.

BRIBOUR, BYBOUR, s. A low beggarly fellow.

Ane curiosous coffe, that hgy-skrapar,
He sittis at hame ochen that they haife,
That pedder breybour, that schelp-keipar,
He tells thame ilk ane cak by cak.

Bonnaityne Poems, p. 171. st. 7.

This word is not expl. by Lord Hailes. Mr. Pinkerton has observed, that it signifies a thief, N. Mattl. P. p. 536. He refers to Tyrwhitt's Gl. Tyrwhitt however does not speak with certainty. "In Fiers Plough. p. 115. b. a broubour seems to signify a thief; as bibrors, pilors, and pikeknarnes, are classed together; and still more closely in Lydg. Tragy. 132:—

"Who saveth a thief, when the rope is knotted,
With some false turns the broubour will him quite."

He also refers to the passage under consideration in Bann. P.

But this is not the original sense of the word. It is from Fr. briouer, "a beggar, a scrap-craver; also, a greedy devourer;" briouer, to beg; and this from briouer, a lump of bread given to a beggar; Cotgr. Brioue, Anc. MSS. Bullet; from C. B. briou, briou, a morsel, a fragment; Hisp. brioner, briuer, a beggar, because one gives a morsel to a beggar.

It seems to be here used rather in this sense, as corresponding more closely with the character of a miser; especially as there is nothing else in the stanza that implies absolute dishonesty. And as used by Dunbar in his Flying, it conveys no worse idea.

Ersch breybour baird, vyle beggar with thy brats.—

Evergreen ii. 50.
BRICK, s. A loaf of bread, more generally of fine flour, of an oblong form. It is applied to bread of different sizes; as, a penny brick, a three-penny brick, a quarter brick, i.e. a quarter loaf.

It seems to have been denominated from its resemblance to a brick made of clay; in the same manner as Fr. briec, id. is also used to denote a plate or wedge of metal fashioned like a brick. V. Cogtr.

BRICK or LAND, apparently a division, a portion, as distinguished from others.

"All and half the lands called Wester Caimes, with houses, bigings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinent thairof whatsoever, with the bricks of lands underwritten, viz. that brick of land lyand north and south, consisting of fourtene riggs, with an other brick of land, lyand eist and south, consisting of other fourtene riggs," &c. Act. Parl. V. vii. p. 516, No. 96. Ratification of the lands of Caimes, in favours of George Home of Caimes.

Tent. brecke and breckie-land denote land that is not taken in, or what is lying barren. But it seems rather from the v. to Break, like Shed of land from Shed, to divide. A.-S. breke, ruptura.

BRICKLE, adj. Brittle.

"He understand well, that an army being brickle like glass, that sometimes a vaine and idle brute [report] was enough to ruine them; and to brake them like the brickett glass that is." —Monro’s Exped. P. ii. p. 16. V. BREUKLY.

BRID, BRIDDE, s. A bird, a pullet.

The King to nooper is set, served in halle,—

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 1.

A.-S. brid is used for chicken, as also S. bard. Branden and brid seem strictly to have the same meaning. Branden may be the part. pret. of A.-S. brinn-an, urete. The terms, however, may here be used differently; as denoting that pullets were served up, dressed both on the gridiron, and on the spit.

V. BRADE, v., and Bird.

BRIDAL, s. A Crow’s Bridal, the designation given to a flight of crows, if very numerous, S.

BRYDE, s. Not understood. Perhaps, damsel; as Brid in boure, for bird.

—Ay the mair this smatther settis,
The closer garra he keep the yettis;
Folding his bellie and his brayde,
Begging and borrowing ay besyde.

BRIDGES SATINE, satin made at Bruges in Flanders. V. BRUG and BRIOR.

"Bridges satine, the ele—iii l." —Rates, A. 1611.

BRIDLAND, part. pr. —The fiend was fow At banquet bridland at the boir.

This is some of Polwart’s doggerel; which has no other claim to attention, than the use of a variety of old words that do not occur elsewhere.

The only conjecture I can form as to this word, is, that it is derived from bridel, q. bridlling, drinking as freely as men do at a bridal.

BRIDLE, s. The piece of iron fastened on the end of the beam of a plough, to which the harness is attached, S. A.

"All ploughs have a rod of iron doubled so as to embrace the beam either perpendicularly or horizontally, with four or five holes in that part of it which crosses the point of the beam, in one or other of which the harness is fixed. This bridle, as it is here called, moves upon a strong pin piercing the beam." —Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 30.


2. Clever; as, a brief discourse, a good sermon; "He gae us a very brief sermon," Ang.

TO BRIEN, BREIN, v. n. Apparently, to roar, to bellow, S. B.

To Briur, Briur, or Briur, v. n. To roar, to bellow, S. B.

Who was aside but Tull Tull?—
And with a thaid dang taw,
To the yird that day.


Briend is the word used in the Aberd. Ed. A. 1805; in the Edin. one of 1808, it is changed to rair’d. Perhaps from Isl. bran-a, audacter mere (Haldorson), or from bran-a, caprino more ferri. V. Brayne. Dan. brunn-en signifies to roar.

TO BRIERD, v. n. To germinate.

"Even as the husband-man after he has casten the seede in the ground, his eye is on the ground to see how the corne brierdes: so the Pastor should have his eye on his ground, upon the which he sows the seede of the word, that is, his flock, and see how it fructifies in them." —Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 152. V. BREER, v.
BRIG, BREG, BRYG, s. A bridge, S. A. Bor. Lancash.

Corsaptyk misc, the keyis welle he knew, 
Left bregis down, and portcoless that drew. 

Wallace, i. 90. MS.
The brig was doun that the entré suld kelpe.

Ibid. iv. 229. MS.

Scho helpèd him open his hor's ryg, 
And sone that came un til a brig. 

Yeavine, Ritson’s E. M. R. i. 77.

A.-S. brig, brigge, Su.-G. briggyge, Belg. brug. 
Wacker mentions brig in a Celtic word, which in composition signifies a bridge; as Catabriga, pons militaris; Samarobriga, the bridge of Samara. But, I suspect, he has mistaken the sense of brigga. Ihre views brigga as a diminutive from bro, anc. brn, which has the same meaning.

BRIG on a hair [BRIG o' ac hair, Aberd.], a very narrow bridge, S. B.

To BREG, v. a. To throw a bridge over, to bridge; as, "to bring a burn," Lanarks.

"We had mony fowesis to pas, and ane deep water. briggèd we ane single tria, afoir we come to the castell." Bannatyne's Trans, p. 124.

BRIGANCIE, s. Robbery, depredation, violence.

"To the end he [Bothwell] micht bring his wikit, sithie and execrable attemptat better to pass, he—at two hours after midnight or thairby come to the luging besid the Kirk of Feild,—quhar our said souerane lordis darrest fader wes ligeit for the tym, and thair be way of hame sakkyn, brigancie and forthkocht fellony, maist vybllie, vmercifullie and treauzonable sliw and murtherit him, with Willame Tailleour and Andro M'aige his cubicularis, quhen as they burjit in sleip wes takand the nichtis rest, brint his hail luging fiorsaid, and rasit the same in the air be force of gun palder, quhilk altiti befors was placeit and impute be him and his foirsaidis vnder the ground and angular stanic, and within the vottis, laiche and darn partis and placeis thairfof to that effect." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

This word is synon. with Fr. brigandage and briganderie; but, in form, is most nearly allied to L. B. brigand, as well as with the desired (brigandage), from briga, Fr. brigue, jurgix, rixia, pugna.

BRIGANER, s. A robber, S. B.

"I did nae care to stipl upo' my quets, for fear o' the briganners."—Journal from London, p. 6.

This is evidently from brigant. V. Braymen.

"This Patrick Ger [or M'Gregor, as above] died of this shot,—a notable thief, robber, and brigoner, oppressing the people wherever he came, and therefore they rejoiced at his death to be quit of sic a limmer." Spalding, i. 31.

BRIDGE, BRIGDE, s. The basking shark, Squalus maximus, Linn.; North of S, Shetl.

"S. maximus. Basking Shark.—On the west coast it is well known by the names of salt-fish and caribon; in the north of Scotland it is called prickier, and brigde." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23, 26.


If we might suppose that this fish were denominated from its colour of position, sometimes lying on the surface of the water on its belly, and sometimes on its back; we might trace the term to Su.-G. Isl. brigid-a, mutare, or brigdi, mutatio. The basking shark seems to have no character corresponding with that expressed by Isl. bragedl, frau; unless we should call into account the tradition of the Shetland fishermen, "that this shark clasps its belly to the bottom of a boat, and seizing it with its fins, drags it under water." Edmonstone, ut sup.

BRIK, s. Violation of, or injury done to, like E. breach.

"That sum men and women professing monastik lyfe, and vowing virginitie, may etter mary or but brik of conscience." N. Winyct's Quest. Keith, App. p. 228.

A.-S. briu, rupture, fractio.

BRICKANETYNES, s. pl. That kind of armour called Brigandines.


BRI, s. The merry-thought of a fowl.

"Os, quod vulgo Bri appellatur, adeh in hac ave cum pectore connexum est, ut nulla vi avelli quent." Sibb. Scot. p. 20.

This is merely Tuit, bri, specilluni; osullum circa pectus; a specilli similitudines dictum; Kilian. For the same reason this bone elsewhere in S. is called the Spectacles. V. Breekils.

BRYLIES, s. pl. Bearberries. V. Brawlins.

BRYLOCKS, s. pl. Apparently the whortleberry, or Vaccinium vitis ideae.

"Here also are everocks, resembling a strawberry, and brylocks, like a red currant, but sour." Papers Antiq. Soc. Scotl. i. p. 71.

Gael. braoldaq, brightlaic, id.

BRIM, BRYM, Breme, adj. 1. Raging, swelling; applied to the sea.

"The yeir of God i. m. iii. c. lxxvi. yeris, certaine marchandis wer passand betuix Forth & Flanderis (quhen hastelie come sic ane thud of wynd) that sail, mast and taikillis wer blawin in the brym seis, throw quhilk the schip belcuit noch bot sicker deith." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 20. Tunnescs undesc. Booth. Rudd. adopts the derivation of Skinner, from A.-S. bryn, arlor. But Isl. brim, the raging of the sea, seems to give the original idea, which is here preserved by Bellenden. The Isl. word is thus defined: Aestas maris, vehementia procellis littus verberans; Osl. Lex. Run. Brimsamt, aestuans, brinreit, aestuarium; Verel. Allied to these are A.-S. brim, brym, salum, aequor, mare, the sea; brymaes saec, the frithus of the sea; and bromfloid, a deluge or inundation. This word bears considerable resemblance to Gr. βρέμω, βρέμαι, fremo; as well as to Su.-G. brumme-n, id.

2. Fierce, violent.

"With brym furie they followit sa fast on thir Pychis, that thy war laith taithin and cruely put to deid." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 7.

And mony a ane may mourn for sy
The brim battl of the Harlaw.

Evergreen, l. 90.

In this sense it is used by Palsgrave; "Brimme, Forse. [Fr.] fier, fierce." B. iii. F. 84, s.

3. Stern, rugged; applied to the countenance.

Bot thir sorrenfull botemen wyth bryme huke,
Now thir, now thane within his wesheell take.

4. Denoting a great degree either of heat or of cold.

   *Vulcanis cistis of bryn flamis rede*
   Spreed on bred, upbleas euer skelle.
   *Ibid. 330. 48.*

   ——*Bryn* blastis of the northyn art
   Ouerquhelmyt had Neptunes in his cart.
   *Ibid. 290. 20.*

   Thus, “a brim frost,” is still a common phrase for a severe frost, S. B.

5. Bleak, exposed to the weather, Dumfr.

   Perhaps as originally applied to a place open to the sea-breeze.

**BRIM**, s. A cant term for a trull, Loth.

   The late ingenious and learned Callander of Craigfirth, in some MS. notes, under the Sn.-G. v. *Brumm-a*, *fremere*, (Ihs. Proocen. xlii.) mentions *brim*, as signifying a scold, S. This has most probably been the primary sense. The reason of the transition is obvious.

**BRYMLY**, adv. Fiercely, keenly. Wall. vii. 995. V. ARTAILYE.

**BRIME**, s. Pickle, E. *brine*; “As saut’s-*brine*,” as salt as brine, S.


**BRIMMIN**, part. pr. V. *BRUMMIN*.

To **BRYN**, **BRIN**, **BRIN**, v. a. To burn.

   Now ga we to the King agayne,
   That off his victory we rychtayne,
   And gert his men *bryn* all Bowchane
   Fra euld till ced, and sparly nap.
   *Barbour, ix. 296. MS.*


**BRIN**, **BRINN**, s. A ray, a beam, a flash, S. B.

   The gowden helmet will see glance,
   And blink wi’ *skyrin brinnae*,
   That a’ his wimples they’ll find out,
   Fan in the mark he shines.
   *Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.*

   i.e. when shining in the dark. V. also p. 29.

**BRINDLE**, s. Cash, money; a cant term, Aberl.

To **BRING HAME**, or **HOME**, v. a. To bring to the world, S.; equivalent to the E. v. *to bring forth*.

   “In the meane tyme Margaret, our young queine,
   *brought home* ane sone.” *Pitscottie’s* Cron. p. 250.

**BRINGLE-BRANGLE**, s. A very confused bustle, Lanarks.

   A reduplicative term, of which *Brangill*, v. or s., may be viewed as the origin.

**BRINK.** To **BRINK**.

   Ganhardin seidhe that sight,
   And sure him gan adrede,
   *To brink;*
   “To ale thou wilt me lede,
   To Belisagin me think.” *Sir Tristrem*, p. 170.

   The only idea I can form concerning this phrase is, that it signifies inwardly, q. in pectore; *Is. Su.-G. bring-an*, pectus. *Vaeus ec at ythyr skkot skelle i bringo; Angrug, metu pectora vestra sacvia futura.* Heins Kring. Tom. i. 506.

**BRINKIT, part. pa.**

   As blacksmith *brinkit* was his pallat.

   For batting at the study.

   *Donnalgyn Poems, p. 20. et. 7.*

   If this be not, as Lord Hailies conjectures, an error of some transcriber, for *bruchit* it may signify bronzed, blackened with heat; allied to Su.-G. *brinna*, to burn, *broceca, to roast.*

**BRYNSTANE, BRYNT-STANE**, s. Brimstone, sulphur.

   There followis ane streme of fyre, or ane lang fure,
   Caesand groet licht about quhare that schein,
   Qhill all inuiron rekit lyke *brystone.*
   *Doug. Virgil, 62. 14.*

   This Skinner derives from A.-S. *brin*, incendium, and *stone*, q. lapsis incendii seu incendiaria, Sw. *brainsten*, id. from *broste-a* to burn, and *sten*, a stone.

**BRYKIE, s.** *Lyk brytie*, equivalent to the vulgar phrase, *like daft.*

   For if I open wp my anger anes—
   My tongue is lyk the lyons; *yshir* it likes,
   It brings the flesh, *lyk Bryrie*, fra the bane.
   *Montgomery’s Poems, p. 9.*

   This seems to have been originally a term of venerie; as applied to the breast of a hart, when broken up:—
   *He that unloose him,
   Deth cleave the *bricket* bone, upon the spoone
   Of which a little gristle grows, you call it—
   The Ravens-bone.*

   *B. Jounoun’s Sad Shepherd.*

2. It is used obliquely, and perhaps rather arbitrarily, for the stomach.

   “Twa wanton glaikit gillies;—o’er muckle marth
   I’ the back, an’ melder i’ the *bricket.*
   Gin I had the heiffing o’ them, I suke tak a stoup out o’ their bickers.”
   *Perils of Man, i. 55.*

   This term has been generally derived from Fr. *bricchet*, id. But it is probable, that we have the origin of the word in Isl. *brick*, Sw. *bruck*, gristle, because this part is generally cartilaginous.

   The word in E. denotes “the breast of an animal.” It bears this sense also in S. and is sometimes corr. called *briskin.*

**BRISMAK, s.** The name given to Torsk, our Tusk, in Shetland.

   “The torsk, often called the tusk and *brismac*, is the most valued of all the cod kind, and, when dried, forms a considerable article of commerce; it is only to be found in the north of Scotland.”
   *Ese. Highl. Soc. iii. 15.*

   “Gudus Brosma (Linn. syst.) *Bromacum, Tusk.*”
   *Edmonstone’s Zetl. ii. 309.*

   This is originally an Isl. word. *Brosma* not only signifies, facetum pleuronectum, or the fry of flounders;
but is also rendered, Gadus dorso dipterygio, expl. in Dan. *en art Torsk,* a species of Torsk; Haldorson. Hallager, in his *Norw. Ortsnamling,* expl. *Broene,* "a species of fish," *(en art fis).*

**BRISSAL, adj.** Brittle. Gl. Sibb.

Fr. *brestier,* rompre, biser, mettre en pieces; Gl. Roquefort.

Alem. *brezzi,* frangilites; Otfrid.

**BRISSEL-COCK, s.** A turkey-cock.

"There was of meats, wheatbread, mainbread and ginger-bread; with fluxes, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose, grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, partridge, plower, duck, drake, *brissel-cock* and pawnsies, black-cock and muir-fowl, capercaillies," Pitcaottie, p. 146.

This perhaps denotes a turkey, because of its rough and *bristly* appearance; in the same manner as the Friesland hen is vulgarly called a *berry hen,* from *burr,* the rough head of a plant, or Fr. *bourra,* hairy.

Or *Brissel* may be viewed as a cor. of *Brasil.* For the Turkey, according to Pennant, "was unknown to the ancient naturalists, and even to the old world before the discovery of America. It was a bird peculiar to the new continent.—The first birds of this kind must have been brought from Mexico, whose conquest was completed, A. D. 1521." This supposition, that it *must* have been brought from Mexico, is solely founded on the circumstance of its being "first seen in France, in the reign of Francis I., and in England, in that of Henry VIII." As this bird is by the French called *Coq d'Inde,* from the general name given to America, it is not improbable that by some it might be denominated the *Brasil-cock,* or as the name of the country is written in Fr. and Belg. *Breill;* as this country was discovered as early as A. 1490, or 1500. Thus in Holland *Breslau peper,* is equivalent to Piper Indicum: Kilian, Appendix. Or our forefathers might be first made acquainted with this fowl through the medium of Portugal.

To **BRISSELE, v. a.** To broil, &c. V. **Brisel.**

To **BRIST, BRYST,** v. n. To burst.

*Solyma says,* in Bretany
Sum steddys growys sa habowdany
Of gyrs, that sum tym, [but] thair fe
Fraithh of mete refrenyth be,
That sale will turne thare to peryle,
To rot, or *bryst,* or dry sum quhyle.

Wyntoun, i. 13, 14.

Some as Turnus has him incisit sene,
Ane gloward new light *bristle* from his ene.

Dong. Virgil, 304, 22.

*Brest* is also used, q. v. Isl. *breist-a,* Dan. *briester,* frangi, rumpe, cum fragores (crepitu) disillire; Gl. Edl. It is there said that all the words of this form and significance are from *broit-a,* franger, to break. Perhaps, *bryn-a,* fervide aggredi, to come on with ardour, may have as good a claim.

**BRISTOW, adj.** The designation given in former times, to the white crystals set in rings, &c.

**BRISTOW, s.** A crystal of this kind, S.

"Mr. Buchanan of Greemock, anther of the "Walks by Clyde," has transmitted to Mr. Walter Scott the brooch of Rob Roy's wife, the Scottish Amazon. Its circle appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vague, *bristow."* Edin. Ev. Cour. 22d Oct. 1818.

This name seems to have been given to these stones from *Bristol* in England, whence this species had been brought. For St. Vincent's, a steep rock on the banks of the Avon, in its vicinity, "abounds so with diamonds," as Camden expresses himself, "that one may fill boshels with them." Brit. i. 87.

The vulgar in this country, in designing the stone, retain the true name of the city; A.-S. *Briht-stow,* i.e. "the illustrious" or "celebrated place."

**BRITH, s.** A term left for explanation by Mr. Pinkerton. It seems to mean wrath or contention.

Schir Gawyne, graithe ye that gait, for the gude rude;
Is name sa bowsum ane berno, *brith* for to bynd.

Gawen and Gol. i. 10.

i.e. to restrain rage.

Su.-G. *brided,* anger; *brigd,* controversy; *brigd-a,* to litigate; *bryd-a,* to agitate.

**BRITHER, s.** The vulgar pronunciation of Brother, S. V. *FOISTERT.*

To **BRITHER, v. a.** 1. To match, to find an equal to, Lanarks.

2. To initiate one into a society or corporation, sometimes by a very ludicrous or filthy process, S.

To **BRITTYN, BRYTEN, BRETTYN, x. a.** 1. To break down, in whatever way.

*Brytyn* doune braid wod maid beus fall haur.

Gawen and Gol. ii. 13.

It might signify, "Broad wood broken down made boughs," &c. But *braid wod* is probably an error for *bryne wod.* V. *BEER,* v.

2. To kill; applied both to man and beast.

--- Ye haif our oxin reft and slane,
*Brytyned* our *sterkis,* and young beisyni mony ane.

Dong. Virgil, 76, 5.

--- Peil corpsis there was *brytyn* doum,
Be Turnus wappiniss and his darsi fell.

Ibid. 296, 1.

Rudl. not only renders it to kill, but "to sacrifice;" while he overlooks the primary sense. I have not observed that it is ever used as properly denoting sacrifice. As it primarily signifies to break down, it is transferred to the set of killing. For as a tree is said to be felled, when broken down by the ax, because deprived of vegetable life; it is only an extension of the same idea to apply it to the destruction of animal life. It is also written *bertyn.* V. **BETNT.**


To **BRITTLLE, v. a.** To render friable.

"Early in the spring harrow it, to mix the clay brought to top (which will be *britled* by the winter frosts) with the ashes, and any moorish earth that remained unburnt; then cross-plow it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 109.

This v. seems formed from the E. adj. *brittle;* originally from A.-S. *bryt-an,* Su.-G. *bryt-a,* Brit-a, Isl. *briot-a,* to break.
BRITTL-BRATTLE, s. Hurried motion, causing a clattering noise, Lanarks. V. Brattyl.

BRITURE, Houlate iii. 8. is in Bammatyne MS. brit ure, and Eua is Eua. The passage should be printed,

Haile altare of Eua in ane brit ure!
i.e. "altar of Eve in a bright hour."
It is part of an address made to the Virgin Mary.

To BRIZE, v. a. To bruise. V. Birse.

To BRIZZ, v. a. 1. To press, S.
2. To bruise, S. V. Birse, v.

To BROACH, v. a. To rough-hew. Broach-ed stones are thus distinguished from aisher or polished work, S. V. Broche, Broach, v.

BROACH, s. Apparently, some sort of flagon or tankard.

The herd-boy o'er his shoulder flings his plaid;
His brooch and luggy dangling by his side;
An', frae the theekit blackguts takes his way
Unto the watt'id fold. — David, Sax., p. 59.

"Brochis (in ancient Latin Deeds) a great can or pitcher;" Phillips. Fr. broc, "a great flagon, tankard, or pot;" Cotgr. Du Cange mentions L. B. brochis, referring to Ital. brocca, a pitcher, a water-pot.

BROAD-BAND. V. Braid-band.

BROAKIT. V. Brocked.

BROAKIE, s. 1. A designation given to a cow that has a face variegated with white and black, S.
2. Also to a person whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROAKITNESS, s. The state of being variegated with black and white spots or streaks; applied in both the senses mentioned above, S.

BROBLE, s. A short piece of wood with a jag or sharp point on each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing; also called a Hiddiegiddle; Berwicks.

This is evidently a diminutive from A. Bor. brob, to prick with a bodkin. V. Brun.

BROCARD, s. The first elements or maxims of the law; an old forensic term.

"Alledged, He was minor, and so non tenetur placitare super haereditate paterni. Answered, The brocard meets not, this being only conquest in persona patris, and so not haereditas paterna." Fountainhall, i. 243.

Fr. brocard, L. B. brocardum, Hisp. brocardico, jurisdiction; Carpenter.

BROCH, Broth, s. "A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher;" Gl. Sibb. S. A. and O.; apparently an oblique use of Fr. broche, a spit. This word in O. Fr. is synon. with baton.

To BROCHE, v. a. To prick, to pierce.

—Thir kyuhtie rydis,
Wyth spurris brokaed the fomy stedis sydias.
Dougl. Virgil, 197. 46.

This is evidently the same with E. broach, although used in a peculiar sense. As the word is of Fr. origin, this is a Fr. idiom. Brocher un cheval, to spur a horse, properly to strike him hard with the spurs. V. Cotgr. Hence,

BROCHE, s. 1. A spit.

Ae Deurgh bradit about, besly and bane,
Small birds on broche, be ane bright fyre.
Gawan and Gol. i. 7.

A. Bor. broach, id. It has the same signification in O. E.

"Item, v brochis, a mere of rackes, ij brandardes, ij per of cobberds, iiij pot-hangings, iiij per of hockes, & a rack of iron, ix s." Inventory, temp. Henr. VIII. penes W. Hamper, Esq. Birmingham.

2. "A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher," Gl. Sibb.

3. A wooden pin on which yarn is wound, S.

"The women call that a brooch (rather broche) on which they wind their yarn," Gl. Rudd.

Hir womanly handis nowthir rok of tre,
Ne spynsil visit, nor brochis of Minerve.
Qunilk in the craft of cloth makyngs dol serv.
Dougl. Virgil, 297. b. 13. also, 293. 40.

This word is evidently the same with Fr. broche, a spit. Du Cange views this as derived from, or at least as the same with, L. B. brocates, brochis, wooden needles, a term used in the twelfth century. Arm. broken signifies a spit; from broch-a, to pierce, transfigure. Lye, Add. Jun. Etym. vo. Broach.

4. A narrow pointed iron instrument, in the form of a chisel, used by masons in hewing stones; also called a puncheon, S. Hence,

To BROCHE, BROACH, v. a. To indent the surface of a stone with this instrument, S. When a broader tool is used, it is said to be droved. Both operations are contrasted with polishing, or complete dressing.

BROCHAN, s. (gutt.) Oat-meal boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, S. It differs from crowdie, as this is oat-meal stirred in cold water.

Brochan is much used in the Highlands and Islands, both as meat and as medicine.

"When the cough affects them, they drink brochan plentifully; which is oat-meal and water boiled together, to which they sometimes add butter." Martin's West. Isl. p. 12.

"O'er mickle cookery spills the brochann;" Ramsay's S. Prov. p. 57. Leg. Brochon.

Brochoun, Lancahs., is probably alluded to; "a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together." GL Grose.

Gael. brochan, pottage, also, gruel; C. B. bruyhan, a sort of flummery.

Mr. Lloyd writes the C. B. word brukham; Ray's Collect. p. 123.
BROCHE, Bruche, Broach, s. 1. A chain of gold, a sort of bulla, or ornament worn on the breast.

"The broche of gold, or chene loupit in rings
About thare hals down to thare breestis hingis.

---It pectore summit
Flexilis obtorti per collum circularis sarri.

Virg. v. 558.

It is also applied to the ornament put on a horse's chest.

For every Troilone peronderce thare the Kyng
With purpour housours he had une curense bryng,
Thare brustit trapouris and petrelis reddy boun.
With golde bruchis hang from thare breestis down.

Ibid. 215. 25.

2. A fibula, a clasp, a breast-pin, S.

Large broches of silver, of a circular form, and often nicely embossed, are worn by the better sort of Highlanders, for fastening their plaid before.

"M'Dougal of Lorn had nearly made him [K. Rob. Bruce] prisoner. It is said that the silver brooch which fastened his plaid was left on the field, and is in the possession of a descendant of M'Dougal's." Musæ Threnodici, Note, p. 58.

This word occurs in R. Glenc. p. 489 —

"Vor broches, & ringes, & ymmes al so ;
And the cais of the wewed me isolde ther to.
I.e. For paying the ransom of Richard I. broches, rings, gems, and even the chalice of the altar were sold.

Hearne has not rightly understood the term.

For he renders it, "very fine and beautiful pyramids of gold," Gl. The word is used by Chaucer:

And eke a broche (and that was little need)
That Troilou's was, she gave to Diomede.

Troilus and Cresside.

Tyrwhitt says that this "seems to have signified originally the tongue of a buckle or clasp, and from thence the buckle or clasp itself." Here he apparently refers to Fr. broche, a spit, as the origin. But I. brats signifies bulla, Su.-G. braz, from Isl. bræs-a, to fasten together. Teut. broke, brooke, brecke, bulla, torques, monile; which Kilian derives from broc-er, broc-er, pandare, incurvar. Gael. breiside, a clasp; breiside, a brooch, Shaw. It seems doubtful, however, whether these words may not have been introduced into the Gael. from some Goth. dialect; as both appear to be unknown to the Ir. Neither Lhuyd nor Obrien mentions them. Lhuyd, indeed, when giving the different Ir. terms signifying bulla, inserts in a parenthesis (Scot. brast). He seems to mean the Scottish dialect of the Irish, or what is commonly called Gaelic.

BROCHIT, part. pa. Stitched, sewed.

"Item, the rest of blak velvet brochit with gold, containing ten ellis and a quarter." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 147.

Fr. broc-er, "to stitch grossely, to set, or sowe with (great) stitches;" Cotgr.

I know not if it be in the same sense that we should understand the term Brochit in, Aberd. Reg.

BROCHE, (gutt.) adj. Lazy, indolent; also broke; Galloway. Also used as a s.

"A lazy useless brochle," an inactive boy, ibid.

Gael. brogh, and broghaidhit, denote filth, dirt.

BROCHT, s. The act of puking.

Ben over the bar he gave a brocht,
And laid among them sic a locket.

With ernasitit cor meum.
He held that a hude full fra him.

C. B. brock, spuma. This seems originally the same with Braking, q. v.

To BROCK. V. Brok.

BROCKED, Broakit, adj. Variegated, having a mixture of black and white, S.

A cow is said to be broakit, that has black spots or streaks, mingled with white, in her face, S. B.

"The greatest part of them [sheep] are of the Gallovay breed, having black or brooked faces, and their wool is coarse." P. Elderachyphilus, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. vi. 285. V. BRANDED.

This seems the meaning of the term, as applied to oats, S. B.

"Some brocked, but little, if any, small oats are now raised." P. Rathen, Aberd. Statist. Acc. vi. 17.

Su.-G. broked, broked, parti-coloured; Ir. breach, speckled; Gael. brocach, speckled in the face, Shaw.

"I find that the phrase, brocked oots, denotes the black and white growing promiscuously." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

By mistake the term is printed brokill for brokit.

THE BRUE O'THE BRUCKIT EWES, a metaphor. phrase for mutton-broth, S.

"We drank other's health with the broe of the brocket ewes, we brought from boughts of the German boors." J. Falkirk's Jokes, p. 8.

Dan. broged, parti-coloured; so speckled, grisiled.

BROCKLIE, adj. Brittle. V. Broukyll.

BROD, s. 1. A board, any flat plat piece of wood, a lid, S. A. Bor. breid, a shelf or board, Ray.

"When that utheris was compellit to kiss a painted brodle, which they call Notre Dame, they war not pressed after eues." Ruca's Hist. p. 86.

"To reseave the rebellis names within their schirriforme fra the officiar executor of the letters, causa thame be copyit and affixt vpoun ane brod, and the samyn brod hung upp daylie fra the same rysing to the dounseting at their mercat croce." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1614, p. 174.

2. Transferred to an escutcheon on which arms are blazoned.

"Other abuses in hingine of pensils and brodes, affixing of honours and arms,—hath crept in.—Inhibits them to hing pensils or brodes, to affixe honours or arms, or to make any such like monuments, to the honour or remembrance of any deceased person, upon walls, or other places within the kirk, where the public worship of God is exercised." Acts Ass. 1643. p. 171.

3. Commonly used to denote the vessel for receiving alms in churches, S.; most probably from its being formerly a circular board, hollowed out so as to resemble a plate.

Ils. broth, A.-S. broat, breit, id. According to Junius, E. board is, by metathesis, from broad, latus.

To BROD, v. a. 1. To prick, to job; to spur, S.

---Wyth iring graith we ar boun.
And passad by the plews, for gadwandis
Brodalis the oxin with spers in our handis.

Doug. Virgil, 299. 25.
"I may be comparit to the dul ase in sa far as I am compellit to bary ane importabil byrdynge, for I am dung and brodeth to gare me do & to thole the thing that is abuff my pone." Compl. S. p. 190.

It is used, rather in a neut. sense, in a beautiful address to the Nightingale, extracted from Montgomerie's MS. Poems:—

Yit thought thou seis not, sillie satkes thing! The pelting bykis brod at thy bony brest. Even so am I by pleasur bykwyd prest,
In gristest danger quhair I most delythe. Chron. S. P. iii. 465.

It occurs in Sir Cauline, a tale most probably of the North country:—

Upon Eldrige hill there groweth a thorne,
Upon the more brodying. Percy's Reliques, i. 35.

"Prickling," Gl.

2. To pierce, so as to produce an emission of air, S.

"We had,—in the afternoon, wholesome food, but in a very airy fine dress: Good Lord, pierce his heart with the compunction of a broken law, and fright him with the terror of the curses thereof; Good Lord, brod him, and let—the wind out of him, make him like his father; otherwise he will be a sad grief of heart to many." Walker's Passages, p. 11.

The allusion apparently to the custom, still occasionally used, of piercing the belly of a cow that is in danger of bursting from eating too much wet clover. C. B. broth:-u, to prick, bruako, a prick. Dan. brod, a sting, prick. At stikke med brodren, to prick.

3. To pierce, used metaph., S.

His words they brod like a wunil,
Free ear to ear. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 82.

4. To incite, to stimulate; applied to the mind.

How oft rehensis Austyne, chef of clerkis,
In his great volume of the cith of God,
Hundredeth versis of Virgil, quhilkis he markis

This Rudd derives from A.-S. brod, punctas. But it is more immediately allied to Su.-G. brod, ti. cupus, aculeus; Isl. brodd, the point of an arrow; sometimes the arrow itself, a javelin, any pointed piece of iron or steel; brynd-a, pungere; briddye, cuspidem acuo, et apto, G. Andr. p. 97. brod-geir, pointed arms, Verel. Ir. brod, pricked or pointed; Ir. Gael. brod-am, to spur, to stimulate; Arm. braut, Ir. brod, a good-prick, a sting.

Brod, Brode, s. 1. A sharp-pointed instrument; as the goad used to drive oxen forward, S.

Bot gyve a man wald in thame thryst
A shapra brade, or than wath styke
In-to thay selryg a shapra pryke;
Qahare the ayre mycht hawe entote;

Hence the S. Prov. "Fling at the brod was ne'er a good ox." Kelly, p. 107. He properly explains it, "goad." In this sense the term is still used by old people.

In the same sense it is said: "He was never a good aaver, that flung at the brod;" S. Prov. Spoken of them who spurn at reprooof, or correction, whom Solomon calls brutish; Kelly, p. 168.

Also; "It is hard to sing at the brod, or kick at the prick;" Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 21. The sense seems to require sing instead of sing.

2. A stroke with any sharp-pointed instrument, S.

"Ane ox that repugniss the brod of his baird, he getts dubil broddis, & he that mispriss the correction of his preceptor, his correction is changeit in rigorous punishment." Compl. S. p. 43.

3. An incitement, instigation.

In this sense it is applied to the Cumaean Sibyl:—


"I am soho that aul kyng Fergus with my curtis handis this last nycht be impacience of ire & lust, quhilkis ar two maist sorrowful broddis amang wemen." Bellend. Chron. B. ix. c. 29. Amarissimis stimulis, Beoth. V. the r.

Broddit Staff, "a staff with a sharp point at the extremity," Gl. Sibb. Also called a pike-staff, S. This is the same with broggit-staff. V. Brod.


Brodyre, Brodir, s. A brother; pl. breddir, bredryre.

Iny's bredryre Inglis gat.

This Brecynus and Belyne Bredryre waire— Ibid. iv. 9. 20.

Isl. brodur, pl. broder.

Brodir-dochter, s. A niece, S.

Frn hya bredryre doechtris awry
All thare heretyage than uke he.

Wytoun, viii. 28. 36.

Breord-sorn or brothar-sorn, and sister-sorn, are used in the same manner; and brothar-hairs for cousin, S.

New for til hae wondon,
Is nowthir brodryr na sister sorn. Ibid. vii. 3. 112.

Edgar hy bredryre swane far-thi
Tuk this Donald dysptwytly.
And hard demanyd his persom. Ibid. 6. 72.

Modyr fadyr, grandfather by the mother's side.

That seyr fr Chern Cumyn befir thane,
That hyr modyr fadyr wes.
It awych, and syne he deyd awnles. Ibid. 6. 297.

—Til succeds in-till his sted.
Tuk this Donald dysptwytly.
And hard demanyd his persom. Ibid. 4. 47.

This is certainly a Sw. idiom. Broradotter, niece; broron, nephew; broersharn, the children of a brother; bro, contr. from broder; moderfader, contr. morfader, grandfather by the mother's side; Wideg.
BROD Y KYNNIS, s. pl. The same with Brottekins, q. v., signifying buskins or half-boots. Still used in this sense, Aberd.

In this act there is no great regard to order in the classification of the articles.

"Lindsay mentions brodkylns, or a kind of half-boots." Pink. Hist. ii. 431.

BRODINSTARE, Brodinster, s. An embroiderer.

"Certane werklemes for ane brodinstare;" Coll. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

"Item, ten single blanketts quhilkis servit the beddis of the brodinstars, quha wrought upon the great piece of broderie." Ibid. p. 140.
It appears from this notice, that besides the maids of honour, or ladies of the court, females were occasionally hired for the purpose of embroidering in the palace. V. Brodinstar.

BROE, s. Broth, soup; the same with Brew.

THE anil runt,
Wil bolling broe, John Ploughman brunt.

_Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26._

To BROG, v. a. To pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument, S.

Hence broggit stuff, which is mentioned as a substitute for an axe, in the enumeration of the different pieces of armour with which yeomen should be provided.

"The yeman, that is na archea, ca no can not draw a bow, sail hane a gude sonir hat for his heid, and a doubilet of fencer, with sword and buckler, and a gude axe, or els a broggit stuffe," Acts Ja. I. 1429, o. 135. edit. 1566.
He stert till aue broggit stauf, Wincheaul as he war woode.

_Pebis to the Play, st. 13._

"I'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an eilshin through bend leather, when sic men as Duncan Forbes, and that other Arniston shield thare, without muckle greater parts—than myself, maun be presidents and king's advocates nae doubt, and wha but they?" Heart Mid. Loth. i. 110.

The term prog-staff is now used in the same sense, q. v. The provincial E. phrase, to brog, seems to have the same origin. "There are two ways of fishing for eels, call'd brogging, one with a long pole, line, and plummet; the other by putting the hook and worm on a small stick, and thrusting it into holes where the eels lye:"
Gl. Lancash.

BROG, s. 1. A pointed instrument; such as an awl, S.

2. A job with such an instrument, S.

This term is also used to denote the small instrument used by carpenters, for making punctures in wood, to prevent the nails from splitting it; called "entering wi' the brog," S. A.

In E. this is designed by tradesmen a brod-awl. A. Bor. "brogs, small spikes." Grose.

BROG, Brogue, s. A coarse and light kind of shoe, made of horse-leather, much used by the Highlanders, and by those who go to shoot in the hills, S.

P 2
"There were also found upwards of ten thousand old brogues, made of leather with the hair on." Dalrymple's Ann. II. 239.

From the description, these were what are more properly called rough rolltons.

Brogues, as they were made about eighty years ago, are otherwise defined.

"The poor men are seldom barefoot in the town, but wear brogues, a sort of pumps without heels, which keep them little more from the wet and dirt than if they had none, but they serve to defend their feet from the gravel and stones." Burt's Letters, i. 86.

They are reckoned peculiarly adapted for travelling through the mossy grounds of the Highlands.

"I was harrassed on this slough, by winding about— in my heavy boots with high heels, which, by my spring, when the little hillocks were too far asunder, broke the turf. But to my guide it seemed nothing; he was light of body, shed with flat brogues, wide in the soles, and accustomed to a particular step, suited to the occasion." Ibid. ii. 31.

This entertaining and intelligent writer describes shoes "made of leather with the hair on," under another name. V. Quarant.

Ir. and Gael. brog signifies a shoe. Whittaker imagines that the brogue received its name from Celn. brac, parti-coloured, being variegated like the rest of their dress; Hist. Manch. i. 128. But this is quite fanciful.

Others have derived it from brea, a badger, it being said that brogues were anciently used of the skin of this animal. Dr. Ledwich seems partly inclined to deduce it from Su.-G. bro, stratum aliquod, which they gives as the primary signification of bro, a bridge, whence Mod. Sw. brygga, id.

BROGH, s. Brogh and hammer, Brogh and Hammel. "Ye maun bring brogh and hammer for't," i.e. you must bring proof for it, Loth.

Brogh is the pronunciation, Lanarks. When one, in a market, purchases any goods, which, from the price or from other circumstances, he suspects have been stolen, he asks the seller to gie him brogh and hammer o' them; i.e. to give him satisfactory evidence that he came honestly by them.

"This sort of caution," says the learned Spottiswoode, "is still in use in fairs and markets, especially in buying horses from strangers, and in the country dialect is termed Burgh and Hammer, corrupted from borge in heymel." Vo. Brogh of Hamelald. He views heymel as a Saxon word, denoting the birth-place of the seller.

The phrase has been originally used to denote legal security, especially in relation to suretyship; the first word being evidently the same with our borch, borgh, a surety. I am assured by a gentleman, who has long filled the highest diplomatic stations on the continent, that, in the north of Germany, he has often heard the phrase, burg und emaner, or one very like it, used in a similar sense. Although satisfied that burg denotes a surety, he does not recollect the sense of the latter term.

In Aberd., it is pronounced Brugh and Hammell, and understood as signifying good or sufficient proof.

To this the following passages, in the extracts transmitted from Aberd. Reg. seem to refer:

"He anach to keep him skaitheis of the saidis cow & stirk, & fynd hym borggh and hammald of the samyn." Cent. 16.

In another place:—"To find him borogh & hamanald for the samyn." It is also written borotch & hammer.

This is evidently the same with the phrase used in Shetl. Brough and Hammal—

"You are also to examine the house-store of flesh and meal, and likewise the wool, stockings, yarn, webs, &c., and inquire how they came by all these; and if they cannot give you a satisfying account there- of, and brough and hamble, you are to inform against them." Instructions for Ranelmen, Surv. Shetland, App. p. 8.

I see no other sense it can properly bear save that of suretyship. From the use of hamble in Shetland, it is most reasonable to view our hammer as a corra. from the lapse of time. Hamble seems to be merely Dan. heimnel, "authority, a voucher, a title," Wolf; Isl. heimild, autoritas, jus, titulus possessionis; Sw. hemel, "the satisfaction which he who sells an article which he has no legal right to dispose of, must give the buyer, when the right owner claims the property," Wids. Thus the phrase signifies, "proof of rightful possession." It is highly probable, indeed, that our vulgar phrase is a cora. of the old forensic one, Borgan of hamalad, from the sense of which there is only a slight deviation. V. Hamald, Ham-hald.

To Brogle, Broggle, v. a. To prick, Loth.; synon. Brog, Job.

To Broggle, Broggle, v. n. 1. To persist in ineffectual attempts to strike a pointed instrument into the same place, Lanarks.

This word, as used in Clydes., implies the idea of uneasely motion in the agent that pricks, so as not to touch the point that is aimed at.

2. To fail in doing any piece of work in which one engages; to be unable properly to finish what one has begun; Berwicks. Selkirsks.

3. v. a. To botch, to bungle, to spoil, ibid.

To Broggle up, v. a. To patch, to vamp; applied to shoes; Roxb. q. to cobble, or work by means of an awl or sharp-pointed instrument.

Broggle, Broggle, s. An ineffectual attempt to strike a pointed instrument into a particular place, Lanarks.

Brogger, s. 1. The person who makes this ineffectual attempt, ibid.

2. A bad tradesman, a bungler, Selkirsks.

Broggle seems to be merely a frequentative from the v. to Brog, to pierce.

Brogue, s. "A hum, a trick," S.

Ye cam to Paradise incog,
And played on man a cursed brogue
(Black be your far)
Burns, ii. 74.

Isl. brogol, astus, stratagemata, Verel. brigld, id.

Brog-wort, Broogh-wort, s. A species of mead, the same with Brogwort, Fife.

BROICE.

Speaking of Arthur, Barbour says:—
But yit, for all his gret valour,
Moordryt his systrir son him slew,
And god men als ma then inew,
Throw trespass, and throw wikkilnes.
The Broice bera thatroff witnes.

The Bruce, i. 509.
It is certainly Brøte in MS., the a and t being written in the same manner. Barbour refers, either to Wace's Le Brut; or more probably to the poem written by himself, under the name of The Brute, or Broget, containing the history of the fabulous Brutez the pretended father of the Britons. This work Wintoun mentions in different parts of his Cron. V. Mr. Pinkerton's Pre. to The Bruce, p. xix. xx.

**BROICH, BROIGH, (gutt.) s.** A brough of heat, a fume, a state of complete perspiration, Lanarks. Perths.

Synon. with Brothe, q. v.; but of a different origin. For, like many words in this district, Broich retains undoubted marks of its Cumbrian origin. C. B. broch, spuma, foam, froth. Broch-i, to fume; Owen.

**BROIG. V. BAKIN.**

"Item, the covering of the sacrament house with ane antependium for the Lady's altar, of blew and yellow broig satin."


Decorated, perhaps, from the place whence it was imported, which might be Bruges, Teut. Brugge, in Flanders. For "as Venice was the grand seat of trade between Asia and Europe, so Bruges in Flanders was the commercial link, which connected the merchandise of Venice, and the south of Europe, with its northern countries." Pink. Hist. Scot. i. 116.

To BROIGH, v. n. To be in a fume of heat; to be in a state of violent perspiration, and panting; Lanarks. V. Brothe, from which it is probably corr.

To BROIK, BROUK, v. a. To possess, to enjoy, S.

"The said Andrò sail broik & joise the said tak of the saidis landis for all the dais of his life." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 52.

A.-S. bruc-k-an, Teut. broc-k-en, trui, potiri. E. brook is properly, to endure.

To BROILITE, v. a. This term is, in Fife, applied only to what is first parboiled, and then roasted on a brander or gridiron.

O. Fr. bruti-t-en, griller, rôir, sècher; Roquefort.

**BROILLERIE, s.** A state of contention.

"His motion, belike hath not beene immoedely moved, or too vehemently press'ed, that he gave it soone over, farre from the unreleashed of turbulent minds, that would rather have moved heaven and earth (as we say) to have come to their purpose, and have cast themselves, their country, and all, into confused broillerie, and into foyrace hands and power." Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 92.

Fr. broillerie, confusion. V. BRULYIE.

To BROIZLE, v. a. 1. To press, to crush to atoms, Estr. For.

"'How do ye mean, when you say they were hæshed?' 'Champit like—a' broizled and jermummled, as it war,'" Hogg's Brownie, i. 134, 135.

Teut. braukalen, breukel-en, in minimis moras fragere.

2. The term seems to be also used in a loose sense, ibid.

"Mucht it pleit mai sovayne lege, not to trowe—that withouten dreedor I shoulde gaung till brooile and fayr deme, ane honest manis wyffie, and mynnie to twa bairnis." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

**BROK, s. Use.**

"For the brok and profit of the said v ky be the said thre yeris, ilk kow a calf furth cumandid gude, &c. And for the profit of the brok of the said ix score of sheep, &c. Item, for the brok & profit of the said four score of yowis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 289.

"Gif any man obliis him to pay to ane pupill—ane certane sowme of money, as for his portion natural fallin to him throw decess of his father, and bains and obliis him to sustene and uphold in the meme time the said pupil honestlie in all necessita, upon his brok; and revenue of the said principal sowme, without diminution of any part thairof, the obligation is sufficient and nawayis uarie." A. 1502, Balfour's Pract. p. 533.

A.-S. broc, Teut. brok, bruik; ghe-brukk, id. V. Bruk.

**BROK, BROCK, BROKS, s.** 1. Fragments of any kind, especially of meat; S.

--- The skill ar soddin;
And as the laverok is fast and loddin;
When ye haff done tak hame the brok.

Benetynge Poems, p. 160, st. 10.

"I neither got stock nor brock," i.e. oaffs, S. Prov., neither money nor meat. Kelly, p. 211.

2. Trash, refuse; Fife.

Mees-G. go-bruko, Alem. broch, id. Hence also Germ. brocke, a fragment.

To Brok, Brock, v. a. To cut, crumble, or fritter any thing into shreds or small parcels, S.

Apparently formed as a frequentative from break; if not immediately from the e.

**BROKAR, s.** A bawd, a pimp.

Of brokaris and sic haudry how sall I write? Of quharn the fyth stynekk in Goddis nys.

This is merely a peculiar use of E. breaker, which Skinner derives by contr. from procurer; Junias, from break, fragare, as a steward was called A.-S. byttres, from bytt-er-an, to break or cut into small pieces. Serenius mentions, as synon. with the E. word, Goth. braks, puerores more rogates. This is the same with I. brok-a, petere, possere, puerores more rogates familiariter; G. Andr. p. 35.

**BROKED, adj.** Variegated. V. BROCKED.

* BROKEN, part. pa. Broken men, a phrase in a peculiar sense in our old acts, as denoting individuals who are either under a sentence of outlawry, or live as vagabonds, outlaws, and public depredators; or who are separated from the clans to which they belonged, in consequence of their crimes.

"They are to say, Clangeregor, Clanfarlane, &c., and als monie broken men of the surname of Stewarts in Athole, Lorne, and Balquhider, Campbels, &c. ---None of the said names, or other broken men, their wives, bairnes, aires, executors or assignys, shall have action criminal or civil against quhat-ever persons, for ejection, slypie, slaufter, fire-raising, or uther allledged violent deed committed against them, be onie of his Hienes lieges," &c. Acts Ja. VI. Parl. xi. c. 227, Murray.
“Ye heard before, how thin this brokin men had driven Freemond’s goods to Strathboggin.” Spalding, i. 35.

BROKEN-WINDED, adj. Short-winded, asthmatic; generally applied to horses, S.

BROKYLL, adj. Brittle. V. BRUKYL.

BROKIN STORIT.

“In the accion—touching the takin of a chip & gudis, with certan vitelles, fra the port & havin of Letho—stormesaid & drevin to the Erils fery; but a child in hir; brokin storit & distroyt be the said persons, as is allegit,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 201.

This seems to be meant as a compound word, intimating that the stores of the ship were broken in upon.

BROKITTIS, s. pl. E. Brockets.

The busteous buckles rakes forth on raw,
Heirds of hertis throw the thiek wool shaw,
Byth the brokittis, and with brode burnyst tyndis,
The sproutillit calys surkand the ree hyndis.

Doug. Virgil, 402. 10.

Rudd, renders this, “brocks, badgers.” But he is undoubtedly mistaken. Nothing but similarity of sound can give the badger any introduction here. The poet is describing different kinds of deer. Here he distinguishes them by their appearance. Brokittis at first view might appear to refer to the streaks on their skin, in which some brocet and brokit are used; thus, the brokittis might seem to be contrasted with those that are sproutillit or speckled. But this is merely E. brocket, a red deer of two years old. Here three kinds of harts are mentioned, the brockets are distinguished from those that have brode burnyst tyndis, or well spread antlers; because the former have only the points of the horns breaking out in one small branch.

V. Skinner.

“The first yere, you shall call him, a Hinde calfe, or a calfe.

“The seconde yere, you shall call him, a Broket.”


Fr. brocart, id. which Skinner derives from broche, a spit, from the supposed resemblance of the horns.

BRONCHED, pret. Pierced.

He bronched him yu, with bis brode; under the brode sholde,
Thorg the waist of the body, and wounded him ille.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal. ii. 19.

This word certainly signifies, pierced; and is probably an error for broched, fr. Fr. brocher.

BRONDYN, part. pa. Branched.

The birth that the ground burre was brondy in brodis.

Hovate, i. 3.

This word is evidently from Fr. brondez, green boughs or branches.

BRONGIE, s. A name given to the cor- momant, Shetl.

“Pelecanus Carbo (Lin. syst.) Brongie, Scarf, (Scavv of Pontoppidan), Corvivant, Cole Goose, or Great Black Cormorant.” Edmonstone’s Zetzl. i. 248.

Perhaps from some corporeal peculiarity. As the cormomant has a loose yellowish skin which “reaches from the upper mandible round the eyes” (Penn. Zool. p. 477), might we view it q. brown-ee, or from Dan. brown and eye, id. ?

“The brongie is of a dusty brown colour on the back.” Edmonst. p. 259.

BRONYS, BROUNDYS, BROWNIS, s. pl. Branches, boughs.

Sum of Lyneas feris beasty
Flatis to plet thaym praissis by and by,
And of smal wikeris for to beld vp ane bere,
Of scorpull wandis, and of brownys sere,
Bound wyth the souns, or the twistis ile
Of smal rammel, and stobbis of skin tre.

Doug. Virgil, 362. 7.

—Bronsys of the oynie twistis.—

Ibid. 402. 5.

Brownis, Palace of Honour, Proli. at. 9.

This is from the same origin with BRONDYN.

To BRONSE, v. n. To overheat one’s self in a warm sun, or by sitting too near a strong fire; S.

Isl. bruini, inflammatio; Moea-G. brumus, incondium.

BRONT, part. pa. Burnt, S. brunt.

Ane colf thare is, and hirnes feltar be,
Like til Ethena holkit in the ment,
By the Cichops furnes worne or bront.

Doug. Virgil, 257. 11. V. BRYN, v.

BRoo, s. Nae broo, no favourable opinion.

“... but thir ridings and wapenshawings, my leddy, I hae nae broo of them ava, I can find nae warrant for them whatsoever.” Tales of my Lordill, i. 147.

“But I hae nae broo of changes since that awfu’ morning that a tot o’ a horn, at the cross of Edinburgh, blew half the faithfn’ ministers of Scotland out of their pulpts.” Ibid. iv. 29.

“I had never muckle broo o’ my gudeman’s gossips, and now I like them waur than ever.” Heart M. Lothi. ii. 305. V. Brow.

Can this word have any affinity with Isl. brag-ur, affectio, or brag, saper, odor, q. relish for ?

BRoo, s. Broth, juice, &c. V. BREE.

BROOD, s. 1. A young child, Roxb.

2. The youngest child of a family, ibid.

A.-S. brod, proles.

BROODIE, adj. 1. Prolific; applied to the female of any species, that hatches or brings forth many young; as, a broodie hen, S.

She was a kindly broodie creature,—

She brought her young without a waiter.

Ruickbie’s Wayside Cottage, p. 177.

2. Brudy, applied to either sex.

“The Pichtis had afore one vehement suspicion, that the brudy spredyng of the Scottis sald ymmyte fall to the damage of their posterite.” Bellend. Cron. B. i. c. 5.

A.-S. brodigs, incubans.

“Strive to curbe your owne corruptions which are broodie within you.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 146.

Broody is used in E., but in a different sense.

To BROOFLE, BRUFLE, v. n. To be in a great hurry; synon. with Broostle, Etrr. For.

This seems to be the same with Bruffle, q. v.

BROOFLE, BRUFLE, s. Impetuous haste, ibid.

BROOK, s. Soot adhering to any thing, S.B.

To BROOK, v. a. To soil with soot, ibid.
Brooket, adj. Having a dirty face. S. V. Brookit.

Brookie, adj. Dirtied with soot, sooty, ibid.

Brookie, s. 1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed, ibid.

For this reason the term is applied to Vulcan.

This coach, I'd have you understand.
Old Brookie made with his own hand.—
Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer.


The blacksmith nies t, a rampan chiel,
Can skelpin thro' the bremm ;—
The pridens' tailor cockit's ee,
Din't Brookie as warlyordly.

Turras's Poems, p. 66.

2. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROOKABLE, adj. What may be borne or endured, S.; from E. brook, v.

BROOM-DOG, s. An instrument for grubbing up broom, Mearns.

"The last species of fuel [broom] is indeed so common that the people have invented an instrument for the purpose of rooting it up. They call it a Broom-dog. It is a stout stick, about six feet long, shod with iron on the lower end, and having there a projecting jagged spur for laying hold of the roots. It operates somewhat like a tooth-drawer, with a powerful lever, and eradicates the broom in an instant." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 447.

Most probably in allusion to a dog ferreting out his prey, when it has earthed.

BROOSE, s. A race at country weddings. V. Bruse.

BROOST, s. Perhaps, a spring or violent exertion forward.

—The yaud she made a broost,
Wi' ten yauds' strength and mair,
Made a' the kipples to crash,
And a' the atherines to rain.

Auld Grey Mare, Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

Teut. broos-en, tempestuorum et furentum ventum spirare. It may, however, be corr. from the v. to breast, used in the same sense. Moes-G. brust signifies the breast.

To BROOSTLE, Brustle, v. n. To be in a great hurry, to be in a bustle about little, Ætr. For., pron. q. Brussle.

Broostle, s. 1. A very bustling state, impetuosity in coming forward, ibid.

"But dinna ye think that a fitter time may come to make a push!—Take care that you, and the like o' you, haena these lives to answer for. I like nae desperate broostles,—it's like ane that's just gaun to turn divour, taking on a' the debt he can." Brownie of Bodiceck, i. 72.

2. Applied to a keen chase, South of S.

"Keilder, my—dog—likes a play i' the night-time brawly, for he's aye gottin a broostle at a hare, or a tod, or a fowmart, or some o' thae beasts that gang sneaking about i' the derk." Brownie of Bodiceck, i. 130.

This differs from Bresaid, Fife, q. v. merely in the change of the vowels.

Ish. brus-a, astquere, broasur, contenziens. Dan. brusre, to rush, to foam, to roar, applied to the waves of the sea. C. B. brys, haate, broys-law, to make haate, and broys-ivel, hastening, seem to be cognate terms.

To BROOZLE, Bruizzle, v. n. To perspire violently from toil, Teviot.

Belg. brooz-en, to grow warm or hot; or Teut. broys-en, to foam, as we speak of a brothe of sweat. Ish. broastea, fusio, liquefactio; brus-a, astquere.

BROSE, s. 1. A kind of pottage made by pouring water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured, S. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid, as water-brose, kail-brose.

Ye're welcome to your brose the night,
And to your bread and kail.

Song, Ros's Helenore, p. 143.

So late as A. 1590, broose was used in this sense by E. writers. For Palsgrave expl. E. broses by Fr. brost, (B. iii. F. 22.) i.e. "pottage, or broth." Cotgr. V. Brec.

2. The term is applied to oat-meal porridge before it be thoroughly boiled, Clydes.

A.-S. ceoes briu, kail-broo, S.; brivus niman, to take pottage or brose.

Brose-meal, s. Meal of pease much parched, of which pease-brose is made, S.


Brosie, Brosy, adj. 1. Semisolid, S.


3. Bedaubed with brose or porridge, S.

Brosy-faced, adj. Applied to the face when very fat and flaccid, S.

"An I didna ken her, I wad hae a gude chance to hear her," said he, "casting a look of sly intelligence at a square-built brosy-faced girl who accompanied him." St. Johnstone, i. 240.

Brosilfe, adv. In an inactive manner, Lanarks.

Brosiness, s. 1. The state of being semifluid.


BROT, Brotach, s. A quilted cloth or covering, used for preserving the back of a horse from being ruffled by the Shimaich,
on which the pannels are hung, being fastened to a pack-saddle; Meams.

To BROTCHE, v. a. To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn, S. B.; synon. Brath, q. v.
Isl. brus-a, to fasten.

BROTEKINS, Brothkins, s. pl. Buskins, a kind of half boots.
Scr. Tell me quhairfor ane sowtar ye ar umit.
Scot. Of that surname I need not be ashamed.
For I can mak scheme, brotekins and brittis.
Lindsay, S. P. B. ii. 237.

"There came a man clad in a blue gown, in the kirk door, and belted about him in a roll of linen cloth; a pair of brotkeis on his feet, to the great of his legs, with all other hose and clothes conform thereto; but he had nothing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and on his habitns, which wan down to the shoulders; but his forehead was bald and bare." Pittscottie, p. 111.
Fr. brodequin, Teut. browken, brokken, Ital. bar-zechino, Hisp. besequin, a buskin.

BROTHE, s. "A great brothe of sweat," a vulgar phrase used to denote a violent perspiration, S.
The word seems synon. with foam, and may be radically the same with froth; or allied to Isl. bradte, broadte, liquefacio, colligio item liquidus, quasi lactamine inductus tego. G. Andr. p. 33.

To BROTHE, v. n. To be in a state of profuse perspiration, S.
The colour wine in cave is sought,
Mak brothe and braise to sale;
The water cauld and cleir is brought,
And sellets steirit in ile.

To BROTHER, v. a. 1. To admit to a state, and to the privileges, of brotherhood in any corporation or society, S.
2. Also used to denote the convivial initiation of young members of a fraternity, and even the ludicrous customs observed as a practical parody on these, S. V. BRITRTH.

BROTHER-BAIRN, s. The child of an uncle, used to denote the relation of a cousin, S.
"Sir Patrick Hamilton was brother-german to the Earl of Arran, and sister and brother-bairns to the king's majesty." Pittscottie, Ed. 1720, p. 194.
Sister-bairns with, Ed. 1814.

BROUAGE, s. Salt browage, salt made at Browage, a town of France, in Saintonge, on the sea. Hence, it would appear, our forefathers were supplied.
"The hundrith salt browage, contenand nine score boallis, Scottis watter met, is recknit to be worth in fraught twentie tunnis Aleron." Balfour's Pract. Customis, p. 87.
This place is still famous for its salt. V. Dict. Trev.

BROUDSTER, s. Embroiderer.
"Some were gunners, Wrights, carvers, painters, masons, smiths, harness-makers, tapesters, broudsters, tailors." Pittscottie, p. 153.
Fr. broder, to embroider. V. BBROWDIN.

BROUKIT, BROOKED, BRUCKIT, adj. 1. The face is said to be brukit, when it has spots or streaks of dirt on it, when it is partly clean and partly foul, S. A sheep, that is streaked or speckled in the face, is designed in the same manner.
"The bonie bruket Lassie, certainly deserves better verses, and I hope you will match her."—V. Burns, iv. 83.
2. Used to denote the appearance of the face of a child who has been crying, and who has left marks on it, by rubbing off the tears with dirty hands; as, "Eh! sic a brookit bairn! What has he been blubberin' about?" S.
The smith his melkke paw he shook—
Syne Wattie raught his manly nie—
Cried, "Let me to the brooked knave;"
An' rag'd like ane madd wul—
In wraith, that night.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.
"To brake, to make dirty; Northumb." Grose. Broukit is perhaps originally the same with Broked, q. v., although differently pronounced.
Dan. broged, variegated, speckled, grisled.

BROW, s. Nae brow, no favourable opinion.
"An ill brow," an opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing, S.
"I hae nae brow o' John: He was wi' the Queen when she was brought prisoner frae Carberry."—Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 46.
"I hae nae brow o' doctors, for they ken as little about complaints in the stomach as a loch-leech, and no sae muckle." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 235. V. BBROO.
It seems quite uncertain, whether this phrase has any relation to brow, the forehead, as signifying that one has received an unfavourable impression at first sight; or to brow, coquere, which as may be seen in Broust, is used in a metaphor sense.

To BROW, v. a. To face, to browbeat, Ettr. For.
"There is naething i' my tower that isna at your command; for I wad rather brow a' the Ha's and the Howards afore I beardit you."—Perils of Man, i. 21.
"'Ken where ye are, an' what you're speaking to?" said Dan, stepping forward and browwing the last speaker face to face." Ibid. p. 61.
I need scarcely say that this is formed from the s. brow, supercilium. But I have met with no parallel v. in any other language.

BROW, s. A rising ground, S. B.
As they're thus thrang, the gentles came in view,
A' in a breast upon a bonny brow.
Ross's Helenore, p. 96.
"I climbed up a steep hazel bank, and sat down to rest myself on an open green plot on the brow." R. Gilhaize, ii. 292.
The brow of a hill is an E. phrase, but the term does not seem to be used in this sense by itself, A.-S. brunus, supercilium.
This term is indiscriminately applied to males and females.


BROWDINSTEERSCHIP, s. The profession of an embroiderer.

"—Ratifies, approves, and for his hienes and his successoris perpetualle confirmit the office of brow- 
dinsterschip, and keeping of his hienes wardrop—to the said William." Ibid.

Teut. bordaerder, and L. B. brodratrius, denote a
man who works in embroidery. The term here used is evidently formed from the part. pa. Brawdyne, q. v. with the addition of the termination ster, which originally marked a female. V. Browster.

BROWDIN, part. pa. Expl. "clotted, de-
filed, foul, filthy." Gl. Sibb.

His body was with blude all browdin.

This may be nothing more than a ludicrous use of the word as signifying embroidered. Sibb, however, deduces it, as expl. above, from Teut. brodete, sordes.

BROWDYNE, part. pa. Displayed, un-
furred.

Thai saw us fels browdyne baneiris, 
Standarius, and pennownys, and speris ; —
That the maist ost, and the stouct—
Suld be absayt for te
Their fayis in to sic quantit.

BROWN, part. pa. Brewed.

"It salbe lefu to the inhabitantis of the bur-
rrows of Air, Iruin, Glasgow, Dumbertane, and others our sovranare Ladyis liegis duelland at the west seys, to have bakin breid, browins all, and aquanite to the lis, to bertour with vther merchandice." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814. p. 493.

A.-S. brod-æs, to dilate, to expand.

BROWNS, s. pl. Expl. "brats."

"Or gaft the princes of the erth you yeirly rentis
(as the disciplis in the beginnyng sauld thair landsis, and gaft the pryces thairoif to the Apostolis) to the end that every ane of yow not spend the saymyn upon his dame Dalba and bastard browns." N. Winyet's First

This term, I suspect, is metaphorically used; whether it be allied to Teut. brawne-em, miscere, coquere; bruose, liquamen; or bruges, spuma; I will not pretend to say.

• BROWN, adj. To play brown, or to boil brown, a phrase applied to the broth-pot, when it is meant to say that the broth is rich, as containing a sufficient portion of animal juice, S.

"Did she [the suppose witch] but once hint that her pot 'played nae brown,' a chosen lamb or a piece of meat was presented to her in token of friendship. She seldom paid rent for her house, and every young lad in the parish was anxious to cast her peats; so that Kinner, according to the old song, 'lived cantile and hale.'" Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 289.

Yere big browse pot has nae played brown
Sin' the Reaver Rade o' gude Prince Charlie.

Ibid. p. 102.
BROWNIE, s. A spirit, till of late years supposed to haunt some old houses, those, especially, attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery; S.

All is hot galsets, and elvesiche fantasaies, Of brownys and of bogflis full this bake: Out on the wanderand spritis, wow, thou cryis, It snays ane man man gaitish, therein list lake. 


But ither that were stomach-tight, Cry'd out, "It was me best To leave a supper that was dip To brownies, or a ghoish To eat or day." 

Ramsay's Poems, I. 299, 297.

"Bawset-Brown," according to Lord Hailes, seems to be English Robin Goodfellow, known in Scotland by the name of Brownie. In Lord Hyndford's (i.e. Banatyny) MS. p. 104, among other spirits there occurs, "Brownie als that can play kow Behind the clath with menny mow." 

My friend Mr. Scott differs from this learned writer. He views Brownie as having quite a different character from "the Esprit Polet of the French," whom he considers as the same with our Bogle or Goblin, and Puck, or Robin Goodfellow. "The Brownie," he says,—"was meagre, shaggy, and wild in his appearance,—In the day time he lurked in remote recesses of the old houses which he delighted to haunt; and, in the night, sedulously employed himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family, to whose service he had devoted himself.—Although, like Milton's lubber fiend, he loves to stretch himself by the fire, (he) does not drudge from the hope of recompense. On the contrary, so delicate is his attachment, that the offer of reward, but particularly of food, infallibly occasions his disappearance for ever." For a more particular account of the popular superstitions which formerly prevailed on this subject, V. Minsreis Border. Intro, c.—Civ. clxvii. 

The same name is given to this sprite in the Shetland Isles. But it is singular that, in one point, the character of Brownie is diametrically opposite there. He has all the covetousness of the most interested hiring.

"Not above 40 or 50 years ago, almost every family had a Brownie or evil spirit so called, which served them, to whom they gave a sacrifice for his service; as when they churned their milk, they took a part thereof, and sprinkled every corner of the house with it for Brownie's use; likewise, when they brewed, they had a stone which they called Brownie's Stone, wherein there was a little hole, into which they poured some wort for a sacrifice to Bronny.—They also had stacks of corn, which they called Brownie's Stacks, which, though they were not bound with straw-ropes, or any way fenced, as other stacks used to be, yet the greatest storm of wind was not able to blow any straw off them." Brand's Deeser, Zetland, p. 112, 113.

The same writer mentions some curious facts, and gives his authority for them. But he offers no conjecture as to the reason of the change of disposition, that the insular situation of Brownie seems to have produced.

The ingenious author of the Minstrelsy throws out a conjecture, that the Brownie may be "a legitimate descendant of the Lar Familiares of the ancients." There is indeed a considerable similarity of character. Some have supposed the Larres and Penates of the Romans to have been the same. But the latter were of divine, the former of human origin. Lar was clothed in a dogskin, which resembles the rough appearance of the Brownie, who was always represented as hairy. It has been said that the Larres were covered with the skins of dogs, to express the charge they took of the house, being, like dogs, a terror to strangers, but kind to the domestics. Plutarch. ap. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. p. 152. He assigns another reason, that the Larres searched out and punished what was done amiss in the family. This is also attributed to Brownie. It is said, that he was particularly severe to the servants, when chargeable with laziness or negligence. It is pretended, that he even sometimes went so far as to flog them. The Larres were ranged by the Romans round the hearth, the very place assigned by our forefathers to "the lubbar fiend," when his work was done.

"His name," Mr. Scott has observed, "is probably derived from the Portuni," mentioned by Gervase of Tilbury. According to this writer, the English gave this designation to certain demons, called by the French Neptune; and who, from his description, appear to have corresponded in character to Brownie. But Gervase seems to be the only author who has mentioned this name; although Du Cange quotes Cantipatanus, as giving some further account of the Neptune. This solitary testimony is therefore extremely doubtful; as there seems to be no vestige of the designation in E. Besides, the transition from Portuni to Brownie is not natural; and if it ever had been made, the latter name must have been better known in E. than in S.

Rudd, seems to think that these sprites were called Brownies, from their supposed "swarthv or tawny colour; as these who move in a higher sphere, are called Fairies from their fairness." Before observing what Rudd, had advanced on this article, the same idea had occurred to me, as having a considerable degree of probability, from analogy. For in the Edda, two kinds of Elves are mentioned, which seem nearly to correspond to our Brownies and Fairies. These are called Swartalfar, and Lisolfar, i.e. swarthy or black elves, and white elves; that one might suppose that the popular belief concerning these genii had been directly imported from Scandinavia.

BROWNIE-BAE, s. The designation given to Brownie, Buchan.

But there come's Robbie, flught-braed down the brae; How whil he glorws, like some daft brownie-wicon!

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

"Brownie-bae, an imaginary being," GL

The addition to the common name of the lubbar-fiend may have originated from his being supposed occasionally to frighten women and children with a wild cry, resembling that of a brute animal.

BROWNIE'S STONE, an altar dedicated to Brownie.

"Below the chappels there is a flat thin stone, call'd Brownie's Stone, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday; but this custom is now quite abolisht." Martin's West. Islands, p. 67.

BROWN JENNET or JANET. 1. A cant phrase for a knapsack, S. 

Aft at a stamm what road to tak, The debtor grows a villain,
BROWST, Browst, s. 1. As much malt liquor as is brewed at a time, S.

"For the fourth browst, he (the Browster) sall gine the dewtie of one half yeare, and na mair." Burrow Lawes, c. 39.

2. Used metaphor, to denote the consequence of any one's conduct, especially in a bad sense. This is often called "an ill browst," S.

"Stay, and drink of your browst," S. Prov. "Take a share of the mischief that you have occasioned," Kelly, p. 289.

It may be observed, that Isl. brugg-a reid is used in the same metaph. sense with browst, inveare called consil, brugga sikt, struere insidias, G. Andr. p. 37. Belg. Jets quaads browcen, to brew mischief, to devise evil.

BROWSTER, Broustare, s. A brewer, S.

"The hynde cryis for the corn, the browstare the brea schorne, the feist the fider to mows." 

"Gif ane Baxter, or ane Browster is vlawed for bread, or all, na man sould meddle, or intromitt wither, but onely the Provost of the towne."—Burrow Lawes, c. 21.

The v. is A.-S. bruc-an, coquere cerevisiam, to brew, Somner; Tent. brown-en, id.; Isl. eg brugg-ane, decoqu cerevisias. All that Rudd. observes is, "q. brewer." But the reason of the termination is worthy of investigation. Wachter has justly remarked that, in the ancient Saxon, the termination ster, affixed to a s. masculine, makes it feminine; as from then, servus, is formed thenestre, serva. In A.-S. we do not meet with any word allied to Browster. But we have baceestre, which properly signifies piekeire, a woman-baker, Somn. The term is not thus restricted in S. But as used in our old Acts, it indicates that this was the original meaning; that brewing, at least, was more generally the province of women than of men; and also that all who brewed were venders of ale.

"All women quha brewe all to be sauld, saul brewe conforme to the sae and convanttie of the burch all the yeare.—And ilk Browster sall putt forth ane signe of her sill, without her house, be the window, or be the dure, that it may be seen as common to all men: quhilk gif she does not, she sall pay ane vnsaw of foure pennies." Burrow Lawes, c. 60. s. 1. 6.


There could be no other reason for restricting the statute to women than that, when it was enacted, it was quite unusual for men, either to brew, or to sell ale.

From A.-S. baceestre, we may infer that the term was formed before baking became a trade, while it was in every family part of the work appropriated to women. The same may be conjectured as to Browster. Some words with this termination having been commonly used, after the reason of it ceased to be known, others denoting particular trades, might be formed in a similar manner; as milkster, a milkman, weibster, a weaver, &c. For there is no evidence, as far as I recollect, that our female ancestors, like the Grecian ladies, devoted their attention to the loom; although, in some parts, of S., women are thus employed in our time. 

BROWSTER-WIFE, s. A female ale-seller, especially in markets, S.

The browster wives, are eldient lang, Right fair for a' thing sned, &c. Tarbat's Poems, p. 92.

To BRUB, v. a. To check, to restrain, to keep under, to oppress, to break one's spirit by severity, S. B.; allied perhaps to A. Bor. brob, to prick with a bodkin; Gl. Gross.

BRUČE, s. V. Broche.

BRUCKIT, adj. V. Brocked.


BRUCKLE, adv. In a brittle state or manner.

BRUDERIT, part. pa. Fraternized.

BRUDEMAIST, adj. Most affectionate; literally, most brotherly.

BRUDY, adj. V. Broodie.

BRUE, s. V. Bree.

To BRUFFLE, v. n. To bruifle and sweat, to moil and toil, to be tormented and over-heated, Dumfr.

C.B. bruywiel, enlivening, from bram, vigour, briskness; or bruywael, tumultuous, turbulent, from breast, a stirring up; Owen.

BRUG SATINE, satin made at Bruges.

This is certainly the same that is denominated Bridges satine, Rutes. A. 1611. V. Broui.

BRUGH, BROCH, BROUGH, BURGH, s. 1. An encampment of a circular form, S. B.

About a mile eastward from Forfar, there is a large circular camp, called The Brugh. According to the tradition of the country, it is of Pictish origin. Here, it is said, the army of Forst or Feredith, king of the Picts, lay, before the battle of Restenneth, fought in its immediate vicinity, which proved fatal to that prince. On the south side of Forfar, a piece of ground is still called Feridan-fields; whether as being the place where Feredith was killed, or where he was interred, seems uncertain. Only, it is favourable to the latter idea, that, a few years ago, in ploughing the field thus denominated, a single grave was discovered, entirely of the description called Pictish. It was between four and five feet in length, formed of five flat stones, with one as a cover. If I recollect right, some of the bones were visible, when the grave was opened, but fell to dust when exposed to the air. It may seem unfavourable to the idea of his being interred here, that, according to Bocce, Feredith was buried in the field at Forfar, appropriated to Christian burial. Feredith funus ut regno more condetur in agro Forfair Christianorum sepulcrarum sacro currivit Alpinus. Hist. F. cc. But, although the present churchyard is distant from Feridan-fields about half a furong, the latter might in that early period be the place of interment for any who died in the castle; especially, as it does not appear that there was any place of worship, on the site of the present church-yard, before the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

In Lochian, encampments of the circular form are called RING-forts, from A.-S. hring, orbis, circulus.

2. This name is also given to the stronger sort of houses in which the Picts are said to have resided.

Brand, speaking of what are otherwise called Picts, or Pight houses," both in Orkney and Shetland, says;—

"These houses are also called Burghs, which in the Old Teutonic or Saxon language, signifyeth a town having a wall or some kind of an enclosure about it." Descrip. of Orkney, p. 18, 19.

This name is also pronounced brogh, in these Northern islands. Wallace writes Brogh.

"Hence it seems that the many houses and villages in this country, which are called by the name of Brogh, and which all of them are built upon or beside some such rising ground, have been cemeteries for the burying of the dead in the time of the Picts and Saxons." Descrip. of Orkney, p. 57, 58.

We viewed the Pechts Brogh, or little circular fort, which has given name to the place. It is nearly of the same dimensions and construction with the many other broughs or Pechts-forts in Shetland. Those broughs seem to have been calculated to communicate by signals with each other, the site of one being uniformly seen from that of some other."—Neill’s Tour, p. 80.

It deserves attention, that the camp near Forfar, mentioned above, is known by no other name than that of the Brogh; because of the similarity of designation between the Picts Houses, and what seems unquestionably to have been a Pictish camp. A little eastward from this camp, I have often marked the foundations of a circular building, in its dimensions resembling those generally called Picts Houses. There are also the remains of a circular building or fort on the top of the hill of Pitscadlie, about a mile eastward. V. SHEALL.

3. A borough. “A royal brugh;” “A brugh of barony,” as distinguished from the other, S. B. V. BURCH.

—“The said Alex [Fraser] being of deliberate mynd and purpuse to erect ane universite within the said broghs,—hees [begywan] to edifie and big vp collegis, quhilkis nocht onlie vll tend to the greit decernment of the cuntrey, but also to the advancement of the loist and tint youthe, in bringing tham vp in leirning and vertew, to the greit honour and weill of our said souerane Lord and natioune." Acts Ja. VI. 1557, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

This refers to the plan, once adopted, of erecting a university at Fraserburgh, which was afterwards defeated from jealousy.

4. A hazy circle round the disk of the sun or moon, generally considered as a presage of a change of weather, is called a brugh or brogh, S.

The term occurs in a passage in the Statist. Acc., where a Gr. etymon of it is given.

“Some words are of Greek origin. Ben is βουως, a hill; broch (about the moon,) is βρωχας, a chain about the neck; brone is βρωνας, meat.” F. Bendothy, Perths. xix. 301, 302.

—Meg cries she'll wad haith her shoon, That we sall hav weet very soon, And weathter rough; For she saw round about the moon, A mickle brogh. The Farmer's Hei’, st. 28.

5. The name given to two circles which are drawn round the tree, on the ice appropriated for curling, Clydes.

A.-S. bery, borth, munimentum, agger, arx, “a rampire, a place of defence and succour,” Somner; burg, castellum, Lye; Alem. bruchus, castrum, Schilter. The name seems to have been transferred to the ring around one of the heavenly bodies, because of its circular form, or from its resemblance to the encampments thus denominated. The origin is probably found in Moses’ G. beirges, owns.

BRUGIER, BRUCHER, s. A stone which comes within these circles, ibid.

To BRUGHLE, v. n. To be in a state of quick motion, and at the same time oppressed with heat. He's broghlin up the brae, Perths.

This seems radically the same with Brogh, Lanarks. q. v. This, I have supposed, might be a corruption from Brothe, s., a fume of heat. But it is more probably a cognate term, allied to Belg. broeiten, to grow warm or hot; broeijweer, sultry weather, q. s. Broeijweether, or weather which produces broiling. The v. broeij-en is the origin of broon, brae, jas, jussculum, our brue, broth, or soup. For broeij-en seems primarily to signify the act of pouring out warm liquors; calida perfundire; fervente aqua asperegere; Kilian. The E. v. to brew has obviously a common origin.

BRUGHTINS, s. pl.

In the South of S., a dish is prepared in the following manner, as part of the entertainment provided for the shepherds at the Lammas feast. An oat-cake or bannock is first toasted, then crumbled down, and being put in a pot over the fire, has butter poured on it. This is used as a sort of pottage, and receives the name of Butter-brughtins.
BRUCHANT-CAKE, BRAUGHTON, s. Expl.

"Green cheese-parings, or wrought curd, kneaded and mixed with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan. It is eaten by way of kitchen to bread." Roxb.

This would appear to have been originally the same with Lancashire "Braughkahn, a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together;" Grove.

These terms exhibit great appearance of affinity to C. B. brocham, Gae. brocham. V. Brochan. Fris. broghya, however, denotes bread beemared with butter; Teut. bruweit, jus, juculum; and Isl. brugy, calida coticio.

To BRUIK, BRUK, s. A kind of boil, S.

—Cald, canker, feister or feveris,
Brukis, bylis, blobbis and blisteris.

Roul's Cursing, GL Compl. p. 330.

If this preserve thce not from pain,
Pass to the Pothecares again;
Some Receyes doors yet remain
To heal Bruick, Byle or Blister.

Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll. iii. 11.

Bruick is now used in conjunction with boil, and appropriated to an inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm. This is called a bruick-boil, S. B. S. burs, clatio, tumor; expl. of a swelling that suppures; Halderson. Flanders. brockes signifies venenum; holus venenatus, an envenomed mass. Thus bruick-boil may signify an angry sore, like Sw. etterboild, literally a venomous boil.

By the way, it may be observed that Johns, says that E. boil should be written bite, from A.S. bita, id., which he views as "perhaps from bille Lat." Bile is undoubtedly used in this sense in A.-S. But it is a solitary term: and boil, I think, is more obviously allied to Su.-G. boild, or bolda, ulcus, babo; which is evidently formed from Igl. boln-a, Su.-G. bulig-a, intumescere, whence bula, tumor. Tent. buile, tuber, tuberculum, has the same analogy to buyl-en, exubercare. V. Breuk.

To BRUIK, BRUKE, BROOK, v. a. To enjoy, to possess.

The fates deny us this propin, Because we slathin' are,
And they ken best fa's fit to bruik
Achilles' doathy gear.


When one is on a familiar footing with another, if the latter has got any new dress, it is common to say to him; "Weel bruik your new," i.e., "May you have health to wear it;" S.

—The case sae hard is
Among the writers and the Bardies,
That lang they'll bruik the said I trow,
Or neighbours cry, "Weel break the new." Ferguson's Poems, ii. 89.

There is no evidence that E. brook is used in this sense; signifying only, to bear, to endure.

Bruik is allied to A.-S. brucaen, Franc. gebruch-en, Su.-G. Igl. bruk-en, Belg. brock-en, Germ. bruk-en, to use; Mosc. bruk, useless. Mr. Macpherson refers also to Lat. fructu, enjoying, enjoyment, fruit.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYE, v. n. To fight, to be engaged in a broil, Aberd.

—Said there was none in 't the battle,
That bruylit bain enough.
Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing.

Fr. broil-le, to make a great hurly burly, to jumble.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYE, v. a. To bruilie up, to put into a ferment, Fife.

It bruilys up my verra blade,
To hear their names profan'd, &c.

MS. Poem.

To BRUIND. V. BRUND.

BRUISK, adj. Brisk, lively, in high spirits; Fr. bruque.


Seren. views E. bris as allied to Su.-G. brask-a, petulant se genera. Perhaps we may view Teut. brosche, bruose, praceeps, forex, as allied.

BRUKY, BRUCKLE, BROKYLL, BROKIL, adj. 1. Brittle, easily broken, S.

"Glasses and lasses are bruckle ware," S. Prov.

"Both apt to fall, and both ruined by falling;" Kelly, p. 113.

O bruckle sword, thy metal was not true,
Thy brushing blade in this prison threw.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 28.

2. Metaph. used in relation to the unsettled state of political matters.

"Also we suffered ourselves to be persuaded to eschew that rupture at that time, when it were so dangerous for their bruckle state." Baillie's Lett. ii. 3.

It is used indeed to express the state of one's personal concerns, when in disorder, as well as those of a public nature.

"'Praise be to God! I shall see my hair again,'
'And never I hope to part with her more,'" said Waverley. "'I trust in God not, unless it be to win the means of supporting her; for my things are but in a bruckle state,'" Waverley: iii. 296.

Here the term seems to be used rather improperly, as it only implies the idea of uncertainty as to the future. But the Baron's temporal affairs were beyond what is called a bruckle state. He was actually deprived of all his possessions by attainder. All that can be said is, that, having obtained a protection, he might have some faint hope of regaining his property.

3. Variable, unsettled, as applied to the weather, S.

The Har'st tyme is a time o' thrang,—
And weather aft does bruckle gang.
As we ha' kend it. The Har'st Rig, st. 1.

4. It seems to signify soft, pliable, as applied to the mind.

And for the Devilys war noneht wrought
Of bruylit kynd, the wald hoot;
Wyt reth of hart for-thynk youre syn.


5. Fickle, inconstant.

As Fawdl als was haldyn at suspietum,
For he was haldyn of brokyl complexione.

Wallace, v. 115. MS.
6. Inconstant, as including the idea of deceit.
   Bot there be mony of so bruikill sort,
   That feynis treuth in lufe for a quhile,
   And setten all thaire wittis and dispirt,
   The evil innocent woman to bygyle;
   And so to wynne thaire lustis with a wile.
   King's Quair, iv. 11.

7. Apt to fall into sin, or to yield to temptation.
   "Sa lang as we leif in this present wrrld, we are as
   fragil & bruikill, be resone of carnal concupiscence,
   remanand in our corrupt nature, that we can nocht

8. Weak, delicate, sickly, S. B.
   Teut. broköl, fragilis, from brok-ën, frangere; Sw. brockelig, id. Germ. brockicht, crumbling. The last
   sense might seem directly to correspond to A.-S. brockle, anger. But I suspect that it is only an obliged use
   of the word as primarily signifying brittle; especially
   as A.-S. broclic seems to denote positive disease, from
   broc, agritudo, whereas brockle, brocklie, as used S.,
   only denotes an aptness to be easily affected, or
   an infirm state of the constitution.

**BRUKLINESSE, BROKILNESS, s. 1. Brittleness, S.**

2. Apparently, incoherence, or perhaps weakness; used metaphor. in general.
   Go it till tretise, nakit of eloqencen,—
   And pry the reder to have paucency
   Of thy defauts, and to supportit,
   Of his gudenes thy bruklinesse to knytt.
   King's Quair, vi. 22.

   All yee that sair does thirst;,
   Threw brukliness of the flesh,
   Come vnto me when that ye list,
   I call your salmis refresh.
   Poems 16th Cent. p. 140.

**BRUKIT, adj. Having streaks of dirt. V. BROUKIT.**

**To BRULYIE, v. a. To broil; properly to roast on the gridiron meat that has been boiled and has become cold, Fife.**

Fr. brulier, brul-er, to search.

**To BRULYIE, v. n. To be overpowered with heat; as, I'm bruilyin wi' heat, Fife. This seems synon. with Brothe.**

**BRULYIE, BRUILYMENT, s. 1. A broil, broil, fray, or quarrel, S.**

For drinking, and dancing; and bruliges,
   And boxing, and shaking of fa's,
   The town was for ever in tyleies,
   But now the lasie's awa'.
   Song, Ross's Helmore, p. 145.

Quoth some, who moiste had tint their synds,
   "Let's see how a' bawle rows
   "And quest their bruligmente at anes,
   "Yon gully is nac mowes."
   Ramsey's Poems, l. 260.

2. Improperly used for a battle.
   --Not a Southeron err eventide,
   Might any longer in that stour abide,
   An hundred at this bruilment were kill'd.
   Hamilton's Wallace, p. 45.

**Fr. broûlier, to quarrel. This has probably a Gothic
   origin; Su.-G. brûlën, brûbriëls, to embroil, a frequen-
   tative from brei, unce. brei-a, vexeare, turbare.**

To **BRUMBLE, v. n. To make a hollow murmuring noise, as that of the rushing or agitation of water in a pool, S. O.**

"The sun was gone down, an' I could hear the sigh
   of the brumbling pool—see down I claps close by the

Teut. brommel-ën, rugire, mugire, from bromm-an, Belg. brumm-an, to buzz, to sound; Dan. brumm-er, to
   roar; Isl. bruml-a, murrumare; Su.-G. brem-n-an, id.
   A.-S. brem-an, fremere.

**BRUMMIN, part. pr. A term, in its proper
   use, applied to a sow when she desires the boar, Fife, Border; Brimin, id. Loth. V. BREEMIN.**

To **BRUND, BRUND, v. n. 1. To emit
   sparks, as a flint does when struck.—It's
   brundin, the fire flies from it, S. B. Su.-G. brinn-a, to burn.**

2. To glance, to sparkle; applied to the eye as expressing either love or anger, Perths.

   "Robbie came o'erby ae gloanin', an' begude a
   crackin'; I saw Eppie stealin' a teet at him, an' tryin'
   to hod the blink that brouket in her e'e, when he coostr
   a look till her o'er the ingle." Campbell, i. 331.

   "He fidge in his chair an', at the lang run, his e'en
   begride a brundin' like elf candles." Campbell, ut sup.

   Also used in relation to the stars.
   It was upon a Martimmes night,
   The dowiest tyme o' the year;
   Yet the moon was bleezin' wi' lirin' light,
   And the starns was brodning' fu' clear."
   MS. Poem.

**BRUNDIN, s. The emission of sparks, &c.**

**BRUNDS, BRUNDIS, BRWNDYS, s. pl. 1. Brands, pieces of wood lighted.**

Women and barnys on Wallace fast thai cry,
   On kneels that fell, and askit him mercy.
At a quarter, quhar fyr had nocht owtairn,
   Thae tuk thaim oot fra that castell o' stayn.
Syne bes the fyr with broundys bryen and baud.
   The rude low rais full heylak aboon that baud.
   Wallace, viii. 1032. MS.

It is here given as in MS., that being omitted in Perth
   edit., and let printed for bet. In edit. 1648, brands is
   used for broondys. This appears to be the primary
   sense.

2. As used by Barbour, it seems to signify the remains of burnt wood, reduced to the state of charcoal, and as perhaps retaining some
   sparks.

   Jhons Crab, that had his ger all yar,
   In his fagaldis had set the fyr;
   And our the wall syns gane thaim wyr,
   And broyn the sow till broondis, bar.
   Barbour, xvii. 705. MS.

This word occurs also in MS. Wall. where it is
   printed brands.

Fell byggyns broyn, that worthi war and wicht;
   Gat nane away, knaif, captaine, nor knycht.
A. As noise petra a Hire, any sul-the B. Burned, To who stone orthography make Verel. Belg. now my Of the firebrand Sax. Force, that Aug., synthesis. Virg. A knavish BRUNSTANE, BRUNT, BRUNTLIN, allied from destroyed.” illegally euudi Ayrs. business, Bronde This Germ, Isl. In "Probably curling, BRUNSTANE, BRUNT, BRUUS, adj. Of or belonging to sulphur, S. Be there gowd where he’s to beek, He’ll rake it out o’ brunstane smock. Jacobite Reics, ii. 200. BRUNT, adj. Keen, eager, Perths. Ial. brun-a, currere; brun-r, ovium appetitus co-eundi; synon. Tent. brunst, arder; catullito. BRUNT, pret. and part. pa. Burned, or burnt, S. “Eftir this, they herried and brunt the town of Stirling.—The hall lands of Dalkeith were brunt and destroyed.” Pitscottie’s Cron. p. 184. BRUNT, part. pa. Burned; a term used in various games, Clydes. In curling, when a stone is improperly touched, or impelled in its course, it is said to be brunt. If thus illegally touched by one on the other side, the move is lost, the stone being thrown off the course; if by one on the opposite side, the owner has a right to place it in the course where he pleases. In Blindman’s-buff, he who is twice crowned or touched on the head, by the taker, or him who is hoodwinked, instead of once only, according to the law of the game, the person taken is said to be brunt, and regains his liberty. BRUNTLIN, s. A burnt moor, Buchan. Probably corr. from brunnt land. Come sing wi’ me o’ things wi’ far mair feek, An’ nae wi’ daffin owre the bruntlin greek. Terras’s Poems. p. 119. BRUNTLIN, adj. Of or belonging to a burnt moor, ibid. Thou ken’s, wi’ thy great gift o’ leer— These phantom, imp’s, an’ specters will’, That pest our ha’s wi’ frightful squilch, An’ a that skims the brunstlin soil, O’[ou]n burnst brcem-sticks.BRUS, s. Force, impetus. Not so fairly the fomy ricer or flude Breekis oer the banksis, on spirt quhen it is wool, And with his brus and fard of watir broun, The dykys and the schorys bets doon. Dorg. Virgil, 55. 31. Non sie, aggeribus ruptis quam spummos annmis Exit, oppositasseeviet gurgite molos. Virg. Rudd. renders this brush, as if it were the same with the E. word. But this, as signifying “a rude assault, a shock,” although classed by Johns. with brush, “an instrument for rubbing,” and derived from Fr. brousse, is radically a different word. Sax. brus-en, and Germ. brus-en, signify, to make a noise; Belg. brusche-en, to foam or roar like the sea. Ibhe, after rendering Su.-G. brus-a, sonarco, murmurare, adds: De aquis cum impetua rueribus anni fluere maris; which is the very idea conveyed by the word as here used. Perhaps it is originally the same with A.-S. berese-an, impetuous person. To BRUS, BRUSCH, v. a. To force open, to press up. Scho gat hym with-in the dure : That sowne that brussyd, wp in the fure. Wyntown, viii. 13. 70. Wpe he swerly bruschyd the dure, And laid it fladlyngis in the fure. Ibid. v. 93. Sax. Sicamb, bruys-en, premere, streproe. Perhaps this is as natural an origina, as any of those to which E. bruse has been traced. To BRUSCH, v. n. To burst forth, to rush, to issue with violence. With fell fechtyng off wynappey groundsyn beyn, Blud fra byrnes was bruschyt on the gryne. Wallace, x. 29. MS. This is the reading in MS. instead of clyvn, v. 27. and bruscut, edit. Furth bruschis the saile with stremes grete of blude. Doug. Virgil, 353. 33. The how camer of his wondre ane finde Furth bruschit of the bliknit dedly blinde. Ibid. 303. 10. V. BRUS, s. BRUSE, BROOSE, BRUISE, s. To ride the bruse. To run a race on horseback, at a wedding, S. This custom is still preserved in the country. Those who are at a wedding, especially the younger part of the company, who are conducting the bride from her own house to the bridegroom’s, often set off at full speed, for the latter. This is called, riding the bruse. He who first reaches the house, is said to win the bruse. At Broosse thon had never a follow, For pith an’ speed. Burns, ill. 142. "Last week, a country wedding having ridden through the town of Paisley, three of the party very imprudently started for the Broose, as it is called, and in one of the public streets rode down a young child, whose thigh bone was unfortunately broken." Edin. Even. Courant, Feb. 11. 1803. Jamie and Johnnie mann ride in the broose, Fox few like them can sit in the saddle; An’ Willie Colinth, the best o’ bows, Is trysted to jog in the barn wi’ his fiddle. Tannahill’s Poems, Ed. 1876.
2. Metaph., to strive, to contend in whatever way.

To think to ride or run the bruise

WT them ye same,

I'm sure my hallin', fearless muse

Wad' be to blame.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 156.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. bros-en, to rush like a hurricane.

Thus, to ride the bruise, seemed literally to signify to "ride the wedding;" in the same manner in which we say, to "ride the market," when the magistrates of the town ride in procession round the ground, on which a market is to be held, and as it were legally inclosed, S.

But I have lately met with an account of a custom of the same kind, which was common in the North of England seventy or eighty years ago, and which suggests a different etymology.

"Four [young men] with their horses, were waiting without; they saluted the Bride at the church gate, and immediately mounting, contended who should first carry home the good news, "and win what they called the Kail," a smoking prize of Spice-Broth, which stood ready prepared to reward the victor in this singular kind of race." Brand's Popular Antiq, p. 336.

As this undoubtedly the same custom with ours, riding the bruise must mean nothing more than riding for the brose, broath, or baul. Thus bruise is merely the A.-S. pl. bris, from bruiw.

Another custom, which has the same general origin, is retained in the North of England, and is thus described.

"To run for the bride-door, is to start for a favour given by the bride to be run for by the youths of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door till the marriage-ceremony is over, and from thence run to the bride's door. The prize is a ribbon, which is made up into a cockade, and worn for that day in the hat of the winner. If the distance is great, such as two or three miles, it is usual to ride for the bride-door. In Scotland the prize is a mess of brose; the custom is there called running for the brose." Gl. Gross, Suppl. V. Brees and Brose.

*BRUSH, s. To give a brush at any kind of work, to assist by working violently for a short time, S.

This is a very slight deviation from the sense of the E. term, as denoting "a rude assault."

Dan. brus-cr, to rush.

BRUSHER, adj. Sprucely dressed, or fond of dress; as, "He's a little brushe fallow," Roxb.

Tent. brusy, spuma, brusen, spumare.

BRUSIT, part. po. Embroidered.

The word Purseand gys was graith I gys,

Brusit with a greine tre, guily and gay.

Hondale, ii. 7. MS.

Anon. Aecatius son stude on the wall,—

His mantyl of the purre Brone,

With nedil werk brusit rich and frye.

Doug. Virgil, 293. 13.

This seems to have a common origin with Brodwy, id. q.v.

L. B. brusel-us and brust-us, acupictus; Du Cange.

V. BURDE, s.

BRUSKNESS, s. Unbecoming freedom of speech, rudeness, uncivility, S.

"There hath been (I grant) too much bruskness used to superiors; I wish ministers had never given occasion thereby to many to entertain hard thoughts of any in the ministry." R. Douglase's Sermon. at the Downing of Parliament, A. 1601, p. 26.

Fr. brus, brusque, rash; rude, uncivil. V. BRUSK.

To BRUSSEL, BRUSHHEL, v. n. To rush forward in a fierce and disorderly way, Ayrs. V. BREESIL.

BRUSSEl, s. Bustle, Loth. V. BREESIL.

This s. evidently acknowledges a common origin with A. Bor. "to bruzle, to make a great ado, or stir." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 324.

Perhaps from A.-S. brass-tan, murmurare, crepere.

To BRUST, v. n. To burst.

"In this great extremity, he brusteth out in prayer, and craveth of God, that he wald withdrawe his hand from him for a space." Bruce's Eleven Serms. V. 3. b.

"He that eats quhile [till] he brustis, will be the worse while he lives." S. Prov. "A joyes return to them that urge us to eat." Kelty, p. 146.

It is also used as the pret.

"Bairns mother brust never;" S. Prov. — "because she will keep meat out of her own mouth, and put it into theirs." Kelly, p. 92.

Tent. brust-en, brost-en, Sw. brst-a, id.

BRUSURY, s. Embroidered.

Of nedil werk a brust was hit cote,

His hosing scheane of werk of Barbary,

In portraiture of subtil brusury.


Tent. boorduere, id. V. BRODYN.

BRUTE, s. Report, rumour; the same with E. bruit.

"Strabo perchance may be pardoned, for that in his time that part of the world was not sufficiently explored, and he therefore have but followed the uncertain brute." Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotlande. V. also Bell. Cron. ii. 175, Ed. 1821.

BRUZZING, s. A term used to denote the noise made by bears.

"—Mioling of tygers, bruizing of bears," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

Tent. bros-en, rugere, strepere.

BRWHS, s. V. BRUS.

Than that layid on dwys for dwys,

Mony a rap, and mony a brusc.

Wyntown, vili. 16. 20.

Mr. Macpherson conjectures that this is brusie; as dwysie is dusch or blow. But it seems the same with Brus, s. q. v.

To BU, BUE, v. n. To low. It properly denotes the cry of a calf, S.

This is often distinguished from muce, which denotes the lowing of a cow; to muce, signifies, to bleat as a sheep, while the v. bae is used with respect to a lamb.
BU, Boo, s. 1. A sound meant to excite terror, S.

"Boo, is a word that’s used in the North of Scotland to frighten crying children." Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 133.

2. A bugbear, an object of terror; Ibid. The passage is too ludicrous for insertion.

This may be from bu, as denoting a sound in imitation of the cry of a calf, often used to frighten children. But perhaps it is rather allied to Belg. bawe, a spectre. This word occurs in Teut. in bieteaun, byte-ban, larva, spectrum. Biete is from bit-en, bit-en, mordens, q. the devouring goblin; as in character resembling our Gyr-carlin.

Bu-kow, s. Any thing frightful, as a scarecrow, also applied to a hobgoblin, S.

From bu, and koe, con, a goblin. V. Cow.

Bu-man, s. A goblin; the devil, S., used as Bukow.

Teut. bullemen signifies, larva, a spectre. But perhaps our term is rather from bv and men.

Buat, s. A lanthorn. V. Bowet.

Bub, Bob, s. A blast, a gust of severe weather.

ANE blusterand bob, cut fra the north braying,
Gan ower the forehisp in the bak sill ding.


—The heaynyns all about
With fellyw noyis sou to rummyn and rout;
An bob o waddir folowit in the taill;
Thik schour of rane mydly full of hall.

Ibid. 165. 25. Pl. bubbis, 52. 55.

Rudd, views this word as formed from the sound. But there is no reason for the supposition. I would rather derive it from Sw. by, a gust, a squall, as the primitive; although it may be allied to Isl. bobbe, malum, noxoe; or E. bob, to beat, as denoting the suddenness of its impulse. Gaed. bobgournach, however, is rendered "a blast." Shaw.

*BUBBLE, s. 1. As much snot as comes from the nose at once, S.

"There is a great bubble at your nose. Light the bubbles frane your nose, wean," S.


To BUBBLE, v. n. To shed tears in a snivelling, blubbering, and childish way, S. Bibble, Aberd.

To BUBBLE AND GREET, a vulgar phrase denoting the act of crying or weeping, properly as conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nostrils, S.

"John Knox—left her (Q. Mary] bubbling and greeting, and came to an outer court where her Lady Maries were tyking and dancing; he said, 0 brave ladies, a brave world if it would last, and heaven at the hinderend; but fy on that knave Death, that will seize upon these bodies of yours, and where will all your sidding and dilling be then?" Walker’s Remark, Passages, p. 90.

BUCK, s. 1. The carcase of an animal.

("Be certe privât persanion for their awin commoditie transporting in England yairle woll, scheip, and nolt, above the nomer of ane hundred thousand punds,--sic derth is raiit in the cuantrie that ane mutton buck is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quieit."


The same with Bock, Buik, q. v.

BUCK, s. The beech-tree.

"There is in it also woodes of buck, and deir in them." Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotlande.


To BUCK, v. n. To aim at any object, to push, to butt, Perths.

Alem. bock-en to strike; whence Wachter derives bock, a he-goat, although the etymon may well be inverted. Su.-G. bock, impulsion, ictus.

To BUCK out, v. n. To make a gurgling noise, as liquids when poured from a straitnecked bottle, S.; probably formed from the sound.

To BUCK and CRUNE, a phrase used to denote the evidences given of the greatest solicitude for the possession of any thing.

"Ye needa insist on’t, for ye sanna get it, if ye soud buck and crune for’t?" Dumfr.
BUCKETIE, s. The name given to the paste used by weavers in dressing their webs, S. O.; corr. from Buck-wheat, the grain from which it is made.

BUCKIE, BUCKY, s. 1. Any spiral shell, of whatever size, S.

Neptune gave his awful Trident,  
And Pan the horns gave of a Bident.  
Triton, his trumpet of a Buckie  
Prop'd to him, was large and buckie,  
_Muse's Threnodie_, p. 2.

The roaring buckie, _Buccinum undatum_, Linn. is the common great whelk.  
This is what Sibb, calls the Great Buckie; _Fife_, p. 134. He is supposed to give the name of Dog Bucky, to some varieties of the _Buccinum Lapillus_, or Mason Whelk. V. Note, ibid.

The name _buckie_ is also given to the small black whelk, which is commonly sold in the markets, Turbo littoreus, Linn.

And there will be partans and buckties,  
Spledens and haddocks anaw.  
_Ritson's S. Songs_, i. 211.

"Upon the sand by John Groats House are found many small pleasant buckles and shells, beautified with diverse colours, which some use to put upon a string as beads, and accounted much of for their rarity._ Brand's Orkn. and Shetl. Isl._ p. 138.

"Cyprous pectius, or John o' Groats's bucky, is found on all the shores of Orkney._ Neil's Tour_, p. 16.

This name is appropriated in Shetl. to one species of whilk:—

"_Murex Despectus_. Buckie, Large Wilk._ Edmonstone's Zetzii_, i. 323.

This word, although used through the whole of S. seems to be peculiar to this country. It is most probably derived from Tenvt. _buck-en_, to bow, to bend, as this expresses the twisted form of the shell. Thus Lincolns. and S. _wik_, used in the same sense, (A. - _S. weale)-is by Skinner supposed to be from A. - _S. wealo-an_, volvere, revolvere; because this kind of shell is wrought into a spiral form. Wacher observes, that Gern. _bug_ anciently denoted every thing that imitated the bending of a circle. This derivation is confirmed by the metaph. use of the word, For,

2. A perverse or refractory person is thus denominated with an epithet conjointed; as, a _thrown buckie_, and sometimes, in still harsher language, a _Deil's buckie_, S.

Gin any sou'mon'd girding bucky  
Ca' me conceitly kockling chucky;  
I'll awnsur sine, Gae kiss your Lucky.  
_Ramsey's poem_, ii. 350.

"Ere he reached the end of the long avenue,—a ball whistled past him, and the report of a pistol was heard. "It was that _decvill's buckie_, Callum Beg," said Alice, "I saw him whistle away through among the reines." _Waverley_, iii. 133.

"I dinna ken what I'm to do wi' this _deil's buckie_;  
—he's like the tod's whelp, that grow aye the longer the waur._ Perils of Man_, i. 39.

I find the phrase _dygit_, i.e. _decvil buckie_, used.

I taul her how our neighbour Mause  
Ca'd him a _dytit buckie._ _Tarras's Poems_, p. 108.

BUCKIE INGRAM, that species of crab denominated Cancer bernardus, Newhaven.
Buckie Priis, A periwinkle; Turbo terebra, Linn. This name is used in the vicinity of Leith. These shells are also called water-stoups.

Buckie-Ruff, a wild giddy boy, or romping girl, Fife. Ruff seems synon. with Ruffie, q. v.

Buckie, s. A smart blow, especially on the chops, Aberd., Meams.

S.-G. bok, impulsus, icetus; Alem. bock-en, ferrire.

Buckie, s. Apparently the hinder quarters of a hare, Banffs.

Than Robie charg'd his gun wi' slugs
To spice her buckie.
—Taylor's S. Poems, p. 91.

Tent. bu=ck, venter; et uterus.


From Isl. buek-a, subigere, domare, or bökki, vir grandis, and tynauve, the act of tousing. V. Taave, and Buckie, a blow.

Buckise, s. A smart stroke, Aberd.

To Buckise, v. a. To beat with smart strokes, ib.

Tent. bock-en, bok-en, tundere, pulsare, batuere, Fr. bouscer, Germ. bock-en, buck-en, S.-G. bok-a, id. The origin seems to be Germ. bok, Isl. buek-r, a ram, or goat, as striking with its horn. Isl. buck-a, celetrare quasi jumenta; berin og buckn, ferire et verberare; G. Andr. p. 41.

To Buckle, v. a. 1. To join two persons in marriage; used in a low or ludicrous sense, S.

Soon they loo'd, and soon ware buckled,
Name took time to think and rue.
—Maccullie's Poems, i. 10.

2. To Buckle with a person, to be so engaged in an argument as to have the worst, Fife.

3. To be Buckled with a thing, to be so engaged in any business as to be at a loss to accomplish it. In this sense it is said, "I was fairly buckled wi'," Fife.

To Buckle, v. n. To be married, S.

"'May, though it is the sweetest month in a' the year, is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinkis o' buckling in—'t would be looked on as a mere tempting of Providence." Reg. Dalton, iii. 163.

The vulgar are here made to assign a very odd reason for this superstition.

"'That poor silly Jezebel, our Queen Mary, married that legged ne'er-do-well, Darnley, in the month of May, and ever since, the Scots folk have regarded it as no canny." Ibid. p. 164.

Although, for the oddity of the fancy, the ingenious author of this work has carried the prejudice no farther back than to the age of our unhappy queen, he must know well that it is of far greater antiquity. It has evidently been transmitted from the times of heathenism. Whether our ancestors had borrowed it immediately from the Romans, I cannot pretend to say. But it is certain that this superstition existed among them in its full force. They also excluded the whole of this month from all connubial honours; being persuaded that the nuptials celebrated during May would be unlucky and short-lived.

Nec viduae taolis eadem, nec virginis apta
Tempora; quae nuptis, nec diurna fuit.
Hae quoque de causa, si te proverbia tangunt,
Meusa alas Maio hubeus vulgus sit.

Or, as it is rendered by Massie —
These days are ominous to the nuptial yre,
For she who marries then ere long will die;
And let me here remark, the vulgar say,
Unlucky are the wives that wed in May.

To Buckle to, v. n. To join in marriage, S.

To her came a reaw'y'd draggle,
Wha had burry'd wives anew,
Ask'd her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadins buckie too [r. to].
—Train's Poetical Revelries, p. 61.

Buckle-the-Beggars, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner, S.

There is the same analogy in Belg. koppelar, a pander, from koppelen to couple, to make a match.

Bucksturdie, adj. Obstinate, Strathmores.

Perhaps q. stiff as a be-goat; from Isl. bok, caper, and stirl-ar, rigidus. Or the first syllable may be from Germ. boc-en, to butt, to push with the horn.

Bucktooth, s. Any tooth that juts out from the rest, S.

Sibb. derives this from Boks, q. v. It is perhaps allied to S.-G. bok, reustrim.

Among the many kinds of sobriquet used by our forefathers to distinguish individuals who had the same name, none was more common than one borrowed from some bodily imperfection. Thus we find a person of the name of Stewart characterised from the projection of one or more of his teeth.

"Schir Thomas Boyd was slane be Alexander Stewart buktooth and his sonnes." Addicition to Scottis Cornillis, p. 3.


When first this war fra' France began,
Our blades bude has a medlillin' hand.
—Hoggs Scot. Pastoralts, p. 15. V. Bood.

Bude-be, s. An act which it behoved one in duty to perform, Clydes.

Budna, behoved not, might not, Roxb.

Fu' weel I ken'd a' night she budea stay,
But bude come back, an' eerie was the way.
—A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 96.

Bud, s. A gift; generally one that is meant as a bribe.

Se na man to the King erand speik,
Bot gif we get ane bud; o' eillis we sal it break.
And quhan thay ar full of sic wrang win,
Thay get their leef; and hungray cram in.
Se scharp ar thay, and narrowlie can gadder,
Thay pluck the puir, as thay war poward badler;
And takes *buds* fra men baith nei and far;
And say the last ar than the first far war.

*Priests of Pobilis*, p. 21.

"All juges sal gar the assayors sweir in the making of their iath, quhen they ar chargit to assays, that they nother haue tane, nor sall tak med na *buddis* of any partie: And gif any sic be gein, or hecht, or any prayer maid befor the geeing out of the declara-
tion and determination of the assayors: the said assayors sall opinly rencill the *buddis*, gifts, or pray-
c. 138. Murray.

At first view one might suppose that this were originally the same with *bud*, an offer or prorfer. But the last passage, and many others that might be quoted, determine the sense otherwise. *Budden* taking, Ja. v. 1450. c. 104, Murray, is evidently receiving of gifts or bribes. The following lines fully confirm this explanation,

The carils they thikkit fast in cluds,
Agune the man was marri,
With breid and belf, and uddar buds,
Syne to the kirk thame karetel.

*Chront. S. P. i. 381.*

C. B. *bud*, Corn. *bud*, profit, enomolument. Or shall we view it as formed from A. S. *bude*, obtult, q. the bribe that has been offered? Skinner derives it from A. S. *bot*, compensatio. But as this word is retained in S. in its original form, no good reason can be given why in one instance it should assume a form so different as that of *bud*.

To BUDD, BUDD, v. a. To endeavour to gain by gifts, to bribe.

"The Bishops conceived in their minds, that, if King Henry met with our King, he would cause him to cast down the Abbeys of Scotland, like as he had done in England. Therefore they badd the King to ride at home, and gave him three thousand Pounds by year to sustain his house, of their benefices." *Pits-
cottic*, p. 148.

"I need not either *bud* or flatter temptations and crosses, nor strive to buy the devil, or this malicious world by, or redeem their kind with half a hair's breadth of truth: he, who is surety for his servant for good, doth powerfully over-rule all that." *Rutherford's Lett. P. I. ep. ii. 72.*

"I have nothing that can hire or bud grace; for if grace would take hire, it were no more grace." Ibid. Ep. 86.

BUDTAKAR, s. One who receives a bribe.

—"The ane half [of movable gudis] to be applyit to our soorene lord; and the other half to the reveal and tryar of the saidis budtakarins. And fur
ther descerns and ordains the saidis budtakarins to be displaceth and deprivent simpliciter of their offices, quhilksis they beir in the College of Justice, and to be declarit inname," kc. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 153. V. *Bun*, s. a gift.

BUDDEN, part. pa. Asked, invited; as, "I'm budden to the waddin," I am invited to the wedding; *Unbudden*, not invited, Roxb.

BUDGE, s. A kind of bill; a warlike instrument.

*Nane yle strokis nor wappinis had they thare,
Nouthir spere, *budge*, staf, pol ax, sward, nor mace.*


This Rudd, renders "*f. a bow; A.-S. *boga*, Tent. *bogun*, arcus." But more probably, a bolt or javelin, as allied to O. Fr. *bugeon*, a bolt or arrow with a great head.

Rocneorfot not only mentions *bugeon*, but also *bouge*, and *bouge*, which he expl.; Fileche qui a une tete. He gives *Bouge* distinctly, as corresponding with *faucele*, a scythe, and *serpe*, a little bill.

To BUFE, v. n. To low as a bull. Another term denotes the loving of a cow; *Mue*, Clydes.

C. B. *bu, buwch*, signify both bos, and vaces; Isl. *bu, arnemot*. As *bud-a*, in the last-mentioned language, signifies to low, hence perhaps Belg. *buk-en*, id.

BUFF, BAF, a phrase which seems to have been formerly used in S. as expressive of contempt of what another has said.

"Villox proposed—be qhat vay they soould admit their ministeris; for said he, gif we admit thame be the impositione of handis,—the lyk vil be askit of vs, that we schau that we vei admittit to the ministrie with sik ane ceremonie, be pastoris quha teached in the kirk of Scotland befor vs: Johanni Kmnox anseuerit maist resolutilie, *buff*, *baf*, man, ve ar anes entered, let vs quha dar put vs out againe, meaning that thair was not so monie gumni and patolill in the cuntry to put him out, as vs to intrud him with violence." *Nicol Burne*, F. 128, b.


BUFE, s. Beef, S. B.

This is nearly allied to Fr. *boeuf*, id. But perhaps it is more immediately connected with Isl. *bu*, cattle; *bufe*, "domestic animals, especially cows, goats, and sheep," Vered.; from *bu*, an ox, cow, goat, or sheep. Here perhaps we have the root of Lat. *bos, bovis*. *Eum sa er meteor Raulidili, er aus fellur narv sem bufe;* "The most of men die like cattle." *Spectul. Regal. p. 356.*

To BUFF, v. n. To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind does, S.

He hit him on the name a wap, It buff like any bleeder.

*Che. Kirk*, st. 11.

*It played buff, S.* It made no impression.

BUFF, s. A term used to express a dull sound, S.

Perhaps Fris. *bof-en*, a contractu resiliere, has as much affinity as any of the terms mentioned.

Belg. *bof-en*, to puff up the cheeks with wind; Fr. *bof-eur*, to puff; Tont. *puff-es*, ructare. Germ. *bugeft*, a puff-ball; *puff-en*, sonare, i.e., flare cum sono, es puffit, sonat, crepat; *Wachter*. *Bof* and *pof* are mentioned by Kilian, as denoting the sound emitted by the cheeks, or mouth, in consequence of being inflated.

To BUFF, v. a. To buff corn, to give grann half thrashing, S.

"A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be buffed." *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

"Why, he has suck'd the monkey so long and so often," said the boatswain, "that the best of him is buffed."

The Pirate, iii. 282.

"To suck the monkey," to suck or draw wine or any other liquor, privately out of a cask, by means of a straw, or small tube." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

"The best of him is buff," a phrase commonly used to denote that one is declining in life, that one's natural
BUFF, s. A stroke, a blow, S.

To buff herring, to steep salted herrings in fresh water, and hang them up, S.

This word, as used according to the first and second modes of expression, is evidently the same with Alem. buffet-en, pulsare; whence Germ. puff-en, to strike. Hence,

BUFF, s. A stroke, a blow, S.

The buff so bounteously abashed him,
To the end he desheathe down.


Fr. bouffé, a blow; Germ. Su.-G. puff, id. L. B. buffet, alapa.

To BUFF out, v. n. To laugh aloud, S.

Fr. bouffé-ter, to puff, bouffée, a sudden, violent, and short blast, buff-ar, to spurt, all appear to have some affinity; as expressing the action of the muscles of the face, or the sound emitted in violent laughter.

BUFF, s. Nonsense, foolish talk, S.

Yet none so ferly the' it be
Plain buff, who was consider me;—
I'm ne book-fay'd.

A. Nicol's Poems, p. 84.

Mayhap he'll think me wondrous vain,
And can't vie stuff;
Or say it only gies him pain
To read sic buff.

Shirry's Poems, p. 333.

Hence probably the reducivative,

BUFF, s. Skin. Stript to the buff, stript naked, S.

I know not if this can have any reference to E. buff, as denoting "leather prepared from the skin of a buffalo," or buffet, as Cogtr. designs this animal.

BUFF NOT STYE. The phrase is used concerning a sheepish fellow, who from fear loses his recollection; or a foolish one, who has scarcely any to lose; He cou'd neither say buff nor sty, S. i.e. "He could neither say one thing nor another." It is also used, but I suspect, improperly, in regard to one who has no activity; He has neither buff nor sty with him, S. B.

It is used in another form;—to ken, or know, neither buff nor sty.

And first he brought a dozen'd drees,
And rais'd him up on high, sir,
Whe knew not what was right or wrong,
And neither buff nor sty, sir.

Jacobi Relics, i. 80.

"This phrase, it would seem, is used in Ayrs, in a form different from all the examples already given, as if both these words were verbs.

"He would neither buff nor styre for father nor mother, friend nor foe; s't the king's forces would na hae gart him carry his wife's head in a wiblike manner to the kirk-yard." The Entail, ii. 140.

Although this expression is probably very ancient, its origin is quite obscure. Teut. bof occurs in the sense of celewuse, as denoting a cheer made by mariners, when they exult themselves with united strength, or encourage one another. Should we suppose there were any relation to this, styre might be viewed as referring to the act of mounting the shrouds, from Su.-G. stige, to ascend. This, however, is only vague conjecture.

BUFFER, s. A foolish fellow; a term much used among young people, Clydes.

Teut. boif, boivir, Su.-G. boifori, are used in a worse sense than the S. word, being rendered, nequitia, from Teut. boere, nebulo.

But the origin is rather Fr. boufer, "often puffing, strouting out, swelling with anger," Cotgr.; from boufer, to puff, to swell up, to wax big.

BUFFETS, s. pl. A swelling in the glands of the throat, Ang. (branks, synon.) probably from Fr. bourgeois, swollen.


"That Henry Lees—sall restore—xii trambecheurs, a pare of tanigies, ij buffate stule, & a bakit stule," i.e. one with a back. Act. Audit, A. 1478, p. 67.

But he has gotten an anl wife,
And she's come hirpling hame;
And she's fan o'er the buffet-stool,
And brake her rumple-bane.

Herd's Coll. ii. 229.

Jean brencht the buffet-stool in bye,
A keebkaul mould and miteit.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 90.

Fr. buffet is expl. by Roequert, Dresnoir, which denotes a board for holding plate, without box or drawer.

It may have received its name, from its being often used by the vulgar as a table; Fr. buffet, a side-board.

BUFFIE, BUFFLE, adj. 1. Fat, purfle; applied to the face, S. Fr. bouffé, blown up, swollen.

2. Shaggy; as, "a buffie head," when the hair is both copious and dishevelled, Fife; given as synon. with Tousie.

BUFFIL, adj. Of or belonging to the buffalo.


"Belts called buffil belts, the dozen iii s." Rates A. 1611. "Hingers of buffil," &c., ibid.

In both places it is changed to buff, Rates A. 1670. This shews that the leather we now call buff, was originally called buffet, or buffalo.

BUFFLIN, part. pr. Rambling, roving, unsettled; still running from place to place, or engaged in some new project or another; a term generally applied to boys; Tweed.

Fr. buffelin, of or belonging to a wild ox; q. resembling it.

BUFFONS, s. pl. "Pantomime dances; so denominated from the buffoons, le boufons, by whom they were performed." Gl. Compl.

"—'Braulis and branglis, buffons, with mony vtir lycht dansis.'—Compl. S., p. 102. V. Branglis.

BUG, pret. Built, S. O.

But was be to your ewe-herd, father,
And an ill deed may be dic;
He buy the bought at the book o' the know,  
And a tod has frightened me.  
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 234.  
Ye ken we joyfu' buy our nest,  
And clos't it a' about.  

BUGGEN, part. pa. Built; from the v. to Big, Clydes.

"My brother,—ha'in buggen the draught—tuke the
naig, to lead him hame, wann, till our amazement,
we perceived him to be a' lashan wi' sweat." Edin.
Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

BUGABOO, s. A hobgoblin, Fife; pron.
q. bugabu (Gr. v.)
This might seem corr. from Bagulho. But perhaps
we should rather view it as compounded of S. bugge,
bugbear, and boo, bu, a term expressive of terror. V.
Buc.

BUGASINE, s. A name for calico.
"Bugasianes or callicio 15 ells the piece—As." Rates,
A. 1670.
This is given as a distinct article from Buckasay,
though it appears to claim a common origin.

BUGE, s. "Lamb's fur; Fr. agnelin," Rudd.
The burses brings in his buith the broun and the blak,
Byam besedy bayne, bugge, borer and bycs.
*Doug. Virgil, 238; b. 12.
"Item, ane nycht gown of lycht tanny damles,
luyit with blak bugge, and the breist with mertriks,"
Inventories, A. 1542, p. 78.
"Five stikels of treyle of sindry hewis, j' buys &

BUG Skin, a lamb's skin dressed.
"Five stikels of traileye, price xxj lb., ane hundereth
Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.
"That James Dury sail restore—ane hundreth bug
"O. E. bugn furre, rendered by Fr. 'rommenis,  
pccnx de Lombardie';" Palgr. B. iii. F. 21. This is
obviously the same with E. budge, "the dressed skin
or furs of lambs;" Phillips.
Fr. bogue, E. budge, id.

BUGGE, s. A bugbear. V. Boggarde.

BUGGLE, s. A bug, a morass, S. B. This
seems to be merely a dimin. from Ir. and E.
bog.

BUGHE, s. Braid of bughe.
"He had ressaut ane braid of bughe fra him to eit."  
Aberd. Reg. 'Braid, from the connexion, must signify,
bread or lost. Bughe may be corr. from Fr. bouche,
as pain de bouche denotes "a very light, very crusty,
and savoury white bread, full of eyes, leaven and salt,"  
Cotgr.; perhaps, is it also denominated pain mollet,
soft bread, de bouche denotes that it is grateful to the
mouth or taste, q. de bonne bouche.

BUGHT, s. A pen in which the ewes are
milked. V. Boucht.

BUGIL, Bugill, s. A buglehorn.
Sa bustouslie Boris his bugil blew  
The ders full derne doun in the dals drew.
*Doug. Virgil, 231. 17.

A literary friend in E. remarks, that this is, "a
bull's horn. Bugle and Bul," he adds, "are inflections
of the same word; and in Hampshire, at Newport,
Fareham, and other towns, the Bugle Inn exhibits
the sign of a terrific Bull." Phillips, indeed, defines Bugle,
"a sort of wild ox," and Halod, "Bulfo, bugle, or
wilde oxe, Bubalus, Tarantulus, Vrns;" Abestor.
Some derive this, q. bucolate cornu, the horn of a
young cow; others, from Teut. bogel, German, bugel,
curvature. The latter term is descriptive of the form
of the horn.

BUGLE LACE, apparently a kind of lace
resembling the small bead called a bugle.
"Bugle lace, the pound—i s." Rates, A. 1611.

BUICK, s.
On haburd syd, the whirling of the sand;  
On steiburd syd, the roks lay off the land.
Betuixt the ins, ve tuik sic taillyeweis,
At hank and buick we skippl syndric seis.
Montgomery's Poems, p. 238.

Su.-G. buke is expl. Tabulatum navis quo cole
injuncta defenditur, a vectorius et meritorius; the
gunwale. But this term more nearly resembles Teut.
beuk van t' schip, carina: pars navis, quam alium,
uterum, aut ventrem vocant: navis concavitas. The
meaning of hank is uncertain.

BUICK, pret. Court'sied; from the v. Beek.
To her she hies, and hailst her with a jook,
The lass paid hame her compliment, and buick.
Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

To BUGUE, v. n.
I hate thraldine; yet man I bugie, and bok,
And jook, and nod, sum patron for to plays.
Arbuthnot, Maitland Poems, p. 150.
"Budge, move about," GL But surely it signifies
boss, especially as conjoined with bok; A.-S. bugan, to
bend.

BUIK, s. The body. V. Bok.

BUIK, Buke, pret. Baked.
Ane kneaddin troches, that lay intill ane nuke,
Wald hald aze boll of flour quhen that scho buik.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 73.
A.-S. boc, cozit, from boc-an.

BUIK, BuK, Beuk, s. 1. A book, S.
Than ly I furth my bright buik in breid on my kne,
With mony lusty letter illuminit with gold.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 60.
The Prolong of the auctoritie Buk
In 4to this chapter now yhe luke.
Wyntoun, viii. Prol.

2. The Buik, the Holy Bible; a phrase of
respect resembling Lat. Biblia. S. Hence,
To tak the Buik, to perform family worship,
S.
"Our worthy old patriarch, in the fine summer
evenings, would go with his wife and children to
the Wardlaw, through some miles of rough road
distant,—seat himself in the preacher's place, and take the
Best, with his family around him." —"'Taking the book.
To describe this sublime ceremony of devotion to God,
a picture of the Cottar's Ha', taken from the more
primitive times of rustic simplicity, will be most ex-
pressive and effectual." Cromek's Remains, pp. 19.
258.
Germ. buch, Franc. Alem. buch, pruch, Belg. boek.
It has been generally supposed, that the Northern nations give this name to a book, from the materials of which it was first made, *bok* signifying a beech-tree; in the same manner as the Latins adopted the designation *liber*, which is properly the inner coat of bark, on which it was customary for the ancients to write; and the Greeks that of *βιβλιον* the *papyrus*, because the inner bark of this Egyptian reed was used in the same manner.

**BUIKAR, s.** Apparently, clerk or book-keeper.

"Item the said day the Moderator collected fra every minister of the presbyterie sex shillings auctie pennies for the bying of Moleras vpone Isay, and de-lyuerit the same to John Roche collector to giff the *bui-ker.*" Rec. Presb. Aberl. Life of Melville, ii. 481.

A.-S. *boecer*, scriptor, scriba; *interpres*. Moes-G. *bokareis* also signifies scriba.

**BUIL-YETTIS, BUILYETTIS, s. pl.** Probably pendants.

"*Ane crucil with sum builyettis of tymmer and pippennis.*" *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 238.

"O. Fr. *ballette*, ornemant que le femmes porteoiert au col; *Roquef.* Suppl. *Ballettes*; "such bubbles, or bobs of glass as women wear as pendantes at their cares"; Cotgr.

**BUILYETTE, s.** A perplexity, a quandary, Roxb.

This might seem, at first view, to be abbreviated from *Borbulgy*, id. But Isl. *bul* is explained confusion, and *bul-a-menn* confundere. The simple sense of the v. is to boil.

**BUIR.**

I had *buir* at myn awn will haif the—Than off pur gold a kings rateanee.


This is an error for *leuir*, in MS., rather; as it is interpreted edit. 1648.

I walk rather at mine own will have theeo.

**BUIRE, pret.** Bore, brought forth, S.

" Scoe *buire* aucti bairnes, of the quhilkis thair was two sonnes," &c. Pitcogt de's Cron. p. 58.

**BUISE. To shoot the buise.**

The same is exempted from the Test, They're not exempted from the rest Of penel statutes (who ere saw A subject placed above the law ) Which rightly weight'd and put in use, Might yet cause some to shoot the *buis*, Celand's Poems, p. 94.

It seems synom. with the cant E. term, to *seeing*, i.e. to be hanged. Perhaps *buse* is aliied to Ital. *busco*, the shoot of a tree. q. to spring from the fatal tree; as to shoot a bridge. E. signifies to pass swiftly under one of its arches.

**BUIST, v. impers.** Behoved, Fif. V. *BOOT. But.*

**BUIST, s.** A part of female dress, anciently worn in S.

To mak thame sma the waist is bound; A *buist* to mak their bellie round; Their buttekis besterit up behind; A farigal to gathir wind.

*Mailland Poems*, p. 159.

My late worthy friend, Sir Alexander Seton of Preston, in some notes on the *Dolv.,* renders this *stays*.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this "bask." We may rest in this explanation, if *buck be understood in the sense in which Cotgr. defines Fr. *boc* or *buse*; "plated body, or other quilted thing, worn to make, or keep, the body straight." Ital. *busto*, stays or bodice. For some sort of protuberance, worn by the ladies before, must be meant, as corresponding to the *pett*, which even then had been in fashion behind. This poem was probably written during the reign of Ja. V.

**BUIST, s.** A thick and gross object; used of animate beings, as, *He's a buist of a fawl*; He is a gross man; *That's a buist of a horse*, a strong-bodied horse; Lanarks.

From Fr. *bust*, as denoting a cast of the gross part of the body: or q. shaped like a *buist* or box.

**BUIST, BUISTE, BOIST, s.** 1. A box or chest, S. *Meal buist*, chest for containing meal.

"The Master of the money shall answer for all gold and silver, that salbe strickin vnder him, quhill the Wardane hau ne tane assay thairof, & put it in his *buist*." *Ja. II. Parl. 1451;* c. 32, 34; ed. 1566.

"Because the liquor was sweit, schie heis lickedit of that *buist* other than twysse since." *Knoxt's Hist.* p. 202.

"*Buist or box.*" Lond. edit. p. 316.

The lady sone the *boyet* has secht
And the unement has she brocht.


"What is it that hath his stomacke into a *boiste*, and his eyes into his pocket? It is an oyle man fede with *boiste* confecctions or cured with continuum purgatives, haung his spectacles, his eyes of glassse, into a case," Z. *Boyd's Last Battell*, p. 529.

2. A coffin; nearly antiquated, but still sometimes used by tradesmen, Loth.
3. The distinctive mark put on sheep, whether by an iron, or by paint, Roxb., Tweedd.

"Buist, Buistle, tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name;" Gi. Sibb.

If in my yard again I find them, I'll find them; or catch them in a net or gira till I find out the boost or birn.

Rutchie's Way-side Cottager, p. 112.

It is evident, that this use of the term might have been originally confined to the painted mark; from Buist, the box in which the paint was contained. The distinction, indeed, is retained, in this passage, between this mark and the birn, or that made by burning.

4. Transferred to any thing viewed as a distinctive characteristic of a fraternity.

"He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the buist of those black cattle." Monastery, ii. 282.

This is merely a figurative use of the term.

O. Fr. buiste, Arm. bowet, a box. This Caseneuve derives from L. B. buisset, id., also bostia, buista, busta. These are all used for the pix, or box in which the host was preserved. But the L. B. designation seems to have been borrowed from Su.-G. byseia, Belg. bassa, id., which irre derives from the name of the box tree, because anciently much used for this purpose.

It may be observed, however, that Kilian gives Fr. boise, cistula, as allied to Tc. booste, a hull or husk, siliqua, folliculus.

To Buist, v. a. To mark cattle or sheep with the proprietor's distinctive mark, Roxb., Tweedd.

Buistin'-Iron, s. The iron by which a distinguishing mark is impressed upon sheep, S. The box in which the tar is kept, is called the Tar-buist, ibid.

To Buist up, v. a. To inclose, to shut up.

Sym I am subject som tymye to be selk, and daylie deing of my auld diseis; ait heid, ill aile, and all things ar ane eik; this barne and bladly buitse up all my bees. *Montgomerie, MS. Chronic. S. P. H. 500.*

Hence,

Buisty, s. A bed, Aberd. Gl. Shirr. used perhaps for a small one, q. a little box. V. Booshty.

Buist-maker, s. A coffin-maker, Loth.; a term now nearly obsolete.

Buith, s. A shop. V. Bothe.

Buithhaver, s. One who keeps a shop or booth.

"Item, that all vnfre hammermen, baith buithhavres and wtheres, this tymye cum to the maisteres of the saddye crafts, or he be maid maister, to be examing gie he be worthie thairto." Scill of Caus, Edinr. 2 May, 1483, MS.

BUITING, s. Booty.

Or quha brings hame the busing1 *Cherrie and Slay, st. 15.* Vel quem partare ferinam—jussisti! Lat. Vers.

"Ransoues, buitinges, raying of taxes, impositions,"—are mentioned; Acts Ja. VI. 1572; c. 50.

Buteine is the form of the word in O. E. "I parte a buteine or a pray taken in the warre." Palgrave. B. ii. F 313, a.

Fr. buitin, Ital. butino, Belg. buet, buyt, Isl., Sw., Dan., butte. Various are the derivations given of the term thus diversified. Ire, with considerable probability, deduces it from Su.-G. bylta, to divide, because in ancient times the generals were wont to divide the prey taken in battle among their soldiers, as the reward of their service.

BUITS, s. pl. Matches for firelocks.

A literary friend suggests, that this seems to come from the same source with Bowet, a lantern. Shaw, however, gives Gael, buite as signifying a firebrand. Ir. buite is expl by Lhuyd and Obrien, fire.

"It is objected against me only, as if no other officer were to give an account, neither for regiment, company, nor corporalship, that on this our unhappy day there were no lighted buits among the musquetry." Gen. Baillie's Lett. ii. 275.

To Buittle, Bootle, v. n. To walk ungracefully, taking short steps, with a kind of stotting or bouncing motion, Roxb.

Can this be a dimin. from S. Burt, to leap, to spring? BUKASY, Bukksey, s. A stuff formerly used for female dress. V. Buckaslie.

BUK-HID, Buk-hud, s.

Quhyls wald he let her ryn beneth the strne; Quhyls wald he wink, and play with her Buk-hid, Thus to the silly moss grit harm he did. Henryson, Everygreen, ii. 152. st. 25.

So day by day shee plaied with me bukhud, With many sairnes and mokkis behind my bak. Bannatyne MS. Chronic. S. P. iii. 237.

This seems to be an old name for some game, probably Blind man's Buff, Sw. blind-buck, q. buck, and huifend head, having the head resembling a goat. V. Belly-blind. The sense, however, would perhaps agree better with Bo-peep, or Hide and seek.

To Buk, v. a. To incite, to instigate.

Sym to haff bargain cud not bлин, But bukkit Will on weir. Everygreen, ii. 181. st. 12.

Perhaps from Germ. boch-en, to strike, to beat; or bock-en, to push with the horn; Sw. O. bock, a stroke. Hence it is said of a man who can bear any sort of insult without resenting it, Han star bocken, q. "he stands provocation." Isl. buck-a, calicrare, quasi jumenta aut bruta; at beria & bucca, ferire et per-berare; Go. Andr. p. 41.

BU-KOW, s. Any thing frightful; hence applied to a hobgoblin, S. V. Bu.

BULDRIE, s. Building, or mode of building.

This temple did the Trojans found, To Venus as we read: The stones thereof wer marbell sound, Lyke to the lamer bead.

This moundie and buirdrie Wes maist magnifieall. *Borth's Polyg., Watson's Coll, ii. 36.*

From build, as muldrie from Fr. moulerie, a moulding, or casting into a mould.

BULGET, s. [Same as Bulyettis, q. v.]

"The air sall hane—ané cupule of harrowes, ané ox, and all graith and instrumentis of ané pleych, ané pair of bulvetis, ané harrow." Balfour's Pract., p. 253.

Can this signify bags for carrying anything? O. Fr. 'bulgette', a mail, a pouch, a budget. This is probably the sense, as it is elsewhere conjoined with packs and mailis:—"Breks the cofferis, boullis, packis, bulyetis, mailis." &c. Ibid. 635.

BULYETTIS, s. pl.


Here the term is evidently from Fr. 'boulette'; signifying mails or budgets. V. BULGET.

BULYEMENT, s. Habiliments; properly such as are meant for warfare.

And now the aquire is ready to advance,
And bids the stoutest of the gather'd thrang
Girl on the bulvynment and come along.
Ross's Helenore, p. 121.

Buliments is still used liceniously for clothing, S. V. ABULYEMENT.

BULYON, s. Perhaps crowd, collection.

"Rive the thrapelles o' the hale bulyon o' ye for a pack o' uncanny limmers." Saint Patrick, iii. 305.

Gael. 'bolgan' denotes a budget.

BULIS. Pot-bulis. V. BOOL, s.

BULL, s. Properly the chief house on an estate; now generally applied to the principal farmouse, Orkney.


Isl. boel, civitas, pagus, praeditum, G. Andr. p. 39; praeditum, villa, Haldorson; Su.-G. bol, domicilium.

Bu is the Norw. term, expl. a dwelling-house; Hallager. V. Boo, Bow, s.

BULL, s. A dry sheltered place, Shetl.

"For six months in the year, the attention bestowed on the flocks, by a great many proprietors in Shetland, is hardly worth mentioning; while others who are not so blind to their own interest, look after them a little better; in particular, driving them for shelter in time of snow, to what are called bulls, or dry places, by which the lives of a few are preserved." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 44.

*BULL, s. Black Bull of Norroway, a scarecrow used for stilling children, Ang.

"Here Noroway is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings.—A child is kept quiet by telling it the Black Bull of Norroway shall take it." Edin. Mag. Feb. 1817, p. 117.

To BULL, v. n. To take the bull; a term used with respect to a cow. Both the v. and s. are pron. q. bill, S.

The Isl. term corresponds, yena, oxna, from oxe, a bull. V. Easst, v. Bill-siler, S., is analogous to Teut. polite-geld, merces pro admissura tauri, Kilian.

BULLING, A-BULLING, part. pr. "The cow's a-bulling," she desires the male, S.

To BULL in, v. a. To swallow hastily and voraciously. I was bulling in my breakfast; I was eating it as fast as possible; Loth.

BULLE, s. A vessel for measuring oil, Shetl.

"Patrick Umphray of Sands, &c. meit and conveined—anent the settling the measures of the pyt stoup and kannes whereas with they mett bier or aile, or other liquor, and kannes and bollis wherewith they mett oylie." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 9, 10.

Sw. bulle, cratera fictilia; the same with E. bowl.

To BULLER, v. n. 1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again, S.

For is amyd the went, quhare etcilit he,
Amasenus that riure and fresche flade
Above the brays bulleri, as it war wode.

Doug. Virgil, 333. 23.

Spumo is the r. here used by Virg.

They all lekket, the salt wattir stresmes
Fast bullerand in at every rift and bore.

Ibid. 16. 54.

This seems to be the primary sense. Rund, gives Fr. bullir, to boil, as the origin. But it is undoubtedly the same word with Su.-G. bullr-a, tumultarily, stertum edere. Sonitum quippe haec vocis dicimus editum impulsi alius corporis; Ibre. I know not whether this r. may be viewed as a derivative from boites, a wave; or Isl. biler, biljat, fluctus maris, G. Andr. For biler denotes the noise made by the wind, or by the repercussion of the waves.

It is also doubtful whether bellering is to be viewed as the same r. in another form. It evidently means bulking.

"What then becometh of your long discourses,
Inferred upon them? Are they not Bullateae auxa,
bellerdr hablings, watrie bels, easily dissipate by the smallest winde, or rather onanishes of their owne accord." Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologic, p. 109.

2. To make a noise with the throat, as one does when gargling it with any liquid, S. guller, synon.

It is used by Bellenden to express the noise made by one whose throat is cut.

"The wache herand the granis of ane deand man enterit haistyly in the chalmer quhare the kyng was lyand bullerand in his blude." Cron. B. vi. c. 14.

Regem jugulant, ad indifferentum vulnus altius ymentum, Both.

3. To make any rattling noise; as when stones are rolled downhill, or when a quantity of stones falls together, S. B.

4. To bellow, to roar as a bull or cow does, S.; also pron. boller, Ang.

It is often used to denote the bellowing noise made by black cattle; also the noise made by children bawling and crying bitterly, or by one who bursts out into a violent weeping accompanied with crying.

"In the month of June there was seen in the river of Don a monster having a head like to a great mastiff dog, and hand, arms, and paps like a man, and the paps seemed to be white, it had hair on the head, and its hinder parts was seen sometimes above the water, whilk seemed clubblish, short legged and short footed, with a tail. This monster was seen body-like swimming above the water, about ten hours in the morning, and continued all day visible, swimming above and
The denominated Su.-G. 331. This is described E. globe. Boswell’s which 169. line, BULL a in the Teut. bollut, such various I passed a. But Butter out. Iliotdoir. But Butter out. Beneath to probable etymology of E. bull, Belb. bull, taurus. According to G. Andr. a cow is in Isl. called baula, from the verb, because of her bellowing.

It is used as v. a. to denote the impetus or act productive of such a sound as is described above.

Thame seemyt the erde opnymyt amyd the stude: The storm up bullert sand as it war wod. Young. Virgil, 16, 29. This, although only an oblique sense, has been viewed by Rudd, as the primary one, and has led him to seek a false etymology.

Buller, Bulloure, s. 1. A loud gurgling noise, S.

There as him thocht suld be na sandis shald, Nor yit na land birst lipperwing on the wallis, But quhir the stude went styll, and calmyt al is, But stoure or bulloure, harnomoure, or moning; His steynnyis thildoer stering gan the Kyng. Young. Virgil, 235, 53.

From the noise produced by the violent rushing of the waves, this term has been used as a local designation.

"On the quarter next the sea, there is a high arch in the rock, which the force of the tempest has driven out. This place is called Buchan’s Buller, or the Buller of Buchan, and the country people call it the pot. Mr. Boyd said, it was so called from the French Boutoir. It may be more simply traced from BOILER in our own language." Boswell’s Journ., p. 104.

This name is, if I mistake not, more generally expressed in the pl., as it is written by Pennant.

"The famous Bullers of Buchan lying about a mile North of Bowness, are a vast hollow in a rock, projecting into the sea, open at top, with a communication to the sea through a noble natural arch, through which boats can pass, and lie secure in this natural harbour." Tour in Scot., 1799, p. 145.

The origin is certainly Su.-G. buller, strepitus, Ibre, i. 292. 2. A bellowing noise; or a loud roar, S B. V. the v.

Bulletstane, s. A round stone, S.

Isl. boilot-ur, round, convex like a globe; boilot, convexity, rotundity. Hence Fr. boulé, anything round, E. boil. "Boulder, a large round stone. C." Gl. Grove. Perhaps Cumberland is meant. Boulders is a provincial E. word, expl. "a species of round pebble common to the soils of this district." Marshall’s Midland Counties, Gl.

Bullet-fit, s. A marten, a swift, Dumfri.; apparently a whimsical or cast designation.

Bullet-french, s. The corr. of E. Bullet-finch, Lanarks. In like manner the Green-finch is called Greenfrench, and the Goldfinch Gowdfrench.

Bullheisle, s. A play amongst boys, in which all having joined hands in a line, a boy at one of the ends stands still, and the rest all wind round him. The sport especially consists in an attempt to heeze or throw the whole mass over on the ground; Upp. Clydes.

Bullheizilie, s. A scramble, a squabbles, Clydes.

A ludicrous sort of term, which might seem to be formed from E. bully, and S. heeze, to lift up.

Bullion, s. A denomination for the pudenda, in some parts of Orkney.

Allied probably to Su.-G. bol-as, Germ. bullen, mocchari; Tent. boel-on, amare; O. Tent. boel, ancilla, concubina, boeline, amica, amasia.

To Bullirag, v. a. To rally in a contumacious way, to abuse one in a hectoring manner, S.

"The gudeman bulliraggit him sae sair, that he begude to tell his mind." Campbell, i. 331.

Lye says that balatrag is a word very much used by the vulgar in E. which he derives from Isl. baul, bol, maladictio, dirae, and raegia, deferro, to reproach. Add. Jun. Etym. vo. Bagn.

Bulliraggle, s. A quarrel in which opprobrious epithets are banded, Upp. Clydes. V. Bullirag, v.

Bull-of-the-Bog, one of the various names given to the bittern, Liddesdale.

"Hitherto nothing had broken the silence around him, but the deep cry of the bog-bitter, or bull-of-the-bog, a large species of bittern; and the sighs of the wind as it passed along the dreary morass." Guy Mannering, i. 8.

In Germ, it is denominated mosskuhe, or the cow of the moss. V. Mike-bumper.

"The Highlanders call the bittern the sky-goat, from some fancied resemblance in the scream of both animals." Saxon and Gael, i. 169.

Bulls, s. q. Strong bars in which the teeth of a harrow are placed, S. B.

"Harrow with two or three bulls, with wooden teeth, were formerly used, but are now justly exploded in most farms, and those of two or three bulls, with short iron teeth, are used in their stead." P. St. Andrews, Orkney, Statist. Acc. xx. 260.

Su.-G. bol, Isl. bòir, truncus.

Bulls-bags, s. The tuberous Orchis, Orchis morio, and mascula, Linn., Ang. and Mearns. "Female and Male Fool-stones;" Lightfoot, p. 514, 515.

It receives its name from the resemblance of the two tubercles of the root to the testes.

The country people attribute a talismanic and aphrodisiacal virtue to the root of this plant. They say that if it be placed about the body of a female, so that she knows nothing of its propriety, it will have the effect of making her follow the man who placed it there, by an irresistible spell which she cannot get rid of till the root be removed. Many wonderful stories are told, by old women, of the potency of this charm for enticing their young sisters to follow the soldiers.
The venereal influence of both these kinds of Orchis was believed as early as the time of Pliny. He remarks the same resemblance in the form of the tubercles; and gives a particular account of their operation, according to the mode in which they were used. Hist. B. xxvi. c. 10. V. Bull-seg.

Bull's head, a signal of condemnation, and prelude of immediate execution, said to have been anciently used in Scotland.

And if the bull's ill-omen'd head
Appear to grace the feast,
Your whingers, with unerring speed,
Plunge in each neighbour's breast.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 399.

"To present a bull's head before a person at a feast, was, in the ancient turbulent times of Scotland, a common signal for his assassination. Thus, Lindsay of Pitscottie relates in his history, p. 17, that 'after the dinner was ended, once all the delicate courses taken away, the chancellor (Sir William Crichton) presented the bull's head before the earle of Douglas, in signs and tokens of condemnation to the death.'" N. ibid. p. 405.

Godskroft is unwilling to admit that there was any such custom; and throws out a conjecture, that this was done to Douglas merely as reproaching his stupidity, especially in so easily falling into the snare.

"At last about the end of dinner, they compass him about with armed men, and cause present a bull's head before him on the board: the bull's head was in those days a token of death (say our Histories), but how it hath come in use to be so taken, and signified, neither do they, nor any else tell us, neither is it to be found (that I remember) any where in any history, save in this one place: neither can wee conjecture what affinity it can have therewith, unlese to exprobrate grossscene, according to the French, and our own reproaching dull, and gross wise, by calling him Calves-head (teste de Veu) but not Bulls head. So that by this they did insult over that innocencie which they had suured, and applaud their owne wisdom that had so circumvented them." Hist. Douglas, p. 152, 153.

That such a custom did prevail, we have not, as far as I have observed, any evidence, save the assertion of our historians. But had not those, who lived nearest to the time referred to, known that there was such a custom in their country, no good reason can be supposed for their asserting it. Otherwise, it is most probable, that they would have exercised their ingenuity, in the same manner as honest Godskroft does, in endeavouring to find out a reason for an act so shocking, and at the same time so unusual. Leesley speaks of it, without any hesitation, as a symbol which was at that time well known. Caput tauri (quod Scottis vacu temporis signum capitalis sententiae in ross latea fuit) apponitur. De Reb. Scot., Lib. 8, p. 284.

It is possible, however, that he might only follow Boece. And it must still be viewed as a powerful objection to the truth of their testimony as to this being an established symbol, that they do not furnish another instance of the same kind.

The accomplished Drummond of Hawthornmen continues the assertion. "Amidst these entertainments (behold the instability of fortune!) near the end of the banquet, the head of a bull (a sign of present death in these times) is set down before him: at which sudden spectacle he leapt from the table in horror and all agast." Works, p. 22.

Bull-seg, s. The same with Bull's Bags, q.v.

The word seg is used in Mearns as a generic name for all broad-Leafed rushes, as the Iris Orchis, &c.

Bull-seg, s. The great Cat-tail or Reedmace, Typha latifolia, Linn. S. B.

Bull-seg, s. A gelded bull. V. Segg.

Bulty, adj. Large, Fife. This may be allied to Teut. bull, gibbus, tuber, whence bulstickig, gibbosus; or Isl. bullida, foemina crassa; G. Andr., p. 42.

Isl. buld, crassus, whence bullda, foemina crassa; Su.-G. buldan, lintei crassiorius genus, unde vela, sacci, et id genus alia conficiuntur; Hbre. Belg. bull, a bunch, bulde, a little bunch.

Bulwand, s. The name given to Common Mugwort, Orkney, Caithn.

"Artemisia vulgaris; in Orkney called Grey Bullwond." Are's Tour, p. 17. N.

In Sw. it is called graaba, and graaboonu; Soren.

Bum, s. A lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman; chiefly applied to those of high stature; as, "She's a perfect bum," i.e. a big, useless, indolent, sluttish woman, Gallo-

way.

C. B. bum is foemina, virgo; Boxhorn. But this is more probably a contemptuous application of a word which does not of itself convey the most respectful idea. Johns. refers to Belg. bomme, apparently as expl. by Skinner, operculum dolii, a bung. Perhaps Isl. bumb-r, venter, (Halderson), expl. by Dan. bocn, should be preferred.

To Bum, v. n. 1. To buzz, to make a humming noise; used with respect to bees, S. A. Bor.

Nae langer Simmer's cheerin' rays
Nor mountain-bee, wild bunn'min, roves
For binny 'mang the heather—

V. Burnie, vo. Burn.

2. Used to denote the noise of a multitude.

By Stirling Bridge to march he did not please,
For English men bum there as thick as bees.


3. As expressing the sound emitted by the drone of a bag-pipe, S.

At gloamin' now the bagpipe's dumb,
When weary owen haseward come;
Sae sweetly as it wont to bwn,
And Pibrocha skreed.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 24.

4. Used to denote the freedom of agreeable conversation among friends, S. B.

Belg. bomm-en, to resound, to sound like an empty barrel; Teut. bomme, a drum; Lat. bombilare, Gr. boufefer, id. These terms have been considered as formed from the sound; and they have a better claim to be viewed in this light, than many others of which the same thing has been asserted.

Bum, s. A humming noise, the sound emitted by a bee. S. V. the v.

B 2
Bum is used by Ben Jonson—
——I ha' keowne
Twenty such breaches pieced up, and made whole,
Without a bums of noise. You two fall out.
Magnetick Lady, Works, ii. 49.


Q. the bee that bums. In the same manner Lat. *Bombus* and Tent. *bommel*, are formed.

"The Doctor, being as blithe as a bumblebee in a summer morning,—began, like that busy creature, humming from flower to flower, to gather tales and pleasant stories from all around him." The Steam-Boat, p. 315.

Rabelais uses *bombyes* as a Fr. word, although I cannot find it in any Dictionary. But Sir T. Urquhart explains it by the term most nearly resembling it in his native tongue,—*bum-bee*, although used in a peculiar sense as synon. with myrmidon.

"The gibegalablers—had assembled themselves to the full number of the *bum-bees* and myrmidons, to go a handsel-getting on the first day of the new yeare." Ib. ii. c. 11. p. 75. *Bombies* is the only term used by the original writer.

**BUMBEE-BYKE, s.** A nest of humble bees, S.

And faryear stories come athwart their minds,
Of bum-bee bykes.—*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 5.

**BUM-CLOCK, s.** "A humming beetle, that flies in the summer evenings."

By this the sun was cut o' sight,
An' darker gloaming brought the night:
The *bum-clock* hum'd wi' lazy drone;
The kye stood rowlin' 't he loan.
Burns, ii. 11.

**BU-MAN, s.** A name given to the devil. V. under Bu.

**BUMBARDE, adj.** Indolent, lazy.

Mony swar *bumbard* belly-huddrom,
Many letter daw, and eleyd duddrom,
Him servit ay with soumey.
*Dunbar, Banatynge Poems*, p. 29. st. 7.

Lord Hailles gives two different senses of this word, both equally remote from the truth. From the use of the word *bummed* by P. Ploughman, he infers:—"Hence *bumbard*, *bumbard*, *bumpard*, must be a trier or a taster, *celti qui goute*," Note, p. 237. In his Gl. he carries the same idea still further, rendering "bumbard, drunken."

But certainly it is nearly allied in sense to *sewer, stulte, elegy*, with which it is conjoined; and may be derived from Ital. *bombare*, a humblebee.

**BUMBARTE, s.** A drone, a driveller.

—An *bumbart*, one dron bee, one bag full of slemne.
*Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 48.

In the Edin. edit. of this poem, 1508, it is *bumbart*. But *bumbart* agrees best with the sense; and the alliteration seems to determine it to be the true reading. V. the preceding word.

It occurs in its literal sense, as denoting a drone, or perhaps rather a flesh-fly.

"Many well made [laws] want execution, like alicoptope webs, that takes the silly flies, but the bombards breaks through them." Melvills MS., p. 129.

**BUMBLEERY-BIZZ, a cry used by children, when they see cows startling, in order to excite them to run about with greater violence, Loth.**

*Bizz* is an imitation of the sound of the gadfly.

**BUMFODDER, s.** Paper for the use of the water-closet, S.

This term is often used very expressively to contempt for a paltry work. "It is good for nothing but to be bum-fodder," S.

**BUMLAK, BUMLOCK, s.** A small prominent shapeless stone, or whatever endangers one's falling, or proves a stumbling-block, Aberd.


It may, however, be corr. from Isl. *bunsa*, tumor, protuberantia, *bun-ger, protuberare*; with the mark of the diminution added.

**BUMLING, s.** The humming noise made by a bee.

—"Cucking of cukows, *bunning* of bees."—Urquhart's Rabelais, B. ii., p. 106. V. CHEEPING.


**BUMMACK, s.** 1. An entertainment anciently given at Christmas by tenants to their landlords, Orkn.

"At this period, and long after, the farmers lived in terms of social intercourse and familiarity with their tenants; for maintaining and perpetuating of which, annual entertainments, consisting of the best viands which the farms produced were cheerfully given by the tenants to their landlords, during the Christmas holy days. These entertainments, called *Bummacks*, strengthened and confirmed the bonds of mutual confidence, attachment, and regard, which ought to subsist between these ranks of men. The Christmas *bummacks* are almost universally discontinued; but, in some instances, the heritors have, in lieu of accepting such entertainments, substituted a certain quantity of meal and malt to be paid to them annually by the tenants." P. Stronays, Orkn. Statist. Acc. xvi. 393, 394. N. *Bummack*, Wallace's Orkney, p. 63.

2. A brewing of a large quantity of malt, as two bolls perhaps, appropriated for the purpose of being drunk at once at a merry meeting, Caith.

"I believe there is not one of your people but could drink out the mickle bicker of Scapa, which was always offered to the Bishop of Orkney brimful of the best bummack that ever was brewed." The Pirate, ii. 200.

This word is most probably of Scandinavian origin, perhaps q. to *make ready*, from Su.-G. *bøen*, preparatus, Isl. *bua*, parare, and *mak-a*, facere; or from *bua*, and *mage*, socius, q. to make preparation for one's companions; or *bo*, villa, incolla, and *maga*, the fellowship of a village or of its inhabitants.

**BUMMERS, s. pl.** A play of children, S.

"Bummers—a thin piece of wood swung round by a cord."

Evidently denominated from the booming sound produced.

**BUMBAZED, BOMRAZED, adj.** Stupified, S.

By now all can upon them sadly gaz'd,
And Lindy looked blest and fair *bumbaz'd*.
*Ross's Helenore*, p. 85.
BUM

**BUMMIE, s.** A stupid fellow, a fool, Perths.

Teut. *bomme*, tympanum, q. empty as a drum. Probably it was originally the same with *Bumbid*, a drone, q. v.

**BUMMIL, BUMME, Bombell, Bumble, s.**

1. A wild bee, Galloway.

While up the howes the *bummles* fly in troops, Sipping, wi' sluggish trunks, the corner sweets, Frae rankly-growing briers and blifty fingers, Great is the humming din.

*Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.*

2. Expl. a drone, an idle fellow.

*O fortune, they hae room to grumble!*

Hadst thou taen aff some drowsy *bummle*,

Wha can do nought but fike and fumble,

*Twa'd been ma pleasaun.*

*Burns, iii. 215.*


*"Mang Winter's snaws, turn'd almost doited,

I swagger'd forth, but near han' stolited;

The Muse at that grew capercoited,

An' ca'd me *bumble.*"

*Davidson's Seasons, p. 181.*


**To Bummil, v. a.** To bungle; also, as v. n. to blunder, S.

"Th's ne'er be me

Shall scandalise, or say ye bummill

Ye't poetie.

*Ramsey's Poems, ii. 280.* Hence,

**Bummeleer, Bumler, s.** A blundering fellow, S.

**BUMMING PIPES, Dandelion, Leontodon taraxacum, Linn., Lanarks.**

The plant is thus denominated from the use made of the stalk by children, as they substitute it for a pipe.

**BUMMLE, s.** A commotion in liquid substances, occasioned by the act of throwing something into them, Shetl.

Isl. *bun-a*, resonnare; bons, sonus aque quando aliquid illi immittitur; Halderson.

**Bump, s.** 1. A stroke. "He came bump upon me," S.; he came upon me with a stroke.

2. A tumour, or swelling, the effect of a fall or stroke. "I gat sic a fa', that it raised a *bump upo* my brow." Aberd.

Isl. *bomps*, a stroke against any object, pavio ictus; *bom-ca*, citra minus ferri, G. Andr.

**BUMPLEFEIST, s.**

"I think you have taken the *Bumplefeist*," S. Prov.; "spoken, with contempt, of those who are become unreasonably out of humour." Kelly, p. 211.

This term is here used in the same sense with *Amplefeest*, q. v. As the latter is not uniformly pronounced, being sometimes *Wumplefeest*, I am at a loss whether to view *Bumplefeest* as another variety, or as a misnomer on the part of Kelly. It cannot well be considered as an error of the press, being repeated, in the same form, in the Index. *Wumplefeest* is used in a sense entirely different.

**BUN, Bunn, s.** A sweet cake or loaf, generally one of that kind which is used at the new year, baked with fruit and spiceries; sometimes for this reason called a *sweet-scene*, S.

"That George Aetherwike have in readiness of fine flour, some great bunnas, and other wheat bread of the best order, taken with sugar, cannel and other spices fitting,—that his Majesty and his court may cat."—Records Pitenweem, 1651. Statist. Acc. iv. 376, 577.

The learned Bryant carries this term back to heathenism. "The offerings," he says, "which people in ancient times used to present to the gods, were generally purchased at the entrance of the temple; especially every species of consecrated bread. One species of sacred bread which used to be offered to the gods was of great antiquity, and called *Bunn.*—Hesychius speaks of the *Buns*, and describes it 'a kind of cake with a representation of two horns,' Julius Pollux mentions it after the same manner, 'a sort of cake with horns.'"

It must be observed, however, that the term occurs in Hesychius in the form of *Bass, bowe*; and that for the support of this etymology, Bryant finds it necessary to observe, that "the Greeks, who changed the *Nu* final into a *sigma*, expressed in the nominative *Bor*, but in the accusative more truly *Bunn, Bowr.*"

It has been already remarked, (V. *Mane, Breid of Mane,* that in Teut. *maene* and *wegge*, evidently our *weig* or *whig*, both denote a species of aromatic bread, formed so as to resemble the horns of the moon.

In Su.-G. this is called *Iulbrod*, i.e. Yule-bread, which is described by Ihre as baked in the same manner. The same custom prevails in Norway. It seems doubtful whether *bun* be allied to Gael. *buanach*, a cake. Lhuyd mentions Ir. *bunna*, in the same sense, without the guttural termination, vo. *Placentia*.

**Bun**, s. 1. The same as E. *hum.* Everg. ii. 72. st. 28.

*Bot I lunch best to sees one Nwn
Gar beir tir tall abone birs
For nathing ells, as I suppos,
Bot fer to schaw hir lillie quhite hols.*

*Lyndsay's Works, (Syde Tailie), p. 208.*

"I see, we British frogs,
May bless Great Britain and her bogs,
Where hap we thus in cheerful fyke,
And lave our limbs where'er we like,
Or bathe our buns amang the stanks,
Syne beck them on the sunny bunks.*

A. Scott's Poems, p. 50. V. Bunt.

*Bus* is used Dumfr. as synon. with *bum*, with this distinction, that *bum* is applied to a young person, *bun* to an old.

2. This word signifies the tail or brush of a hare, Border, being used in the same sense with *fuad*.

*I gripe the markings be the bums,*

*Or be the neck.* Watson's Coll. i. 69.

This term is still used in the same sense in Galloway.
Rous'd by the ramblin' noise, poor maunie takes
The bent wi' nimble foot; and scudding cocks
Her bun, in rude defiance of his pow'r.'

Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

C. B. bon signifies a base, also the butt-end; bonnie, the buttcock.
Ir. bon, bun, the bottom of any thing; Dan. bund, id.; Gael. bun, bottom, foundation.

BUN, s. A large cask, placed in a cart, for the purpose of bringing water from a distance; Ang.

This may be radically the same with S. boyin, a washing tub.

BUNCE, interj. An exclamation used by boys at the High School of Edinburgh. When one finds any thing, he who cries Bunce! has a claim to the half of it. Stick up for your bunce; "stand to it, claim your dividend."

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it may be viewed as a corruption of the term bones, as denoting premium or reward.

To BUNCH about, to go about in a hobbling sort of way; a term applied to one of a squat or corpulent form. Roxb.

Shall we view this as corr. from E. Bouncer, a word of uncertain origin?

BUND-SACK, s. A person of either sex who is engaged, or under a promise of marriage; a low phrase, and only borrowed from the idea of a sock being bound and tied up, S.; sometimes more fully, "a bun-sack and set by."

BUNE, BOON, s. The inner part of the stalk of flax, the core, which is of no use, afterwards called shaws, Ang.; Been, id. Morays.

When flax has not been steeped long enough, so that the blair, which constitutes the useful part of the plant, does not separate easily from the core, it is said, The blair disna clear the bune, Ang.

Boon seems to be an E. word, although I have not found it in any dictionary. It occurs in The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1787.

"The intention of watering flax is, in my opinion, to make the boon more brittle or friable, and, by soaking, to dissolve that gluey kind of sap that makes the bark of plants and trees adhere in a small degree to the woody part. The bark of flax is called the harle; and when separated from the useless woody part, the boon, thin harle itself is flax." Encycl. Brit. vo. Flax, p. 292. V. Blair, Additions.

Dan. bund, signifies a bottom, foundation, or ground, q. that on which the flax rests.

BUNER, adj. Upp. Clydes., Loth. V. BOONMOST.

BUNEWAND, s.

In the hinder-end of harvest, on All-hallow even, When our good Neighbours desire ride, if I read right, Some buckled on a bunewand, and sons on a been, Ay troatand in troops from the twilight;

Some saddle a shee ape, all grathed into green.
Some hovland on a hemp stalk, howard to the hight, The King of Pharie and his court with the Elf Queen, With many eelsh Incubus was ridand that night.

There an Elf on an Ape an unsel begat, Into a pot by Pomasthorne:
That brachard in a busse was born:
They fed a monster on the morn, War faced than a cat.

Montgomerie's Flyt, Watson's Coll., ill. 12.

Here a Hemp stalk is used for a steed by one of the good neighbours, a name commonly given by the vulgar to the fairies. Whether any particular virtue is, in the secrets of sorcery, ascribed to hemp, I know not. But there must be some idea of this kind, as it is the seed of hemp that is sown on Hallow-e'en, by those who use diabolical rites, from the hope of attaining some knowledge of their future lot. In Cumberland a dried hemp-stalk is called a bunnel. V. Gl. Grose.

This appears to be of the same meaning with Bunseide, q. v. Or, can it signify a stalk of flax? V. Bun.

I am inclined to think that bunewand here is synon. with hempstalk, only with this difference that the former is pilled,—in consequence of observing that Ray writes bullen, where Grose has bunnel, thus explaining the term "Hempstalks pilled: Bunns;" Collect., p. 12. Bun may be the same with our boon or bune, the inner part of flax, the core. Grose afterwards gives "Bullen, hempstalks, pilled,—North," and, in his Supplement, expl. bun, "a kecks, or hollow stem, North." I am at a loss whether to view bun as contracted from bullen.

It may be added that the description given by Montgomerie has considerable analogy to that of Ben Jonson, when referring, in his Sad Shepherd, to the popular superstitions of the North of E.

—Where ere you spie
This browdred belt, with characters, 'tis I.
A Gyspart ladie, and a right beldame
Wroght it by moon-shine for me, and star-light.
Upo' your granam's grave, that verie night
Wee earth'd her, in the shades; when our Dame Hecat,
Made it her going night, over the kirk-yard,
With all the barke and parish tykes set her,
While I sat whirland of my brazen spindle, &c.

Barke and ought to be bannand, i.e. barking, the part. pr.

Bunewand, is expl. the Cow Parsnip, Heracleum spondylium, Linn., S. B.; and also as signifying the dock.

"The produce of these neglected stripes [bouke] is generally a coarse grass, intermixed with docks, (Scot. Bunewands,) and sometimes made into hay," Edin. Mag., Aug., 1818, p. 125.

This paper is from the How of Angus.

BUNG, adj. Tipsy, fuddled; a low word, S.

She was his joy, and aft had said,
"Fy, Georgie, had your tongue,
"Ye've ne'er get me to be your bride;"
But chang'd her mind when bung
That very day.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 263.

It is expl. "completely fuddled; as it were to the bung;" Gl. Rams. But it does not admit of so strong a sense. It may signify, "smelling of the bung;"

This word seems originally C. B.

BUNG-FU', adj. Quite intoxicated; a low word, S., q. full to the bung; in allusion to a barrel.

—When a rake's gaun name bung-fu'—
He has na a's his senses, &c.

Picken's Poems, 1785, p. 52.
BUNGIE, adj. Fuddled, S. O.; another low word; but not expressing so great a degree of intoxication as the other.

"Bungie, drunk, fuddled," Picken's Gl.

To BUNG, v. n. To emit a booming or twanging sound, as when a stone is propelled through the air, or like that of a French top when thrown off; West and South of S.

BUNG, s. 1. The sound thus emitted when a stone is forcibly thrown from a sling or otherwise, S.

2. Improperly used to denote the act of throwing a stone in this way, S.

Teut. bung, bunge, tympanum. It may be observed that in Teut. the same analogy occurs as with us, for bonne also signifies a drum. Isl. bung, a bell, campana. Ihre views the Germ. bunge, a drum, as derived from Su.-G. bung-a, to beat or strike.

BUNG-TAP, s. A hummin' top; denominated from the sound made by its motion, S.


This sense, I suspect, is borrowed from the sound made by the rapid motion in the air.

BUNG, s. To take a bung, a low phrase, synon. with to tak the pet, Moray. In a bung, in a huff, Aberd.

BUNGY, adj. Hufhish, pettish, testy, ibid.

BUNG, s. A cant term for an old worn-out horse, Loth.; synon., Bassie.

BUNG, s. The instep of a shoe, S.

BUNKER, BUNKART, s. 1. "A bench, or sort of long low chests that serve for seats;" Gl. Rams.

Ithers frae aff the bunkers sank, Wi' ene like collops scord.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 250.

2. A seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid, S.


3. It seems to be the same word which is used to denote an earthen seat in the fields, Aberd.

"That after the fishers had the two sheals upon the north side, they took part of the dike which was demolished as above, and built an open bunkart or seat, to shelter them from the wind;" State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 146.

While saw the frosty bunkarts thaws,
The hind about the fire-side beaks
His dead frost-nippit tares.

Terras's Poems, p. 166.

I have given this in the singer to make it more grammatical.

This is perhaps a deriv. from A.-S. benc, Su.-G. bencek, a bench. It may however be allied to Dan. bunker, artificii mentum, mentioned by Junius, vo. Bunch; Isl. bunga, tumor terrae et prominentia in montibus; bungur ut, tumet, prominet, G. Andr., p. 41; buncke, accrus, stres; a heap. Verel.

BUNKLE, s. A stranger. "The dog barks, because he kens you to be a bunkt." This word is used in some parts of Angus.

Perhaps it formerly signified a mendicant; Isl. bon, mendicato, and kall, the vulgar pronunciation of kver, homo, a beggar-man, S. Bona-kelkeni is rendered mendicus invitus, petax, an importunate beggar, from kelkeni, maxilla, q. "one who will not be put out of countenance."


BUNNERTS, s. pl. Cow parsnip, S. B. Heracleum sponguloides, Linn.

The first part of the word resembles the Sw. name of this root, biorn-ram, literally, the bear's paw. In Germ. it is called boer-ratten, which is equivalent. Our word would seem to have been q. biorn-ort, which in Sw. would be, the bear's wort.

Ish. buns, however, is rendered by Halderson, Pes bovis, vel ursi.

BUNNLE, s. The cow parsnip, Heracleum sponguloides, Linn.; Lanarks.

BUNT, s. The tail or brush of a hair or rabbit; synon. Bun and Fud.

Next in some spret I set me down,
Nor had my heart g'en o'er to dunt,
Till skelping up, a strolling hound
Had harred hard catch'd me by the bunt.

The Harre's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 79.

Gael. bunson, the fundament, bunait, a foundation, C. B. bonit, the buttlock; Owen. Bn, caudex, pars posterior; Davies. It may, however, be allied to Belg. bont, furr, skin. Hence Dan. bundtmaker, a furrier.

BUN'TA, s. A bounty. V. Bounteth.


BUNTY, s. "A hen without a rump."

"Clipped arse, quoth Bunty," S. Prov. "spoken—when a man upbraids us with what himself is guilty of."

Kelly, p. 78.


BUNTIN, adj. Short and thick; as, a buntin brat, a plump child, Roxb.

BUNTLING, adj. The same as Buntin, Strathmores. Perhaps q. resembling a bundle; Su.-G. bunt, fasciculus.

BUNWEDE, s. Ragwort, an herb; Senecio Jacobae, Linn. S. binweedd; synon. weeboe.
He could carry the crop of the king's deer,
Syre love in the state,
But a blak bunsewel. *Houlate, iii. 11.*

This name is also given, S., to the Convulvus arvensis, and the Polygonum convolvulus. The latter in Sweden is called *Björda*; *Linn. Fl. Suec.*, N. 344.

"I shall, henceforth, regard it as a fine characteristic proof of our national prudence, that in their journeys to France and Flanders, the Scottish witches always went by air on broomsticks and bunsewells, instead of venturing by water in seines, like those of England. But the English are under the influence of a maritime genius." *Blackw. Mag.,* June, 1820, p. 266.

**BUNYAN, s.** A corn, a callous substance.

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn, or *bunyan,* that could as little bear a touch from the rye-cauipers of philosophy, as the inflamed gout of polemical controversy, which had gusmatted every mental joint and member." *Ayra. Legat.*, p. 198.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *bunya,* tumor, protuberantia; *buny-a,* protobare, *Gael. bunya* signifies an ulcer.

**BUNYCH, s.** The diarrhoea; never used except in ludicrous language, Upp. Clydes.

This is obviously *Gael. buinne* id., perhaps from *buina,* a tap or spout.

**BUR, S. V. CREEPING-BUR, and UPRIGHT BUR.**

**BUR, s. 1. The cone of the fir, S. B.**

[2. Barb, as of a fishing-hook or a spear.] Su.-G. *barr* denotes the leaves or needles of the pine, and other things of the same kind terminating in a point. *V. ihre,* vo. *Aborre.*

**BUR, s. 1. The broad iron ring fixed on the tilting lance just below the grip, to prevent the hand slipping back. Halliwell's Arch. Dict., vo. *Burr.*

"That thare be na sporis made in tymne tocum nor said that is sobartare than five elne & a half, or vne elne at the leist before the bur, and of greetes according tharto." *Parl. Ja., III. 1431,* Ed. 1814, p. 132.

This apparently denotes the *bore,* or perforated place in the head of the spear into which the shaft enters; *Tent. bowr,* terebra, *boor-en,* perforare.

[More probably from *Gael. barru,* a knob, bunch; *bør,* to swell. *V. Sket's Etym. Dict.*]

[2. The knob between the tine and the blade of a knife.]

**BUR-DOCKEN, s.** The burdock, *Arctium* lappa, S.

The *burdock* thy coffyn was, it thick in blood did wave;
I sexton was, and laid thee in the narrow, shallow grave.

*Train's Poetical Reveries,* p. 95. V. *DOCKEN.*

**BUR-THRISIL, s.** The spear-thistle, *S. Carduus lanceolatus.* *Bur-thistle,* id. A. *Bor. Gl. Grosse.* V. *THRISIL.*

To BURBL, v. n. To purl.

But as the sheep that have no birde nor guiide,
But wandering straies along the riners side,
Throw *burblyng* brookes, or throw the forest grene,
Throw meadowes closures, or throw shadows shene:
Right so the heathen hoste, without all braile,

Allied perhaps to Tuent. *borbel-en,* seanturire, as being a term applied to the motion of water.

Paalgr. indeed expl. the v. in this sense, as synon. with Fr. *boisillier.* "I boyle vp or *burbluyd* vp as a water dothe in a spring." B. iii. F. 169, s.

**BURBLE, s.** Trouble, perplexity, disorder, AYTS.

"He made him do as he pleased, and alwaye made *burbles,* by which the deponent understood trouble." *Case, Mofast,* 1812, p. 45.

Evidently from Fr. *boisiller* to jumble, to confound; whence also the v. *Barbulyq,* q. v.

**BURBLE-HEADED, adj.** Stupid, confused, Dumfr.; from the same origin with BURBLE, s.

**BURCH, BURCH, BUROWE, s. Borough, town.**

Thou held the *burch* lang with a borrowit gown.

Now uphold thou lives rife on rubit quiltet,

*Dunbar, Evergreen,* ii. 55. st. 20.

i.e. on rubbed wheat, without being ground.

*Upland,* as denoting the country, fixes the meaning of the *burch.*

Wyntown writes *burch.*

Moes-G. *bargga;* A.-S. *burg,* *burc,* *burh,* id. L.B. *burg-us.* *Gael. burg* denotes a village. But this has, most probably, been borrowed from the Goths.

**Burd, s. A lady, a damsel. V. BIRD.**

**BURD, BURDE, s. Board, table.**

Scho gois, and coveris the *burde* anone;
And syne ane payr of bosis this scoth tane,
And set thame down upon the *burde* him by.

*Dunbar, Maidland Poems,* p. 72.


**Burdclaith, s.** A tablecloth, S. Westmorel. id.

Aft for ane case shy burdclaith needs nae speirling,
For thour has nowther for to drunk nor eat.

*Dunbar, Evergreen,* ii. 58. st. 20.

From *burd,* and *claith,* cloth.

"Item foare bordclaithis of Scotiss lieving [linen.]
"Item fyve bordclaithis of plane lieving." *Inventories,* A. 1561, p. 129.


**Burd-head, Board-head, s.** The head of the table, the chief seat, S.

The letter-gae of holy rhyme
Set up at the *bord-head.*

*Ramsay's Chr. Kirk,* C. 2.

**Burd, s. Offspring, S. A.-S. byrd, nativities.**

**Burdalane, s.** A term used to denote one who is the only child left in the family; q. *bird* alone, or, solitary; *burd* being the pron. of *bird.*

Himself was alget, his hons hang be a har,
Dull and distres almetal to daid him drafte,
Yet *Burdlane,* his only son and air,
BURDIE, s. A diminutive from E. bird, S. i' hae burdies cleek'd in summer, Toddlin brawly but he ben.

BURDYHOUSE, Gae or Gang, to Burdiehouse, a sort of malediction uttered by old people to one with whose conduct or language they are, or affect to be, greatly dissatisfied, S.

This seems to have been the old pronunciation of the name of Burdiehouse in France. It is at any rate written Burdiehouse, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, and Burذious, Acts Mary, 1553, Ed. 1514, p. 483; and was probably aspirated by the vulgar in the pronunciation.

Other phrases of a similar kind are commonly used; though perhaps under the idea of a less severe penance, because less distant; as "Gang to Bank;"—"Gae to Jeddart," i.e. Jedburgh.

If this was meant to include the idea of Jeddart Justice, the penance might be severe enough.

BURDY, s. Burden.

The cherries hang abune my heid.—On trembling twigs, and tewch, Qul ilk bowed throw barding of their birth.

Cherris and Slae, st. 42.

Birth may perhaps be tautological. If it does not mean produce, it signifies burden. V. BIRTH, BYRTH.

Burdit, part. pa. Stones are said to be burdit, when they split into lamina, S. perhaps from burd, a board; q. like wood divided into thin planks.

BURDLY, Burdly, adj. Large and well-made, S. The E. word stately is used as synon. burdly man, one who is stout in appearance.

Ye maist wad think, a wee touch langer, An' they maun starve o' cauld and hunger;

But, how it comes, I never kend yet,

They're maistly wonderfu' contented:

An' burdly chielis, and clever hizzieis,

Are bried in sic a way as this is.

Burns, iii. 5.
Be
Forcibly, burdens, When is q. his richt which titill V.
which hill Club-bearers, V. eis-
rendered ' phrase The af Verel. B.
BUR
used bagpipe, can.
regard 1. " borel A As 51.
Stateliness quod species
is surpassing instead Doug, Isidor.
fanciful. feir
pointed of delivered a tion.
Bellend. These As
investing Hercules
Fr. Franks,
These terms have probably originated from the Gothic, especially as we have Isal. broddetafur, scipio, hastulus, hastile, bridding-ur, id. G. Andr. p. 37; q. a pointed staff, or one shod with a sharp point.
2. Be staff and burdon; a phrase respecting either investiture or resignation.
" John Belliol, void of al kingly ablyemantis, come with ane quhit wand in his hand to king Edward for feir of his lyfe, resignt all rich & tittill that he had or might hae to the crown of Scotland be staf & burdon in king Edwars disands, & maid hym chartour thairof in his [this] manner in the iii, yeir of his regne." Bellend. Cron. B. xiv. c. 3.
As the receiving of a staff was the token of investiture, the delivering of it up was the symbol of resigna-
tion. Among the ancient Franks, this was the mode of investing one with royal authority. Not only a sceptre, but also a rod or staff, was in many instances delivered into the hand of him who was acknowledged as supreme ruler. V. Du Cange, vo. Baculus.
BURDON, s. "The drone of a bagpipe, in which sense it is commonly used in S." Rudd.
Fr. bourdon, id.
BURDOWYS, s. pl. Club-bearers, fighters with maces.
The god Stewart off Scotland than
Send for his friends, and his men,
Quhill he had with him but archers,
And but burdowys and waddeliers.
Barbour, xvii. 238. 33.
This seems to signify, men who fought with clubs or batons; from L. B. borda, a club, or Burdon, q. v. O. Fr. bordonasse, a sort of lance, denominated from its resemblance to a staff; being nearly as light as a javelin, but well-pointed. Bordère, (Matt. Paris), is to fight with clubs, after the manner of clowns, qui, he says, Anglia Burdons. V. Monage, vo. Burdon. Bourde
is mentioned by Du Cange as O. Fr. for a staff with a great head; and Burdiare, bordiare, is hastis lude,
(Fr. behourd-er, bohourd-er, bord-er, id.) whence bohordicum, a tournament. Rymer uses burdare in the same sense, Tom. 5. p. 223. Shall we hence sup-
pose, that justing was thus denominated from the use of staves or poles instead of lances?
BUREDELY, adv. Forcibly, vigorously.
Als wounded as he was, Some burdely he ras,
And falowed fast on his tras,
With a swordes kene.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 21. V. Burdly.
BUREIL, BURAL, adj. Vulgar, rustic. This is the MS. reading of Wallace, where in the editions it is rural.
It is weel knowin I am a bural man;
For her is said as gudly as I can.
Well may I schaw my bureil bustious thocht.
Doug. Virgil, 3. 51.
The term is applied to spears.
This Antenius followis in thir weirs,
Bure in thare handes, lance, staffis and burvel sneris.
Ibid. 231. 50.
Rudd. thinks that it may be here rendered by, large, and that hence comes burly. But burvel sneris are either staves or burdons, used by country people instead of spears; or spears made in a clumsy manner.
Chaucer borel, id. " borel folk, borel men." L. B. burvel-us, a species of coarse club; which Du Cange derives from Lat. byrrhus, a word used by Augustine for a linen coat. But the most natural origin is Text. buer, a peasant.
BURG of icye, a whalefisher’s phrase for a field of ice floating in the sea, S; most probably from Germ. berg, a hill or mountain; eis-
berg, the common term among Danes, Swedes, Dutch, and German navigators, for the floating mountains of ice.
BURGENS, s. pl. Burgesses.
— That thai wald bryng alista—
Honerabl burgens, and awenand.
Wyntoun, vili. 5. 23.
Moes-G. burjana, Lat. burgesi-es, Gl. Wynt.
BURGEOUN, s. A bud, a shoot.
— Within hir paleys yet
Of hir first husband, was ans tempill bet,
Of marroll, and bald in ful grete renounce,
With sawe quilts bennets, carpetts and lesense,
And festuell burgeouns, arrayt in thare gyse.
Doug. Virgil, 116. 5.
Fr. burgeon, id. The v. is adopted into E. Per-
haps the Fr. word is radically from Su-G., boerja, oriri, as denoting a beginning of any kind; whence boersin, initium; or rather Isl. ber, gemma arborum, sea primula frondes; G. Andr.
To BURGESS, v. a. 1. When the marches of a town were rode, it was customary, in their progress, to take those who had been made burgesses during the year, and to strike their buttocks on a stone. This was called burgeesing, Fife.
This hard custom, besides the diversion afforded to the unpolished agents, might be supposed to have the
same influence in assisting the local memory of the patients, as that said to exist among the native and more wild Irish, who, during the night, go the rounds of the estates to which they still lay claim, as having belonged to their ancestors, and for the purpose of more deeply impressing on the memories of their children the boundaries of the several properties, at certain resting-places give them a sound flogging.

2. The same term was used to denote a savage custom used by the rabble in Edinburgh on his Majesty's birthday. Actuated perhaps, in part by a spirit of envy, they often laid hold of those who were on their way to the Parliament House to drink the health, hoisted up some of them, and gave them several smart blows, on the seat of honour, on one of the posts which guarded the pavement. By this ceremony they pretended to make them free of the good town. Of late years this practice has been abolished. V. BEJAN, v.

BURIALL, s. A place of interment, a burying-place.

—"And thairfore the said Revestrie was dispoitit to Schir James Dunas of Arnostoun knyght—to be ane buriall for him and his posterite." Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 499.

Johns, derives E. burial from bury. But it is evidently the same word with A.-S. byriges, sepulchura; sepulchrum, monumentum, tumba, tumultus; Lye.

BURIAN, s. A mound, a tumultus; or, a kind of fortification, S. Aust.

"There are a great number of cairns or burians; also many circular enclosures on hills and eminences, formed by a great quantity of stones, which have now no appearance of having been built." P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfri. Statist. Acc. iv. 522.

"There is a great number of burians in this parish. These are all of a circular form, and are from 36 to 50 yards diameter.—They are supposed by some to be remains of Pictish encampments; others think that they were places of strength, into which the inhabitants collected their cattle, when alarmed with a visitation from the English borderers," &c. P. Westerkirk, Dumfri. Statist. Acc. xi. 528.

Perhaps from A.-S. beorg, burg, mans, acceurs, monumentum; sepulcrum. If originally meant for defence they may have been the same with the broghs or brughs of the S. Bor., which were certainly Pictish. The name, however, may be from A.-S. byrygen, byrgen; sepulcrum, monumentum, tumultus. For, from similarity of form, the A.-Saxons gave the same name to a fortification, as to a place appropriated for burying the dead, both being circular and elevated. Burian, indeed, brugh, and E. barrow, seem to be all from the same root.

BUREIL, s.

"Item, three bannars [banners] for the procession, and two buriels with their brists with a bairns cap for the creese." Inventor of Vestments, A. 1559; Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 169.

This may be the same with Fr. burrel, L. B. burrelue, a coarser and thicker kind of cloth, whence Bureil, rustic. Du Cange, however, takes notice of pretiosus Burellos. There, it appears, had been made at Ratisbon.

BURIO, BOREAU, BURIO, BURK, BURIQUE, s. An executioner.

"The samyn is punisht condignely as he deservit, an he was burio to byrn self mair schamefull than we mght deyuse." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 2.

"The cruel Inglis—ar boreaux and hangmen permittit be God to punis us."—Compil. S., p. 40. Burro, Calderwood.

This catiff miscreants I meue, As birrors has ever been Wodro to vilipend.

Burl's Pola., Watson's Coll., ii. 40.

Sum burriarius ye sall gar come yow to; And them comand to work at my bidding.

Claridius, M. G. Compl.

"Is he [Antichrist] without God, trow ye? No, he is no other thing but a burrio sent from the tribunal of God to plague the ingrate world, as a king would send an hangman to hang a thieve or murthere; God in his just judgement sends him to execute justice upon this ingrate world for the contempt of the light of the gospel." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 91.

Fr. bourreau, id. For the various conjectures as to the origin of the Fr. word, V. Dict. Trev.

BURLAW, BYRLAW, BIRLEY, BARLEY, s. A court of neighbours.

"Laws of Burlaw ar maid & determined be consent of neibourts, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the Byrlaw courts, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaints, bexitx Nicolas & nihottour. The quhilk men as chosen, as judges & arbiters to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called Byrlaw-men." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.


It is only of late that this custom was abolished in some parishes.

"This towne—consists of above 20 freedoms.—This little republic was governed by a birley court, in which every proprietor of a freedom had a vote." P. Crawford, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. iv. 512, 513.

In the North of S. it seems to have been used within the last century. For there can be little doubt that what is written barley-men must be understood in this sense, as denoting country-men chosen as judges in some matter in which they are supposed competent to determine.

"The said John Hay, as taking burden aforesaid, obliges himself to provide the foresaid William in one house and yard,—and to give him ane croft by the sight of barley-men, give he require the same, he paying the rent the barley-men puts it too." Contract A. 1721. State Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 327. The same language occurs in another Contract, ibid.

Skene derives this from Belg. baur (boer), a husbandman, and law. Jornandes, speaking of the ancient Getae, says that they called their laws Bilagine, which term is generally viewed as compounded of by, a city, and laga, law. As Germ. hauer, A.-S. byr, Isl. byr, signify a village, as well as a husbandman, this may be the meaning of the word in burlaw. Isl. burskip is the right of citizenship; and bursprak denotes the place in which the citizens assembled to consult about their common concerns. "Upp bursspraket the herrar ginge;"—"These noblemen went into the senate." Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre, vo. Bur. This word is from by, a city, genit. byr or bur, and sprak, discourse or council. Alum. sprach signi-"flies a council; and sprak-law, the place of meeting. The ancient Franks called their convention, or the place where they met, Mallum, from macel-α, to speak; as their successors were wont to call it parliment, from parler, for the same reason."
BURLEY-BAILIE, s. An officer employed to enforce the laws of the Burlaw-courts.

This falconer had tane his way
O'er Calder-moor, and gawn the moss up,
He thare forgeth'd wi' a gossip;
And wha wast', trow ye, but the deel,
That had disgrace'd himself and sweel
In human shape, sae snug and wylie;
Jut tak him for a burlie-bailie.

ROMANY’S POEMS, ii. 530.

BURLED, BURLIT, part. pa.

"The Master of the money sall answer for all gold and silver, that saile strickin vnder him.—And that na man sall tak the said money, mra it be burlit and clyppit, bot at his awin lykkyng." Acts Ja. ii., 1451; c. 35; edit. 1566, Burled, Skene, c. 23.

Does this signify burnt, from Fr. brul-er?

BURLET, s. A standing or stuffed neck for a gown.


"A lang tallit gowne of crammit inatin and silve laich neit, with burlettis freinyt about with silver with body and burlettis." Ibid., p. 230. In the rest of the passages, instead of body, it is in bodies and bodys, i.e. bodice.

Fr. boullet, bourrelet, "a wreath, or a roule of cloth, linnen, or leather, stuffed with flockes, haire, &c.—also, a supporter (for a ruffle, &c.) of satin, taffata, &c., and having an edge like a roule." COTGR.

BURLY, s. A crowd, a tumult, S. B.

Tent. bur-l-en, to vociferate, to make a noise. Hence E. hurly-burly.

BURLY, BURLIE, adj. Stately, strong; as applied to buildings. This word, although used in E. is expl. by Johns, as merely signifying, "great of stature."

Wallace gert brek that burly bygyrnygis bavil, Bathe in the Mers, and als in Lethiane. WALLACE, viii. 402. MS.

It is also used in relation to a banner:—
Than out that raid all to a random richt,
This courtly King, and all his candie out,
His burlie bainer bratlit upht oncht.

King Hart. i. 25.

In Gl. expl. "burly, bold." If it occurs in this sense in Maitland’s, I have overlooked it.

TEUT. boer, German, bauer, a boor, with the termination lie, denoting resemblance.

*BURLY, adj. Besides the E. sense, it also signifies rough, S. Hence.

BURLY-HEADIT, adj. Having a rough appearance; as, a "a burly-headit fallow," Roxb.

I have some doubt, however, whether this has not originally been burry-headit, q. having the rough appearance of the head of the bar-dock.

BURLY-TWINE, s. A kind of strong coarse twine, somewhat thicker than packthread, Meurns.

BURLINS, s. pl. The bread burnt in the oven in baking; S., q. burlins.

BURN, s. 1. Water, particularly that which is taken from a fountain or well, S. B.

What makes And Beikie’s damms sae fair?
It cannot be the haisome air,
But caller burn beyond compare.
The best o’ ony;
That gars them a’ sleek graces skair.
And blink sae benny.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 41.

"Burne is water;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

I am inclined to consider this as the primary sense of the word; Moes-G. and Preccop. bruma, S.-G. bruma, Ial. bruma-ar, Germ. brun, Teut. burn, bort, a well; Belg. bournwater, water from a well. Gael. burn also signifies water. Some trace the Goth. words to Heb. bror, a fountain, others to Su.-G. rima, to run, to flow; b, after the Gothic manner, being prefixed.

2. A rivulet, a brook, S. A. Bor.

Rynieris ran reid on spate with waffir broum, And burnis harris all thare bankis down.

DOUG. VIRGIL, 239, 25.

I was wyry of wandering, and went me to rest,
Unter a brode banke, by a bournes side.

P. Ploughman Pass. i. A. 1.

E. bourn. In this sense only A.-S. burn, byrna, occur; or, as signifying a torrent.

3. The water used in brewing, S. B.

The same term is applied to the water used in washing, S. B. In both cases it is generally understood to denote water warmed, although not boiling.

—The browstatris of Cowpar town,—
To mak thin all thay think we fallt,
Of mekill burny and tyrill mahl.

LYNDSEY, Chron. S. P., ii. 314.

They cowpitt him then into the hopper,
And brook his banes, gripper for gripper,
Syne put the bors until the gleds,
And leipit the em oot o’ his head.

ALLAN o’ MOUTH, Jamieson’s Popular Ball., ii. 239.

In some parts of Aberd. he who is engaged in brewing, is much offended if any one used the word water, in relation to the work in which he is employed. It is common to reply in this case, "Water be your part of it." This must be connected with some ancient, although unaccountable, superstition; as if the use of the word water would spoil the browst.

The same sort of superstition prevails in some of the Western Islands, particularly among the inhabitants of Lewis, when on their fishing excursions.

"It is absolutely unlawful to call the Island of St. Kilda—by its proper Irish name Hirt, but only the high country. They must not so much as once name the islands, in which they are fowling, by the ordinary name Flannan, but only the country. There are several other things that must not be call’d by their common names: e.g. Visk, which in the language of the natives signifies water, they call Burn; a rock, which in their language is Creig, must here be call’d Cruy, i.e. hard; shore, in their language cleddach, must here be call’d vah, i.e. a cave; sour in their language is express’d gort, but must here be call’d gair, i.e. sharp; slippery, which is express’d boy, must be call’d soft; and several other things to this purpose." Martin’s West. Islands, p. 17, 18.
iert informs us that the ancient Sweedes had a similar superstition. They would not give its own name to any thing that was of an ominous nature, afraid lest an impudent tonger should give offence. They therefore employed an insensible circumlocution; as when they meant to say, It thundereth, they used the phrase, Godgubben aaker, i.e. Thor drives his chariot. For Godgubben was their Jupiter tuntruns, from God, Deus, and Gubbe, genet.

Superstitio veterum, says Ihr, nil, cui onem inesse potuit, suo nomine apellare voluit, verita, ne impudens lingua offenderet, et hine ejusmodi eumphemismo utendum pro sua simplicitate consequit. Gl. vo. Gubbe.

4. Urine, S. B. "To make one's burn," mingere. Germ. brun, urina. This Wachter derives from born, fons, quia urina est humor, qui per quia meatus excernitur instar fontis.

Aud Herry never thought it wrong
To work a turn;
Or stop the very bally sang
To make his burn.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 118.

BURN BRAE, s. The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs, S.

They biggit a bower on your burn brae,
And theekit it o'er whil they risses.

Song, Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.

While our flocks are reposing on your burn-brae,
Adown the clear fountain I'll hear thy sweet lay.

Terence's Poems, p. 119.

BURN-GRAIN, s. A small rill running into a larger stream, Lanarks. V. GRAIN, GRANE.

BURN-SIDE, s. The ground situated on the side of a rivulet, S.

"Ye're in better spirits than I am," said Eddie, addressing the bird, "for I can neither whistle nor sing for thinking o' the bonny burnside and green shaws that I should haes been dandering beside in weather like this." Antiquary, iii. 163.

BURN-TROUT, s. A trout that has been bred in a rivulet, as distinguished from those bred in a river, S.

"Salmo Fario,—the River Trout, vulgarly called Burn Trout, Yellow Trout. These are found in great numbers in all our rivuletas," Arbuthnot's Hist. Peterhead, p. 22.

BURNS, BURNT, Burn, Burnt, are sometimes used, as a dimin, denoting a small brook, S.

O bonny are our greenward haws,
Where through the birks the burny rows,
And the bee bums, and the ox laus,
And saft winds rusle,
And shepherd-lads, on sunny knows,
Blaw the blythe bale.

Beatie's Address, Ross's Hellenore, p. vii.

* To BURN, v. a. 1. One is said to be burnt, when he has suffered in any attempt. Ill burnt, having suffered severely, S.

"A number of the royal party rising in a very confused imprudent way in many shires, were all easily scattered. — We are glad, that no Sedition was found accessory to any of these designs. It seems, our people were so ill burnt, that they had no stomach for any farther meddling." Ballie's Lett., ii. 396.

This is analogous to the S. Prov., "Brunt bairns the fire dreads."

2. To deceive, to cheat in a bargain, S. One says that he has been burnt, when over-reached. These are merely oblique senses of the E. v.

3. To derange any part of a game by improper interference; as, in curling, "to burn a stane," is to render the move useless, by the interference of one who has not the right to play at that time, Clydes.

To BURN, v. a. A term used by young people at various sports, as intimating that the person, to whom it is applied, is near the object that he seeks for, S.

"I flatter myself that I burn, (as children say at hide-and-seek, when they approach the person or thing concealed;) yes, I do flatter myself that I burn in the conclusion of this paper." Blackw. Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 335.

A figure borrowed perhaps from the idea of one being in danger as within the reach of the flame.

To BURN the WATER, a phrase used to denote the act of killing salmon with a lister under night, South of S.

"The fishers follow the practice of their forefathers, angling, setting small nets in burns, when the river [Tweed] is in flood, and killing them with listers, when the river is small and the evening serene; and this they call burning the water, because they are obliged to carry a lighted torch in the boat." Stat. Acq. F. Merton, xiv. 591.

BURN-AIRN, s. 1. An iron instrument used red hot for impressing letters or other marks; generally, the owner's initials on the horns of sheep, S.

2. Metaph. used thus: "They're a' burnt wi' ae burn-airn," i.e. They are all of the same kidney; always in a bad sense, Aberd.

BURN-GRENGE, s. One who sets fire to barns or granaries.

—An ye croret in haly kirk,
A burn greenge in the dark.
Celtachie Sow, F. I. v. 92.

"One who consumes granaries in the dark," or "by night."

BURN-WOOD, s. Wood for fuel, S.

"There are no pites [peats] in them, but many ships being cast away upon them, the inhabitants make use of the wrack for burn-wood." Brand's Zetland, p. 92, 93.

BURNECOLL, s. Grite burnecoll, that which is now denominated Great Coal.

"It is vnderstand,—that the grite burnecoll or commouthe transportis forth of this realm, not onlie be his hiesens awne subjectis, but he strangearis quha at all tymes laidnis thair scippis and vtheris vesellis thairwith," &c. Acts Jn., VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 121.
BURNET, adj. Of a brown colour.
—Behold and thame sa mony cleris hew,
Sum peirs, sum pale, sum burnet, and sum blew;
Sum gree, sum gowdis, sum purpurs, sum sangwane.
Dong, Virgil, 491. 1.
Fr. brunette, "a dark brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality," Radd. L. B. brunet-a, brunet-am.
Panus non ex nativi coloris lana confectus, sed quavis tinture imbusl; Du Cange.

BURNIEWIN, s. A caut term for a blacksmith, S.
—Then Burniewin comes on like death
At evry chapp. Burnis, iii. 15.
"Burn-the-wind,—an appropriate term:"
N. ibid. V. Colbrand.

BURNIN' BEAUTY, a female who is very handsome. The idea is thus reversed;
"She's nac burnin' beauty mair than me," Roxb.

BURNT SILVER, Brint Silver, silver refined in the furnace.
It would appear that this designation, as used in our old laws, is merely synon. with bullion.
"It is well knawin that al cunyit money, bathe siluer and gold put to the fire to be maid bygone to [for] vther new money, i.e. for being re-coined, " is mister [diminished], waist, and distroyit in the translacione be the fire," etc.
"The auld money that had cours in this realme, baith of the realme self & vtheris, has bene transtait & put to fire, and maiy builyce to thair moneye that is striking of new." Ibid. A. 1478, p. 118.
"They think it expedient for divers causis,—that thair be stricken of the vnse of brint siluer, or builycyn of that fynes, viii, gretis, and of the samin mater and wecht, as effeeris, halit gret, penny, half penny, and ferding," Acts Ja. II., 1451, c. 34, Edit. 1506, Brint silver, Skene, c. 33.
Mr. Pinkerton has observed that this is "fine silver, synonymous with the Spanish argento acerreado."
Essay on Metals, v. 346. The phrase, however, is of great antiquity among the Northern nations. Kongr sliadis tha skilidin, "then thangbrod gaf honam tha skilidin, en Kongr gaf honam jamawerdit skildarins i brenyo skilfr;
Then the King chepened the shield; and Thangrand gave him the shield, and the King gave him the full value of it in burnt silver. Valoren rex argento puro recendit. Kristinsag. c. 5, p. 30.
The same phrase, brenyo silfr, occurs in p. 126.
Brent gul is used in the same sense, as to gold; Purum putum aurum, Verel. Ind.
Snorro Starleson shows that skitt silfr, i.e. pure silver, and brenyo silfr, are the same. For when Kaldori, the son of Snorro, the high priest, received his salary from the servants of Harold the Grim, King of Norway, he in a rage throw loose the skirt of his garment, in which was the money, so that it fell among the stubble; at the same time complaining that his stipend was not paid without fraud. The King, being informed of this, commanded that there should be given to him twelve ounces, skirn brenyo silfr, "of pure (or shaw'd) burnt silver," Vita Reg. Haraldi, V. Annot. ad Kristins, p. 169, 170.

BURR, BURRH, s. The whirring sound made by some people in pronouncing the letter r; as by the inhabitants of Northumberland, S.
—"From that river [Tweed] southward, as far I believe as Yorkshire, the people universally annex a guttural sound to the letter R, which in some places goes by the name of the Berwick Burr."
This word seems formed from the sound. Grose however, if I rightly apprehend his meaning, views it as containing an allusion to the field Burr, as if something stuck in the throat.

BURRA, s. The name given in Orkn. and Shetl. to the common kind of rush, which there is the Juncus Squarrosus.
"Juncus Squarrosus, provincially burra, is a valuable food for sheep in Shetland, in winter." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 65.

BURRACHT'D, part. pa. Inclosed. V. Bow-Rach'd.

BURREL, s. A hollow piece of wood used in twisting ropes. Ayrs. V. Cook-A-Bendy.
Perhaps q. bore-all; or a diminutive from Isl. Dan. bor, Teut. boer, terebra.

BURREL, s. The provincial pronunciation of E. barrel, Renfr.
The ganister's cock, frae some aul' barrel,
Proclaims the morning near.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 82.

BURREL LEY, s.
"The inferior land, besides the outfields, was denominated foughs, if only ribbed at midsummer; was called one fur ley, if the whole surface was ploughed; or burrel ley, where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe or tankil of barren land between every ridge." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 235.
Isl. burale-y signifies agrestis, incomptus; and S. Burrel, bural, rustic. Thus the term might denote ley that was not properly dressed.

To BURRIE, v. a. To overpower in working, to overcome in striving at work, S. B.; allied perhaps to Fr. bourr-e, Isl. ber-ia, to beat.

Burry, adj.
Sir Corby Rawin was maid a proctor.
Summond the Schep before the Wolf, that he
Periaptourly, within the days this
Compur under the pans in this bill,
And hef quhat burry Dog walk say him till.
Henryson, Bamatynna Poems, p. 106, st. 3.
"Probably, rough, boorchish," according to Lord Hailes. It might bear this meaning, as descriptive of the shaggy appearance of the dog. Fr. bourru, "stockie, hairy, rugged," Cotgr., bourré, locks of wool.
But it seems more naturally to convey the idea of cruelty, especially considering the allegorical character of this dog given before; from Fr. bourreau, an executioner. V. Burro.

Burry-Bush s.
—He in tift wad sing the Mantuan swain
Which he aft shaw'd's adown the burry-bush.
Tasso's Poems, p. 5.
Supposed to be an errunt for berry-bush.

Burrico, s. Given in Gl. as not understood.
Sair it was to see your prince with another preest;
Sair, I say, him, in his place possessed.
The deth that did; that Bourrico, now Brydegrome.
This has undoubtedly been written burrio, i.e. executioner. V. Burro.

BURRIS, s. pl.
—"They have nocht ceisit, 'thair dyuers yeris higane to sly and distroy the sadlis selane geis, be casting of neittis and hwikis with baite and burri, to draw and allure the auld salane geis to the boittis quhairin the sadlis personis and marinaris ar." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, p. 114. Must probably from Fr. bourse, flocks or locks of wool, hair, &c.

BURROWE-MAIL. V. MAIL.

BURS, BURRES, s. The cone of the fir, S.
But contrair thie, todgger stie they stand, And fast like burres they elie baince and all, To hald, 0 Gr. thy word and vs in thrall.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

[Burres here means the heads or flowers of the Bur, or Bur-dock, q. v.]

BURSAR, s. One who receives the benefit of an endowment in a college, for bearing his expenses during his education there, S.

"We think it expedient that in every Colledge in every University, there be 24 Burssars, divided equally in all the classes and ages as is above express'd; that is, in S. Androces 72 Burssars, in Glasgow 48 Burssars, in Aberdeen 48, to be sustained only in meet upon the charges of the Colledge." First Buik of Discipline, c. 7, § 22.

"Queen Mary,—for the zeal she bore to letters, &c., founds five poor children burssars within the said college, to be called in all times to come burssars of her foundation.—The name of burssar, or burssarius, was anciently given to the treasurer of an university or of a college, who kept the common grosse of the community; we see, that in Queen Mary's time, this name had come to be given to poor students, probably because they were pensioners on the common purse." Univ. Glasgow, Statist. Acc. xx., App. p. 18.

L. B. Bursar-ius not only denotes a treasurer, but a scholar supported by a pension. Burssarii dieron quibus ex ejusmodi Burris stipendia praestabant: quæ vaco etiam omnin obtinat in Academiarum publicarum Scholasticis, quibus eb rei domesticæ penuriae certa quaedam stipendia ex area ad hâ destinata, ad peragena studiorum curas; Du Cange.
Fr. bourvrier, in like manner, signifies not only a treasurer, but a pensioner; or one that hath an yearly pension in a college; Cottgr. V. also Dict. Trev. I find no proof as to the time these terms were first used in this sense; but it was most probably prior to the reign of Queen Mary, on the continent at least.
The origin is obviously L. B. bursa, an ark, Fr. bourse, a purse. Bourse also signifies "the place of a pensioner in a college," Cotgr. L. B. bursa was used in the same sense, A. 1295. Expepsac; Pro Burs, scholarum Regis, qui fuerant de curia, &c. Compot. Buillivrourum Frane. ap, Du Cange. Hence Germ. burckeh a student in a college. Wachter thinks that the vulgar had changed Fr. bourvrier or L. B. burssarius into bursch; first using the term to denote one who had a salary, and afterwards applying it to every academick.

Bursary, Burse, Burss, s. 1. The endowment given to a student in a university, an exhibition, S.

"The management and disposal of this mortification is in the hands of the Presbytery of Perth, who let the lands, and appoint the rent to be paid annually as a bursary to the student whom they have chosen, and who continues in it for 4 years." P. Dron, Perths. Statist. Acc. ix. 480.

"There are four burssaries at the King's college of Aberdeen for boys educated here.—They arise from L.600 Sterling."—P. Mortlach, Aberd. Statist. Acc. xvii. 433.

"Thac nane sail bruiak ane bursa in any facultie bot for the space of foure yeiris." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 179, 180.


BURSE, s. A court consisting of merchants, constituted for giving prompt determination in mercantile affairs; resembling the Dean of Guild's court in S.; from Fr. bourse.

"Confirmis the jugement of the said Deane of gild and his counsell in all actions concerning merchandises; and to haue full strent and effect in all tymes according to the lovable forme of jugement visit in all the guid towns of France and Flandries, quhaur burres er erected and constitute, and speciallie in Paris, Rowen, Burdeaulx, Rochell." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 16, p. 30.

"La bourse à Toulouse est le lieu où les marchands rendent leur justice, suivant le pouvoir qui leur en a ete donné par edict Henri II. à Paris au mois de Juillet 1548, qu'il leur octroya d'établir dans Toulouse une bourse commune semblable an Change de Lyon, avec pouvoir d'elire tous les ans un Prieur et deux Counsels, qui jugeroient en premiere instance tous les procés entre les marchands.—L'édit d'érection de celle de Paris porte même expressément que c'est tout ainsi que les places appellees le Change à Lyon, et Bourse à Toulouse et a Rouen." Dict. Trev.

Guicciardini says, that the origin of the term, as denoting an Exchange (as that of London) was that in Bruges, where Bourse was first used in this sense, they occupied a great house which had been built by a noble family of the name of Bourse. But as this word seems to have been previously used in regard to a society, the members of which made a common stock far avoiding envy and opposition; it seems preferable to view this as merely an oblique use of the term, as originally signifying a purse.

According to Kilian, the name indeed referred to the institution at Burges, but for a different reason, because the house was distinguished by the sign of a large purse or scrip. As he renders Germ. and Sicamb. bors, contubernium, manipulus, he expl. Tent. borse, crumena, marrupinum, Gr. Bepos, i.e. corium; Borse der koop-lieden, basilica; conventus mercato- rum; vulgo bursa ab ampla domo, burseae aevi commenda signo insignita Brugis Flandrorum significi primo dieta.

BURSIN, BURSEN, BURSTEN, part. pa. 1. Burst, S.
Thair bursin war the goddes breitis, Of Bischoppis, Princes of the Preistis. Thair takin was the greed vengeace On fels Scribs, and Pharisie. Lyndsay's Warcis, 1592, p. 116.
"My lord wolde have bursen if this byde hatal broken." Marg. Note of J. Knox, Resonning with Crostarnell, F. 26, b.
Goddes seems an error of the press for boldin, inflated, proud. For this passage evidently refers to what had been said, p. 111.

The Bischoppis Princes of the Preistis, They grew as boldin in their breitiss: Richt as the fals Pharisie, &c.
2. It often signifies, overpowered with fatigue; also, so overheated by violent exertion as to drop down dead. The s. is used in a similar sense; *He got a burst. A. Bor. brossen;* Grosos.

"A great many burstges were killed, twenty-five householders in St. Andrews, many were *bursten* in the fight, and died without a stroke." BAILLIE'S LETT., ii. 92.

BURSTON, s. A dish composed of corn, roasted by rolling hot stones amongst it till it be made quite brown, then half ground and mixed with sour milk, Orkn.

Perhaps softened from *burnt-stane,* q. burnt with stones.

This resembles the *Graddan* of the Highlanders. V. GRAADDAN.

BUS, (Fr. *vu*) interj. Addressed to cattle, equivalent to "Stand to the stake;" Dumfr. Evidently from *Busse,* a stall, q. v.

BUS, s. A bush, S. *buss.*

Upon the *busses* birdies sweetly sung.


Dug. uses it metaphor.

Before the foremost oisits in the plane,
Amyd ane *bus* of spers in rade thay
*Virgil,* 232. 16. V. BUSK.

BUSCH, Bus, BUSHE, s. 1. A larger kind of boat, used by those who go on the herring fishing, S.; *buss, E.*

"For the commone gud of the reame, & the gret encress of riches to be brocht within the realm of [i.e. from, or out of] vther cuntreis, that certain lordis spirituale & temporale, & barowis, ger mak or get schippis, *buschis,* & vther gret pyrk botis, with nettis & al aityenemacs gaining tharfor for fisching." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1471, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 100.

It is a term of at least considerable antiquity. Su.-G. *bus,* *busa,* *busca,* navigari grandiora genus. This word is used by Sturleson to denote a large ship. It was well known in England at least as early as the reign of Richard I. Rex Anglorum Richardus iter maritimum ingredit, secum habuit 13 naves praegranginis, quae vocant *bussas* vulgo, &c. *MS. ap. Spelman.* This learned writer derives the term from Belg. *bace,* a box, because a ship of this kind resembled a box in the whith of its form. A variety of other conjectures as to its etymology are mentioned by Ihre, vo. *Bus,* Fr. *basse,* *buse,* Belg. *buyn,* L. B. *bussa,* *bussa,* *busa,* &c.

2. It seems to have been usefully in a more general sense.

"And bois schaumes of tornt *bush bouses* tre,*
That grew on Berecynthia montane hie."


Belg. *bouse-boom,* *bushoons,* Fr. *bouis,* *buis,* Ital. *busso,* id. Being induced by the similarity of the phrase to the Tent. name, to look into the various readings, I find that in edit. 1556, it is "bosch bome tre," which Rudd. views as perhaps right.

To BUSCH, v. n. To lay an ambush; pret. buschyt.

The ost he maid In gud quyest to be,
A space fra thaim he *buschyt* prewalt.

Wallace, viii. 583. MS.

O. E. *byssed.*

Saladyn prieu ly was *byssed* besid the florn.

*R. Brunne,* p. 187.

This word, although it may be a corr. of Fr. *embuscher,* preserves more of the original form. For it is undoubtedly from *busch,* a bush. Ital. *bosco,-care,* imluscare, from *boco,* q. to lie hid among bushes.

BUSEHEMMENT, s. Ambush.

The *buschement* brak, and come in all their mycht;
At thair awne will some entri in that place.

*Wallace,* vi. 821. MS.

It is used in O. E.

*Leulyn in a wod a bussement* he held.

*R. Brunne,* p. 242.

BUSE, BUISE, BOOSE, s. A cow's stall, a crib, Lanarks.; the same with E. *boose.*

Ial. *bous,* bovis in bovili locus, an ox's stall; *boes-a,* boven in locum suum ducere (G. And. p. 24); the very idea conveyed by our s. V. BUSK.

BUR, BUSCH, BUSE, s. A partition between cows, Lanarks. Flandr. *sewer,* sepiementum, septum, and *buse,* a stall.

BUSE-AIRN, s. An iron for marking sheep, Clydes. [V. To BUSIT.] Not connected with *Buse* a stall; but softened from Busit, used to denote the mark set on sheep.

To BUSE, BUST, v. a. To inclose cattle in a stall, S. B.

A.-S. *boeg,* *boegy,* prassepe; E. *boose,* a stall for a cow, Johns.

To BUSH, v. a. To sheathe, to inclose in a case or box, S.; applied to the wheels of carriages.

Su.-G. *bose,* Germ. *busche,* Belg. *boose,* a box or case of any kind, Sw. *hulsbose,* the inner circle of a wheel which incloses the axle-tree.

"Item, ane pair of new cannon quehellar *buschit* with brass, nocht schoot." Invent. A. 1566, p. 108.

"Item, ane auld cannon quehellar *buschit* with brace [brass], half garnish with iron." Ibid. Hence,

BUSCH, BOUSCHE, s. A sheath of this description.

"Item, fyve *buschais* of found [i.e. cast] for cannonis and batered quehellis." Invent. A. 1566, p. 109.

"Ane other cannon—with ane pair of auld quehellar weill garnish with yron werk and *bousches* of fonte." Ibid, p. 215.
BUSH, interj. Expressive of a rushing sound, as that of water spouting out, Tweedd. It occurs in a course enough passage.

To keep batch down, that upwards flew,
He strife fu' hard, nae doubt o't;
Till bush!—he gae a desperate spue,
An' gut an' ga' he scuttled.


L. B. bus-bas was a term used to denote the noise made by fire-arms or arrows in battle.—Bus-bas nitrre citroquc ex ornun mortariolis sagittatis resonantibus in astris. V. Du Cange.

BUSHEL, s. A small dam, Fife; synon. Garrison, q. v.

To BUSK, v. a. 1. To dress, to attire one's self, to deck, S.; bus, A. Bor. id. Gl. Grose.

For aither partie the price ordain't has he,
For the victour ane bull, and all his hide
Of gollin schakeris, and rois garlendis role,
Buskit full well. —

Dug. Virgil, I. 351.

She had nae sooner busket her sell,
Nor putten on her gown,
Till Adam o' Gordon and his men
Were round about the town.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 18.

The term busk is used in this primary sense in a beautiful proverb which is very commonly used in S.

"A bonny bride is soon busked;" Kelly, p. 1.; i.e. a beautiful woman does not need to spend much time in adorning herself.

This seems to be the original sense of the word, which Rudd. derives "from Fr. busse, busc, a plated body, or other quilted thing, or whalebone to keep the body straight." Sibb. supposes it might perhaps originally signify, "to deck with flowers or buskies. Dan. busk, bush." But we have its natural affinity in Germ. butz-en, buss-en, Belg. bots-en, Su.-G. pus-sa, passa, ornare, decorare; Germ. buts, buss, ornatus; hence buts frayn, a well dressed woman. Wachter here refers to Walpurgis, a term used in the Longobardic Laws, to signify the act of putting on the garment of a stranger surreptitiously obtained; from vale, alienus, and pase, vestimentum.

2. To prepare, to make ready, in general, S. This is merely an oblique sense, borrowed from the idea of dressing one's self, as a necessary preparation for going abroad, or entering on an expedition.

That busskit, and made him boun,
Nas ther no long abide.

Sir Tristan, p. 16. st. 14.

The King busk'it and maid him yar,
Northwarts with his folk to far.

Barbour, viii. 400. MS.

With that that busk'it them onaire,
And at the King their leff has tane.

Ibid. iv. 364. MS.


It occurs in the same sense in O. E.

"Rise up," he said, "the proud schereff,
Busk the, and make the boun;
I have spied the kings felon,
For sothie he is in this townie." 


This figure is common in other languages. Thus, Lat. ad aliquid agendum occurrere, to prepare; convenivium ornare, to prepare a banquet. E. to dress, to prepare for any purpose; to prepare victuals.

Isl. busa, while it signifies to prepare in general, is also applied to dress; which renders it in some degree probable that the verbs mentioned above may be traced to it, as having more of a radical form. At busa eis, inure vestes, whence bound-ur, habitus seu vestitum, dressed.

3. To prepare for defence; used as a military term.

"The covenanters heard indeed of the marquis coming, and therefore they took in the town, and busked the yard dykes very commodiously, as I have said," Spalding, i. 105.

He refers to what he had said in the preceding page;—"Thus they took up the town of Turriff, and placed their muskets very advantageously about the dykes of the kirk yard."

4. v. a. To tend, to direct one's course towards. In this sense it is used still more obliquely as intimating that one's course towards any place is a necessary preparation for reaching the object in view.

With mekle honour in erd he maked his offering;
Syne buskit hire the same way, thay before yude.

Thayr was na spurreis to spair, speidly thai spiring.

Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 44.

Quoted by Mr. Ellis, Spec. E. P. I. 263. He renders it go.

This use of the term is found in O. E.

—Many of the Danes prinly were left, & busked westward, forto rothe eft.

R. Burne, p. 39.

5. It sometimes seems to imply the idea of rapid motion; as equivalent to rush.

"To the wall that splendid them with;
And some has wp their leddle set,
That maid a clap quhen the cruchet
Wes fixit fast in the kymerit.
That herd ait off the wachin well;
And busk'it thidilwart, but baird.

Barbour, x. 404. MS.

On the gret est but mar process that yeld,
Fechtand in front, and meikly maistry mait;
On the frayilt folk busk'it with outyn baird,
Rudly till ray thay rasehit thain agayne.

Wallace, vii. 818. MS.

This, however, may be the same with the proceeding; the phrases, but baird, with autyn baird, being perhaps added to convey the idea of rapid progress.

To BUSK HUKES, to dress hooks; to busk flies, id. S.

—"He has done nothing but dance up and down about the town, without doing a single turn, unless trimming the laird's fishing-ward or busking his flies, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time."

Waverley, i. 123.

BUSKER, s. One who dresses another.

—"Mistress Mary Seaton—is praised, by the queen, to be the finest busker, that is, the finest dresser of a woman's head of hair, that is to be seen in any country."


—Kintyre lairds, an’ bustie cits,
A’ gather roun’ some sumphans.—
Tarroll’s Poems, p. 136.

BUSKINGS, s. Dress, decoration.


“If such glorious stones bee the foundation stones, what glory must bee above in the palace top, where is the busking of beautie?” Z. Boyd’s Last Battle, p. 806.

“Too curious busking is the mother of lusty lookes, the inuy-bush hung out for to inveigle unsanctified hearts unto folke.” Ibid. p. 961.

BUSK, BUSKY, s. Dress, decoration.

“The sight and consideration whereof may make poor me to tremble:—so as I be neither hurried into blind transports—neither yet be hissed nor hectored into a silence, by a blaze and busk of boisterous words, and by the brags of the big confidence of any.” N’Ward’s Contendings, p. 1. 2.

“You will have that abominable brat—dextrously cloathed and adorned with the busk and bravery of beautifull and big words, to make it be entertained kindly.” Ibid. p. 356.

“In the present case, we must not be pleased or put off with the busky or bravery of words, when the thing itself is lost and let go, which gives these words their right accent, sound and sweetness.” Ibid. p. 324.

BUSK, s. A bush.

My wretchit fuide was berrys of the brymhill,
And stainit heppis, qhilik I in bustie land.
Dong. Virgil, 90. 17.

Su.-G. Isl. buke, Germ. busch, Belg. busch, frutex.
Ital. busco, wood.

BUSKENING, s.

But I know by your buskening,
That you have something in studying,
For your love, Sir, I think it be.


This seems to signify high-flown language, like that used on the stage; from Æ. buskian, the high shoe anciently worn by actors.

To BUSS, v. a. 1. To deck, Lanarks.; synon. Busk, q. v.

Busk, q. v.

I’ll hae my hair wi’ the goden brame,
And speer nae leave o’ thees,
An’ come an’ gae to the fairy knowe,
Whane’er I listeth me.


2. To dress; as applied to hooks, Roxb.

An’ bonny Tweed, meandering by,
Sweet she’d her jumping junpy fry,
To tempt his amanting steps afarh—
Wi’ fly-buss’t’s hook, an’ fishing rod.

A. Scott’s Poems, 1811, p. 15.

This retains the form of Germ. buss’en, ornare.

BUSS, s. A bush, S.

With easy skelit, on ov’ry hand the bras
To right well up, wi’ scatter’d bussas raise.
Ross’s Helmore, p. 22.

I like our hills an’ heathery bras,
Th’ borse, bus, an’ burnah,
That lends its charms to glad my way
On life’s sad weary journee.

Picken’s Poems, ii. 163.

BUSSIE, adj. Bushy, S.

BUSS-TAPS. To gang o’er the buss-taps, to behave in an extravagant manner, q. to “go over the tops of the busses,” Roxb.

BUSS, s. The name given to a small ledge of rocks, projecting into the sea, covered with sea-weed, Frith of Forth; as, the Buss of Newhaven, the Buss of Werdie, &c.

Denominated perhaps from its resemblance of a bush, in S. pron. bus.

BUSSIN, s. A linen cap or hood, worn by old women, much the same as Tey, q. v. West of S. Perhaps from Moes-G. buus-us fine linen, Gr. βυσσον, id.; or as allied to following word.

—Ye, sae droll, begin to tell us—
How canka’ry wives grew witches pat,—
An’ if they gaed to see a fair,
Rade on a broomstick thro’ the air,
My lang-tail’d buzzus, ti’d behind’,
An’ sax grey hairs up’ their chin.

Picken’s Poems, 1738, p. 59.

BUSSING, s. Covering.

—The folk was fae
To put the bussing on their thees;
And sae they fled with all their main,
Doun owre the brae tyke clogged bists.

Redequis, Evergreen, ii. 290.

What is here referred to, is the use of the merchants packs, mentioned in the lines immediately preceding.

And had not bene the merchant packs
There had bene mac of Scotland slain.

The English having the advantage at first, part of them seized on the spoil, and loaded themselves with it, in consequence of which they fell into disorder.

Perhaps from Germ. busch, fascia, a bundle, a farde; if not a derivative from the v. Bush, q. v.

BUST, s. A box. V. BUST.

BUST, BOOST, s. “Tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor’s name,” Gl. Sibb. V. BUST.

Can this be allied to Germ. bustus, larvæ; Test. bootes, aduantratio picturæ, Kilian? Or, does it merely mean, what is taken out of the tar-bust?

To BUST, v. a. To powder, to dust with flour, Aberd. Must, synon.

This v. is probably formed from bust, bustil, a box, in allusion to the meal-bust.

To BUST, v. a. To beat, Aberd. Isl. boest-a, id.

BUST, part. pa. Apparently for busted, dressed.

To [v. I. a] this our brave ambassador,
Whome to we doe sic hom’,
That I am send for, to hir Grace,
A cowe bust in a bishop’s place?


V. Buss, v.

BUST, (Fr. y) v. imp. Behoved; as, “He bust to do’t,” he was under the necessity of doing it. This is the pron. of Wigtouns. While Bud is that of Dumfr. Boot, Butt, Bust, v. imp.
BUSTIAM, Bustian, s. A kind of cloth.

"Bustians or woven tweill stuff, the single peece not above fifteen ells—xvi."
Rates A. 1611.
Bustians, A. 1670. This seems the same now called Fustian. For we learn, from Picken's Gl. that in Ayrs.
Bustine still signifies Fustian.

BUSTINE, adj. "Fustian, cloth," Gl.

Next, next she was, in bustian waistcoat clean,
As she came skilling o'er the dewy green.
Ramsey's Poems, ii. 70.
Perhaps it rather respects the shape of the garment; from Fr. buste, "the long, small, or sharp pointed, and hard-qiulted belly of a doublet;" Cotgr.

BUSTIOUS, BUSTIOUS, adj. 1. Huge, large in size.

BUSTIOUSNESS, s. Fierceness, violence.

2. Strong, powerful.

The he tymbrellis of thare helmes shane,
Lyke to behald as bustious silde twane,
Beside the heyne riwer Athises grow.

"Fierceness, sometimes if neverthels Palsgrave, looking"

3. "Terrible, fierce," Rudd. If used in this sense by Douglas, I have overlooked it.

BUT, adv. and prep. 1. Towards the outer apartment of the house; "Gae but the house," go to the outer apartment, S.

Linly, who was into the house him lane,—
Lifts up his head, and looking but the floor,
Sees Bybly standing just within the door.

"And bust ane come into the hall aneone;
And syne she went to se gif ane come."

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 70.

2. In the outer apartment.

"To the bernis fer but sweit benles I cast."

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 63.

To gun but, to go forwards, or into, the outer apartment, or that used as the kitchen; sometimes called the but-house, S. It is also used as a prep. "Gae but the house," S.

A.-S. buta, buta. Teut. buten. extra forms; forth, out of doors. V. Ben.

But, s. The outer apartment of a house, S.

Mony benles ben out the but [that] full far sittis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 62.

BUT, prep. 1. Without.

"Touch not the cat but a glove;" the motto of the Macintoshes.

2. Besides.

The gud Stewart of Scotland then
Send for his frendis, and his men;
Quhill he had with him, but archeris,
And but hardowys and awlisteris,
V hundre men, wycht and worthi,
That bar armys of awnecresty.

"Besides archers, and besides burdowys and cross-bowmen, he had no more than five hundred men at arms."

A.-S. butan, praeter. In what manner soever but, without, be derived, this must have a common source; for it is evidently the same word, very little varied in meaning.

BUT, conj. 1. Marking what has taken place recently, as to time.

"They tirred from off his body a rich stand of apparel, but put on the same day." Spalding, ii. 281.

2. Sometimes used as a conj. for that.

"Ye heard before, how James Grant was warded in the castle of Edinburgh, many looking but he should have died; nevertheless on Monday the 15th of October at night, he came down over the castle wall, upon town brought to him secretly by his wife, and clearly wan away," &c. Spalding, i. 18.

This seems an elliptas, instead of "looking for nothing but that he should have died."

BUT GIF, conj. Unless.

"Truelie in my conscience I cannot gif you that pre-cynneynce and place, but gif I knew some excellent godlie learning and gude lyfe in you mair than all the aneant Doctouris, quhill as yet is conseilit fra me." Kennedy of Corraguell. V. Keith's Hist. App., p. 197.

BUT, v. imp. Expressive of necessity, S. V. BOOT.

BUT, s. Let, impediment, S. This is merely the prep., denoting exclusion, used as a substantive.

BUT AND, prep. Besides. V. BOTAND.


As in old song:—"He was to the butchyng bred."
To BUTE, v. a. To divide; as synon. with part.

In the Sea Laws, it is ordained that if ships have been present at a capture, but have not aided in making it, the mariners have no claim to a share; unless it appear that their being present influenced the enemy to strike from fear. In this case "the prisoners shall be trowit, and have credence upon their aithis; except it be that their was promise main amagis thame [viz. the captors] to bute and part the prizes takin aither in their presence or absence," Balfour's Pract., p. 636.
The sense undoubtedly is, to divide in common as a prey.
This interpretation is confirmed by other passages. "Of all pillage, the Capitane, the Master, &c. getis na part nor buting, but it sall be equallie dividit amang the remenant of the companie mariners that mak watch, and gangis to the ruder," Ibid., p. 640.
And gil it beis mair, it sall remane to bute and parting." Ibid., p. 640.
The origin is most probably Su.-G. Isl. but-a, pronounced but-a, which primarily signifies to change, to exchange, and in a secondary sense, to divide, to share. De butter refet, They divided the spoils; Villeig. Tent, butet-en, in like manner signifies, permute, commuteare; and also, praedari, praedam facere; Kilian. Su.-G., Iml, bugte, denotes both exchange and spoil; Teut, buet, buyt, spolium, exuviae. Su.-G. buiting, has the same signification. Halffea byting of all that ref; Dimidium sortem omnis praedae; Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre. In S. this would be Holuid buting of all that ref.
Buting is used in our Sea Laws in such connexion with bute, as to indicate that it was anciently viewed, even in the sense of body, as formed from the v.
"That the masteris havand care and charge of shippis, bring the personis, shippis, merchandice, vessells, and utheris gudis qhilk thay sall tak in their voyage, to the partis frae qhilk thay lousit, under the pane to tyne the hali richt that thay sall hae to the said price, and buiting of gudis, and ane amercement and unlaw at the Judge's will." Balfour, p. 638. V. Butting.

BUTELANG, s. The length or distance between one butt, used in archery, and another.
"As his malestic wes within tua pair of butelangis to the toun of Perth, the erle of Gowrie, accompanit with divers persounes all on fute, met his hieneis in the Inche and saluitt him." Acts J. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 203.

BUTER, BUTTER, s. Bittern. V. Boytour.


BUTOUR, s. Perhaps, bittern, V. Buter.
"Ane buitur fute with gold and round perllis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239. Can this denote the foot of a bittern? Tent, buitor, Fr. butor.

BUTT, s. 1. A piece of ground, which in ploughing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded as an angle, S.
"And that other rigg or but of land of the samen lyand in the field called the Gallowbank at the tail or south end thereof." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, viii. 295.

2. It seems also to be used for a small piece of ground disjoined, in whatever manner, from the adjacent lands. In this sense, a small parcel of land is often called, the butts.

3. Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper, are called butts, probably as being the extremities.
Fr. bout, end, extremity. This Menance derives from Celt. bod, id. L. B. buta terrae, agellus, Fr. bout de terrae; Du Cange.
Schilter gives but, terminus, limes, as a Celt. term; L. B. but-in.

BUTT-RIG, s. V. under Rig, Rigg, s. A ridge.

BUTT, s. Ground appropriated for practising archery, S.
This is an oblique use of the E. term, which denotes the mark shot at by archers. Our sense of the word may be from Fr. butte, an open or void place.

To BUTT, v. a. To drive at a stone or stones lying near the mark, in curling; so as, if possible, to push them out of the way, Galloway; to ride, synon. Ang.
"Ralph, vexed at the fruitless play,
The cockie butted fast."
Davidson's Seasons, p. 167.
From the action of an animal pushing with the horn.

To BUTTER, v. a. To flatter, to coax, a low word, S.; from the idea of rendering bread more palatable by besmearing it with butter.

BUTTERIN, s. Flattery, S.

BUTTER and BEAR-CAFF. It's a butter and bear-caff, a phrase very commonly used to denote what is considered as gross flattery, S. B.

Shall we suppose that this odd phrase has any reference to the use of Butter as a v. signifying to flatter? Or has it been originally meant to intimate, that it would be as difficult to give credit to the compliment paid, as to swallow so rough a morsel as the chaff or awns of barley, although steeped in butter as their sauce? It seems to have been formed somewhat like that S. Prov.—"They gree like butter and mells," i.e. mulls or mallets; "spoken when people do not agree." V. Kelly, p. 323.

BUTTER-BOAT, s. V. Boat.

BUTTER-BRIGHTINS, s. pl. V. Brughtins.

BUTTER-CLOCKS, s. pl. Small pieces of butter on the top of milk, Roxb.; denominat-ed perhaps from their resemblance in size to small beetles.

BUTTEL, BATTLE, s. A sheaf, Ayrs.
"Aft I gaed out to the plain,
An' hint a' the shearmen, w'l' Peggie
I hindit the butelles o' grain." Pickens Poems, l. 193.
BUT

Originally the same with E. batte, as denoting a bundle of hay or straw. This must be viewed as allied to Tent. bussel, fascia.

BUTTOCK MAIL, s. A ludicrous designation given to the fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court, as a commutation for public satisfaction, in cases of fornication, &c., S.

"What d'I'ye think the lad wi' the kilts will care for yere synods and yere presbyteries, and yere buttock-mail, and yere stoo'd o' repentance?" Waverley, ii. 122. V. Mail, s., as denoting tribute, &c.

Butwards, adv. Towards the outer part of a room, S. B.

To this aid Colin glegly gan to hark, 
Wha with his Jean sat butwards in the mark. 
Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

BWITHIT, s. A booth; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

BWNIST.

I wald the guhid mair that we war heir! 
Quh'a wait perchas the better we may fayr? 
For sickeris my hart will ewir be sair 
Gif you scheip's head with Symon bownist be, 
And thair so gud maist in yin almarie. 
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 75.

This is given in Gl. as not understood. But it seems to be merely a superlative formed from bown, contr. from abone, abovyn, above, corresponding to modern boonnost, uppermost, q. v., Belg. bovenste, id., from boven, above.

Thus the meaning is—"I shall be sorry if this be the uppermost food in Simon's stomach, if he have nothing after it, when there is better in the ambry."

BYAUCH (gutt. monos.), s. Applied to any living creature, rational or irrational; as, "a peerie byauch"; a small child, a puny calf, &c. Orkns., Caithn.

This differs only in pronunciation, and greater latitude of application, from Batch, Batchie, a child, q. v.

C.

CA, Caw, s. A walk for cattle, a particular district, S. B.

A crowd of Kettrin did their forest fill:
On ilka side they took it in wi' care
And in the ca, nor cow nor ewe did spare.
Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

From cae, to drive, because cattle are driven through the extent of the district thus denominated. V. Call.

CA, s. A pass, or defile between hills, Sutherl.
"—By—the heights of Lead-na-bea-kach, until you arrive at the Ca' (i.e. the slap or pass) of that hill." P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., xvi. 108.

It seems uncertain whether this be Gael., or formed from the circumstance of this being the passage, by which they used to cao or drive their cattle. Shaw mentions cead as signifying a pass.

To CA', v. a. To drive, &c. V. under Call.

To CA'-throw, v. a. To go through business actively.

CA'- thro', s. A great disturbance. V. Call, v.

CA, Caw, s. Quick and oppressive respiration; as, "He has a great cao at his breast," S.

"That there was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong cao, and he cried to keep open the windows to give him breath." Ogilvy and Nairn's Trial, p. 83.

CA' o' the water, the motion of the waves as driven by the wind; as, The ca' o' the water is west, the waves drive toward the west, S. V. Call, v.

To CA', Caw, v. v. To call. V. under Call.

To Caw again, v. a. To contradict.

This may perhaps be viewed as a sort of secondary sense of the v. Again-call, to revoke.

CA', used as an abbreviation for calf, S. O.

Than Giotie, shaped like a bard,
Flew down as big's a townmow ca',
And clinket Eppie's wheel aww.

To CA', v. n. To calve, S. O. Gl. Picken.

CA', s. A soft, foolish person; as, "Ye silly ca'," Roxb.

Probably the same with E. calf, used in the same sense elsewhere. Teut. kalf, vitulus; also, homo obesus.

To CAB, v. a. To pilfer, Loth.; perhaps originally the same with Cap, q. v.

CABARR, s. A lighter.

"They sent down six barks or cabarrs full of ammunition," &c. Spald., ii. 57. The same with Gabert, q. v.

CABBACK, s. A cheese. V. Kebbuck.

CABBIE, s. A sort of box, made of laths which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top, so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled. One is used on each side of the horse in place of a pannier, S.

"The other implements of husbandry are harrows, the crooked and straight delving spades, English spades, some mattocks, cabbies, crook-saddles, creels." P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. xvi. 187.
This name is also given to a small barrow or box, with two wheels, used by feeble persons for drawing any thing after them. Sutherl.; pronounced kebbie.

CABBRACH, adj. Rapacious, laying hold of every thing.

Gin we seke on till her a [fja fonks come here, 
Y'll see the town intill a bonny steer ; 
For they're a thrown and root-hewn cabbrach pack, 
And start like stanes, and soon wall be our wrack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Gael. cabbrach, an auxiliary?

CABELD, pret. Reinied, bridled.

Than said I to my commeris, in counsall about, 
See how I caled you cott with ane kein brydill. 

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 257.

Teut. kebel, a rope.

CABIR, KABAR, KEBBER, s. 1. “A rafter, S.” Rudd. [The thinnings of young plantations are in the Highlands called Kebbers.]

Messengers than ful faire, with spere in hand 
Apeun him draft, thocht he besocht hym sain, 
And with hys schaft that was als rude and square, 
As it had bane ane cabir or an spar.

Doune from his swyft coursoure na payng skar, 
Smat hym an gresous wound and dedely byt.

Dong. Virgil, 419. 8.

They fass a barn a kabar raught, 
Ane mounted wi' a bang.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 278. V. Stang.

“...the different articles made from these woods are sold at the following prices on the spot — kabera for houses at 3s. per dozen, if made of birch, and 6s. of ash.” P. Campsie, Stirlings, Statist, Acc. xv. 321.

As to this definition, in which I followed Ruddiman, I am corrected by a literary correspondent, who says: “Kobers do not mean rafters, only the small wood laid upon them, immediately under the divots or thatch.”

The transverse beams in a kiln, on which the grain is laid for being dried, receive the same designation, S.

3. Used in some parts of S. for a large stick used as a staff; like kent, rung, &c.

Rudd refers to Ir. cabar, a joint, a coupling, as the probable origin. To this correspond, C. B. kebir, Corn. kebar, a rafter, Arm. kuir, shet, Ir. pl. kariobh; Gael. cabal, a pole, a thistle; Ir. cabratam, to join; Fr. chevron, anciently chervron, a rafter, or joist. This Menage derives from L. cabra, -onis, id. also written capro. Fr. cabre, Ital. capre, also signify pieces of wood used for supporting the awning of a galley; Veneroni. Carprolos occurs in Caesar's Comment, as denoting a brace.

A word of a similar form had also been used by the Goths. Teut. keper, signifies a beam, a brace; kapers, beams fastened together by braces, Killan. The word, according to this learned writer, especially denotes the beams of houses terminating in an acute angle.

CABOK, s. A cheese, S.

“...That is to say, a quarter of beif takin for a penny of custume, a cabok of cheese takin for a half-penny,” &c. Act. Audit. A. 1498, p. 176.

This is the most ancient example I have met with of the use of this term. V. Keebuck.

CABROCH, adj. Lean, meagre.

Hir care is all to chenge thy cabroch haws.

Everygreen, ii. 57. st. 18.

i.e. thy meagre limbs, or houghs.

It is now generally used as a s., denoting very lean flesh, or what is scarcely better than carrion; sometimes, the flesh of animals which have died of themselves, Perths. V. Traire.

Perhaps from Ir. absbar, the s. being thrown away. This is the more probable, as skeebroch is the synon. term in Galloway.

CACE, CATS, s. Chance, accident. On cae, by chance.

The schippis than on cae war readly thare.

Dong. Virgil, 24. 20.

Fr. cas, Lat. causus.

To CACHE, v. n. To wander, to go astray.

He cachit fra the court, sic was his awin cast.

Quhair na bod was him about by finy mylis braid.

Rheuf Colvyear, A. i. 4.

O. Fr. cach-ter, agter, expulsor.

To CACHE, CAICH, CADGE, v. a. To toss, to drive, to shog, S.

Qhaur Criste cachit the couris, it runysis quently:

May nowther power, nor pitb, put him to prisse.

Gowen and Gol. iv. 18.

The battellin and the mon I will discriue,

—Ouer land and so cachit with mekill pyne,

Be force of goddis abone, fra every stele.


It frequently occurs in a neut. sense. The more modern orthography is cadge; Yorks, id. to carry, Marshall.

She—naething had her cravings to supply
Except the berries of the hawthorn tree;—

The herculings race her did so helty cadge,

Her stamnack cud na sic raw vittals swage.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Hearno expl. catchis, “causest”, as used by R. Brunne. But it seems to signify, drives, p. 240.

Sir Edward hader wele folle of his grete misdele,

Their power foree folle, it catchis him to spele.

Hence E. cadger, a bucketster; which Sibb. fancifully derives from “Swe. korg, a crewel, q. carper.”

The origin certainly is Teut. kate-en, kets-en, curses, cursire, discurrere; Belg. en bal kets-en, to toss a ball.

Perhaps Ital. casc-tare, to drive, to thrust, is allied.

I may observe that cadger, in S., more properly denotes a fish-carrier. V. Statist. Acc. ii. 505.

CACHE KOW, s. “A cow-catcher, a cow-stealer, abigeus,” Rudd.

Sum walt be court man, sum clerk, and sum ane cache love,

Sum knytch, sum capitane, sum Caiser, sum Kyng.

Dong. Virgil, Prov., 239. a. 41.

It seems very doubtful, if this expression denotes a cow-stealer. From the connexion, it rather suggests the idea of a catchpoll or bumblefife, and may strictly correspond to Teut. koe-vangher, praeter rusticus, an officer appointed to seize and detain the cows, or other cattle, that were found feeding on the property of another; S. pandare, pandler, synon.

CACHEPILL, s. Perhaps tennis-court.


Can this denote a tennis-court? V. Cachepole. Perhaps it is the same word that appears in another form:—“The cachepipill & bakgalire [back-gallery.]”

CACHE-POLE, CATCHPULLE, s. The game of tennis.
"Cachepole, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince." - Chalmers's Mary, i. 255.

"Balles called Catekpole balls the thousand viij l." - Rates, A. 1611. Instead of this we have Tennisballe; Rates, A. 1670, p. 3.

Evidently from Belg. koatspel, id.; as the ball used in tennis is called koatsbal, and the chance or limits of the game, koats. O. Fr. cace signifies chasse, and cach, incursion. I hesitate, however, whether koatspel should be traced to the term kota, as denoting a chase, q. the chase-play; or to the same word in Teut. (koates), which not only signifies a ball, but the act of striking a ball, ictus ludi, as well as the chase, meta, sive terminus pilae; Kilian. The latter idea seems supported by the analogy of the Fr. name of the same game, gaume, gaume, also the palm of the hand; as originally this had been the only instrument used in striking. It may be subjoined, that kas is retained in the Su. G. phrase, kovera kas med en, aliquem exigatire, pellere. Ihre remarks the affinity of this term to Moes-G. kes-an, pellere.

CACHESPALE WALL.

"Tieving the dubait of the bigging of the said Alx'riss cachespale wall, quhicker the falt was," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1338, v. 16. V.CACHEFELL.

To CACKIE, v. n. To go to stool; generally used in regard to children, S.

CACKS, CACKIES, s. pl. Human ordure, S.

Both the v. and e. have been of almost universal use among the western nations. C. B. cach-u, Fr. Gaal. cacaem, Teut. kuck-en, Isl. kuck-a, Ital. cacar, Hisp. cacar, Lat. cacar, O. Fr. coque, (Hulcet, Aboebad); A. S. cace, Gent. kuck, B. Armor. cach, O. Fr. cac-u, cac-ai, Hisp. cacar, Lat. cacatus, sternus, foria, merdu, Gr. edexer, factor, merdu, A. S. cacaes, Teut. kuck-huys, latrina, a privy.

CADDES, s. A kind of woolen cloth.

"Item two little pieces of clath of caddes with two other little pieces, the hall containing foure ells." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 151.


CADDIS, s. Lint for dressing a wound, S.

This word as used in E. denotes a kind of tape or ribbon. But in S. it is entirely restricted to the sense above-mentioned.

Gael. cadan, cotton, a pledge.

"Caddes, the pound thereof in wooll, xv s." Rates, A. 1611, "Caddes, or Cruel Ribband, the doz. pieces, each piece cont. 36 ells—1 s." Rates, A. 1670, p. 12.

It seems to have been denominated the cruel ribband, as having been much used in former times in healing sores caused by the Cruels or scrofula.


CADGE, s. A shake, a jolt.

To CADGE. V. CACHIE.

CAGDELL, s. A wanton fellow. V. CACHIE, v.

To take a young man for his wife, "Lom cudgell wald ha'er foott." - Philotes, S. P. R., iii. 37.

CAGDILY, adv. Cheerfully, S.

"Whan Phebus lige in Theiss' lap, Anuld Reikie gies them shelter, Where candidly they kiss the cap, An' ca't round helter-skelter." - Ferguson's Poems, ii. 28.

"Whan I haad but a toom amny an' litte to do wi'; "Hoot gude man, she wad sae, say cagily, 'tst a stout heart to a stay brae: and she wad redie up her house an' her bairns, an' keep a' thing hale an' smoll about her." - Saxon and Gael, i. 108.

CAGDY, CADY, adj. Wanton. V. CAIGIE.

CAGIE, s. 1. One who gains a livelihood by running of errands, or delivering messages. In this sense, the term is appropriated to a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose.

"The cadies are a fraternity of people who run errands. Individuals must, at their admission find security for their good behaviour. They are acquainted with the whole persons and places in Edinburgh; and the moment a stranger comes to town, they get notice of it." - Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 503.

The useful cadie plies in street, To bide the profits o' his feet, For by thir lads Anuld Reikie's fock Ken but a sample o' the stock O' thieves, that nightly wad oppress, And mak balth goods and gae the loss. - Ferguson's Poems, ii. 91.

An English gentleman, commonly understood to be a Captain Burt of the engineers, who wrote about the year 1730, represents them as then on a less respectable footing than they now are; as if, indeed, they had been merely Larcenists.

"I then had no knowledge of the Cawdys, a very useful Black-guard, who attend the coffee-houses and publick places to go of errands: and though they are wretches, that in rags lye upon the streets, at night, yet are they often considerably trusted, and as I have been told, have seldom or never proved unfaithful. This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them whom they call the Constable of the Cawdys; and in ease of neglect or other misdemeanour he punishes the delinquents, mostly by fines of ale and bread, but sometimes corporally." - Letters from the North of S., i. 20, 27.

The term, I suspect, is originally the same with Fr. cadet, which, as it strictly denotes a younger son of a family, is also used to signify a young person in general. In families of rank, younger sons being employed in offices that might be reckoned improper for the representative, the term might, by an easy transition, be applied to any young person who was ready to do a piece of service for one of superior station, and particularly to deliver messages for him. For there is no evidence, that it originally had an idea immediately connected with this kind of employment.

Fr. cadet was anciently written capet, and thus pronounced in Gascony. The eldest of the family was called capmas, q. chef de maison, the chief or head of the family, and the younger capet, from capetum, q. a little head or chief. Dict. Prev.

2. A boy; one especially who may be employed in running of errands or in any inferior sort of work, S.

Where will I get a little page, Where will I get a cadet, That will run quick to bony Aboyne, WF this letter to my rantin' laddie!
Then out spoke the young scullion boy,  
Said here am I a cadde, &c.  
The Rantin' Laddie, Thistle of Scotland, p. 8.

3. A young fellow; used in a ludicrous way, S.

Yen ill-tong'd tinkler, Charlie Fox,  
May taunt you wi' his jeers an' mocks;  
But gle hin't bet, my hearty cocks!  
E'en cow the caddie!  
Burns, ll. 24.

4. A young fellow; used as the language of friendly familiarity, S.

A' ye rural shepherd laddies,  
On the hill, or i' the dale;  
A' ye canty, cheerie caddies,  
Lend a lag to Jamie's tale.  
Picken's Poems, i. 186.

The origin assigned in Dict. to this designation, is confirmed by the mode of writing, and therefore of pronouncing, the term Cadet in S. in the days of our fathers.

"Who can tell where to find a man that's sometimes a Protestant, sometimes a Papist; turns Protestant again; and from a Codex, become a Curat? &c.—Moreover, it's but very natural for a Caduce of Dunbar-ton's Regiment, which used to plunder people of their goods, and make no scruple to rob men of their good names, not to be believed." W. Laich's Continuation of Answer to Scots Presh, Eloquence, p. 33; also twice in p. 38.

There was Wattie the mainland laddie,  
That rides on the bonny grey cont,  
With sword by his side like a caddie,  
To drive in the sheep and the neat.  
Herd's Coll., ii. 170.

CAUDOUK, CADDICK, s. A casualty.

"As their service to his Majestie was faithful and loyal, so his Majestie was liberal and bountifie, in advancing them to titles of honour; as also in bestowing on them codouke and casualties, to enrich them more than others," &c. Monroe's Expedit. P. II., p. 123.

"The General directed General Major Rathven—to take notice of all provision—and all other goods or codouken in general, to be used at their pleasure." Ibid., p. 171.

It seems to be used nearly in the sense with E. wind-fall. Du Cange expl. L. b. codueu, haereolitas, cavaeto, quae in legittimum haeredem cadit. He adds; Alia porro notione vox haec usurpatur apud duris-consultus, et Isidorum in Glossis, ubi ait: Bona Coduceo, quibus nemo succedat haeres. As the term is from Lat. cadere, it primarily denotes something that falls to one, in whatever way.

CADUC, adj. Frail, fleeting.

"Ye have grit occasiones to fee thar vardy caduc honouris, the quhilikis can nocht be possessit with out vice." Compl. S., p. 267.

Fr. caducus, Lat. cadere.

CAFF, s. Chaff, S.

For you I laboured night and day,—  
For you on stinking caff I lay,  
And blankets thin.  
Ramsey's Poems, i. 304.

"Caff and Daff is good enough for cart avers," S. Prov. "Coarse meat may serve people of coarse conditions." Kelly, p. 82.

As whill unstable, and cafte before the wind,  
And as the wood consumed is with fire,—  
Siklyke persw them with thy grievous ire.  
Poems, 18th Century, p. 98.

"King's coff is better than ither folk's corn," S. Prov. Kelly improperly gives it in an E. form, "King's chaff is worth other men's corn;" the pursuivit to attend kings service is better than the wages of other persons." Prov., p. 226.

"They say," he observed, "that kings' chaff is better than other folks corn; but I think that canna be said o' king's soldiers, if they let themselves be beaten w' a whom anld cairles that are past fighting, and barns that are no come tillt, and wives w' their rocks and distaffs, the very wally-dragles o' the country-side." Rob Roy, iii. 188, 189.

A.-S. coff, Germ., Belg. kaft, id.

CAFLIS, s. pl. Lots. V. CAVEL.

CAFT, pret. Bought; for cæt, Renfr.

His master cæft him froe some fallows,  
Wba had him doom'd unto the gallowes.  
Towers, Tannakill's Poems, p. 124.

Lowrie has cæf Gibbie Cameron's gun,  
That his said gutheran bore when he follow'd Prince Charlie.  
Ibid., p. 161.

—Sent hame for ither fras his mother Bell,  
And cæft a hourse, and ride a rase himself.  
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 28. V. COFT, s.

CAGEAT, s. A small casket or box.

"Fund be the saidis persons in the blak kist thro' coffcis, a box, a cageat.  
"Item, in a cageat, beand within the said blak kist, a hraid chene, a ball of cristal. —Item in the said cageat, a littill coffre of silveroure gilt with a littill saltfat and a cover." Ibid., p. 5, 6.

Apparellly corr. from Fr. casette, id. It also denotes a till; and cageat may perhaps he used in this sense here, as denoting the small shallow till usually made in one end of a box, for holding money, papers, &c.

CAHOW, the cry used at Hide-and-Seek by those who hide themselves, as announcing that it is time for the seeker to commence his search, Aberl.; perhaps q. ca or cau, to drive, conjoined with ho or how, a sound made as a signal.

CAHUTE, s. 1. The cabin of a ship.

Into the Katherine thou made a fuele cahute,  
Everygreen, ii. 71. st. 26.

Katherine is the name of the ship here referred to. This is probably the primary sense.

2. A small or private apartment, of any kind.

Nyce Lamborynth, quhare Mynature the bui  
Was keipit, had neuer sa feile cahutes and wayis.  
Doug. Virgil, 66. 22.

Rudd renders this "windings and turnings;" although he doubts whether it may not "signify little apartments." The first idea, for which there appears to be no foundation, had occurred from the term being conjoined with wayis.

Germ. kaiute, koiuete, the cabin of a ship, Su.-G. kaïute, id. Wachter derives the term from koi, a place inclosed; Belg. schanoes-kooi, a fold for sheep. C. B. cau, to shut; Gr. koi, caverna. He also mentions Gr. koi, cubo, and korny, cubicle, as probably roots of koi and koïute. Fr. cahute, a hut, a cottage; Fr. ca, cai, a house.

CAIB, s. The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument, Sutherl.
"This John Sinclair and his master caused the smith to work it as (caibe) edgings for labouring implements." P. Assin, Sutherl. Statist. Acc. xvi. 201. Gael. caibe, a spade.

CAICEABLE, adj. What may happen, possible.

"I believe that no man can say, it is bot caiceable to one man to fall in one offence.—For it becums ane that hes fallen in error,—to becnum penitent, and amend his lyfes," &c. Piscottie's Cron., p. 115. Casual, Edin. 1728.

This is probably different from Caseable, q. v., and allied to the phrase, on case, by chance.

CAICHE, s. The game of hand-ball. V. Caiicthe.

CAIDINESS, s. 1. Wantonness, S.
2. Gaiety, sportiveness, S.
3. Affectionate kindness, Lanarks.

CAIF, KAI, adj. 1. Tame, Sibb.
2. Familiar, Roxb.

He derives it from Lat. captivus. But Sw. kuf-was signifies to tame; Isl. kiaef-a, to suffocate.

To CAIGE, CAIDGE, v. n. To wanton, to wax wanton.

Now wallis as the cairle ho caiges! Philotus, S. P. R., iii., p. 6.

This is radically the same with Su.-G. kaett, lascivire. Ty naer de beymnna kaettjas, They have begun to wax wanton; 1 Tim. v. 11. The term vulgarly used with respect to a cat, when seeking the male, is from the same origin. It is said to cote, or to be eating, S. Lat. cotul-ire has been viewed as a cognate term. V. the adj.

CAIGH, s. Caigh and care, anxiety of every kind, Renfr.

—Atteny ye've leave
To bring a frient or two I your sleeve,—
Write me how mony ye're to bring:
Your caigh and care abhut you fling.

CAIGIE, CADGY, CAYDIE, CAYDY, adj. 1. Wanton.

Than Kittok thair, as cady as ane cen,
Without regardither to sin or shame,
Gane Lowrie leif, &c.
Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 75.

i.e. as wanton as a squirrel. Keddy, Glas. edit., 1688, and 1712. Kiddy is still used in this sense, Ang. Kitte, q. v., seems to have the same origin.

2. Cheerful, sportive, having the idea of innocence conjoined. The phrase, a cadgic carle, often means merely a cheerful old man, S.

Kind Patie, now fair fa your honest heart,
Ye are sae cady, and have sic ane art
To hearten ane; for now, as clean's a leek,
Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.
Romsey's Poems, ii. 72.

On some feast-day, the wee-things bustkit braw
Shall bense her head up wi' a silent joy,
For cadyg she her head was up and saw

CAIK, s. A stitch, a sharp pain in the side. Teut. kocck, obstructio hepatis; Sibb.

CAIK, s. A cake. This word, when used without any addition, denotes a cake of oatmeal, S.

"That winter following as nurturit the Frenche men, that they leirnit to eit, yea, to beg cakins, quhilk at their entry they scornit." Knox, p. 42.


CAIK-FUMLER, s. Apparently, a covetous wretch, one who fumbles among the cakes, counting them over lest he be cheated by his domestics.

"It is also expl. tood-eater, synon. with Teut. kocckster, nastophagus." V. Gl. Sibb.

For you maid I this buke, my Lorde, I grant, Nouthir for price, dett, reward, nor supplie, But for your tender request and anyte.

Kynedene of bine grundit in naturall lawe.
I am na cak-fumler, full weil ye knowe; No thing is mine quhilk sali necht your [ij]s be, Giff it eferis for your nobilitie.

Dowg. Virg., Prof., 482. 34.

The most natural sense seems to be, parasite, smell-feast.

CAIKIE, s. A foolish person, Peebles; viewed as synon. with Gaikie, id., Selkirs.; Gaewie, S.

CAIL, s. Colewort. V. KAIL.

CAILLIACH, s. An old woman, Highlands of S. Gael. Ir. caileach, id.

"Some cailliachs (that is, old women,) nursed Gillieswhackit so well, that between the free open air in the cove, and the fresh whey,—an' he did not recover may be as well as if he had been closed in a glazed chamber, and a bed with curtains, and fed with red wine and white meat." Waverley, i. 280.

"Be my banker, if I live, and my executor if I die; but take care to give something to the Highland cailliach that shall cry the coroushest for the last Voh Ian Vohr." Thad., ii. 294.

It is not improbable that this term had been borrowed by the Celts from their northern invaders. For Isl. kelling signifies vextula, an old woman. Now, this term exhibits a relationship which caileach cannot boast. It is formed from kail, an old man. Some
have viewed this as a corr. of kāri, yir, also senex.
"I know," says G. Andrew, "that kill is often spoken
and written promiscuously for kār; but they are
different vocables;" p. 139.

CAYNE, s. An opprobrious term used by
Kennedy in his Flying.
Cankert cayne, try'd trowne, tutevillon.
Evergrem, ii. 74. st. 84.
It is not probable that he here refers to the first
murderer. It may be from C. B. can. Fr. cana, a dog, 
Lat. canis. Cayne, S., is used for a duty paid to a
landlord, as part of rent. Hence the term, cain-fowls,
V. Case. From the addition of trowene, trump, there
may be an illusion to a game-cock, who is bitter enough,
although he finches in fight. In edit. 1508, caym is
the word used.

CAIP, s. A kind of cloak or mantle, anciently
worn in S.
"Item nyne pieces of caippis, chasubles, and tunicles,
all of cladith or gold thre ffigurit with Reid."— Item
ane auld of caip of cladith of gold ffigurit with quhite. —
Item, twa auld forbirris of caippis." Inventories,
Fr. cepae, cappae, "a mariner's gowme; or, a short
and sleeveless cloak, or garment, that hath, instead
of a cape, a cuphace, behind it." &c.; Cotgr. L. B.
cepa, cappa, qua viri laiei, mulieres laicæ, monachi,
et clerici induebantur, quae olim caracalla : Du Cange.
Su. G. kappa, pallium : solebant vero veteres ecclesiae
vestes genera, unde non mirum, si pilco et pallio
commune nomen fuerit; Ihre.

CAIP, CAPE, s. The highest part of any
thing, E. cope; caip-stane, the cope-stone, S.
Teut. kappe, euhnen, C. B. kappa, the top of any
thing; Hence,
To CAIP (a roof), to put the covering on the
roof, S. "To cope a wall, to crown it;"

CAIP, s. A coffin.
"Kiny Hary seing his inforrnite increes ilk day more,
causit hym to be brocht to Cowmel, quhare he misera
bility deceassit, and wes brocht in ane caip of leid in
bea, Booth.
And to the deid, to lurk under thy caip,
I offer me with heirt richt hunly.

"A coffin is here meant. Knox, in his history,
repeatedly uses a cope of leid for a lead-coffin;" Lord
Hailes.
This seems to confirm Skinner's etymon of E. coffin,
from A.-S. copæ, cœfa, cavea; "a cave, a secret cham
ber, a vault;" Somner. But it appears doubtful,
whether both cope and caip do not simply signify a
covering, from A.-S. copæ, the top of anything.
Su.-G. kappa, Germ. kappe, tegamentum. V. Cope.

To CAIR, KAIR, v. a. 1. To drive backwards
and forwards, S. Care, Gl. Sibb.
This word is much used, S. B. Children are said to
cair any kind of food which they take with a spoon,
when they toss it to and fro in the dish.
isl. keir-a, Su.-G. keer-a, vi-pollere. Perhaps
the following are cognate terms; Belg. keer-en, to turn,
A.-S. eyr-an, Germ. kehr-en, to turn and wind a thing;
werkehr-en, to turn outside in, or inside out.

2. To extract the thickest part of broth, hotch
potch, &c. with the spoon, while supping.
This is called "cairin' the kail," Upp. Clydes.

To CAIR, CARE, v. n. To rake from the bot
om of any dish, so as to obtain the thickest;
to endeavour to catch by raking ab inmo,
Roxb., Clydes., S. B. Hence the proverbial phrase,
"If ye dinna cair, ye'll get nae thick.
"Care, to rake up, to search for. Swed. kara, col
ligere, Teut. karren, elgieren;" Gl. Sibb.
This word is indeed of pretty general use.

CAIR, s. The act of bringing a spoon
through a basin or plate, with the intention of
extracting the thickest part of the food
contained in it, ibid.

To CAIR, CAIRY, v. n. 1. To return to a
place where one has been before.
Sommer; Jhone the Greyme, that worthi wes and wiacht,
To the Torthed come on the tothir nyght.
Schr. Jhone the Greyme and gud Wallace couth cair
To the Torthed, and luyget all that nyght.

Wallace, v. 1062. MS.
Thus returned is used as synon. v. 1058.
Thorn Halliday agayne returned rycht.
To the Torthal —

2. Simply, to go.
Rawchali that left, and went away be nyght,
Thron out the land to the Lennox that cair
Till Eel Malcolm, that walcumy thaim full fair.
Wallace, ix. 1240. MS.
In Perth edit. cair, but cair in MS. In early edit.
it is in this place rendered faire. The word seems
anciently to have denoted a winding or circitious
course; allied to A.-S. cerre, flexus, viae flexio,
diverti culum; as the v. cerr-an, eyrr-an, signifies to
return, to go back. Belg. keer-en, Germ. ker-en, to
turn, also to turn away; keim keren, to return home.
Most probably, it is originally the same with the
preceding v. V. Ker.

CAIR, CAAR, CARRY, adj. Corresponding
to E. left; as cair-handit, carry-handit, left
handed; S. V. Ker and CLeuCK.

CAIRBAN, s. The basking shark. V. BRIG
DIE.

CAIR-CLEUKE, s. The left hand, S. B.
V. CLEUKE.

CAYRCORNE, s.
"His cayrcorne & price corne the space of four
yeris, that his cayr & beastis destroyt & yeit [at] to
The sense of this word is apparently fixed by that of
cayr. Now Gaill. cathera, pron. cair, signifies
cattle, four-footed beasts. Thus cayrcorne may denote
corn, of an inferior quality, reserved for the consump
tion of beasts (as we speak of horse-corn), in distinc
tion from price corn, as meant for the market.

CAIRD, CARD, KAIRD, s. 1. A gipsy, one
who lives by stealing, S.
What means that coat ye carry on your back?
Ye maun, I ween, unto the kairds balung,
Seeking perhaps to do somebody wrong;  
And meet your crew upon the dead of night,  
And brak some house, or gae the fouk a fright.—  
Hegh, hey, quo Bybys, this is unco hard,  
That when fouk travel, they are ca'd a kaird.  
Ross's Hebrides, p. 66, 67.

2. A travelling tinker, S.  
Hak! Sir! what cairets and tinklers,  
An 'teer-do-wed horse-conyers,  
An' spae-wives fenyng to be dumb,  
Wi' a sidekis landloupers.  
Ferguson's Poems, li. 27.  
—Yill and whisky gin to cairets,  
Until they aimmer.  
Burns, iii. 90.

“This captain's true name was Forbes, but nick-  
mamed Kaïrd, because when he was a boy he served a  
kaïrd.” Spalding, i. 243.

3. A sturdy bessar, S.; synon. with Sornar,  
q. v.

4. A scold, S. B.  
From Ir. ceird, ceird, a tinker, whence ceird is used  
to denote a trade or occupation; unless we should de-  
rive it from C. B. Cearrthen, which is equivalent to  
Bardds, a poet. As they were so wont to travel through  
the country; when the office fell into that contempt, it  
might become a common designation for one who forced  
his company on others. Baird, in our laws, indeed,  
frequently occurs as a term of reproach.

CAIRN, s. 1. A heap of stones, thrown to-  
gether in a conical form, S.

“At a small distance farther is a cairen of a most  
stupendous size, formed of great pebbles, which are  
preserved from being scattered about by a circle of  
large stones, that surround the whole base.—  
These immense accumulations of stones are the  
seculphral protections of the heroes among the ancient  
natives of our islands: the stone-chests, the reposi-  
tory of the urns and ashes, are lodged in the earth  
beneath.—The people of a whole district assembled to  
shew their respect to the deceased, and by an active  
honoring of his memory, soon accumulated heaps equal  
to those that astonish us at this time. But these  
honours were not merely those of the day; as long as  
the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger  
went by without adding a stone to the heap; they  
supposed it would be an honor to the dead, and accep-  
table to his momes.—  
“Say this moment there is a proverbial expres-  
sion among the highlanders allusive to the old prac-  
tice; a suppliant will tell his patron, Curri ni clach er do  
charne, I will add a stone to your caire; meaning  
when you are no more I will do all possible honor to  
your memory.” Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p.  
206, 208, 209.

In Angus, where any person has been murdered, a  
cairen is erected on the spot.

Gael. Ir. caer, S. B. caireddau, id.

Rowlands has some observations on this subject,  
which deserve attention.

Of these lesser heaps of stones I take the common  
practice to be right, in making them originally the  
graves of men, signal either for eminent virtues or  
notorious villains: on which heaps probably every  
one looked upon himself obliged, as he passed by, to  
bestow a stone, in veneration of his good life and vir- 
tue, or in detestation of his vilness and improbity.  
And this custom, as to the latter part of this con- 
jecture, is still practised among us. For when any un- 
happy wretch is buried in bircis, on our cross-ways, out  
of Christian burial, the passengers for some while  
throw stones on his grave, till they raise there a cen-

siderable heap, which has made it a proverbial curse,  
in some parts of Wales, to say 'Aorn or dy ben [liter- 
ally, A heap on thy head, N.] that is, I'll betide thee.  
I have caused one of these lesser Caumuli to be opened,  
and found under it a very curious urn,  
‘But of the larger Cernedd, e, such as are in some  
places to this day, of considerable bulk and circula-  
tion, in consequence, I cannot affirm them to be any other than  
the remains and monuments of ancient sacrifices.—And  
though the particular manner and circumstances of  
that sort of worship, viz. by throwing and heaping  
of stones, are found extant in no records at this day,  
except what we have of the ancient way of worship- 
ing Mercurius in that manner; yet some hints there are  
of it in the most ancient history of Moses, particularly  
in that solemn transaction between Laban and Jacob,  
which may be supposed to be an ancient patriarchal  
custom, universally spread in those unpollished times.—  
‘And Jacob said unto his brethren, Gather stones;  
and they brought stones and made a heap; and they  
did eat there upon the heap.' Gen. xxxi. 46. Now,  
the design of the whole affair was to corroborate the  
pledge and covenant mutually entered into by these  
two persons, Jacob and Laban, with the most binding  
formalities.—The whole tenor of it runs thus:—′ Behold  
this heap, and behold this pillar, which I have set  
between thee and me; this heap shall be a witness, and  
this pillar shall be a witness, that I will not come over  
this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not come over  
this heap and this pillar to me, for evil.' Ver. 51, 52.  
‘This whole affair has no semblance of a new insti- 
tuation, but is rather a particular application to a gen- 
eral practice; because concluded by a sacrifice, it  
was the highest act of their religion;—and that sacred  
action seems to have been a main part of it, and the  
chief end for which it was instituted; and together with  
the other circumstances, made up one solemn religious  
ceremony. ‘And Jacob offered sacrifice upon the  
mount,' that is, the heap, 'and called his brethren to  
eat bread.' Ver. 54.

'Now—this whole transaction was a religious cere- 
ymony, instituted to adjust and determine rights and  
possession in those times between different parties  
and colonies. And as it seems to have been one of the  
statutes of the sons of Noah, so it is likely that the  
colonizing race of mankind brought with them  
no necessary an appurtenance of their peace and security  
of living, wherever they came to fix themselves; that  
they carried at least the substance of this custom,  
though they might have and there vary in some rules of  
application, or perhaps pervert it to other uses than  
what it was designed—for.' Mona Antiqua, p. 50, 51.

Although Rowlands uses Cernedd as the proper  
C. B. term for what we call a cairen, Ed. Lhuyd asserts  
that in this language "kaer is a primitive word ap- 
priated to signify such heaps of stones." Add. to  
Camb. Brit. in Radnorshire.

It is worthy of remark that Heb. 779 keran, properly  
denoting a horn, is not only used to signify any emin- 
ence resembling a horn, but applied to any high place  
which rises conspicuously from the earth, like a horn  
from the head of an animal. Thus it denotes the land  
of Canaan, in which, as in an elevated and conspicuous  
place, Messiah planted his church, as a vine: Isa. v. 1.  
My well-beloved had a vineyard, a very fruitful  
hill," literally, "in the horn of a son of oil." Inter- 
prets—volunt enim designari his verbis locus editum  
sive clipeum, pinguis soli, sive ut Grotius montem ping- 
guissimam. Sie Chadkueus: In monte alto, in terra pin- 
guisssimae; Vitrin.

We may trace the Celtic custom of erecting cairns  
to the Cimmerian Borghorus, which they possessed in  
a very early period. Dr. Clarke has remarked the  
resemblance. "Looking through the interstices and  
chasms of the tumulus, and examining the excavations  
V 2
Cairns, made upon its summit, we found it, like the Cairns of Scotland, to consist wholly of stones confusedly heaped together.—It seems to have been the custom of the age, wherein these heaps were raised, to bring stones, or parcels of earth, from all parts of the country, to the tomb of a deceased sovereign, or near relation. To cast a stone upon a grave was an act of loyalty or piety; and an expression of friendship or affection still remains in the North of Scotland to this effect: "I will cast a stone upon thy cairn." V. Travels, V. i. p. 430.

This custom had prevailed also among the Persians. For Herodotus relates, that Darius, in order to commemorate his passage through that part of Scythia through which the Artissus flows, "having pointed out a particular place to his army, ordered that every man who passed this way should deposit one stone on this spot; which, when his army had done, leaving there great heaps of stones, he marched forward." Melpo. i. 92.

2. A building of any kind in a ruined state, a heap of rubbish, S.

And tho' wi' crazy stane I'm sair forlorn,
I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.

Burns, iii. 55.

Cairny, adj. Abounding with cairns, or heaps of stones, S.

The rose blooms gay upon cairny brae,
As weel's in birkenshaw:
And lowe will lowe in cottage low,
As weel's in lofty ha'.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 150.

Cairngorm, Cairngorum, s. A yellow-coloured crystal, denominated from a hill in Inverness-shire where it is found. This has been generally called the "Scottish Topaz." But it now gives place to another crystal of a far harder quality found near Invercauld.

"Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called Cairngorm stones, are found in the mountains on the western extremity of Banffshire." Surv. Banffs., p. 58.

5. The Cairngorm stones. This mountain, of a great height, is in Kincardine in Strathspey; about the top of it, stones are found of a chrysalid colour, deep yellow, green, fine amber, &c., and the very transparent, of a hexagon, octagon, and irregular figure." Shaw's Moray, p. 165.


Cairt, s. A chart or map.

Gif that thou cald descriue the cairt.
The way thou wald go richt.

Burd's Plow, Watson's Coll. ii. 49.

"Tua little cairtis of the yle of Malt;" i.e. Malta. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 257.

"Foure cairtis of sirdrie countries." Ibid. p. 240.

Teut. karte, Fr. carte, id.

Cairtaris, s. pl. Players at cards.

"Because the aleris were not so easillie to be repaired again, they provided tables, quhairsof sum before nait to serv for Drunkardis, Dicearies and Cairtaris, but they war holie yneuche for the Preist and his Padgean;" Knox's Hist. p. 139.

Cairts, s. 1. Playing cards, S.

2. A game at cards, S. V. Cairties.

Cairweids, s. pl. Mourning weeds, q. weeds of care.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, clei in cairweids,
As foxe in ane lambis flesche feynin I my cheir.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 60.

To Cairt, v. n. V. Cate.

Caitche, Cahche, s. A kind of game.

Thocht I preich nocht I can play at the caitche,
I wait thair is nocht ame among you all
Mair fertile can play at the fute ball.

Lyndsay's S. P. Repr., ii. 243.

This language Lyndsay puts in the mouth of a Popish parson. The game seems to be that of ball played with the hand, as distinguished from foot-ball. It is merely Teut. kaetse, lotus pilae; also, meta sive terminus pilae; kaeet-en, keth-en, sectari pilam, latere pilæ palmaria; kæs-ball, pilæ manuaria, a hand-ball; kæs-quepul, ludus pilae. V. Kilian.

To Caiver, Kaiver, v. n. To waver in mind, to be incoherent, as persons are at the point of death, Roxb.

Possibly a dimin. from Cave, Keve, v., to drive backward and forward, applied to the mind to express instability.

Cazie, s. 1. A fishing boat, Shetl.


This is undoubtedly the same with Cassie, Cazie.

* Cake, s. The designation distinctly given in S. to a cake of oatmeal.

"The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of cake, is the gala bread of the cottagers." Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 89. V. Cark.

Calchen, s. (gutt.) A square frame of wood with ribs across it, in the form of a gridiron, on which the people in the North of S. dry their candle-fir, in the chimney; Aberd.

Isl. kialke, kialke, a dry, a sledge. The calchen may have received its name from its resemblance to a sledge. Isl. sperrh-kialki, rafters. Halderson.

To Calcul, v. a. To calculate. V. Calkil.

"To calcul the excess necessary." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Cald, Cauld, adj. 1. Cold.

O stay at hame now, my son Willie,
The wind blows cold and sour;
The night will be baith mirk and late,
Before ye reach her bower.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 135.

Moes-G. kald, A.-S. cauld, Alem. chalt, chattl, Su.-G. kalt, Germ., Isl., kalt, id. V. the s.

2. Cool, deliberate, not rash in judgment.

And into counsells ganging be was hald;
Ane man not vindgest, but wise and cold.

Donq. Virgil, 374. 9.

3. Dry in manner, not kind, repulsive; as, "a caul'd word," S.
Cauld, Cauld, s. 1. Cold, the privation of heat, S.

—Sum of shame thare poysowwynt ware,
Sum daw in caul'd, and hungry sare.
Wytonton, vii. 2. 18.

'Tis not the frost that freezes fell,
Nor blowing snows inclenency;
'Tis not the cold that makes me cry,
But my love's heart's grown caul'd to me.
Ritson's S. Songs, i. 157.

2. The disease caused by cold, S.
The Cochr, and the Conoch, the Collick, and the Cold.
Montgomery, Wats. Coll., iii.

To cast the cauld of a thing, to get free from the bad consequences of any evil or misfortune, S.

—"The vile brute had maist war't me; but I trou\nI ha'gien him what he'll no cast the call o'." Saint
Patrick, i. 67.

"Call is used for cauld, in provincial pronunciation. The allusion seems to be to recovery from a severe cold, especially by free expectoration."

Cauld bark. "To be in the caul'd bark," to be dead, S. B.

Also I poor man, for nught that I can see,
This day thou lying in caul'd bark may'st be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

Shall we suppose that bark is a cor. of A.-S. beorg, sepulchre, q. cold grave?


The metaphor is taken from the brewing of beer. If the wort be caul'd casten to the barn, i.e. if the wort be too cold when the yeast is put in, fermentation does not take place, and the liquor of course is vapid.

Cauld coal. It is said of one, whose hopes are very low, in whatever respect, or who has met with some great disappointment or loss; He has a caul'd coal to blow at, S.

The phrase seems of Goth. origin. Su.-G. bremna at kolham koham; comburare ad frigidos usque carbonis.

When Willie he enjoys it a',
—Where Charlie thought to win a crown,
He's gien him a caul'd coal to blow;
Jacobite Relics, ii. 470.

Th' Meg giel hieften a caul'd coal to blow,
Yet hame is ay hame tho' there's few cauls aw.
Picken's Poems, ii. 136.

This proverbial phrase, denoting a vain attempt, is often used in a religious sense, to signify a false ground of confidence; as resembling the endeavours made to light up a fire without a sufficient quantity of igneous matter, S.

Cauld comfort. 1. Any unpleasant communication, especially when something of a different description has been expected, S.

2. Inhospitality, Roxb. This generally includes the idea of poor entertainment.

Cauld-kail-het-again. 1. Literally, broth warmed and served up the second day, S.

2. Sometimes applied to a sermon preached a second time to the same auditory, S.

3. Used as an adj. in denoting a flat or insipid repetition in whatever way, S.

"As for Meg's and Dirdumwhamme's theif's war a third marriage—a caul'd-kail-het-again affair." The Entail, iii. 282.

Cauldle, adj. Coldly, S.

Cauld-like, adj. Having the appearance of being cold, S.

Cauldness, s. Coldness, in regard to affection, S.

"We believe suireic that this cauldness betwixi hir and thame, is rather casual and accidental fallin out, than of any sett purpos or deliberation or ayther part." Instructions by the Q. of Scots, Keith's Hist. p. 236.

Caldridge, Cauldrife, adj. 1. Causing the sensation of cold.

Hunt ay, poor man, come ben your wa',—
We'll ca' a wedge to make you room,
'Thas been a cauldrife day.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 142.

2. Very susceptible of cold, S.

3. Indifferent, cool, not manifesting regard or interest, S.

Who is't that gars the greedy Banker prieve
The maiden's tocher, but the maiden's leave! By you when spyljed o' her charming pose,
She thees in turn the taint o' cauldrifte joes.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 75.

From caul'd, and rife, abundant.

Cauldrifenes, Coldrifenes, s. 1. Susceptibility of cold, chillness, S.

2. Coolness, want of ardour, S.

"At the first we were looked upon for our coldrifeness, with a strange eye by many; yet ere forty-eight hours were passed, we were cried up for wise men." Bailie's Lett. i. 442.

Cauld roast and little sodden, a proverbial phrase for an ill-stored larder; as, He needna be sce nice atweel, for gif a' tales be true, he's [he has] but caul'd roast and little sodden [i.e. boiled] at hame; Roxb.

Cauld seed, Cold seed, late pease.

"Peas are sown of two kinds: one of them is called bot seed, or early peas, the other is called cold seed, or late peas." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 87.

Cauld shouter. "To show the caul'd shouter, to appear cold and reserved," Gl. Antiquary. South of S.

"Ye may mind that the Countess's dislike did na gang farther at first than just shewing o' the caul'd shouter—at least it wasna seen farther; but at the lang run it brake out into such downright violence that Miss Neville was even fain to seek refuge at Knockkwinnock castle with Sir Arthur's leddy." Antiquary, iii. 69.
Cauld Steer, sour milk and meal stirred together in a cold state, S. B.

This phrase, in Roxb. is applied to cold water and meal mixed together.

Cauld Strak, a cant term for a dram of unmixed, or what is called raw, spiritual liquor, Roxb.

Cauld-wen', s. Little encouragement, q. a cold wind blowing on one, Clydes.

Cauld-Winter, the designation given in Perths., and perhaps in other counties, to the last load of corn brought in from the field to the barn-yard.

Probably for discouraging idleness, it has long been viewed as reproachful to the farm-servants who have the charge of this. They are pursued by the rest who have got the start of them, and pelted with cloths, &c., so that they get out of the way as fast as possible. The name seems to convey the idea that this portion of the fruits of harvest comes nearest, in respect of time, to the cold of winter. It must often, indeed, in the highland districts, be brought home after winter has set in.

Cale, s. Colewort. V. Kail.

Calf-Country, Calf-ground, s. The place of one's nativity, or where one has been brought up, S.; Calf being pron. Cawf.

Calfing, s. Wadding of a gun. V. Culf.

Calflea, s. Infield ground, one year under natural grass, Ang. It seems to have received this designation, from the calves being turned out on it.

Calf-love, Cawf-love, s. Love in a very early stage of life; an attachment formed before reason has begun to have any sway; q. love in the state of calf, S.

"I have been just the fool of that calf love." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 226.

Calf-love, adj. Of or belonging to very early affection, S.

"But, Charlie, I'll no draw back in my word to ye, if ye'll just put on for a year or twa this calf-love connection." The Eschall, i. 108.

Calf-sod, s. The sod or sward bearing fine grass, Roxb.; perhaps as affording excellent food for rearing calves.

Calf-ward, s. A small inclosure for rearing calves, S.

His haw caw-sawd where gowans grew, — Na' doubt they'll rive a' wi' the plow. Burns, iii. 47.

Calicrat, s.

The Calicrat that lytle thing, But an' the honny be, — With murmuring and humming The bee now seik his byke, Qhillis stingie, qhillis flingie, From hole to hole did fyke.


This must undoubtedly be meant as a poetical designation for an ant or ennet; from Callisocrates, a Grecian artist, who, as we learn from Pliny and Aelian, formed ants, and other animals of ivory, so small that their parts could scarcely be discerned. V. Hoffman Lex. in vo.

He is thus described by Sir Thomas Eliote. "A kerner, which in yuorye kernen Enemies, and other small beasts so fyne, that the parties might scantily be seen." Bibliothec. in vo.

To Callkil, v. a. To calculate.

"Qhua that callkil the doegreis of kyn and blade of the barrons of Scotland, thai vil conforme this samyn." Compl. S. p. 262. Fr. calculer, id.

"By this you may callkil what twa thousand fute men and thir hundreth horsemen will tak monethle, whiche is the least number the Lords desyris to have furneast at this tyne." Lett. H. Paknavis, Keith's Hist., App. p. 44.

To Call, Ca', Caa, Caw, v. a. 1. To drive, to impel in any direction, S.

Than Bonnok with the company, That in his waye cleay he had, Went on his way, but mar debad, And callit his men towar the pel. And the portar, that saw him wele Cum ner the yat, it opyn sone. And than Bonnok, for owtny home. Gert call the wayne deilcarly. Barabour, v. 223. 227. MS.

In edit. Pink, men is substituted for wayne, v. 223. Apparently from inattention to the sense of callit. It is probable that call, in the cry Call all, used as an envieyng on this occasion, has the same meaning, q. "Drive on, all." He cryt, "Theyff! Call all! Call all!" ver. 231.

Thir cartaris had schort merdis, off gudstill, Woudyr thar weidis, callty furth the cartis wall. Wallace, ix. 714. MS.

V. Dong. Virgil, 238. 16.

We never thought it wrang to ca' a prey: Our auld forbearers practic'd it all their days, Ross's Hledenore, p. 122.

To caw a naile, to drive a nail, S. To caw a shoe on a horse. V. Naig.

The orthography of call is also used by Balfour, who speaks of one "alldgend him to be molestit" by another, "in carrying of fewal, leading of his cornis, or calling of his cattel through landis pertainand to the defendar." Pract., p. 356.

Grose gives "Ca', to drive," without specifying the province.

2. To strike, with the prep. at, S.

His speir before him could he fang, Suppose it was both great and lang, And called right fast at Sir Gray Steel, Behind of it left never a deel: And Gray Steel called at Sir Grahame; As wood lynes they wrought that time. Sir Eginir, p. 45.

"You caa hardest at the nail that drives fastest." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 371.

The pron. of this word is invariably caw. Hence, although more anciently written call, it is probable that this may have proceeded from its being pronounced in the same manner with call, vocare. For there is no evidence that these verbs have any radical affinity. Our term may be allied to Dan. koge, leviter verb ero; especially as "to caw," "to caw on," is to drive forward a horse by means of the lash.
3. To Caw Clashes, to spread malicious or injurious reports, Aberd.; q. to carry them about from one place to another, like one who hawks goods.

4. To Ca' In a Chap, to follow up a blow, Aberd.; undoubtedly borrowed from the act of driving a nail, &c.

5. To Caw a Nail, (1.) To drive a nail, S.
   (2.) To Caw a Nail to the Head, to drive any thing to an extremity, S.

6. To Caw on, to fix or fasten; as, "to caw on a shoe," to fix a shoe on the foot of a horse.

7. To Caw out, to drive out. This phrase is especially used in three forms.
   (1.) To Caw the Cows out o' a Kail-yard, S.
   "He has nae the sense to ca' the cows out o' a kail-yard; an old proverb signifying that degree of insomnity which unfitts a man for the easiest offices of life," Gl. Antiquary, iii. 339.
   (2.) No worth the cawing out o' a kail-yard, a phrase very commonly used to denote anything that is of no value, that is unworthy of any concern, or of the slightest exertion in its behalf, S.
   "He abused his horse for an anid, doited, stumbling brute, no worth ca'ing out o' a kail-yard." Petticoat Tales, l. 226.
   (3.) I wadna caw him out o' my kail-yard; a proverbial phrase contemptuously spoken of a very insignificant person, of one whom no account is made; in allusion, as would seem, to the driving of any destructive animal out of a kitchen-garden. The person, thus referred to, is represented as so little considered, that he may be compared to an animal that one would not be at the trouble of driving out, as being assured that it could do no harm by its depositions; or perhaps as signifying that it is not worth the trouble of travelling for so far as to be the back of one's dwelling.

8. To Ca' Sheep, to stagger in walking; a vulgar phrase used of one who is drunken, and borrowed from the necessity of following a flock of sheep from side to side, when they are driven on a road, Fife.

9. To Caw one's Wa', or Way.
   Caw your way, is a vulgar phrase signifying, "move on," q. drive away; like Gang your ways, for "go away," S.
   Unto the sheal step ye o'er by.—
   "Ca' your way!"
   The door's wide open, nae sneak ye has to draw.
   Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

10. To search by traversing; as, "I'll ca' the hailt town for't, or I want it," S.

11. To Caw one's Hogs to the Hill, to snore. Of one who by his snoring indicates that he is fast asleep, it is said, "He's cawin his hogs to the hill," Aberd.

To CALL, CAW, v. n. 1. To submit to be driven, S.
   Caw, Hawkie, case, Hawkie, case, Hawkie, throw the water.
   "That beast winna caw, for a' that I can do," S.

2. To go in or enter, in consequence of being driven, S.
   The night is mirk, and its very mirk,
   And by candle light I canna weel see;
   The night is mirk, and its very pit mirk,
   And there will never a nail o' right for me.
   Minstrelsy Border, l. 199.

3. To move quickly, S.
   I mounts, and with them aff what we could ca'!
   Twa miles, ere we drew bridlie, on we past.
   Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

Although the language is metaphorical, it respects walking.

CALL, Caw of the water, the motion of it in consequence of the action of the wind, S. V. the v.

CALLER, s. One who drives horses or cattle under the yoke.
   "Their plough is drawn by four beasts going side for side. The caller (driver) goes before the beasts backward with a whip." MS. Adv. Libr. Barry's Orkney, p. 447.

   "Ye'll no hinder her gie'ing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn. Then there was sicca an ca' thro' as the like was never seen; and she's be burnit, and he's be slain, was the best words o' their mouths." Antiquary, ii. 242.
   "'How was he dressed?'—'I couldna see; something of a woman's bit mutch on his head, but ye never saw sic a ca'-throu. Ane couldna ha' een to a thing.'" Heart Mid Loth. ii. 87. Gae-through, synonym.
   From the v. Caw, to drive, and the prep. through.

To CA'-throw, v. a. To go through any business with activity and mettle, S. B.

To CA', Caw, v. a. To call, S.

To Caw again, v. a. To contradict, Aberd.
   This may perhaps be viewed as a sort of secondary sense of the v. Again-call, to revoke.

CALLAN, CALLAND, CALLANT, s. 1. A stripling, a lad; "a young calland," a boy, S.
   The calland gap'd and glowered about,
   But no se word cou'd he lay out.
   Ramsay's Poems, l. 233.

Principal Bailie, in his letters, speaking of Mr. Denniston, says:—"He was deposed by the protesters in 1655; for his part he saw nothing evil of the man. The protesters, says he, put in his room Mr. John Law, a poor Baxter call'd, who had but lately left his trade, and hardly knew his grammar, but they said he was gifted." P. Campeius, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 366, N.

The able writer must certainly have quoted from memory, and not very accurately. For Mr. Law is said "within these three years" to have been "brought from a pottinger to be laureate." A Mr. Henry For-
2. Applied to a man, as a term expressive of affection, S.

"Ye're a daft callant, sir," said the Baron, who had a
great liking to this young man, perhaps because he
sometimes teased him—"Ye're a daft callant, and I
must correct you some of these days," shaking his great
brown fist at him." Waverley, iii. 218.

3. Often used as a familiar term, expressive of
affection to one, although considerably ad-
vanced in life, S.

It occurs in Hamilton's dogrell.

O fam'd and celebrated Allan!
Renowned Ramsay! canty callan t—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 233.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. galand, nebulo. But the
Fr. word does not occur in this sense, properly signifi-
cing a lover. The term is not, as far as I have observed,
used by any of our old writers. But it is most pro-
bably ancient, as being generally used by the vulgar,
and may be from the same root with Cimb. kul, A.-S.
calla, Isl. kalla, a man; Sc. G. kaul, which anciently
signified a male; kull, puerkulla, puell, Hesp.
chula, puer infants. I have, however, been sometimes
disposed to view it as merely, like can from gan, a
corr. of galand, a word much used by ancient writers,
and often in a familiar way. By this term Douglas
renders juvenes.

Thairf haue done, galantinis, cam on your way,
Enter within our lodging, we you pray.
Virgil, 32, 50.

Quare agite, O tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris.
Ibid. i. 631.

And ask an hundred followis reddy boun,
Of young gallantinis, with purpure crestis reise,
Than gilin gore maid quelling every stede.
Ibid., 280, 20.

Centeni—juvenes. Ibid. ii. 163.

CALLAN, s. A girl, Wigtownshire.

This has been viewed as the same with Callan, the
S. designation for a boy. But the terms are of
different extract. Callan, as denoting a young female,
is found only in the west of Galloway, and must have
been imported from Ireland by the inhabitants of this
district, the most of whom are of Celtic origin. For
Ir. caile denotes a country-woman, whence the dimin.
cailin, "a marriagable girl, a young woman," Obrien;
expl. by Shaw, "a little girl."

CALLER, adj. Fresh, &c. V. CALLOUR.

CALLET, s. The head, Roxb.; Tent. kullaye,
globus.

CALLIOUR GUNNE. A caliver gun.

"Tharfe himselfe was trapped to the snare, when
he was preparinge the like for others; for he was even
at the same time shott with a calliour gunne at Lithbou
by one of his particular enemies, and diseased [deceased] suddenly." Anderson's Coll. iii. 84.

This undoubtedly signifies a "caliver gun."

"The caliver was a lighter kind of matchlock piece,
between a harquebus and a musket, and fired without
a rest. The caliver, says Sir John Smith, is only a
harquebus, saving that it is of greater circuite or
bullet, than the other is of; wherefor the Frenchman
dosh call it a piece de calibre, which is as much to sae,
a piece of bigger circuite." Grose's Milit. Hist. i. 156.

CALLLOT, s. A mutch or cap for a woman's
head, without a border, Ang.

Fr. colotte, a coif; a little light cap, or night-cap.

CALLOUR, CALLER, CAULER, adj. 1. Cool, refreshing, S. "A callour day," a
cool day.

Widequare with fors so Eaton schonts schill,
In this congelit session scharp and chill,
The callour are, penetrate and yure,
Dasing the blinde in evry creature,
Made selk warme stonis and bens fryris hota.
Doug. Virgil, 201. 37.

The rivers fresh, the callour streams
Ourer rocks can softlie rin.

Humne, Chron. S. P., iii. 337.

And when the day grows bet we'll to the pool,
There wash ourselfs; 'tis healthful' now in May,
And sweetly calver on sae warm a day.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

2. Fresh, in proper season; as opposed to
what is beginning to corrupt, in consequence of
being too long kept, or is actually in a
state of putridity, S.

Thay halt ful oft hunting in woddis at hand;
Euer lykis thame to cache and drive away
The recent spreith and fresche and calavour pray.
Doug. Virgil, 255. 44.

"Auchen the salmondis faillas their loup, they fall
callour in the said caldrounis, & ar than maist delitius
to the mouth." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 11.

In the same sense we still speak of callour meat,
callour fish, callower water, &c.

But come let's try how tastes your cheese and bread;
And mean time gee's aught of caliver whey.
Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

The term is applied to vegetable substances that
have been recently pulled, which are not beginning to
deade; as, "These greens are quite callour, they were
po'd this morning," S.

Behind the door a calour heather bed,
Flat on the floor, with stanes and peal was made.
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

i.e. the heath was recently pulled.

3. Expressive of that temperament of the body
which indicates health; as opposed to hot,
feverish, S.

This idea is frequently expressed by an allusion to
be found in Ross's Helenore, first Edit.

An' bony Nary answer'd a' their care.
For well she throw'ed, and halesome was an' fair:
As clear and calour as a water trout. P. 6.

4. Having the plump and rosy appearance of
health, as opposed to a sickly look, S. It
seems to convey the idea of the effect of the
free air of the country.

This word, in its primary meaning, does not denote
the same degree of frigidity as cold; but rather
signifies, approaching to cold. We speak of a callour
wind in a sultry day. In form it nearly resembles Isl.
kalldur, frigidos.
"Callor. Fresh, cool. The callor air, the fresh air. North. Callor rape grosiers; ripe gooseberries fresh gathered." Gl. Grose.

It is justly observed in the Gl. to the Antiquary;

"This is one of the Scotch words that it is hardly possible fully to explain. The nearest English synonym is cool, refreshing. Callor as a kilt-blade, means as refreshingly cool as possible."

CALL-THE-GUSE, a sort of game.

"Cachepole, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; scula the board, or above-board; billiards, and call the guse." Chalmers's Mary, i. 235.

This designation, I suppose, is equivalent to "drive the goose;" and the game seems to be the same with one still played by young people, in some parts of Angus, in which one of the company, having something that excites ridicule unknowingly pinned behind, is pursued by all the rest, who still cry out, Hunt the goose.

CALM, CALM, adj. pron. caem. Smooth; as calm ice, ice that has no inequalities, S. B. an oblique sense of the E. word.

CALMERAGE, adj. Of or belonging to cambric. "Ane stick of calmerage claiith." Aberd. Reg. V. CAMMERAGE.

CALMES, CAUMS, pron. caumns, s. pl. 1. A mould, a frame, for whatever purpose, S. Thus it is used for a mould in which bullets are cast.

"Enerie landit man within the samin, sall have an hagbate of founde, callit hagbate of crochert, with their caumes, bulletts and pellickis of leid or irre, with pound conuenient thairto, for enerie hundreth pound of land, that he hes of new extent." Acts Ja. V. 1540. c. 73. Edit. 1566. c. 194. Murray.

2. A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom, S. synonym with Heddles, q. v.

3. Used metaphor. to denote the formation of a plan or model.

"The matter of peace is now in the caumns;" i.e. They are attempting to model it. Baillie'slett. ii. 197.

"Caum, sing. is sometimes used, but more rarely.

Any thing next is said to look as if it had been "casten in a caum," S.

Germ. quen-en, bequen-en, quadrare, congruere; bequem, Franc. biquem, Su.-G. bequaem, Belg. bequaem, fit, meet, congruous. Su.-G. quaemell, id.; Belg. bequaem maaken, to fit. Ihre and Wachter derive these terms from Moes.-G. quen-en, Germ. quen-en, to come, in the same manner as Lat. convenire a venire, qua congrua sunt similia corum, quae opposite in rerum veniunt.

Cali°, Calloo, Calaw, s. Anas glaciális, Orkn.

"The pintail duck, (anas acuta, Lin. Syst. ) which has here got the name of the caloo, or cool and comely light, from the sound it utters, is often seen in different places through the winter; but on the return of spring it departs for some other country." Barry's Orkney, 1861.

"Among these we may reckon—the pickternie, the norie, and culterneb, the calawn, the scarf, and the scapie or the childrick," P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc. viii. 540.

"In Dr. Barry's History of Orkney—the caloo is by mistake stated to be the Anas acuta, or pintail duck, which is a much rarer bird,—The caloo—named from its evening call, which resembles the sound caloo, calloo, arrives from the arctic regions in autumn, and spends the winter here." Neil's Tour, p. 70.

Perhaps from Isl. call-a, clamare.


As our forefathers generally changed l or ll into n or v, they often inserted l instead of u or w. V. Causey.

CALSHIE, adj. Crabbed, ill-humoured, S.

Gin shu but bring a wee bit toicher,
And calshie fortune deign to snocher.
But bid her work,—her head it dizzyes.

Morrow's Poems, p. 82.

Halklorson gives Isl. kolony-r as signifying sacracies; kolokuteyp-r, vehemens et absurdus; and kolke as applied both to the devil, and to a perverse old man.

Isl. kol-a, irritere; kols, irrisio, kauntay-a, irritos, derisor, Ver. Ing. kolke, id. G. Andr.

CALSUTERD, adj. "Perhaps caulked, or having the seams done over with some uncriterion substance, Lat." Gl. Sibb.

Sa sail be seen the figures of the flots,
With fearful flags and well calseterd bots.

Hume, Chron. S. P. i. 331.

But it certainly ought to be calseterd; Fr. calseur-er, un navire, styxare, obliure, to caulk a ship; Thierry. Dan. kalseter-er, to caulk.

CALVER, s. A cow with calf, S.

Teut. kuler-kor, id.

COLUMERIS, s. pl.

"Item, ane tapestrie of the historie of Calveris and Moris, contening fouro peces." Invent. A. 1561, p. 145.

Perhaps a var. of the name Calyers, as denoting Greek monks, of the order of St. Basil, who had their chief residence on Mount Athos. They might be associated with Moris, i.e. Moors or Mahometans.

CAMACK, s. The game otherwise called Shinty, S. B. V. Cammock.

CAMBIE LEAF', s. The water-lily, S. B. also called Bobsins, S. Nymphaea alba et lutea, Linn. In Scania, the N. lutea is called Aekanna.

CAMBLE, v. n. To prate saucily; A. Bor. V. Campy.

CAMDOOTSHIE, adj. Sagacious, Perths.; synonym. Auldjarand.

CAMDU, s.


Can this resemble the crooked trout mentioned by Penn., as an inhabitant of some of the lakes in Wales? Zool. liti. 252. Gael. cm, crooked, dubb, black.

CAME, s. A honey-comb, S.

Ye see a skepp there at our will
Weel cromam'd, I dume doute it,
Wi' cames this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 126. V. Kayme.

CAMERAL, CAMERIL, 8. A large, ill-shaped, awkward person, Roxb.

Dominic Sampson is given as an example of the use of the word.

C. B. cæmerol signifies misrule; camyrr, bending obliquely; from cam, crooked, awry.

CAMERJOUNKER, 8. A gentleman of the bed-chamber.

"Here also in the conflict was killed his Majesties camerjounker, called Boyen; and another chamberman called Cratistene, that attended his Majestic." Menro's Exped. P. ii., p. 145.

From Sw. kammar, a chamber, and junker, a spark; or Belg. kamer, and junker, a gentleman.

CAMESTER, 8. A wool-comber. V. KEMESTER.

CAMY, CAMOK, adj. Crooked; metaph. used for what is rugged and unequal.

Thay that with sharp cultir teile or sechre
Of futuly the hyllis knolles bye.
Or camyye eye, and holtis fare to se.
That Circeus to surname elepit ar.


My bak, that sumtyme brak be be
Now cruxik lyk ane camok tre.

Maitland Poems, p. 193.

Ir. Gael. caoan, B. cam, crooked; L. B. cam-us, id. Gr. καμω-, incurvo. V. CAMMOCK and CAMSCHO.

"Lancaesh. cam'ld, crooked, gone awry," Tim Bobbins.

CAMYNG CLAITH, a cloth worn round the shoulders during the process of combing the hair.

"Huidis, quaillis,—naipkynis, cammyng clathis, and coveris of niet geir, hois, schone, and gluifis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

Ane camyng curche of the same [holanne clathe]. Ane uthere sewt with gold, silver, and divers culloris of silke. Ane uthere of holanne clathe, sewt with gold. Ane uthere pair of holane clath sewt with gold, silver, and divers culloris of silke, and freinheit with lang freythies at the endis." Ibid. p. 225.

In the "Memoir of the Kingis Majesties clothing" we read of "thir baird clathis sewt with reid silke, and thrie kaming clathis thairto;" also of "ane kamyng clathth sewt with blak silke, and ane baird clath thairto." Ibid. p. 282.

One would scarcely suppose that so much show was required for implements of this description, and least of all that fringes were necessary.

CAMYNG CURCHE, a particular kind of dress for a woman's head.

"Twa torrett clathis of holanne clath sewt with cuttit out werk and gold. Ane camyng curche of the same," Inventories, A. 1578, p. 233.

If not a kercairf for combing on; perhaps a couch made for being pinned; from Fr. camion, "the small and short pinne, wherewith women pin in their rufes, &c." Cokgr.

CAMIS, s. pl. Combs; pron. caims, S.

"Ane cais [case] of camis furnishet." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239.

CAMLA-LIKE, adj. Sullen, surly; Aberd.

"I was anes gain to speer fat was the matter, but I saw a curm o' camla-like fallews wi' them, an' I thought there were a' fremit to me, an' sae they might eat ither as Towie's hawks did, for ony thing that I card." Journal from London, p. 8.

Isl. kameilt-r is used precisely in this sense, tetricus. Its primary sense is—facie suas, having a dark complexion; from kam, macula, and leit, lit., aspectus.

CAMMAC, s. A stroke with the hand, Orkn.

Did this signify a blow with a stick, we might view it as originally the same with Cammock.

CAMMAS, s. A coarse cloth, East Nook of Fife; corr. from Canvas.

CAMMEL, s. A crooked piece of wood, used as a hook for hanging any thing on, Roxb.

Hangrel, synon. Lanarks.

CAMMELT, adj. Crooked; as, "a cammelt bow;" Roxb.

C. B. camull, pron. camthull, a wrong form, from cam, crooked, and dull, figure, shape.

CAMMERAIGE, CAMROCHE, s. Cambric.

In this sense cammeraige is used, Acts VI. 1531. c. 113.

Of fynest camroche thair fuk saillis; And all for newfangledis of geir.

Maitland Poems, p. 326.

Linen cloth of Cambray, Lat. Camerac-um. The Teut. name of this city is Camerijck.

CAMES, CAMES, 8. [A kind of gauze for samplers.]

"In the first ten muckle round pieces of cammes, sewit with gold, silver, and divers culloris of silke, of the armes of France, Britane, and Orleaceon. A lang pece of cammes, sewit with silke unperfite of the armes of Scotland." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 216.

A pand of cammes drawin upon paper and begun to sewit with silke." Ibid. p. 216.

It seems to denote what is now called gauze, the thin cloth on which flowers are wrought. Perhaps from Ital. camocca, a kind of silke, or rather what Phillips calls camica, "in ancient deeds; camlet, or fine stuff, made at first purely of camel's hair."

CAMMICK, s. A preventive, a stop, Shetl.

0. Germ. kauam signifies langour, kauamig, morbidius; Franc. kumig, aegroetus, and kauam, vix, used adverbially as denoting what can scarcely be accomplished.

CAMMOCK, s. 1. A crooked stick, S.

Lord Hailes mentions cammock as bearing this sense. Spec. of a Gloss. This must be the meaning of the S. prov. "Airly crooks the tree, that good cammock should be." Ferguson, p. 7. It seems corruptly given by Kelly, p. 97. "Early crooks the tree that in good common will be." He renders the word, "a crooked stick with which boys play at Cammon, Shiny [Shinty?], or Side ye."

2. This word is used in Perths. to denote same game elsewhere called Shinty.

This was one of the games prohibited by Edw. III. of England. Pilam manualem, pedinam, et abacolum, et ad cambeaum, &c. Strutt's conjecture is therefore well founded, when he says:—"Cambbeam—I take to have been a species of goff," which "pro-
hably received its name from the crooked bat with which it was played. The games—were not forbidden from any particular evil tendency in themselves, but because they engrossed too much of the leisure and attention of the populace, and diverted their minds from the pursuits of a more martial nature." Sports, Intr. XLV.

This was the sole reason of a similar prohibition of golf, foot-ball, &c. and of the injunction of archery, in our old acts of Parliament.

It is also written Camack.

"On Tuesday last, one of the most spirited camack matches witnessed for many years in this country [Blenheim], where that many sport of our forefathers has been regularly kept up during the Christmas festivities, took place in the extensive meadows below the inn of Pittmain."—"On Christmas and New Year's day, matches were played in the policy before the house of Drakies, at the camack and foot-ball, which were contested with great spirit." Edin. Even. Cour. Jan. 23, 1821.

Bullet gives Celt. cambaca as signifying a crooked stick. Gael. camen, a hurling club, Shaw.

CAMMON, s. The same with Cammock.

It would appear that this term is used in some parts of S., as well as Cammock; as Gael. camen is rendered a "hurling-club."

CAM-NOSED, CAMOW-Nosed, adj. Flat-nosed.

The cam-nosed country they quite with them carry. Polwarth, Watson's Coll. iii. 20.

The pastor quits the soilthfull sleepe,
And passes further with speede,
His little camow-nosed sheepe,
And sowling kic to feede.
Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 336.

A literary friend has, I think justly, observed, that this "appears to mean flat-nosed, not hook-nosed; and may naturally be derived from the Fr. word camus, which has the same meaning."

Ben Johnson uses camel'd, in the same sense, as a North-country word.

And though my nose be camel'd, my lips be thick, And my chin bristle'd! Fan, great Fan, was such! — Sad Shepherd.

CAMORAGE, s. The same with Cammer-idge.

"Ane quaff of camorage with tua cornettis sewit with cuttit out werk of gold and silvir." Inventories, A. 1575, p. 292.

CAMQVYNE, CAMOWYNE, s. Camomile, S.

Thru' bonny yards to walk, and apples pu', — Or on the camowyne to lean you down, With roses red and white all basted round, Sell be the height of what y'el learn to do. — Ross's Helenore, p. 112.

To CAMP, v. n. To strive.

"The king, with Monsieur du Barlas, came to the College hall, where I caused prepare and have in readiness a banquet of wet and dry confections, with all sorts of wine, whereat His Majesty camped very merrily a good while," q. strcve, in taking an equal share with others. L. B. comp-ere, contendere. V. Kemp, v.

CAMP, adj. Brisk, active, spirited, Selkirk.

My horse is very camp the day; he is in good spirits. The same term is applied to a cock, a dog, &c. It is nearly synon. with Crous.

Originally the same with Campy, sense i, q. v. "Theor observes, that as all the excellence of our northern ancestors consisted in valour, they used kaempere, properly signifying a wrestler, a fighter, to denote any one excellent in whatever respect; as, en kaempur karl, an excellent man; en kaempur preet, an excellent priest.

CAMP, s. A romp; applied to both sexes, Loth.

In Teut., the term kampe, kempe, has been transferred from a box to a trull; pugil; pellec; Killian.

To CAMP, v. n. To play the romp, ibid.

CAMP, s. An oblong heap of potatoes earthed up in order to be kept through winter, Berw.

"A camp is a long ridge of potatoes, four or five feet wide at the bottom, and of any length required, built up to a sharp edge, as high as the potatoes will lie, covered by straw, and coated over with earth dug for from a trench on each side." Surv. Berw., p. 298.

Isl. kamp-r, caput partietis; also clivus.

CAMPERLECKS, s. pl. Magical tricks, Buchan; expl. as synon. with cantraps.

This sense is probably a deviation from what was the original one. It may have signified athletic sports; from Teut. kaempere, Su.-G. kaempje, athletc, a wrestler, a warrior, and tek, play; q. jousta, tournaments.


2. Spiritual; as, "a campy fellow," Roxb. To campè, to scold, talk impertinently, A. Bor.

I am informed that, in this country, it does not properly signify brave, as in Sibb. Gl., but "elated by a flow of high spirits."

Ray explains "To callet,—to campè and scold;" Collect. p. 12. It seems to be from the same root. It is, however, itself a provincial word, and is given as such by Grose. He also mentions what is still more nearly allied, "Campe, to prate sainely, North."

He adds (from Sheringham,) that in Norfolk they use the phrase, a kemper old man, to denote one who retains vigour and activity in age.

Germ. kempen, to strive, to contend, to fight.

CAMPIONS, s. A champion.

"Quhen danger occurrit, they refusit na maner of besieis nor lawbour that mycht pertene to forsy campons," Bellendi. Deser. Alb. c. 16.

Ial. campione, Id. A.-S. camp-iun, Germ., Belg. kempen, kempen, to fight; A.-S. compa, a soldier, camp, Belg. kempe, a battle, also, a camp. It is not improbable that Lat. campus, had a common origin, as originally applied to a plain fit for the use of arms, or for martial exercise.

CAMPRULY, adj. Contentious, S. A.

This may be from Isl. kempe, pugil, and ruptal, turbare. Or perhaps, q. Rule the camp. V. Rulke.

CAMREIL, CAMMIL, s. A crooked piece of wood, passing through the ancles of a sheep, or other carcasse, by means of which it is suspended till it be flayed and disembowelled, Dumfr.

This is obviously of Celt. origin, the first syllable, cam, in C. B. and Gael., signifying crooked.
To CAMSHACHEL, v. a. 1. To distort.

"Let go my arm this meenit.—I'll twassel your thrapple in a giffy, an' ye think tae camshacle me wi' your bluid-thristy fingers." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

It is used in the form of Camshachle, Roxb.; and applied to a stick that is twisted, or a wall that is standing off the line. It is expl., however, as differing in sense from Shauchlit. The latter is said properly to signify, distorted in one direction; but camshachle,—distorted both ways.

2. To oppress or bear down with fatigue or confinement, Ayrs.

Meg o' the mill camshachle we.

But perhaps this is merely a variety of Hanshackel.

CAMSHACK, adj. Unlucky, Aberd.

But taylor Hutchin met him there,

A curst unhappy spark,

Saw Pate had caught a camshack ear

At this unlucky walk,


"Camshack-kair, "unlucky concern," Gl.

This seems to acknowledge a common origin with Camesko, q. v.

CAMSHAUCHEL'D, adj. 1. Distorted, awry, S.; expl. "crooklegged." V. Camy and Shach, having the legs bent outwards, South of S.

Nae whil camshauchel'd warlock loun,

Nor black, wannanchaunce carlines,

Sae as they cross s.e threshold o' the town

Till ilk lass gets her darlin,

To kisse that night.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 33.

2. It is also expl. "angry, cross, quarrelsome," Gl. ibid. It seems to be used in the first sense in the passage quoted. The word is formed from camy or Gael. cam, crooked, and shackle, distorted. V. Shachle, v.

CAMSHACK, adj. Crooked.

The kornyt byrd quhill we clepe the nicht cule,

Within hit camshack hard I scone and ysole.

Laithe of forne, with crutit camach kelk;

Uppum to here was hir wyld elrice skreik.


Thay elrice brethir, with thair luik thravin,

Thocht nocht awailit, thare stanting hawe we knewin;

An horribil sorte, wyth mony camach belk.

Ibid., 91. 18.

2. This term is expl. by Rudd. as also signifying "a stern, grim, or distorted countenance."

Sae with consent away they frudge,

And laid the cheese before a judge:

A monkey with a campsoo face,

Clerk to a justices of the peace.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 478.

3. Ill-humoured, contentious, crabbed; denoting crookedness or perverseness of temper; Ang.

To Currie town my course I'll steer,—

To bang the birr o' winter season,

Ay poet-like w' syndit wize,

Bot camshach wife or girrin get,

To plot my taws or deave my pate.


Rudd. views this word as formed of Ir. siane (can) and Fr. jeun, the cheek, S. jull. The origin of the last syllable is, however, uncertain. The derivation of the constituent parts of one word from different languages, is generally to be suspected. Teut. kamus, kamweye, Fr. camus, Ital. camus, signify flat-nosed, eui nare,sent depressed suprums, Kilian. Camus, flat, Chaucer. Gael. camshaileach signifies squint-eyed.

CAMSTANE, CAMSTONE, s. 1. Common compact limestone, probably of a white colour.

At the base of the hill, immediately after the coal is cut off, you meet with several layers of camstone (as it is termed by us), which is easy [easily] burned into a heavy limestone. 18. P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 327.

"By this time Mannerling appeared, and found a tall countryman—in colloquy with a slip-shod damsels, who had in one hand the lock of the door, and in the other a pail of whiting, or camstone, as it is called, mixed with water—a circumstance which indicates Saturday night in Edinburgh." Guy Mannerling, ii. 239.

2. This name is given to white clay, somewhat indurated, Loth.


A plint wi' her cummers I wad her allow;

But when she sits down, she gets hersel fu',

And when she is fu' she is un camsteria.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 230.

— Nor wist the poor wicht how to tame her,

She was sae camsterie and sketh.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 297.

It is also pronounced camstraity, Perths.

But how's your daughter Jean?

Jan. She's gayly, label, but camsteria grown.

Donald and Flora, p. 85.

"She is a camstrairy brute, and maun hae her ain gate."

Petticoat Tales, i. 269.

It has been derived, "q. gram-sterrigh, from Teut. gramm, asper, irritas; and steren, instigatis." In Belg., indub, gramsiteurig is stonishful, wrathful. But there seems no reason for supposing so great a change. I have sometimes thought that it might be from Germ. kammen, to comb, and starrig, starrig, stiff; as we asy of one who cannot easily be managed, that he must not be "kained against the hair." But it is more probably from kemp, battle, and starrig, q. obstate in fight, one who scorns to yield. The Goth. dialects exhibit several words of a similar formation; as Su.-G. Germ. halastarrig, stiffnecked; Su.-G. hantsztrig, from hantsz, tumult; Isl. baalstirruger, reluctant, from bald, vis, and styr, ferox, as denoting one who struggles with firmness and force.

Ihre observes, vo. Stel, that Gr. tsepp-es signifies rigidus; and mentions his suspicion that ster or sterd, was anciently used in Su.-G. in the same sense. It may be added that Gael. camhstrai signifies striving together, from comb, together, and at, strife.

CAMSTROUDGEOUS, adj. The same with camsterie, Fife.

Isl. kompe, bellator, and striuj-r, asper, animus insensus; also, fastus; q. fierce, incensed, or haughty warrior.

CAN, s. 1. A measure of liquids, Shetl.

"The corn teind, when commuted, is paid in butter and oil, in the proportion of about three-fourths of a can or gallon of oil, and from three to four marks of
butter, per merrk of land." Edmonstone’s Zetz., i. 163.
—"Konne is the Norwegian name of a measure, which answers to three quarts English." N. ibid. Ed. konne denotes a measure somewhat larger; for Gr. andr. expil. it by hemina, congius, i.e. a gallon and a pint of English measure.

[2. Tankard, mug, jug, pot.
Come fill up my cup now,
Come fill up my can.
Bowdets of Bonnie Dundee.
]

CAN, s. A broken piece of earthenware, Aberd.

To CAN, v. a. To know.
This Cok desiring moir the symple corne
Than any Jasp, onto the fule is peir,
Makand at science but a knak and scoren,
Quhilk cas no ged, and als litill will bet.
Henryson, Bonnymay Poems, p. 126.

CAN, CANN, s. 1. Skill, knowledge.
On haste then, Nory, for the starch glass yeed;
For this and world fools had wonstrous cones
Of herbes that were baith good for beas and man.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 15.

While thro’ their teans the youth and maid advance,
Their kindling eyes with keenner transport glance,
But w’il mair wyles and ceann they bet the flame.
Ibid., p. 17.

2. Ability, S. B. Perhaps this is the sense in the following passage:
But if my new rock were cutted and dry,
I’l1l all Magsie’s cean and her cantraps defy.
Song, Ross’s Helenore, p. 134.

Thus can denotes both power and skill. This corresponds to the use of the v. in various languages. A. s. can and, Isl. kunn-a, Tout, kwan-en, kwan-en, signify both nos cere and pose, valere. The primary idea is evidently that of knowledge. For what is skill, but mental ability? and the influence of this in human affairs is far more extensive than that of mere corporeal power.

CAN, pret. for gan, began.
The men the symple corne at the last,
And so on hee syne he can to cast.
Wallace, iv. 389. MS.
The use of the particle to shews that it is not meant to denote power to execute a business, but merely the commencement of it. Accordingly, in Ed. 1648, it is rendered:
And so on one his eyes began to cast.
Thus it is often used by Douglas.

CANALYIE, CANNAILYIE, s. The rabble, S.; from Fr. canalie, id.
The hale canailie, rishn, tried
In vain to end their gabblin’;
Till in a carline can, and cried
’What’s a’ this wicked squabulin’?
Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 37.

CANBUS.
"For ane wav of cheis or oyle, id. For ane hundreth canbus, id." Balfour’s Prat., p. 87.
This seems to signify bottles made of glass; from Fr. canebasse, pl.; the same as calebasse; Cotgr.

CANDAVAIG, s. 1. A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer, without going to sea; and, of consequence, is reckoned very foul, Ang. Gael. caann, head, and

dubhach, a black dye; foul salmon being called black fish?

2. Used as denoting a peculiar species of salmon.

"We have—a species of salmon, called by the country people candavairs, that frequently do not spawn before the month of April or May. These, therefore, are in perfection when the rest are not. They are grosser for their length than the common salmon, and often of a large size upwards of 20 or 30 pounds weight. They are said to come from the coasts of Norway." P. Birse, Aberd. Statist. Acc. ix. 109. N.

CANDEL-BEND, s. The very thick sole-leather used for the shoes of ploughmen, Roxb.

Had this leather been formerly prepared at Kendal in England?

CANDENT, adj. Fervent, red hot; Lat. candens.

"It is a mystery,—how some men, professing themselves to be against the indulgence, are yet never heard to reiterate the wickedness and impiety thereof publicly, or to excite others to mourn over it as a defection; but are keen and cандent against any who will do this." M’Ward’s Contendings, p. 170.

CANDENCY, s. Fervour, hotness; Lat. can denta.

"Have you not made a sad division here—your paper bewraying so much candency for the one, and coolness in the other?" Ibid. p. 181.

CANDY-BROAD SUGAR, loaf or lump sugar: Candilbrod, id., Fife.

"Take a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon;—infuse that in a pint of spirits, with three ounces of candy-broad sugar." Maxwell’s Sel. Trana., p. 290.

This term must have been imported, most probably with the article, from the Low Countries; as Belg. kandy is equivalent to E. candy, (Fr. candir, to grow white after boiling, applied to sugar); and brood, a loaf.

CANDLE and CASTOCK, a large turmp, from which the top is sliced off that it may be hollowed out till the rind become transparent: a candle is then put into it, the top being restored by way of lid or cover. The light shows in a frightful manner the face formed with blacking on the outside, S.

Hence the rhyme of children:—
Halloween, a night at e en,
A candle in a castock.

These, being sometimes placed in church-yards, on Allhallow eve, are supposed to have given rise to many of the tales of terror believed by the vulgar.

CANDLE-GOAL, CANNEL-COAL, s. A species of coal which gives a strong light, S.


This corresponds with the definition given of it in Roxb., "A piece of splint coal put on a cottage-fie to afford a light to spin by, in place of a candle."
There are vast quantities of coal gotten in the coal-pits, and amongst them is a candel-coal, which is so hard, and of so close a texture, that it will take a passable polish; hones, slates, and such like, are made of it." Sibb. Fife, p. 157.

From the variation in orthography, the origin of this word is doubtful; though it appears most probable that cannel is, after the S. pronunciation, corr. from candle.

**CANDLE-FIR, s.** Fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles, S. A.

"Fir, unknown in Tweeddale mosses, is found in some of these, as Carlawath, Lanarkshire, long and straight, indicating its having grown in thickets. Its fibres are so tough, that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers. The splits of it are used for light, by the name of candle-fir." Agr. Surv. Peeb. V. Calchien.

**CANDLEMAS-BLEEZE, s.** The gift made by pupils to a schoolmaster at Candlemas, Roxb., Selkirk.; elsewhere, Candlemas Offering.

The term indicates that it had been at first exacted under the notion of its being applied to defray the expense of kindling a blaze at this season so passable distinguished by lights. V. Bleeze-money.

**CANDLEMAS-CROWN, s.** A badge of distinction, for it can scarcely be called an honour, conferred, at some grammar-schools, on him who gives the highest gratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas, S.

"The scholars—pay—a Candelmas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 5s. even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the Candelmas crown. The king, i.e. he who pays most, reigns for six weeks, during which period he is not only entitled to demand an afternoon’s play for the scholars once a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting punishments." P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc. xiii. 211.

**CANDLESHEARS, s. pl. Suffers, S.**

"Candelshears, the dozen pair xxx a." Rates, A. 1611.

**CANE, KAIN, CANAGE, s.** A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord, S. "Cane cheese," "cane aits," or oats, &c.

"The laird got a’ to pay his kain." Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 525.

This term is not to be understood, as denoting tribute in general. A literary friend remarks, that it is confined to the smaller articles, with which a tenant or vassal is bound annually to supply his lord for the use of his table. He objects to the example of cane aits, given by Skene; observing that money, oats, wheat, or barley, stipulated to be paid for land, is never denominated kain, but only fowls, eggs, butter, cheese, pigs, and other articles of a similar kind, which are added to the rent. Thus David L., in a Charter to the church of Glasgow, grants, "Deo et ecclesi Sancti Kentigerni de Glasgi, in perpetuum elenecinam, totam decimam mean de meo Chas., in animalibus et porcis de Stragrica, &c., nisi tunc quando ego ipsae vel vero peregrinum et ibidem meum Chas. comedens." Chartular. Vet. Glas. But the term seems properly to denote all the rude produce of the soil payable to a landlord, as contradistinguished from money; although now more commonly applied to smaller articles.

This phrase sometimes signifies to suffer severely in any cause.

For Campbell rade, but Myrie said,
And sair he paid the kain, man;
Fell skelpes he got, was war than shot,
Fas the sharp-edg’d claymore, man.

*R. Ramsay’s S. Songs, ii. 78.*

"This word, cane, signifies the head, or rather tribute or dewtie, as cane fowles, cane cheln, cane aits, quhilk is paid be the tenant to the master as ane duty of the land, especially to kirkmen & prelates.— Skene, De Verb. Sign. vo. Commen.*

**KAIN BAIRES, a living tribute supposed to be paid by warlocks and witches to their master the devil, S.**

"It is hinted, from glimpses gotten by daring sights, that Kain Baires were paid to Satan, and fealty done for reigning through his division of Nithsdale and Galloway. These Kain Baires were the fruit of their wombs; though sometimes the old barren hags stole the unchristened offspring of their neighbours to fill the hellish treasury." Nithsdale Song, p. 230.

A similar idea prevailed with respect to the kain paid by the Fairies.

Pleasant is the fairy land,
But an eivy tale to tell:
Ay at the end o’ seven years,
We pay the teint to hell.
Young Tamlane, Border Minstrelsy, ii.

**CANAGE, s.** The act of paying the duty, of whatever kind, denoted by the term Cane.

L. B. canangium was used in a sense totally different, as equivalent to Fr. chienage, and signifying the right belonging to feudal proprietors, according to which their vassals were bound to receive and feed their dogs.

L. B. cantum, can—a. This Skene derives from Gael. ceann, the head, which, he says, also signifies tribute. He apprehends that this was originally a capitation tax.

1. To CANGLE, v. n. To quarrel, to be in a state of altercation, S.

"Ye cangle about uncoft kids;" Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 81. Hence,

2. To cavil, Mearns.

Isl. kloenk-a, arridiere; Gael. caingeal, a reason, caingmag to argue, to plead; C. B. candale, an advocate.

Yorks. "caingel, a toothy crabb’d fellow," (Clav.) has undoubtedly the same origin.

**CANGLING, s.** Altercation, S.

"At last all commeth to this, that wee are in end found to have bene neither in mood nor figure, but only jangling and cangling, and at last returning to that where once wee beganne." Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 530.

**Cangler, s.** A jangler, S.

"Eye!" said as cangerl, "what’ye mean? I’ll lay my lags on’t that he’s green." Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 482.

*To CANKER, v. n. To fret, to become peevish or ill-humoured, S.*

The Gentle Shepherd frae the hale was taen,
Then sleep, I trow, was banish'd frae their e'en;
The cankriest frae the kittle up to daffing,
And sides and clafis most riven were wi' laughing.

Right cankery to hersel' she crackit.

"Every body kens, Miss Missy, that thow's a cankery creature." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 215.

CANKER-NAIL, s. A painful slice of flesh raised at the bottom of the nail of one's finger, Upp. Clydes.

CANKERT, CANKERRIT, adj. "Angry, passionate, cross, ill-conditioned, S." Rudd. A. Bor. id.

--- Saturnus get June,
That can of wrath and malice neer he,
Nor satisfy'd of his saul furis nor wroik,
Rolling in nyud full meny cankerrit block.

Dong, Virgil, 143. 4.

A learned friend has favoured me with the following remarks:---

"It seems to be derived from the Fr. word cancre, one sense of which is thus defined in the Dictionary of the French Academy (1772)---

'Cancere est aussi un term injurieux, qui se dit d'un homme meprisable par son avarice. C'est un cancre; C'est un vilain cancre.'

There is a probability that it formerly had this meaning in Scottish.

My daddy is a cankert carl;
He'll nae twain wi' his gear.

Song, Low down in the Broom.

Phillips expl. "Cankeret, eaten with the canker, or with rust." As transferred to the mind, or temper, it suggests a similar idea, as seeming still to include the idea of malignity. In S. we speak of a cankert body, without any such association. A synon. phrase is commonly used concerning a peevish person, "He's just eaten up o' ill-nature," S.

CANLIE, s. A very common game in Aberd., played by a number of boys, one of whom is by lot chosen to act the part of Canlie, to whom a certain portion of a street, or ground, as it may happen, is marked off as his territory, into which if any of the other boys presume to enter, and be caught by Canlie before he can get off the ground, he is doomed to take the place of Canlie, who becomes free in consequence of the capture.

This game seems to be prevalent throughout Scotland, though differently denominated; in Lanarks, and Renfr., Tog, in Mearns, Tuck.

Can this have any affinity to Isl. kaenleg-r, dexterous, or kwenlyg-r, dextrously, wisely?

CANNABIE, CANABIE, s. Corr. of Canopy. Out of the bed he wud have bee;
But on the flure he get a fall,
While down caw canabie and all
Upon his belli, with sic a brattle,
The household, hearing sic a rattle,
Mervelt melle what it said be.


"Item, ane canabie of grene taffetic, freinyeit with grene, quilhike may serve for any dry stuff or a bed." Inventories, A. 1581, p. 183.

"The same day they spoiled my lord Regentis justine, and tuik out his pottes, panes, &c., his linger about his houze with sum canabie beddis, albeit they were of little importance." Bannatyne's Journ., p. 143.

CANNA DOWN, CANNACH, Cotton grass, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn.

"Cannach is the Gaelic name of a plant common in moory ground, without leaf or lateral outshoot of any kind, consisting merely of a slender stem supporting a silky tuft, beautifully white, and of glossy brightness." Mrs. Grant's Poems, N. p. 115.

My amiable and ingenious friend, in the poem itself, has beautifully marked the use made of this as a figure by the Highland poet, when describing his mistress:---

The downy cannach of the wat'ry moors,
Whose shining tufts the shepherd-boy allures;
Which, when the Summer's sultry heats prevail,
Sheds its light plumage on th' Inconstant gal:
Even such, so silly soft, so dazzling white,
Her modest beaum seems, retir'd from sight.

Bod., p. 42.

"This is 'the down of Canna,' of Osian, and forms a beautiful simile in his justly-celebrated poems." P. Clunie, Perth's Statist. Acc. ix. 238.

This in Ang. is called the cannae down. It is often used, by the common people, instead of feathers, for stuffing their pillows.

Gaol. canach, cotton, cat's tail, moss-crops; most probably from canouch, moss.

CANNA, CANNAE. Cannot, compounded of can, v., and na, or nae, not, S.

Down, do not, Sanna, shall not, Winna, will not; Downa, am, is, or, is not, able, are used in the same manner, S.

This form seems to be comparatively modern. It is not used by Dunbar, Douglas, and other classical writers. It indeed occurs in The Jew's Daughter, a pretty old Scottish ballad.

I winnae cum in, I cannae cum in,
Without my play-fires nie.

Percy's Reliques, i. 30.

Also in Adam o' Gordon.

I winna cum doun, ye fause Gordon,
I winna cum doun to thee,
I sehna forsake my ain deir lord,
Though he is far fre me.
--Buck and boun, my mitre men a',
For ill doun I do guess:
I canna luik on that bonnie face,
As it lyes on the grass.

Pikerton's Select S. Ballads, i. 43. 49.

CANNAGH, CONNAGH, s. A disease, to which hens are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the Pip. Cannagh, Fife; Connagh, Stirlings.

This term is most probably of Celt. origin. It resembles Ir. and Gael. conach. But the only disease to which this seems to be applied is the murrain among cattle.

CANNAS, CANNES, s. 1. Any coarse cloth, like that of which sails are made, S. B.

2. It often denotes a coarse sheet used for keeping grass from falling on the ground,
when it is winnowed by means of a wecht, S. B. Hence, a canness-braid, as broad as, or, the breadth of such a sheet.

The shade beneath a canness-braid out throw
Hold all the sun beams from a bonny bow.
Roxb. "Ros's Helmore," p. 27.

3. Metaph. the sails of a ship, S. B.
A puff o' wind ye canna get,
To gar your cannes wag.
*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 10.

E. canna, Fr. canevas, Sw. kanfass, Dan. canefas; from Lat. cannabis, q. cloth made of hemp.

**CANNEL**

*"That George Hetherwick have in readiness of fine flour, some great bunns, and other wheat bread of the best order, baken with sugar, cannel, and other spices fitting." Rec. Pittenweem, 1651, Statist. Acc. iv. 376, 377.*


"To make water of tamarinds.—Take an ounce and a half of good cannel or cannell bruised a dram," &c. Ibid. p. 105.

Fr. cannelle, cinnamon, Teut., Dan., kanell, Ital. canonella, Hisp. canela, id. Chauc., canelle. This word may be derived from Lat. canna, a cane or reed, in the form of which the cinnamon is brought to Europe. But the authors of Dict. Prev. prefer deriving it from Heb. can, which has the same meaning with *calamus aromaticus* among the Latins.

**CANNEL-WATERs, s. pl.** Cinnamon waters, S.

"Aquavitae with castor, or tryacle-water,—cannell-water, and celestial water." St. Germain, ibid.

To CANNEL, v. a. To channel, to chamfer, S. Fr. cannel-eur, id.

**CANNEL, s.** The undermost or lowest part of the edge of any tool, which has received the finishing, or highest degree of sharpness usually given to it; as, "the cannel of an axe;" Roxb. *Bevel-edge* synon. V. CANNEL, v.

**CANNELL BAYNE, s.** Collar-bone.

Wallace returned byad a hurly ak,
And on him set a fellone seyky strak:
Both cannel bayne and schudir blaid in twa,
Throuth the mid cost the gud suerd gart he ga.

Wallace, v. 823. MS.

Fr. canneau du col, the nape of the neck, Cotgr. *Cannell bone* occurs in O. E.

"After this skirmish also hard we, that the Lordes Hume himself, for hast in this flight, had a fall from his horse, and burst so the cannell bone of his neck, that he was fayn to be carried straight to Edinborowe, and was not a little despayred of life." Patten, Somerset's *Expedicion*, p. 47, 48.

**CANNELL-COAL.** V. CANDLE-COAL.

**CANNIE, or CANNON NAIL, the same with Cathel Nail, S. A.**

**CANNY, Kanny, adj.** 1. Cautious, prudent, S.
Who did her jabs sae freely canny,  
That many ane laments poor Nanny.  

*Skirrows*’ Poems, p. 265.

It would seem to be in this sense that the term is used in the following passage:

"His wife was a canny body, and could dress things very well for ane in her line o’ business, but no like a gentleman’s housekeeper, to be sure.” Tales of my Landlord, ii. 107.

It at any rate suggests the idea of good housewifery.

9. Gentle, so as not to hurt a sore. In this sense one is said to be very canny about a sick person, S.

"Doctor Wild returned to the cottage, bringing with him old Effie; who, as she herself said, and the Doctor certified, ‘was the canniest hand about a sick-bed in a’ Fergusgown.” Glenfergus, ii. 341.

10. Gentle and winning in speech, S.

"Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles.” The Pirate, i. 115.

11. Soft, easy; as applied to a state of rest, S.

There’s up into a pleasant glen,  
A wee piece frae my father’s tower,  
A canny, soft, and flow’ry den,  
Which circling birks has form’d a bower.  
*Ramsey’s Poems*, ii. 227.

12. Slow in motion. "To gang canny,” or “cannily,” to move slowly, S.

The wife slade cannie to her bed,  
But ne’er spak mair.  
*Burns*, iii. 48.

Here used for the adv.

"To caw canny," to drive softly; a phrase also used metaph. to denote frugal management, S.

"There used to be the root o’ an auld elk-tree there—that will do!—canny now, lad—canny now—tak tent, and tak time.” Antiquary, i. 192.

The troddlin burnie f’ the glen,  
Glides cannie o’er its pebbles sma’.  
*Tarras’s Poems*, p. 82.

Here perhaps it is used instead of the ade.

13. Metaph. used to denote frugal management; as, “They’re braw cannie folk,” i.e. not given to expense, S.

**To Caw Canny**, to live in a moderate and frugal manner, S.

"The lads had ay an ambition wi’ them; an’ its an’ auld saying, ‘Bode a silk gown, get a sleeve o’it.” But Winpenny disliked the idea of rivalry. ‘Chaps like them said ca’ canny,’ said he gruffly, ‘it’s time enough to get braws when we can afford necessaries.” Saxon and Gael, iii. 72.

"But Charlie and Bell, ca’ canny; bairns will rise among you, and ye maun bear in mind that I hae baith Geordie and Meg to provide for yet.” The Entail, i. 230.

"I made it a rule, after giving the blessing at the end of the ceremony, to admonish the bride and bridegroom to ca’ canny, and join trembling with their mirth.” Ann. of the Par, p. 380.

14. Soft and easy in motion, S. A horse is said to have a canny step, when he is not hard in the seat.

15. Safe, not dangerous; not difficult to manage. Thus, “a canny horse,” is one that may be rode with safety, that is not too spirited, or given to stumbling, S.

Ye ne’er was doanie,  
But handy, tawie, quiet, an’ cannie,  
An’ unco sensible.  
*Burns*, iii. 141.

No canny is used in a sense directly opposite; not safe, dangerous, S.

Her brother beat her cruelly,  
Till his straiks were no canny;  
He brak her back, and he beat her sides,  
For the sake o’ Andrew Lannnie.  
*Jamieson’s Popul. Ball.,* l. 132.

16. Composed, deliberate, as opposed to flocchtry, throwther, S.

17. Not hard, not difficult of execution.

Belyve, the elder bairns come drappin in,  
At service out, amang the farmers roun’;  
Some ca’ the pleugh, some herd, some tanti rin  
A cannie errand to a neebor town.  
*Burns*, iii. 175.

18. Easy in situation, snug; comfortable. It is said of one who is in easy circumstances, who is not subjected to the toils of others; He, or she, "sits very canny;” or, "has a braw canny seat,” S.

Syne, for amends for what I’ve lost,  
Eige me into some canny post.  
*Ramsey’s Poems*, i. 44.

Mak me but half as canny, there’s no fear,  
Tho’ I’ll be auld, but I’ll yet gather gair.  
*Ross’s Helensore, Invocation.*

19. Fortunate, lucky, S.

Farewel, old Calins, bannie all thy life,  
By birth, by issue, and a vertuous wife;  
By gifts of mind and fortune from above,  
The fruits of Ceres and the country’s love.  
*Pennecuik’s Poems*, 1711, p. 62.

And others, who last year their garrets kept,  
—now, by a canny gale,  
In the o’er flowing ocean spread their sail.  
*Ramsey’s Poems*, i. 324.

Whaever by his canny fate,  
Is master of a good estate,—  
Let him enjoy’t withouten care.  

20. Fortunate, used in a superstitious sense, S.

They say, if she hand half and tight,  
That she will ha’n the second sight.—  
*Her canny hand* will scarcely fail,  
Whate’er she tries, to help or heal,  
She’ll seldom blunder.  
*On the birth of a Seventh Daughter.*  
*R. Galloway’s Poems*, p. 121.

In this sense it is often used negatively. *It’s no canny, it is not fortunate; a phrase applied to any thing, which is opposed to a fre’l or vulgar superstition, S.*

An odd-like wife, they said, that saw,  
A mornin runkled grannie:  
She they’d the kimmers ane and a’,  
Word ga’d she was na kenny;  
Nor wad they let Lucky awa,  
Till she was fou wi’ branny.  
*Ramsey’s Poems*, l. 272.

21. Possessed of knowledge supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origin, possessing magical skill, South of S.
22. Good, worthy, S.

"The word <i>canny</i> is much in use here, as well as on the other side the border, and denotes praise. A <i>canny</i> person, or thing; a good sort of person." — P. Canoby, Dumfr. Statist. Acc. xiv. 429.

This sense is not unknown even in the North of S. A <i>canny</i> man, a pleasant, good-conditioned, or worthy man.


Many of these are evidently oblique senses. In senses first and second, it is nearly allied to Isl. <i>kæm</i>, rendered, scien, prudens; also, callius, astatus, Verol. — <i>thorak</i>, forst prudens, ibid.; <i>kinnig-ar</i>-vafer et technis scatens, G. Andr. p. 144. Su.-G. <i>kunnog</i>, scien, peritus. The Isl. term is also frequently used with respect to those supposed to be versant in magical arts. <i>Kunnog</i> occurs in the same sense. Harald E. bauld <i>cunnam munam</i>; Haraldus Rex rogavit hariolos; Kyt. S. p. 4. Juro, vo. Kuna. The general origin is Moes-G. <i>kunn</i>-<i>an</i>, pres. <i>kæn</i>, A.-S. <i>can-an</i>, Somn. <i>cæn-an</i>, Cumnan; Su.-G. <i>kæn-an</i>, Isl. <i>kæn-an</i>, Teut. <i>can-en</i>, nocere.

"<i>Canny</i>. Nice, neat, housewively, handsame. Newcastle, Northumb. and North." Gl. Grose. It is also used as a designation for Cumberland, by the inhabitants of it; perhaps as equivalent to, comfortable. But the word, it may be suspected, has been imported from S. into the North of E. For the only classical E. word, corresponding to <i>canny</i>, is <i>canning</i>, adj. especially in the sense of knowing, skilful: and this is from the A.-S. v. signifying to know, as <i>canny</i> is more immediately allied to Isl. <i>kæn</i>, <i>kæn-an</i>. For <i>kæn</i>, scien, &c. mentioned above, is obviously the part. pr. of this v. It seems to demonstrate the radical affinity of our term to the Scandinavian verbs of this signification, that there is no evidence that the A.-S. v. had any relation to magical arts.

Isl. <i>kynj</i>, the s. from <i>kunna</i> pose, seire, primarily signifies knowledge, and in a secondary sense is applied to magic. V. Haldorson. Also <i>fellkunna</i>, multisius, magas; <i>föllkynj</i>, maga; ibid.

Cannily, adv. 1. Cautionly, prudently, S.

"He has lurked since, and carried himself far more <i>canny</i> than any of that side; yet without any remorse for any error." — Baillie’s Lett. i. 147.

Then neither, as I ken, ye will, With like fear your pleasures spill; Nor with neglecting prudent care, Do skait to your succeeding heir; Thus steering <i>canny</i> thro’ life, Your joys shall lasting be and rife.

<i>Ramay’s</i> Poems, ii. 386.

2. Moderately, not violently, S.

"A thorny business came in, which the moderator, by great wisdom, got <i>canny</i> convoyed." — Baillie’s Lett. p. 332.

3. It seems to signify, easily, so as not to hurt or gall.

"Those who can take that crabb’d tree [the cross] handsomely upon their back, and fasten it on <i>canny</i>, shall find it such a burden as wings unto a bird, or sails to a ship." — Rutherford’s Lett. P. I. ep. 5.

4. Gently; applied to a horse obeying the reins.

— "If he had a wee bit running ring on the muzzle, she wad a reid as <i>canny</i> as a cadger’s poule." — Waverley, ii. 370.

 Canneca’s. s. The woodworm, Fife; apparently denominated from the softness of the sound emitted by it, q. what <i>caus</i> or drives <i>canny</i>.

Cannie moment, the designation given to the time of fortunate child-bearing, S.; otherwise called the <i>happy hour</i>; in Angus, <i>cannie</i> mament.

"Ye’ll be come in the <i>canny</i> moment I’m thinking, for the laird’s servant—rude express by this e’en to fetch the howd and be just ast to the drinking o’ twa pints o’ tippeny, to tell us how my leddy was ta’en wi’ her pains."

Guy Mannering, i. 11.

Cannie woman, a common designation for a midwife, S.

"When the pangs of the mother seized his [the Brownie’s] beloved lady, a servant was ordered to fetch the <i>cannie</i> wife, who lived across the Nith. — The Brownie, enraged at the loitering serving-man, wrapped himself in his lady’s fur-cloak; and, though the Nith was foaming high-flood, his steed, impelled by supernatural spur and whip, passed it like an arrow." — Remains of Nithsdale Song, App. p. 333.

"Weel, sister, I’m glad to see you sae well recovered; wha was your <i>canny</i>-<i>wife</i>?" — Campbell, i. 14.

A similar designation is given them in France.

"I will tell you what you will do (said he to the midwives, in France called <i>veis</i> women)—Go to my wives interment, and I will the while rock my sonne." — Uryshant’s Rabelais, B. ii. p. 17, 18. <i>Sagen’s Femmes</i>, Orig.

Canniness, s. 1. Caution, forbearance, moderation in conduct, S.

"He is not likely to carry himself with any <i>canniness</i> in time coming." — Baillie’s Lett. i. 66.
2. Apparently as signifying crafty management.

"When the caniness of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party, his more than ordinary and civil pride made him very hard to be guided." Bailie's Lett. ii. 92.

CANNIKIN, s. Drinking vessel.
Tis the pottars that the Pope professes,
Begyn at mynynchyt to thare mession,—
Cunnas, and hauld the cannikin klychen.

Either a dimin. from can, Teut. kanne; or from the same origin with Kinik, q. v.

CANOIS, CANOS, CANOUS, adj. Gray, hoary; from Lat. canus.

---Vunfrealyde ild has thus byspare
My hede and haffetis balth with canous hair.
Dong. Virgil, 141. 29.

To CANSE, v. n. To speak in a port and saucy style, as displaying a great degree of self-importance; as, "How dare ye sit canising there?" Dumfr.

Shaw renders E. pert by Gael, cainteach, and also expl. it as signifying "talkative, malicious." Cainteoir, a scowler, from cain-cain, to scold. Icel. kantaz, altercari, seems to claim a common origin. Hence, CANSE, adj. Pert, speaking from self-conceit; as, "Ye're sae canse," ibid.

CANSHE, adj. Cross, ill-humoured, Berwicks.; merely a variety of Canse.

CANT, v. n. 1. To sing. Lat. cant-are, O. Fr. cant-er, id.
Sweet was the sang the birdies plaid alang,
Cantin' fa' cheerfu' at their morning mang.
Ross's Helicore, First Ediz., p. 59.

2. To sing in speaking, to repeat after the manner of recitative, S. This term is generally applied to preachers, who deliver their discourses in this manner.

Cant is also used as s. denoting this kind of modulation.

It has been whimsically supposed, that the term had its origin from Mr. Andrew Cant, a famous preacher among the Presbyterians, during the wars of Charles I., with whom, it is pretended, this custom originated. V. Spectator, No. 147, and Blount. But there is reason to suppose that this ungraceful mode of speaking is much more ancient; and that it was imported by our Reformers from the Church of Rome; as it undoubtedly bears the greatest resemblance to the chanting of the service. The word may have had its origin immediately from Lat. canto—are, to sing, to chant.

Some even go so far as to assert that Cicero, and the other Roman orators, delivered all their orations in recitative.

Most probably used in this sense, because the most of stories were in rhyme, being sung or chanted by minstrels.
L. B. cant-are, recitare; Du Cange. Hence,

To CANT, v. a. 1. To set a stone on its edge; a term used in masonry, S.

2. To throw with a sudden jerk, S.

"The sheltie, which had pranced and curvetted for some time,—at length got its head between its legs, and at once canted its rider into the little rivulet." The Pirate, i. 265.

It is a local E. word. "To Cant, to throw. Kent. He was canted out of the chaise;" Grose.

Germ. kant-en, to set a thing on end; and this from kante, a corner, edge or extremity. Ital. canto, lapis angularis; Du Cange. Cant, a corner of a field, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

To CANT o'er, v. a. To turn over, to overturn, S.

To CANT o'er, v. n. To fall over, to fall backwards, especially if one is completely overturned, S.

CANT, s. A trick, a bad habit; an auld cant, an ancient traditionary custom, Abcd.

---Superstition holes peep't thro',
Made by case mortal's han's—
Experiencing plans
O' auld cants that night.
D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81.

This term seems nearly synon. with Cnarlup, q. v.

CANT, s. 1. The act of turning any body on its edge or side with dexterity, S. B.

2. Slight, illusion, S. B.

Wf water kelpies me ye taunt,
On ley boards ye say they raut;
An' Willy's wisp wi' whirlin' cant,
Their blazes ca',
That's nought but vapours free a stank,
Yet fear ye a.
Morrison's Poems, p. 58.

Willy's wisp is meant for the pl.
This seems only an oblique sense of the s. a defined above.

To CANT, CANTER, v. n. To ride at a hand-gallop, S. B.
I know not if this be an oblique use of the preceding v., from the circumstance of a horse, when canterin', seeming to rise on end; as he moves in a manner quite different from that which he uses when trotting.

CANT, adj. Lively, merry, brisk.

Schyt Aymer the King has sene,
With his men, that war cant and kene,
Come to the playne, doune frae the hill.
Barbour, viii. 230. MS.

———You worthis on neld
For to assay yone caestal
With cant men and cruel,
Durandy for to duel,
Ever quhill you spaid.
Gawain and Gol, ii. 2
Ane young man stert in to that stedd
As cant as oon eilel.

Pebis to the Playe, st. 6.

The cageare callis furth his ca伊利 with crakkis seele cont,
Calland the colysare ane knaill and culrum full quere.
Dong. Virgil, 233. a. 50.

In modern S., fell canty. The term is also in O. E.
The king of Benes was cant and kene;
But thare he left both play and pride.
Mincs Poesis, p. 30.
Knoute com with his kythe, that kant was & kene,
& chazed him out of Norweie quyt & clene.
R. Brunner, p. 50.

X 2
The phrase "candy men," as applied to soldiers, seems exactly analogous to "merry men," used by later writers. Rudd, derives the word from Lat. candyō.

It can scarcely be from Gael. cainteach, talkative, malicious, Shaw.

It might be suspected that it was rather allied to Sc. G. gante, facetiae, grant-e, ludificare, were not the form and sense of these terms more strictly retained in Gen., q. v.

CANTY, adj. 1. Lively, cheerful; applied both to persons and things, S.

---I bought a winsome flute,---
I'll be mad candy w't, and ne'er cry dool! Than you with all your cash, ye dowie fool.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

O rivers, forests, hills and plains! Oft have ye heard my candy strains:
But now, what else for me remains
But tales of men?
Burns, iii. 389.


This word is more modern than cant, and evidently a derivative from it.

2. Small and neat; as, "A canty creature!"
S. B.

CANTILE, adv. Cheerfully, S.

My kimmer and I are scant o' claes,
W' soups o' drink and soups o' brose;
But late we rise and soon gae lie,
And cantile live my kimmer and I.
Song, My Kimmer and I.

Think how your first dade an' naither
'Mang the lavrocks cantile,
Houseless dwelt w't ane naither,
On the grow'ny greenward lea.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 178.

CANTINESS, s. Cheerfulness, S.

CANTAILLIE, s. A corner-piece.

"Item, ane bed maid of cramosnie velvet enriched with phenixes of gold and teares, with a little cantaille of gold, furnisit with ruif heid piece," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 153.

Fr. chantail, chantel, a corner-piece; Teut. kantele, muntilus, expl. by Sewel, "a battlement."

CANTEL, CANTIL, s. A fragment.

Then I him hit upon the crown;
A cantil of his helm dang down.
Sir Egeir, p. 6.

Fr. chantel, a piece broken off from the corner or edge of a thing; Teut. kantele, pinna, mins, spicula; kant-en, to cut off the extremity; kant, a corner. O. E. cantele, a piece of anything; Phillips, V. Cant, v. 2.

CANTEL, CANTLE, s. 1. The crown of the head, Loth.; perhaps from Teut. kantele, a battlement, used metaphor.

"My cantle will stand a clour wad bring a stot down." Nigel, i. 47.

2. The thick fleshy part behind the ear in a tup's head; considered as a delicacy, when singed and boiled in the Scottish fashion, Roxb.

[3. The centre or ridge of a road.

When he's for he's stout and saucy,
Keeps the cantle o' the caunse.
Song, Donald Caird, (Sir W. Scott.)]
and trip. But it does not appear that trip is an old word. It rather seems allied to Lat. canto; especially as O. E. cansion, denotes "a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charm;" Blount.

[Cantrip', adj. Magic, supernatural.
And by some devilish cantrip slight,
Each in its could haul held a light.
Burn's Tam o' Shanter.]

Cantrip-time, s. The season for practising magical arts.
—"I mauna cast thee awa on the corse o' an auld carline, but keep thee cozie against cantrip-time." Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1820, p. 512.

Cant-robín, s. The dwarf dog-rose, with a white flower, Fife.

Cant-spar, s. Expl. fire-pole.
"Cant-spars or fire-poles, the hundreth—xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

Canty, adj. Cheerful. V. under Cant, adj.

Canwayis, To. Canvas, Aberd. Reg.

To Canwel, v. n. To jolt; applied to any object whatsoever, Upp. Lanarks.

To Canwel, v. a. To cause to jolt, to produce a jolting motion, ibid.

Canwel, s. A jolt, the act of jolting, ibid.

CAOLT, s. "A connection by fostersage," Highlands of S.

"The filberts, Janet, Lady Rossehill's coolt gathered, came safe by Marybane to this.—A foster child is called a dalt. The nurse, all her children, and relations, are cals or coalls of the dalt." Saxon and Gael, l. 153.

Gael, comhalta, a foster-brother or sister, comhalta, fostersage; from comb, equivalent to Lat. con, and alt, nursing, q. nursed together. All signifies nurture, food, Lat. con, and al-cere, to nourish, would seem to give the origin.

To CAP, v. n. To uncover the head, as a token of obeisance, to salute.

"This done, he [Strasford] makes through a number of people towards his coach, all gazing, no man capping to him, before whom, that morning, the greatest of England would have stood discovered [uncovered]." Baillie's Letts., i. 217.

"The Bishops will go through Westminster-hall, as they say, and no man cap to them." Ibid., p. 225, i.e. to take off one's cap, or the covering of the head.

To CAP, v. a. To excel, Loth.; allied perhaps to Teut. keppe, the summit, culmen, supremum sive sumnum cujusque rei.


To CAP, v. n. To seize by violence, to lay hold of what is not one's own; a word much used by children at play, S.

2. To seize vessels in a privateering way.

"In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by coping or privateering upon the Dutch, but the publick had no great cause of boasting." Wodrow's Hist., I. 220. V. Capper.

"The late author of Jus Maritimum, c. 4. of Piracy, shows that the buyers of capped goods in England are not liable in restitution; but our countryman Weelwood in his Sea-Laws, c. 25. Of things taken on the Sea, shows a decision to the contrary; but it is in 1487, near 200 years old." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 890.

3. Capped, used by K. James as apparently signifying, entrapped, caught in a snare beyond the possibility of recovery.

"Yet to these capped creatures, he [the devil] appears as he pleases, and as he finds mostest for their humours." Daemonology, Works, p. 120.

Lat. cap-is, Su.-G. kipp-e, attrahere violenter, rapere, vellere.

Capper, s. 1. A captor, or one who takes a prize.

"The Lords sequester'd this forenoon for advising and deciding the famous and oft debated cause of the Cappers of the two prize Danish ships.—Many of the Lords were for adhering to their last interlocutor, that they were free ships, but that the Cappers had probable grounds to bring them up." Fountainb. i. 333.

2. A vessel employed as a privateer.

"1666. This yeare, while the war was continued betwixt the English and the Dutch,—ther was divers persons in Scotland that contributed to the reaking out of smaller vessels to be cappers. near 16 or 20 vessels or thereby." Lamont's Diary, p. 243.

"—"Thou—used to hang about her neck, when little Brends cried and ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper." The Pirate, ii. 396.

"A light-armed vessel of the 17th century, adapted for privateering, and much used by the Dutch," N. Lat.—States and princes pitching quarrels, Wars, Rebels, Horse races, Proclamation'd at several mercat-places: Capers bringing in their prizes, Commons cursing new excises.

Cowell's Mock Poem, p. 34.

That this is the meaning of the term appears from that of the r. Capper, q. v.

To CAP, v. a. To direct one's course at sea.

The port to quham we cappit was full large.
Doug. Virgil, 87. 36.

Their may cum stormes, and caus a leck,
That ye man cap be wind and waw.
Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 183.

Teut. hepe is a beacon, signum litorale, Kilian. The word, as used by Dunbar, seems to have the same sense with Fr. chopp about; which may be derived from Su.-G. kop-a, Isl. kopp-a, permutare.
Perhaps the term, as used in both places, may signify to strive, as allied to Dan. kepp-er, to contend.

CAP, CAUPE, s. A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid, S.

"Meikle may fa' between the cap and the lip;"
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 53.

[Now, butt an' ben the change-house fills,
Wi' yill-cape commentators.] Burns's Holy Fair.

Su.-G. koppa, eyphus, seyphus. Ibib mentionis, as cognates, Pers. cib, coba, cupa, C. B. cupa, Alem. caph, Isl. kopp, c. Hebr. ᵗ kaph, primarily any thing hollow; hence transferred to the hollow of the hand; also, a censer, a saucer, or little dish; from נק, capph, curvavit. To these may be added Arab. ḫab,
To kiss caps with one, to drink out of the same vessel with one; as, "I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fawlow;" S.

CUPS, s. pl. The combs of wild bees, S.; q. their cups.

CAP, CAFEU', CAPEU', s. The fourth part of a peck; as, "a capfu' o' meal, salt;" &c. Clydes. S. A.; Forget and Lippie, synon.

CAP-BRARY, s. A press or cup-board, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals.

"Many of this company went and brake up the bishop's gates, set on good fires of his peats standing within the close; they masterfully brake up the hall doors and windows of this stately house; they brake down beds, boards, cap ambris, glass windows," &c. Spalding, i. 137. V. Almerie.


To CAPER, v. n. To move the head upwards and downwards with a stately air, Dumfr.

CAPER, s. A piece of oatcake and butter, with a slice of cheese on it; Perths. Gael. ceapair, "a piece of bread and butter;" Shaw. Here, I suspect, part of the necessary description is omitted.

"Before the letter was half wrote, she gave the deponent a dram, and gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a caper." Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy, p. 107.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper, and a crogan of milk?" Clan-Albin, i. 211.

This term, with a slight variation, has reached the Border. For Caperer, denotes bread, butter, and cheese toasted together, Roxb.

CAPERCAILLYE, CAPECAYLEANE, s. The mountain-cock, S. Tetrao urogallus, Linn.

"Money thir fowlis ar in Scotland, quhilkis ar sene in na vther partis of the world, as capercaillye, ane fowl maior ane raein, quhilk leffis allameris of barikis of treis," Belland. Doser. Alb. c. 11.

Boece is mistaken here, as in many other assertions. The mountain-cock is found in Sweden and several other countries.

In Everg. II. 20, it is capercalyeane. But this is evidently a corrup. For the termination does not correspond with that of the last component word, as found in all the Celtic dialects. Gael. cooacho, C. B. kellog, Corn. kullog, Arm. killog, Ir. kylliche, a cock. The origin of caper seems uncertain. Gael. cabhar, according to Shaw, signifies any old bird; and cabbars, a black cock. He gives capullacille, however, as the Gael. word; explaining it "the mountain cock." Dr. Stuart renders The Black Cock, Coileach dubb. P. Luss, Dumbartons. Statist. Acc. xvii. 249.

But capul seems to mean only a horse or mare. This perhaps may account for the translation, given by Boece, of the word which he writes Avercoylie; Silvestres equi appellati. Why has he substituted aver for caper or capul, it is not easy to imagine, unless we admit Mr. Pennant's testimony, that "in the Highlands of Scotland, North of Inverness," he is known by both names. Leech followed Boece in the translation, although he gives the name differently:—Avis quaedam rarissima Capercaille, id est silvester equus vulgo dicta.—Scot. Deacr. p. 24.

The English translator, in the Description of Britain published by Hollinshead, while he borrows the name Capercailly from Belland, retains the translation given by Boece, which Belland had rejected. "There are other kindes of birds also in this country, the like of which is no where else to be seen, as the Capercailly or wilde horse, greater in body than the raven, and living only by the rindes and barkes of the pine trees."

Pennant says that capercailly signifies "the horse of the wood; this species being, in comparison of others of the genus, pre-eminently large." He subjoins, in a Note; "For the same reason the Germans call it Auran, or the Ursus or wild ox cock." But to support a ridiculous designation, he commits an error in etymology. For aur-hau does not signify "the Ursus or wild ox cock;" but simply, the wild cock. It is compounded of our wild, and haus, cock, gallus silvestris; and in the very same manner with the original word, rendered Ursus by the Latin, which is Germ. aur-ohse, the wild ox, bos silvestris. V. Wachter, Aur is sometimes written aver. Thus the mountain cock is called aver-hau by Frisch, i. 107. 108., although Wachter says erroneously. Shall we suppose, that some of the Northern inhabitants of Scotland, who spake Gothic, knowing that the word capul with their Celtic neighbours signified a cock, conjoined it with their own word aur or aver?

It is also written caper coile.

"The caper coile, or wild turkey, was seen in Glenmoriston, and in the neighbouring district of Strathglass, about 40 years ago, and it is not known that this bird has appeared since, or that it now exists in Britain." P. Urquhart, Inverness, Statist. Acc. xx. 307.

Our wise prince, James VI., after his accession to the throne of England, gave this substantial proof of his regard for the honour of his native kingdom, that he wrote very urgently to the Earl of Tuilbardine, A. 1617, to send him some capercaillys now and then by way of present.

"Which consideration [i.e. our love and care of that our native kingdom,] and the known commoditie yee have to provide capercaillys and termignuks, have moved Us very earnestly to request yee, to employ both your owne paines and the travels of your friends for provission of each kind of the saidis foules, to be now and then sent to Us be way of present, be means of Our deputy-thressaurer; and so as the first sent thereof may meet Us on the 19th of April, at Durnam, and the rest as we shall happen to meet and rencounter them in other places, on our way from thence to Berwick. The raritie of these foules will both make their estimation the more precious, and confirm the good opinion conceived of the good chearre to be had there." Statist. Acc. xx. 473, N.

A literary friend in the north of Scotland views Capercailly as compounded of Gael. caib, a branch, and coaill a cock, as this fowl is "the cock of the branches," or of the woods. Coabh Finadh signifies the branches or antlers of a deer's horn. That district in the north, called Caibreach, he adds, was thus "named from its woods, the trees of which were of small size, only like branches of other trees, and fit for no better purpose than being caibs, or kebbers, to horses."

CAPERNOITIE, CAPEERNOIT, adj. Crabb'd, irritable, peevish, S.
I thought I shou’d turn superannuated,  
For wi’ a girl,  
Upon my bun I fairly cloathed  
On the cairn card.

Hamilton, Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 336.

Ferguson uses this term when giving a pretty just picture of the general prevalence of dissipation in Edinburgh at the New-year.

And thou, great god of Aqua Vitis!  
Wha sways the empire of this city,  
When fou were sometimes superannuated?  
Be thou prepar’d  
To hedge us safe that black banditti  
The City-Guard.

Poems, ii. 13.

Ial. rappe, fervor et certamen in agenda; rappe, certo; rapponem, certabundus; Su. G. kif, nix; Nyg-a, to use, Germ. not-en, to invite, to urge: q. one who invites strife.

CAPERNOITIE, s. Nodlde, S.
—“His superannuitie’s no oun the bizzin’ yet wi’ the sight of the Loch fairies.” Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

Perhaps q. the sort of peevish humour.

CAPEROILE, s. Heath pease, Orobus tuberosus, Linn. Clydes.; the Knapparts of Menrus, and Carmelle, or Carnytle of the Highlands.

“Carmelle or Caperolles—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians.” Stat. Acc. (Lanark) xv. 8.—Caperolites must be an error of the press, as no such word is known.

CAPERONISH, adj. Good, excellent; generally applied to edibles, Lanarks., Edin’.

Text, keper-en, signifies to do or make a thing according to rule; from keper, norma. But probably it was originally applied to what was showy or elegant; from Fr. coperon, O. Fr. coperen, a hood worn in high dress or on solemn occasions.

CAPES, s. pl. 1. The grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing, and which appear uppermost in riddling, Loth.

2. The grain which is not sufficiently ground; especially where the shell remains with part of the grain, ibid.

WI’ capes, the mill she gard them ring,  
Which ’t the neck became a bling;  
Then Goodie wi’ her tentile paw,  
Did capes an’ seeds the getter ca’;  
A peckin’ nest was fatten’d weel,  
Half seeds, an’ capes, the other meal.

Muirson’s P. eng., p. 110.

3. Flakes of meal, which come from the mill, when the grain has not been thoroughly dried, S. B. They are generally mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making sourens or flummery.

This is evidently the same with “Capes, ears of corn broken off in threshing. North.” Gl. Grose.

CAPE-STANE, s. 1. The cope-stone, S.

2. Metaph. a remediless calamity.

Our bardie’s fate is at a close:—  
The last and cape-stone of his woes;  
Poor Maltie’s dead!  
Burns, iii. 81.

CAPIDOCE, CAPYDOIS, s.


Capydois, ibid. V. 17.

Text. cappe, a hood—(Belg. kappe, a little hood) and douzen, vestire dupliquens; q. “a stuffed hood” or “cape.”

In Aberd. a cap, generally that of a boy, as for example what is called “a hairy cap,” still receives the name of Capie-doozie.

CAPIE-HOILE, s. A game at taw, in which a hole is made in the ground, and a certain line drawn, called a strand, behind which the players must take their stations. The object is, at this distance to throw the bowl into the hole. He who does this most frequently wins the game. It is now more generally called the Hole, Loth. But the old designation is not yet quite extinct.

The game, as thus described, seems nearly the same with that in England called chuck-farting. It is otherwise played in Angus. Three holes are made at equal distances. He, who in first strike his bowl into each of these holes, thrice in succession, wins the game. There it is called capie-hole, or by abbreviation capie.

“O but you people of God (like fools) would have your stock in your own hand; but and ye had it, ye would soon debnsh it, as your old father Adam did: Adam got once his stock in his own hand, but he soon played it at the Capie-hole one morning with the Devil at two or three throws at the game.” A. Peden’s Sermons, entitled The Lord’s Trumpet, p. 30.

CAPYL, CAPUL, s. A horse or mare.

The cageare calls forth his capyl with crack’ksis wele cant.

Dowg. Virgili, 293. a. 50.

“And hark! what capul nicker’d proud!  
Whase bugil gae that blast!”

Jameson’s Popular Ball. i. 233.

For be seeth me that an Samaritan sus saith and his fellow,  
Ou my capyl that hygth Care, of mannyknd I take it.

Pierce Ploughman, F. 92. b.

It is also written capul, V. Nicher, v.

Capell, caple, id. Chaucer.

Gael. capull, a horse or mare, C. B. keffyl; Ital. Hisp. cavallo, Fr. cheval, Germ. yuhl, Belg. yuyl, a horse; Ir. koppel, a mare, Ital. cavalla, Fr. cavale; Selav. kobila, Pol. kobla, Bohem. kobyla, Hung. kabulato, id. These seem all derived from Gr. καιλαγη, Lat. caballus, a sumpter-horse.

CAPILMUTE, CABALMUTE, CATTelmute, s.

The legal form or the titles of the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them, and obtains restoration.

“In his capite, traditur forma per quam catalla solent haymehaldari, seu rei vincitio in reperti, per eorum verum Dominum; eujusmodi forma controversiae vulgo appellatur capilmuta, cabalmute vel cattelmute: Nam mort vel muta, significat placitum, querelam item, seu actionem, ut Mons Placiti, The Mute hill of Scene.” Quon. Attaeh. e. 10. Not.

Gael. capull, signifies a horse, and muta is rendered a mount. But both these terms are used with too much restriction to express the sense conveyed by the compound. I therefore prefer the etymology given by Du Cange, from L. B. capitale, or cattela-mut, and muta, or as in L. B. muta, curia conventus.
CAPITANE, s. Captain, Fr.
"Petitione by the lieutenant colonellis and majoris of the arme who had companies, desiring the pay of one capitane." Acts. Ch. 1. Ed. 1614. V. 429.

CAPITANE, s. Caption, captivity.

CAPITE BERN, a kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.
"Item, be Androu Balfoure, fra Will. of Kerktett, two elle and ane halve of blak, for a cloak and capite berno for the Queen, price elle 36 s. sum 4 : 10 : 0." Borthwick's Brit. Antq. p. 128.

Fr. capette, "a little hood ; berne, a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle which Irish gentlewomen wear;" Cotgr.

CAPLEYNE, s. "A steyle capleyne," a small helmet.
A habergones vadyr his gowne he war,
A steyle capleyne in his bonet but mar.
Wallace, iii. 88. MS.

Wachter mentions Germ. kaplein as a dimin. from koppe, tegumentum capitis.

CAP-NEB, s. The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe; synon. Neb-cap, Etrr. For. i.e. a cap for the neb or point.

CAP-OUT. To drink cap-out, in drinking to leave nothing in the vessel, S.
"Drink clean cap-out, like Sir Hildebrand. —But take care o' your young blind, and gang mae near Rob Roy!" Rob Roy, iii. 42. V. Corot.

CLEAN-CAP-OUT, drinking deep, S.
—We may swig at clean-cap-out
Till sight and skill fail us.
Pichen's Poems, i. 92.

CAPPER, s. Apparently cup-bearer; a person in the list of the king's household servants. Pitseottie, Ed. 1768. p. 204. In Ed. 1814, Copperis. V. Copper.

CAPPER, s. A spider, Mearns.
From coppe, the latter part of the A.-S. name (V. Attercap); unless it should be viewed as a ludicrous name, borrowed, because of its rapacious mode of living, from Caper, a pirate, or Capper, v. to seize.

To CAPPER, v. a. To catch, to seize, to lay hold of, in general; particularly applied to the capture of a ship, Aug. V. CAP, v. a.
Belg. Koppe, Su.-G. Koppe, a pirate, are evidently allied. The later, rendered by Ibre, pirate, latro navales, is now the term used in Sw. for a privateer. But this is only a secondary sense; and indeed, the idea of privatoering would almost seem to have been borrowed from that of piratical roving.

CAPPIE, CAP-ALE, s. A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middling classes; which seems to have been thus denominated, because it was customary to hand it round in a little cap or quaiel, S.

CAPPIE, s. [A grapple.]
"Having remained at the last buoy 14, they then heave up the cappie by the buoy-rope." Agr. Surv. Sctl. The Reporter does not explain the meaning of cappie.

To CAPPLOW, v. a. To distance another in reaping. One who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge, is said to capplow them; Roxb. In an old game the following phrase is used: "Kings, Queens, Capplow."

This term would seem to be softened from Dan. kaplob-er, to run with emulation, to strife, to contest in speed; kaplob, competition, a contest in running; from kapp-er, to contend, and leb, a race, loeber, to run. Or the last syllable may be from lov, praise; as denoting that he who cappilides another, carries off the honour of the strife.

Isl. koppe signifies a hero, a champion. Thus in the phrase mentioned, the conqueror in the race, or, perhaps in a more general sense, the champion, is conjoined with those invested with royal dignity.

CAPPIT, adj. 1. Crabbed, ill-humoured, peevish, S.
Quha ever saw, in all their life,
Twa cappit cailris mak ilk ane stryfe!
Philotas, S. P. R., iii. 37.
—Fight your fill, sin ye are grown
See unco' cross and cappit.

"There is matter to win credit in Court; he is the Kings man, an honest man, a good peaceable minister that goes that way; and they are seditious, troublesome, cappet, factious against the King, as means or reasons in the contrare." Melvill's MS. p. 300.

[2. Twisted, bent, as happens to green wood on exposure to heat, Ayrs.]
A. Bor. coppet, "sauce, malapert, peremptory."
Ray. Isl. keppein, contentious, from koppe, contention, keppe-ast, to contend.

CAPRAVEN, s. "Capravenis, the hundredth, containing 120, xx I." Rates. A. 1611.
Perhaps corr. from Teut. kaprwy, Belg. kaproen, a hood; Isl. kapry, cucullia, caputem sum collari.

CAPREL, s. A caper.
Six a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
While ky capres behind with their heels;
Little rent to their tymes the town let them take
But ay tammest redwood, & raveld in their reeds.
Pocelan Flying, Watson's Coll. ivi. 22.

To "cast capres behind," evidently means, to sling; Fr. capride, "a caper in dancing ; also, theault, or goat's leap, done by a horse," Cotgr. Both the alliteration and the sense require that rent and tammest should be read, tent and rammeist.

CAPROWSY, s.
Thou held a burch lang with a borrowit gown,
And an caprowsy barkit all wit swelt.
Evergreen, ii. 58. et. 20.

This Ramsay renders, "an upper garment." But it has been expl. with more propriety, "a short cloak furnished with a hood," Cl. Sibb.
"From Fr. cappe-rosin, a red-coloured short cloak, with a cowl or hood, occasionally to cover the head." Chron. S. P. ii. 29. N. Or perhaps from cape, id. and range, red, Su.-G. karups, a cowl.
To CAPSTRIDE, v. a. To drink in place of another, to take the vessel containing liquor, when it is going round, instead of him to whom it belongs, S. from Cap, q. v., and E. stride.

This term is retained in a proverb, which must have originated with one whose mind had been greatly diseased by the habit of intemperance: Better be cuckold than capstriden, Roxb.

CAPTAIN, s. A name given to the Grey Gurnard, on the Frith of Forth.

"Trigla Gurnardus, Grey Gurnard; Crowner.—It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain, Hard-head," &c. Neil's List of Fishes, p. 14. V. Crooner.

CAPTION, s. The obtaining of any thing that is valuable or serviceable; a lucky acquisition; Aberd.

L. B. capito, synon. with Prise; Du Cange.

* CAPTIVITY, s. Waste, destruction; as, "It's a' gone to captivity," Roxb.

CAPTIUER, s. A captor, one who leads into captivity.

"Now they who did slay with the sword, are slain by the sword: and the captives are captivated," Forbes on the Revelation, p. 200.

CAPUL, s. A horse. V. Capyl.

CAPUSCHE, s. Apparently a woman's hood. "Ane sie capusche;" a hood made of seq, or woollen cloth; Aberd. Reg.

From Fr. capuce, E. capouch, a monk's hood; whence the designation of Capuchin friars.

CAR, the initial syllable of many names of places in the West and South of S., as Carstairs, Car-michael, Car-luke, Car-laverock, Car-dross, &c., signifying a fortified place.

This has been generally viewed as ancient British; as it most commonly occurs in that district which was included in the kingdom of Strathclyde. Mr. Pinkerton seems to think that it may have had a Goth. origin, from kior, lucus, "because, as Caesar tells, the Belgie fortified towns were made in groves." He gives many instances of the use of Car in names of places, and of people, among the Scotts. Enquiry, i. 226.

Perhaps neither Scythians nor Celts have any exclusive right to this term. It may be viewed as common to many ancient nations. C. B. caer, signified a city, one of that description which was known in early times, a castle, a fort, or place surrounded with a wall, palisades, or a rampart. Gaol. cathair, a city, must be viewed as the same word, pronounced q. coir, C. B. kiriath, which occurs in the names of several cities in Palestine, was a Phoenician word, denoting a city; hence Kiriath-sepher, the city of writings or records, Kiriath-arba, the city of four, &c. C. B. caered, is the wall of a city. Were not caerwealth, signifying a fortification, viewed as compounded of caer and gweith, we might remark its similarity to kiriath. There was not only a Kir in the country of Moab, Isa. xv. 1, but another in Media, 2 Kings xvi. 9. The term in both places is explic, as signifying a city. This, however, has a different orthography, being written jod, ydp. In Heb. it means a wall, the primary sense given by

Owen to C. B. caer; in Phoenician, it is a city. The close affinity of these senses is obvious. The Heb. verb ב קרו kərah, occurs, in Ps., signifies contignavit; hence it is applied to building. 2 Chr. xxxiv. 11; Neh. ii. 8, &c.

According to Waether, Kar is a verbal noun, formed from ker-en, vertere, signifying the act of turning or tossing. V. Cur.

CAR, CAAR, s. A sledge, a hurdle, S.

Scho tak him wp with outyn wordis mo, And on a caer wnilkly thai him east. Wallace, li. 206. MS. Ir. carr, bl.

CAR, Ker, adj. 1. Left, applied to the hand, S.

2. Sinister, fatal.

"You'll go a car gate yet;" given as equivalent to "You'll go a gray gate yet," S. Prov. "Both these signify you will come to an ill end." Kelly, p. 380.

CAR-HANDIT, Carry-handit, adj. 1. Left-handed, S.

If you meet a car-handit, i.e. a left-handed person, or one who has flat soles, when you are setting out on a journey or excursion, there is no doubt that it will prove abortive, Upp. Clydes.

2. Awkward, Galloway. V. Ker.

CAR-SHAM-TE, interj. An exclamation used, in the game of Shintie, when one of the antagonists strikes the ball with the club in his left hand, Kinross.

Perhaps a wish that the stroke given may prove ineffectual, or a mere sham, because of the person's unfairly using the car hand. Gael. agamh-aim, however, signifies to reproach.

CAR, s. pl. Calves, Mearns. V. Caue.

CARAFF, s. A decanter for holding water. S., a word which does not seem to be used in E.


CARAGE. V. Arage.

CARALYNGIS, s. pl. Dancings.

Fair ladys in ringis, Knychtis in caralyniges, Bayth dansis and slings ; It semyt as sa. Houstale, iii. 12. MS.

Or, perhaps it includes both singing and dancing by the same persons, which seems to have been anciently in use. It is sometimes written karrellyng.

Your harts is like best, so I desyne, In ydlines to rest abone at thynge.
To tak your lust, and go in karrellyng. Don. Virg., 299. 36. V. Carole-Ewyn.

It is surprising that Mr. Pinkerton should give this word as not understood; especially as it is evidently the same used by Chancear.

Was never man, that list better to sing, Ne lady luster in carolling. Chau. Tem. T. v. 16313

Fr. rollerv, to dance, to revel; carolle, a kind of dance, wherein many dance together, Cotgr. Ital.
CARAMEILE, s. The name of an edible root. V. Carmeile.

CARAYAN, s. 1. A covered travelling cart without springs, S.
2. Such a wagggon as is used for transporting wild beasts, S.

To CARB, CARBLE, v. n. To cavil, Aberd.

CARB might appear to be merely a corr. of the E. v. to Card, id. But Isd. karp-a, signifies ogbanmire, and karp, contentio; Haldorsen. Verel renders the s. Jaetaniata, vaniloquianta; giving gorps as synon.


C. B. carpul signifies clumsy, awkward, and carp, a raggamuffin. Perhaps, from the use of our word in the latter form, it has originally been a cant military term, borrowed from the form of a carp-line, and the noise made by it; or from the Fr. s. as also signifying one who used this instrument.

To CARBERRY, v. n. To wrangle, to argue perversely; communicated as a Garioch word.

CARBIN, CARRAN, CARFIN, s. The basking Shark, Squalus maximus, Linn. V. Sail-fish.

CARCAT, CARRET, CARCANT, s. 1. A necklace, E. corsanet.

Their collars, carcats, and hals beids.—Mailland Poems, p. 527.

2. It is also used for a pendant ornament of the head.

Upon their forehorns they did heir
Tarot and tables of tram wacks,
Pennants and carcats shining clear,
With plumps of gustie sparks.

Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

3. Still used to denote a garland of flowers worn as a necklace, S.

"There's a glen where we used to make carcets when we were herds; and he'll no let the childer pluck so much as a gowan there."—"Garlands of flowers for the neck." N. Discipline, iii. 26.

To CARCEIR, v. a. To imprison.

"This Felton had been tayse carred by the Duke of Buckingham; and now, whether out of privat spleen, or pretending the commown good of the king and state, he resolved to commit this Roman-lyk fact." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 406.

L. B. carcerare, in carcere confinere; Du Cange.

CARCUDEUGH, adj. Intimate, Gl. Picken, Ayrs. V. Curucudoch.

To CARD, v. a. To reprehend sharply; To ge one a carding, of the same meaning, Perths.

Perhaps from the use of cardis in teasing, or from caird a tinker, used also for a scold.

CARDINAL, s. A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women, S.

"Wearid of barred plaids, they betokk themselves to Stirling ones, and now duffe cardinals begin to have the ascendant." P. Kirkmichael, Baniff Statist. Acc. xii. 465.

This, I suppose, has been originally confined to one of scarlet, and received its name from the dress worn by the Cardinals of Rome. Thus Fr. cardinalis, red; in a red or scarlet habit, such as Cardinals wear, Cotgr.

To CARDOW, CURDOW, v. a. To botch, to mend, to patch, as a tailor, Tweed.

This term has great appearance of a Fr. origine, and may have primarily denoted the work of a cobbler; from cuir, leather, and dure, to fashion, to frame. Doubt, however, signifies to trim, and its compound addoub-er, to patch.

CARDOWER, s. A botcher or meuder of old clothes, Ayrs. V. Curdo.

CARDUI, s. A species of trout in Lochleven, apparently the char.

The following description has been transmitted to me. "It is round-shouldered; the most beautiful in colour of all the trout species in our waters, without scales; dark olive on the back; the sides spotted; the belly a livid red; and the under-fins of a beautiful crimson edge with a snow white. It is a rare fish. We seldom catch above a pair in a season."

As the term Cardui is now unknown on Lochleven, it is probable that it is an error of the press in Sibhald's Frudromus, and that it should have been Cardeu.

To CARE, v. a. To rake, &c. V. Cair.

* To CARE, v. a. To regard, to care for.

"He will either have it, or else fight with you—for he cares you not in his just quarrel." Pitcotic's Cron., p. 301.

* To CARE, v. n. Always accompanied with the negative; as, "I dinna care to gang wi' you a bit," I have no objection to go, &c.

"He wadna [hac] cared to hae strucken me," he seemed disposed to have done so, S.

It has been supposed that the v. as thus used, signifies, "not to be inclined." But I apprehend that it merely signifies that it would cause no care, pain, or regret, to the person to go, to strike, &c.

Even Irish Tegue, ayont Belfast,
Wadna care to spreak aher her, &c.
Skinnet's Lally Libertie, Mist. P., p. 159.

I see you've read my name-spun lays,
And wadna care to sound' my praise.
Cock's Simple Stories, p. 85.

To CARE by, v. n. She car'd na by, she took no interest, she was totally indifferent, S.

A' that could be done, to please her,
Ik'a wile the swain cou'd try,
While to flatter, while to tease her;
But, alake! she car'd na by.

Picken's Poems, i. 189.

CARE-BED-LAIR, a disconsolate situation; q. "lying in the bed of care."

Her heart was like to loop out at her noon,
In care-bed lair for three long hours she lay.

Rox's Heliwell, p. 56.
Care bed is a phrase of considerable antiquity, being used by Thomas of Ercildoune.

The yer in care bed lay
Tristrem the trewe he sçight.

Sir Tristrem, p. 73.

Perhaps it deserves to be mentioned, that Isl. kœrr, is thus defined by Olaus; Cum aquis ex diuturno morbo in leeto detinuet et tabescit; Lex. Rann.

Also [Isl.] kœrr, kœr, lectus aegrotantium, Dan. eggeseon, synon. "a sick-bed."

CARECAKE, CARECAKE, s. A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Yuletide in the North of S. Ker-caik, Gl. Sibb. Some retain this custom, apparently from superstition; others, especially young people, merely from the love of frolic.

A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's een in different parts of S. Kercaik, Gl. Sibb.

"The dame was still busy broiling car-cakes on the girle, and the elder girl, the half-naked mermaid elsewhere commemorated, was preparing a yile of Findhorn haddocks, (that is, haddocks smoked with green wood) to be eaten along with these relishing provisions." Antiquary, ii. 278.

"Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese, and barn-door fowls,—never such boiling of reested hams,—never such making of car-cakes and sweet soones, &c." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 285.

"Car-cakes, car-scones, pancakes; literally, redemption-cakes, or ransom cakes, such as were eaten on Easter Sunday," &c. Gl. Antiquary.

In the South of S, the Carecake, or Ker-caik, is made of blood and oatmeal, and prepared in a frying-pan, Hence called a Blude-kerake.

Blood-Kercake, s.

"Dear, dear barns, what's aister? Hout fy!—ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a blood-kerake." Brownie of Dolbeek, i. 277.

As Germ. karr, signifies satisfaction, and Care Sunday is nearly connected with the passion of our Saviour; it is not improbable that the mixture of blood in the cake had a superstitious reference to his atonement for sin in his sufferings.

While Care-cake is the word used in Angas, skair-scon is the denomination in Mearns and Aberd.

An intelligent correspondent has remarked to me, that Fastern's een, on which these cakes are baked, is the same with Pancake-day in England. For universally in Eng. pancakes are baked on Shrove-Tuesday; whence he reasonably concludes, that the respective customs in both countries must be traced to the same origin.

He adds, however, that in Mearns and Aberd. Fastern's een does not always fall on the same day with Shrove-Tuesday; as it is regulated, in the north, by the age of the moon, according to the following rhyme:—

First comes Candlemas,
And soun the new Moon;
And the first Tysday after
Is Fastern's een.

* The pronunciation of the word Moon, Aberd.

Bourne observes, that cakes were baked in honour of the Virgin's lying-in; but that there is a canon of the Council of Trallus, prohibiting the use of any such ceremony; "because it was otherwise with her at the birth of our Saviour, than with all other women." Brand's Popul. Antiq., p. 204. V. next word.

CARE SUNDAY, according to Bellenden, that immediately preceding Good Friday; but generally used to signify the fifth in Lent; S.


Marshall takes notice of the use of this designation among the English, the old people at least who reside in the country; observing also, that the name of Karr Friday is given in Germany to Good Friday, from the word karr, which denotes satisfaction for a crime. Memini me dumad legiese aliqui in Alstedii operibus,—diem illum Veneris, in qua passus est Christus, Germanice dicit uera Fregtag, its Karr Freitag quae satisfactionem pro multa significat. Certo Care vel Carr Sunday non prorsus inauditum est hodiernis Anglis ruri saltam inter series degentibus. Observ. in Vers. Anglo-Sax., p. 536.

Su.-G. caeruanamaday, is used in the same sense; dominicus quinta jejuni nigri; Trutn.

This name may have been imposed, in reference to the satisfaction made by our Saviour. Some, however, understand it as referring to the accusations brought against him on this day, from Su.-G. kērā, to complain. V. kērā, Thm.

It is probable that the name of the bread called carecakes, still used by the vulgar in Ang., has had the same origin, although the use of it is now transferred to Christmas. V. carlings.

It is also written Cair Sunday—"Betuixt this & Cair Sunday." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CARE'S MY CASE, woeful is my plight, Aberd.

CARF, s. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance, Dumfr. A.-S. ceare-an, secure, whence E. to carve; Teut. kerf, crena, incisura.

To CARFUDDLE, v. a. To discompose, to rumple, Strathmore; synon. Carfuffle.

The latter part of the word seems allied to Teut. fustel-en, agitate, faciatur; or Isl. fíla, leviter attingere. For the initial syllable V. the particle Can.

To CARFUFFLE, v. a. To disorder, to tumble, to crease.

CARFUFFLE, CURFUFFLE, s. Tremor, agitation, South of S.

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's the day;—and wha said come whirling there in a post-chaise, but Monkburns in an unco carfuffle—now it's no a little thing that will make his honour take a chaise and post-horses twa days rinnin." Antiquary, ii. 128.

In the Gloss. to this work the orthography is Carfuffle. V. C. CURFUFFLE.

"'Weel, Robin,' said his helpmate calmly, 'ye needn put yoursel into any carfuffle about the matter; ye shall hae it a' your ain gate.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 333.

To CARFUMISH, CURFUMISH, v. a. 1. To diffuse a very bad smell, Fife.

2. To overpower by means of a bad smell, Ibid. Forscomfis, synon.
The latter part of the word seems to be allied to Fr. fumée, —ense, smoky, and O. E. fumemaking, the ordure of a deer. But how shall we account for the first syllable? A coeur fumé, smoked to the very core, might appear rather strained.

CARGE. To carge, in charge, in possession.

For worthy Bruce his hart was wendyr sar,
He had leen haiff had him at his large.
Fare till our creun, than off fyne gold to carge,
Mar than in Troy was fund at Grekis wan.

Wallace, vill. 596, MS.

O. Fr. cargar, is used in the same sense as charger.

CARYARE, s. A conveyor, one who removes a thing from one place to another by leger-demain.

In come japane the Ja, as a jugloure,
With castis, and with cantellis, a quynt caryare.
He gart thame see, as it semyt, in the samyn hour
Hunting a bérie, in holts so laire;
Some sannel on the see schipples of toare;
Bernal batalland on berd, brym as a bare;
He coule carge the coup of the kings des,
Syne leve in the stede
Bot a blak buenwe.

Houlade, iii. 11.

Fr. charker, to carry.

CARIE, adj. Expl. "soft like flummery."

"He's of a cerie temper;" S. Prov., "spoken of those who are soft and lazy," Kelly, p. 175.

Perhaps originally the same with E. chary, cautious.

CARYBALD, s.

Quhen kisis me that carybald,
Kynnillis all my sower.

Mainland Poems, p. 43.

Dunbar uses a variety of words ending in ald; which I am inclined to consider as a cor. of the Fr. termination eau, instead of which el was anciently used. Thus cariibald may be from Fr. charroyd, or charroux, a beetle; especially as the person is previously compared to a bum-boo, a drone, a scorpion, &c.

CARIN', adj. or part. pr. Causing pain or care.

Drinkin' to hand my entrails swack,
Or doun a caris son,
I gonnit the bickeris a' to vrack,
When e'er I saw yer croon
O' death the night.

Turners' Poems, p. 10.

CARK, s. A load.

"The that said Agnes sal restore & deliever again to the said Elizabeth it tan of wad, a cark of alum, & a pok of madyr, or the price & avale therof." Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 31.

"For ane hundreth carkis of kelis at the entrie, ii d., at the forthcoming ii d." Balfour's Pract. p. 87.

This seems to signify a load, from Ital. care, a load, a burden. The term had been used in O. E. For Philipes mentions cark as denoting "a certain quantity of wool, the thirtieth part of a sarplar,"

Cotegr. expl. Fr. caillés, "round beads, wherewith Frenchmen play at Trou-madame;" and wherof the Trou-madame is termed Passe-caillé.


His faithi' dog hard by, amusse stalks
The benty bray, slow, list'ning to the chirp
O' wandering mouse, or moudy's carkin boke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

I suspect that the proper sense is not expressed by the GL; and that carkin is not used to denote scratching, but the grating sound occasioned by it. The word is undoubtedly the same with E. cark, now restricted to a metaphor, signification, as denoting the grating effect of care. The origin is A.-S. ceara-tan, crepitare; also striedere, "to crush or gnash, to make a noise, to chark, or (as in Chaucer's language,) to chirke;" Somner. V. Chirke, which is radically the same.


Does a' his weary carking cares beguile.

Burnes Col. Satyr. Night.]

Junius too fancily derives Moos-G. karkar, a prison from the Saxon v. q. "a place of the gnashing of teeth;" Gl. Upl. It would have been more plausible to have deduced the name from the creaking of bolts and chains.

CARKINGIN, s. A collar.

A college of Cardinallis come syne in a ling,
This war crunis of kynd giff I rycht compy;
With ride [reid] hats on held in haile carkingin.

Houlade, t. 13. MS. V. Carcat.

CARL, CARLE, CARLE, CARLE, s. 1. A man. It is used in this general sense, S. B. Thus they not only say, "a big carl," but "a little carl," "a rich carl," &c. Hence the phrase "a carl-cat," a male cat. A. Bor. id.

It deserves notice, that, analogous to this designation of carl-cat, there is another A. Bor. applied to the female, "A Wheen-cat; a Queen-cat; catus femina. That queen was used by the Saxons to signify the female sex appears in that Queen faye was used for a hen-fowel." Kay's Coll. p. 81.

This should rather be queen-cat. For although it is the same word radically, the orthography queen now marks a very different sense.

We find the childish idea, that the man who gathered sticks on the sabbath-day was sentenced to be imprisoned in the moon, as old as the age of Henryson. Speaking of the moon, he says:

Her gite was gray and full of spotis blak,
And on her breast ane carle painted ful even,
Bering a bush of thornis on his back,
Quhich for his theft might clime no ner the heaven.

Test. Orosieue, Chron. S. I., l. 165.

A.-S. carl, masculous, lsd. kart, O. Teut. kuerle, id.

2. Man as distinguished from a boy.

Mr. Macpherson gives this as one sense of the word in Wyntown. But if thus used, I have overlooked it, unless the quotation, passed sense 6, should be thus understood.

3. A clown, a boor, a person of low extraction, S. A. Bor.

Warryd be the way wes he,
That the caris ras aygae the Kyng.

This refers to the inscription of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, during the reign of Rich. II. of England.

"Kiss a carle, and clap a carle; and that's the way to tine a carle. Knock a carle, and ding a carle; and that's the way to win a carle." Kelly's Prov. p. 228.

The word occurs in this sense in a curious passage in our old code.

"It is na ways leasum to him quha is convict to have deforcit ane woman, and to have defylit hir, thairter to marie her as his lauchful wife; for gif that wer leasum, it might happen, that carles, and men of mean condition, might be the cause or occa-
sion of ane pollution or ravishing, perpetually be marriage fyle ane maist honest [i.e. honourable or noble] woman; and ales ane filthie woman might do the samyn to the gentles man, to the great shame of thame, their parents and freindith." Balfour's Pract. p. 510.


4. Hence, by a slight transition, it is used to denote one who has the manners of a boor.

"Give a *carle* your finger, and he'll take your whole hand," i.e. "Suffer an unmannely free to intrude upon you, and he will intrude more and more." Kelly, p. 115.

We learn from Kilian, that in O. Sax. *karle* had a similar sense: *Parum favens, parumque propitius Saxonom genti*;—q. d. Carolus, nempe Magnus ille Saxonom domitor acerrimus; qui Saxones subjugatos omni ratione Christianos facere conatus est.

E. *carle*, "a mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use churl." John, 29. 45. MS.

5. A strong man. In this sense it is used in Wallace, as synon. with *churl.*

A *Churl* thal had that felloane byrdyingis bar;
Excedandlye he walde lyft mekill bar
Than any twa thal amang tham fand.—
Wallace, with that, an swope the bat him gat, Till his ryg bynes he all in souldyr dwift.

The *Carl* was dede. Of him I spake no mar.

B. ii. 29. 45. MS.

"Ane of thir clannis wantit ane man to performis furth the nowmer, & wagt ane *carle* for money to de-
bait thair action, howbeit this man pertineth us thynge to thaym in blud nor kyndnes," Bellend. Chron. B. xvi. e. 9. Immuni corporte rusticis, Beoth.

I gae into the Trojan ha,
Even ben to their fireside;
To help your common cause, O Greeks !
Sic chils wad made you sield,
Far there was meny a stury *carl*,
W't hairle as still as bent.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

Here, however, the meaning is perhaps determined by the epithet.

Germ. *karl*, has not only the sense of rusticus, paganus, but is also rendered by Wachter, fortis, corpop robusto et animo virili praecitus. The name *Charles*, or as it appears on his coins, *Karl*, as given to Charlemagne, is supposed to refer to his great size and strength. These, at least, seem to be viewed as having given occasion for this secondary use of the term. Hence Kilian thus defines it: *Vir fortis et strenuus*; *Vir procerus statuto et grandis corporis*; *Quem quisque Carolum primum scribunt*, Sibb. says; "Hence he was called Karle magnus, latinized to Carolus." But although "he was seven, or, as some say, eight feet high," and "exceeding strong," according to Savage, "he had the title of a Great from his august and noble actions." Hist. Germany, p. 50. And this is undoubtedly the truth: for otherwise *Carolus magnus* would be a gross tautology.

6. An old man, S. "*Carle*, an old man, North.*

Gl. Grose.

Both awld and yhousen, men and wywys,
And nowkard barneys thar tym thar lywys.

That spairt nowther *carl* an page.

Wyntown, vii. 11. 90.

This, however, may be equivalent to,

Baith yhous and awld, man and page.

Ibid. 142.

"The term *carl*, Sibb. says, "always implies an advanced period of life." But from what has been already observed, it will appear that this assertion is unfounded.

Although we have no evidence that the word was early used in this sense in S., Irew. shows that it is of considerable antiquity among the Goths. As Su.-G. *Is. karl*, denotes an old man in general, it is used for a grandfather in the laws of Gothland.

**CARL-AGAIN.** To play *carl-again*, to return a stroke, to give as much as one receives, Ang.

"Play *carl-again*, if you dare!" S. Prov. ; "Do not dare to offer to contest with me. Spoke by parents to stubborn children." Kelly, p. 280.

To *Carl-again*, v. n. To resist; synon. to be *canstairy*; to give a Rowland for an Oliver, Fif.

From *carl* a strong man, and the adv. *again.*

**CARL AND CAVEL.** V. KAEL.

**CARL-CRAB, the male of the Black-clawed crab, Cancer pagurus, Linn.**

"Cancer marinus vulgaris, the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a *Parthan*; the male they call the *Carle crab*, and the female the *Baulster crab.*" Sibb. Fif, p. 132.

**CARL-DODDIE, s.** A stalk of ribgrass, Ribwort plantain, S. Plantago lanceolata, Linn.

If this be the true pronunciation, the plant may have received its name from *carl* an old man, and *doddie*, or *dodded*, bald; as denoting its resemblance to a bald head. In Evergreen it is *Carldoddie*, q. v.

**CARL-HEMP, s.** 1. "The largest stalk of hemp," S. A. Bor.; that hemp which bears the seed, Gl. Grose.

2. Used metaph. for firmness of mind, S.

Come, *Firm Resolu*, take thou the van;
Thou stalk of *carl-hemp* in man !
And let us mind, faint heart ne'er wan
A lady fair,
Wha does the utmost that he can,
Will whylès do mair.

Bun. iii. 371.

This alludes to the S. Prov., "You have a stalk of *carle hemp* in you,—spoken to sturdy and stubborn boys;" Kelly, p. 373. "Male-hemp," Ibid. N.

**CARL-TANGLE, s.** The large tangle, or fucus, Mearms.

The name has been supposed to originate from its being covered with different small pieces of fucic, especially of a greyish colour, which give it the appearance of hoariness or age. V. CARR-TANGLE.

**CARLAGE, adj.** Churlish.

Innocentis echo salmis on hir knë
This *carlage* man this forsaid Collkelbë.

Collkelbë Soa, F. ii. v. 513. V. CARLISH.

**CARLD', part. pa.** Provided with a male; *applied to a hot bitch, Roxb.*

While giriin' messins fought an' snarled,
—if she could get herself but *carld'*,
In thine o' need.
She wi' her din' ne'er dauv'd the world.

Robbot's *Way-side Cotter*, p. 177.

A. S. *seort-lam*, nuptum dari, "to be given in marriage, to take a husband;" Somner.
CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; a diminutive from carle, S.
   I knew some peevish clownish carlie
   Would make some noise & hurly barlie.
   Cleland's Poems, p. 68.
   "Yet he was a fine, gabby, auld-farren carlye,"

2. A term often applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of an old man, S.
   "Andrew—settled into a little gash carlie, remarkable chiefly for a straightforward simplicity," Sir A. Wylie, i. 40.

CARLISH, adj. 1. Coarse, vulgar.
   The pyet, with hir pretty cot,
   Fenyel to sing the nychtngall not;
   Bot scro can nevir the corchet cleil,
   For harsinais of hir carlict throt.
   Dunbar, Bamntynes Poems, p. 64.
   Hulect, in his Abecedarium, gives Carylske as synon.
   with Churlyshe, rustic.

2. Rude, harsh in manner, churlish.
   "Mr. Peter Blackburn our colleague was—a very good and learned man, but rude & carlish of nature," Melville's MS. p. 43.
   The norm I wad a carlich knight,
   Or a holy cell maun drie.
   Janieon's Popular Ball., i. 296.
   Literally, one who, notwithstanding his rank, has the manners of a boor, a churl.
   A.-S. coarse, vulgaris. Carlish, is used in O. E. poetry, and in that beautiful poem, The Child of Elle, which has been claimed as S., in the sense of churlish, discourteous.
   Herfath hath brought her a carlich knight,
   Sir John of the north countray. —
   Trust me, but for the carlich knight,
   I ne'er had fled from thee.
   Percy's Reliques, l. 79. 84.

CARLWIFE, s. A man who interferes too much in household affairs, a coquette, Lanarks.; from karf, a man, and wif, a woman, as used in S., or perhaps as denoting a housewife.

CARLIN, CARLINE, CARLING, s. An old woman, S.
   Now sithe the trottibus and trowan,
   So buslie as soho is wowan,
   Sie as the carling crake:
   Begyle the barne she is bot young.—
   Phileolus, S. I. Repr., ill. p. 15. 16.
   Then Colin said, "The carlini made it nice,
   But well I kent she cut it righly dice.
   Ross's Helonere, p. 119.
   "Crooked carlin, quoth the cripile to his wife;" S.
   Prov. Kelly, p. 78.

2. A contemptuous term for a woman, although not far advanced in life, S.
   And for hir words was sa apsamsart,
   Unto the nymphs I maid a buseous braid:
   Carline, (quod 1) quhat was yon that thou said?—
   Police of Monson, ii. 78.
   Mr. Pinkerton renders this "voye;" but evidently from inadvertency.
   Its is used in this sense by Ben Jonson in his Mag nastick Lady.
   Stint, Karlin: Ile no heare,
   Confute her, Parson.
   Works, ii. 15.

This is the only instance, which I have met with, of the use of this term by an E. writer.

3. It is used to denote a witch, Loth., Fif., Ayrs.
   [The carlin slught her by the rump,
   And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.
   Burns's Tam o' Shanter.]
   "It is related, by the aged hinds and shepherds of the district, that, in ancient times a Carling, or witch, lived near the conic rocks on the northern verge of the Carlop dean, at the south end of the pass or glen.
   She was frequently seen, it was said, at nights with a light on her broom, like sparkle, bounding and frisking over the pass behind her curve from point to point; and that hence the conic rocks got the name of the Carling's Loups; the hill, dean, burn, and adjoining grounds, the Carlings-Loups-Hill, Dean, &c., since contracted to Carlops-Hill, Dean, &c. Notes to Pennecuik's Tweed, p. 116, 117.

4. The name given to the last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas; S. B.
   When the harvest is finished about the ordinary time, it is called the Maiden. The allusion is to age; as the term evidently respects the lateness of the harvest.
   G. Andr. renders Isl. karlinna, vira, as simply signifying a woman. In Edd. Sæmund. keallning occurs in the sense of femina plebeia. S.-G. kealning, alias kearling, denotes an old woman, anus. Ihre admits, however, that by ancient writers it is used for a wife, or a woman of whatsoever age. It is evidently a dimin. from carl, formed by the termination in, q. v. used for this purpose.

CARLIN-HEATHER, s. Fine-leaved heath.
   Erica cinerea, Linn.; also called Bell-heather.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, s. That preceding Palm-Sunday, or the second Sunday from Easter, S.
   "They solemnly renewace—Lammas-day, Whit-sunday, Candlemas, Beltane, cross stones, and images, fours named by saints, and all the remnants of popery; Yule, or Christmas, old wives fables and bye-words, as Palm-Sunday, Carlin-Sunday, the 29th of May, being dedicated by this generation to profanity; Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-eve, Hogmany-night, Valentine's even," &c., Law's Memorials, p. 191, N.
   The 29th May refers to the restoration of Charles II.
   This is evidently the same with Carle Sunday. It is called both Care and Carlie Sunday by English writers. In the Gl. to the Lancashire dialect, carlings are defined to be, "peas boiled on Care Sunday;—i.e. the Sunday before Palm-Sunday." In Holme's Academy of Armory, "Carle Sunday," it is said, "is the second Sunday before Easter, or the fifth Sunday from Shrovet Tuesday." P. 130. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. 4to, i. 28. V. CARLINGS.

CARLINSFURS, s. pl. Needle furze or petty whin, Genista Anglica, Linn., S. B.; q. the spurs of an old woman.

CARLIN-TEUCH, adj. As hardy as an old woman, S. B.; from carlin, and teuch, tough.

CARLING, s. The name of a fish, Fif.; supposed to be the Pogge, Cottus Cataphractus, Linn.
CARLINGS, s. pl. Pease bireled or broiled, Ang.; according to Sibb. "pease broiled on Care-Sunday."

They seem to have received this designation from Care in the term Care-Sunday. The same custom prevails in Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places in the North of England. Mr. Brand has a curious paper on this custom, Popular Antiq. p. 325—330.

This custom seems in former times to have been general in England. For Palgrave has the following phrase: "I parce psyyn as folken vae in Lent." B. iii. F. 312, b.

Brand seems to give the most probable origin of the use of peas at this season.

"In the old Roman Calendar," he says, "I find it observed on this day, that a dole is made of soft Beans. I can hardly entertain a doubt but that our custom is derived from hence. It was usual amongst the Romanists to give away beans in the doles at funerals; it was also a rite in the funeral ceremonies of heathen Rome. Why we have substituted Pease I know not, unless it was because they are a pulse somewhat fitter to be eaten at this season of the year." Pop. Antiq. i. 97, 98.

He afterwards expresses himself still more forcibly. Having observed that, according to Erasmus, Plutarch held pulse (legumina) to be of the highest efficacy for invoking the Manes, he adds: "RIDICULOUS and absurd as these superstitions may appear, it is yet certain that Carlings deduce their origin from thence." Ibid. p. 98, 99.

Of the use of black beans in the Lunaria of the ancient Romans, I have given an account under the article Beltane.

It ought to have been observed, that the peas used as Carlings are steeped before being fried. This has been explained by the author of Quadragesimale Spirituale, Paris, 1665, in this way, that as the fried beans denote the confession of our sins, the other custom shows that, "If we purpose to amend our faults, it is not sufficient barely to confess them at all adventure, but we must let our confession be in steep in the water of meditation." V. World of Wonders, p. 294. Running water is recommended as best for steeping them, as denoting the tears of the heart, which must run and come even into the eyes." Ibid. Brand further says on this subject, "I know not why these rites were confined in the Calendar to the 12th of March," Ibid. Can it solve this difficulty that, as beans were employed in the rites observed for the purification of the dead, called Lunaria, the Roman festival, in which beans were at first used, is marked in the Calendar as fixed to the twelfth of the ides of March; and in like manner denominated "the office for the dead?"


CARMELITANIS, s. pl. The friars properly called Carmelites.

"And siclyke all and sordrie the croftis, tene-

CARMUDGELT, adj. Putrid. Made soft by lightning; applied either to a person or a thing, Ayrs.

From C. B. car-ian, to bring, or rather cur-an, to beat, to strike, and medial, meatal, soft, meatal-u, to set-ten.

CARNAILL, adv. Putrid. Na thing he had at suld half dayn him gud, Bot Inglissmen him scrut off carainild fad. Hys warilky lyffed des sustansen, Thocht he it gat in coart off plesan.

Wallace, xi. 1385. MS.

Former editors, not understanding the term, have made it careful. It is evidently from Fr. charongneux, "stinking, putrified, full of carrion;" Cotgr. For the Fr. termination eau, or euz, is often changed into aill or all by our old writers.

CARNAWIN', CURNAWIN', s. A painful sensation of hunger, Kinross.

The latter part of the term seems to claim affinity with the E. v. to gnaw. It would be to suppose rather an awkward compound to view the first syllable as formed from Fr. coeur, q. a gnawing at the heart. Shall we substitute E. core, id.? A ravenous desire of food is denominated Heart-hunger, q. v. It must be admitted, however, that ear, car, or caw, seems to be frequently prefixed to words as an intensive particle. V. Cur.

CARNELL, s. A heap; a dimin. from cairn.

"In this region [Gareoch] is ano carnell of stannis, liand togidier in maner of ane crowan; and rynigas (quhen thay ar doun) as ane bell. —Ane temple was buggit (as sum men belieuen) in the said place, quhare mony auld rits and superstitionis wer made to eulill spretia." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 10.
CARN-TANGLE, s. The large long focus, with roots not unlike those of a tree, cast ashore on the beach after a storm at sea, Aberd.

CARNWATH-LIKE, adj. 1. Having the appearance of wildness or awkwardness, S.

2. Applied to what is distorted, S.; synon. thrown. An object is said to lie very Carnwath-like, when it is out of the proper line.

Perhaps the phraseology might originate from the wild appearance of the country about the village of Carnwath, especially in former times when in a far less cultivated state.

CAROL-EWYN, s. The name given, Perthsh., to the last night of the year; because young people go from door to door singing carols. In return for their services they get small cakes baked on purpose.

To CARP, CARPE, v. a. 1. To speak, to talk; to relate, whether verbally, or in writing.

Our Eldreys we sulde follow of det,
That thare tyre in wert don sit:
Of thame, that lyyvd wytously,
Corpe we bot lylty, and that warly.


Storyes to rede are delitabill,
Suppust that thai be nocht but faible;
Than sold storyes that sustfaste war;
And all that war said on gud maner,
And was dooth all pleasant in hersyng.

The first pleasant is the carping,
And the tochtir the suffastness,
That shawys the thing rycht as it wes.

In this sense it is used in O. E.

— For profit and for health

Carpe I wold with contrition, and therfor I cam hither.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 112, a.

It is only in later times that the term has been used as denoting satirical speech or composition.

2. To sing.

Then ay a the harped, and aye he carpeth,
Till a the lordlings footed the foot;
But an' the music was sae sweet,
The grooms had nae mind of the stable door.

— Minstrelsy Border, i. 84.

"Carped, sung." N. It most probably denotes that modulated recitation, with which the minstrel was wont to accompany the tones of his harp.

This word seems to have no other origin than Lat. carpo, to call; most probably introduced by monkish writers.

Palsegrave expl. it by Fr. je caqutte (I tattle); adding, "This is a farre northern worde." F. 181, b.

CARPING, s. Narration, O. E. id. V. the v.

CARRALLES, s. pl. Carols, or songs, sung without and about kirks, on certain days; prohibited by act of Parliament.

"The dregges of idolatrie yit remains in divers partes of the realme, using of pilgrimages to some chapelles, welles, croces, and sik other monuments of Idolatrie: as also be observing of the festival days of the Sanctes, sumtime named their Patrones, in setting forth of bane-fyers, singing of Carralles, within and about kirkes, at certaine seasons of the yeir, and observing of sik uthers superstitions and Papistical rites." Ja. VI. 1681. c. 104. Murray. V. CARALYNGIS and CARSAR.

CARREL, s. "Carrels, the peece, containing 10 elnes, vii l." Rates, A. 1611.

CARRICK, s. 1. The wooden ball driven by clubs, or sticks hooked at the lower end, in the game of Shintie, Kinross, Perthsh.

2. The old name for the game of Shinty, Fife; still used in the eastern part of that county. Hence,

CARRICKIN', s. A meeting among the boys employed as herds, at Lammas, for playing at Shinty; on which occasion they have a feast, ibid.

CARRIE, s. A two-wheeled barrow, Loth.

"Alexander then asked a loan of her carrie (two-wheeled barrow); witness said it was broke, but was answered it would do all they wanted it for." Caled. Merc. 20th July, 1820.

* CARRIED, CARRYTH, part. pa. 1. Applied to a person whose mind is in so abstracted a state, that he cannot attend to what is said to him, or to the business he is himself engaged in, S.

2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully possessing recollection, as the effect of fever, S.

3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event so as not to seem in full possession of one's mental faculties; as, "Jennys gotten an heirscap left her, and she's just carryit about it." Sometimes, carryit up in the air, Roxb.

CARRIS, s. Flummery, Wigtuns. Soovens, or Swivens, in other counties.

Evidently corr. from Gael. cathbhrith, cathbrith, id. Shaw.

This must be compounded of cath, pollard, husks, and bruth, boiled; a very accurate description of the dish, d. "boiled pollard."

CARRITCH, CARRICH, s. 1. The vulgar name for a catechism; more commonly in pl. car Ritches, S.


2. Used somewhat metaphor.

Ye mak my Muse a dautit pet;
But gin she cud' be like Alan's met,
Or couthly cracks and handely get
Upp' her earich,
Eththy wad I be in your debt
A pint o' paritch.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 112.
3. Often used in the sense of reproof. *I gae him his carritch; I reprehended him with severity;* Ang.

There can be little doubt that this is the sense in which the E. word *carriage* is absurdly used.

I wish I had been laid I' my grave,
When I got her to marriage!
For, the very first night the strife began,
And she gae me my carriage.

_Heret's Coll._ ii. 219.

The only word I have met with, to which this bears any resemblance, is Isl. _kaer_, libellus. But it may be merely a corr. of the E. word.

* Carrot, s. Applied, in composition, to the colour of the hair, S.; as, _carrot-head_, _carrot-pow_, or poll. The English use _carroty_ as an adj. in this sense.

_Thy carrot-pow can testify
That none thy father is but I._
_{Meston's Poems_, p. 121.}

**CARRY, s.** A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have a great carry, when they move with velocity before the wind, S. B.

I mën', man, sin' he used to speak
About the carry,
Or rado, a black, ill-shaped chiel
Up' a Fairly.

_Picken's Poems_, 1783, p. 60.

"The carry is now brisk from the west, inclining to thaw." Caled. _Mercury_, Feb. 10, 1822.

2. Improperly for the firmament or sky.

Mirk an' rainy is the night,
No a stern in a' the carry;
Lighthings gleam athwart the lift,
An' winds drive wi' winter's fury.

_Tannahill's Poems_, p. 152.

**CARRY, s.** The bulk or weight of a burden, q. that which is _carried_, Aberd.

**CARRYWARRY.** V. _Kirrywery._

**CARSACKIE, s.** 1. A coarse covering, resembling a sheet, worn by workmen over their clothes, Fife.

2. A bedgown, worn by females, ibid. _Cartouche_, synon.

Either q. _car-sack_, a sack or frock used by car-men; or more probably corr. from Su.-G. _kasjagba_, Tent. _kasacke_, a short cloak.

**CAR-SADDLE, s.** The small saddle put on the back of a carriage horse, for supporting the traces or shafts of the carriage, S. _Cur-saddle_, Upp. Clydes.

_A timer long, a broken cradle,
The pillow of an auld car-saddle._
_Heret's Coll._ ii. 143.

From _car_, Dan. _karre_, Su.-G. _karre_, vehiculum, deduced from _ker-a_, currum agere, Germ. _karr-en_, vehere; and _saddle._

**CARSAYE, s.** The woollen stuff called _kersey._

> "Item, Fra Thome of Zare [? Yare], one elne of car-sayes..." _Aes._ A. 1474. Borthwick's _Brit. Antiq._, p. 142.


> "vij Flemys dossame of Galloway carrales, price of the dossame vij sh. grct." Ibid.

_Belg. karsaye_, Fr. _cariste_, Sw. _kerling_, id. The last syllable seems borrowed from the coarse cloth called _sog_. The origin of the first is quite uncertain.

**CARSE, KERS, s.** Low and fertile land; generally, that which is adjacent to a river, S.

Tharfor thay herberyd thaim that nyeth
Doune in the Kers,—
And, for in the Kers pulpis war,
Houis thay brak, and thak bar,
To mak brygis, qobar thay meyt pass.

_Barbour_, xii. 392. 395. MS.

_Their thwert the Kers to the Torwode gy yeled._
_Wallace_, v. 319. MS.

In edit. 1648, this is strangely rendered,

Onerthar he cast, to the Torwood he gede.

The term is often used to denote the whole of a valley, that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds. Thus, all the flat lands on the north side of Ty, between Perth and Dunbe, are called the Carse of Gowrie, whose unfortunate family of Ruthven had their title; those on the Porth, the _Carse of Stirling_; and those in the vicinity of Carn, the _Carse of Falkirk._

"The smallest, but richest part of the parish lies in the Carse of Gowrie, well known for the strength and fertility of its soil." P. Kinnaird, _Perths. Statist._ Acc. vi. 234.

In relation to the _Carse of Falkirk_, Trivet, describing one of the invasions of Edw. i. says, Causantibus majoribus _locas paludatas_, proper bruamalem inter emptionem, _inane bella esse_, p. 316. On this passage Lord Hailes observes: "The meaning seems to be, that the English army could not arrive at Stirling, without passing through some of the _carse grounds_; and that they were impracticable for cavalry at that season of the year." _Ann._ i. 266.

This connexion would almost indicate some affinity between our _carse_, and C. B. _kors_, palus, a marsh; only, no similar term occurs in Gael. or Ir. _Bulfit_, indeed, mentions Celt. _cours_, and _cyrs_ as used in the same sense. Su.-G. _karer_, and Isl. _kier, kier_, both signifying a marsh. _Kier_ is thus defined by G. Andr.; _Caries et valliculae, inter virgulata vel saxa convallculae_; _Lec._ p. 143.

"Etymologists, it has been observed, explain this word [Carse], as signifying rich or fertile. This account is justified by fact; for such lands, when properly cultivated, produce luxuriant crops," P. Gargumnock, _Stirl. Statist._ Acc. xviii. 101.

I have not been able to discover any authority for this explanation.

It has also been remarked that _Carse_ is probably from the word _carra_, used in the North of England, for level land on the banks of a river or arm of the sea," P. Longforgan, _Perths._ Ibid. xix. 498. N.

_Carse_ is defined by _Grose_, "a hollow place in which water stands, North." Also, "a wood of alder or other trees, in a moist, boggy place."

_Carse_ is sometimes used as an adj. as appears from the expression used by Lord Hailes, which is very common.

_Car_, pron. _carr_, in _Lincolns._ denotes a low flat piece of land on the borders of a river, that is frequently or occasionally overflowed. Although Skinner gives the greatest part of the local terms of his native county, he has overlooked this.
CARSTANG, s. The shaft of a cart, Roxb. (from synon.); from car, a cart, and stang, a pole. v.

CARTAGE, s. "A cartful, as much as a cart will hold." Rudd. 

Ful mony cartage of thare oxin grete
About the fyris war brittuit and doun bet,
And bustious bodie of the birst swine.

Doug. Virgil, 367. 53.

But it seems doubtful if cartage be not used as synonym. with book, carcase, whole bulk of an animal.

CART-AYER, s. A cart-horse, s.

"The carles and the cart-avers—make it all, and the carles and the cart-avers eat it all;—a conclusion which might sum up the year-book of many a gentleman farmer." The First, i. 83. V. AVEN.

CARTE, s. A chariot, especially one used in war.

Law from his breist murrand he gaff ane yeal,
Scand the wod cartes and spalye of the knycht,
And the cors of his derest freynid sa dycht.


Chaucer, carte, id.


CARTIL, s. A cart-load, Ang.; perhaps contr. from cart and fill or full.

CARTES, s. pl. Playing cards. The cartée, the game of cards, rather pronounced as cortés, S.

"Then we'll steak the shop, and cry ben Baby, and take a hand at the cartes till the gudeman comes hame." Antiquary, i. 323.

CARTOUSII, s. A bed-gown, strait about the waist, with short skirts, having their corners rounded off, resembling the upper part of a modern riding-habit, Fife.

From Fr. court, short, and housee, "a short mantle of corse cloth (and all of a piecee) worn in ill weather by country women, about their head and shoulders;" Cotgr. In Dict. Trev. it is observed that it was also used in cities. Hence it was enjoined in the regulations of the college of Navarre; Omnes habeant habitus, videlicet tabeldos, seu houstitas longas de bruneta nigra; Launoy Hist. These were also anciently denominated houches; ibid. L. B. houa-ka, houe-a. It appears that the short houset was also known. Item, Jacobo Rodello suam capam cum Hocia curta & capuncio fourrato de varis. Testament, Remigii, A. 1360. V. Du Cano.

CARTOW, s. A great cannon, a battering piece.

"The earl Mariishal sends to Montrose for two cartowes.—The earl—had stiled his cartoows and ordnance just in their faces." Spalding, i. 172.

This is apparently used as synonym. with Cart-piece, q. v., as denoting a piece of ordnance set on a carriage.

"The two carotes were brought about frae Montrose to Aberdeen by sea, but their wheels were hacked and hewn by the Gordons, as ye have heard. There came also two other iron cart pieces to the shore," &c. Spalding, ii. 193.

Teut. kertuyn, L. B. cartowna, quartana, Germ. kertan, Fr. courtan, id. Wachter "derives it from Lat. quartana, as referring to the measure of gunpowder. 

Ibre. vo. Kaerco, vehiculum biratum, says that kartowe is equivalent to Su.-G. kaerbysses, denoting a larger piece of ordnance carried on wheels. He derives kartowe from karre, vehiculum, and tog-a, duere, trahere, q. such an instrument as is drawn on a cart.

CART-PIECE, s. A species of ordnance, anciently used in Scotland.

"They made up their catiaths through the hall streets; they dressed and cleaned their cart-piece, while quietly and treacherously were altogether poisoned by the Covenanters with the towns, and so ramped with stones that they were with great difficulty cleansed." Spalding's Troubles, i. 102, 103.

"They came with their ammunition, cart-pieces and other arms, but there was no cannon." Ibid. ii. 204.

This seems to have been a field-piece, borne on a carriage or cart. V. CARTOW.

CARUEL, KERVEL, s. A kind of ship.

Our carrulitas howis ladins and pyrmyes he,
Wyth huge charge of sluer in quantitez.

Doug. Virgil, 38. 46.

"Carruel, or Carvel, a kind of light round ship with a square popp rigg'd and fitted out like a galley, holding about six score or seven score tun: These are counted the best sailers on the sea, and much used by the Portuguese." Phillips.

Rudd. views this word as derived from Ir. carbh, a ship, or rather from Fr. caravelle, which Menage deduces from carabas. The latter is described by Isidor, as a little skiff, made of twigs, which, being bound together by a rough hide, forms a sort of vessel. This, as Rudd, observes, much resembles both in name and kind the Irish currouighs, which our antiquaries so often mention.

But the term has more extensive affinities than this learned writer has observed. As in Teut. it is karveel, kervel, krevle, in Fr. caravelle, in Ital. currouella; the ancient Swedish Goths gave the name karf to a kind of ship, much in use among them. The same term was used by the Icelanders. The Finns call it cartes and carpan.

Aulas Gallus, when giving the various names of ships, mentions corvuta as one. This by Plautus is written sorbita. As carvel seems to have originally signified a vessel made of twigs, what if our creel or basket, be merely a corr. of the word? For, indeed, cog, a pall, appears to be the same term with that changed into cock or cup, as cog-wag, Su.-G. logg, navigli genus aprud veteres, Ihns. Chaucer, coge.

To these we may add C. B. curvy, curvey, cymba piscatoria coris contecta; Davies.

CARVEY, CARVE, CARY, s. Carniway, S.

—"Mix with them two pound of fine flour, and two ounce of carry seeds." Receipts in Cookery, p. 21.

"Seeds, of the four greater hot seeds, viz. Annice, Carvis, Cumin, Fenell." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 58.

"Such injections may consist of a small handful of camomile flowers, two tea-spoonfuls of anise-seeds, and as much curvy seeds; to be boiled slowly in a Scottish mutton.constructor, or English pint, of milk and water till the half is evaporated." Agr. Surv. Pob., p. 397.

CARVEY, CARVIES, s. pl. Confections in which caraway seeds are inclosed, S.

"She—brought from her corner cupboard with the glass door, an ancient French pickle-bottle, in which she had preserved, since the great tea-drinking formerly mentioned, the remainder of the two ounces of carvey—bought for that memorable occasion." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 14.

CASAKENE, s. A kind of surtout.
Ill. casochin-o; O. Fr. casquaquin, camisole, petite casaque à l'usage des femmes; Roquefort.

CASCEIS, s. A kind of vestment.
"Twa cornetis and ane pailet of quhite satine. Ane quhite casceis passmentit with siluir." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.
L. B. caes, is defined by Du Cange, Pars vestis major, qua corpus tegitur, excepta brachia.

CASCHET, Cashet, s. Expl. "The king's privy seal."
This term, I am informed, does not signify, either the King's Privy Seal, or his Signet; but a plate of silver, on which is engraved a fac simile of the King's superscription, which is stamped on a variety of writings or warrants for deeds under the other seals, instead of the real superscription, which, since the seat of government was transferred to London, it was thought unnecessary to require in matters of common form, passing by warrant of, and in consequence of revial by, the Barons of Exchequer.
"Our Soveraigne Lord, and Estaites of this present Parliament, ordeines all and whatsoever Resignations made sen the date of the said commission, and all indentments proceeding thereupon, ordeine past his Heighnes caschet, Register and ordinarie scales, to be hereafter past and exped upon the lyke resignations in the hands of the Lords of his Majestyes Secret Council," &c. Ja. VI. Parl. 1600. c. 14. Murray.
"Lanerk had sent letters under the caschet to many noblemen and burghs, declaring the King's mind to keep what was promised us, but withal running out in bitter invectives against the Parliament of England." Baillie's Lett. i. 304.
This may either be frae Fr. cassete, a casket, or cachet, a seal; cachet du roi, the king's signet.

CASCHIELAWIS, s. pl. An instrument of torture. V. Caspicaws.

"Because sic reuersionis may of case be tynt, oure souerane lord sail mak the said reuersionis to be registerit in his Register." Acts Ja. III. A. 1499, Ed. 1514, p. 95. "Of case, Ed. 1596."

CASEABLE, adj. Naturally belonging to a particular situation, or case.
"Some convulsions he had, where in the opening of his mouth with his own hand, his teeth were somewhat hurt. Of this symptom, very caseable, more din was made by our people than I could have wished of so meek and learned a person." Baillie's Lett. i. 185.
The meaning is, that in this disorder, this was a natural enough symptom; although some rashly spoke of it as a divine judgment.

CASEMENTS, s. pl. The name given by carpenters in S., to the kind of planes called by English tradesmen hollows and rounds.

CASHHORNE, s. A game, played with clubs, by two opposite parties of boys; the aim of each party being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, while the latter strain every nerve to prevent this, Fife.

"An' whar hae ye been, dear dochter mine, For joy shes frise your ee?"
"Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows, Aneth the cashie wud."
Thomas of Ercildon, it is said in an old rhyme,
—Gade down to the cashie wud To pu' the roses bra.

2. Applied to animals that grow very rapidly, Dumfr.

3. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue, Selkirk.

4. Flaccid, slabby; applied to food, Roxb.

CASHIE, s. A squab, a broil, ibid.
Su.-G. koex-a, rixari; Teut. kaess-en, stridere.

CASHMARIES, s. pl. Fish-carters or cadgers.
Na mulettis thair his cossferis carries, Bot lyk a court of suld cashmaries, Or cadgers coming to ane fair.
Given as not understood in Gl. But it is undoubtedly from Fr. chasse-marée, "a rippier," Cotgr., i.e. one who drives fish from the sea through the villages; from chas-eur, to drive, and marée, which signifies salt water, also salt fish. The authors of Diet. Treu, thus expl. it: Un marchand ou voiturier qui apporte en diligence le poisson de mer dans les villes. Qui marinos piscis aliquo celerius vehit.
Skinn. writes Rippers, explaining it, Qui picas a littore marino ad interiores regni partes convulunt, q. d. Lat. riparii, a ripes sc. mariis.
The connexion with cadgers, i.e. cadgers, buckstiers, confirms the sense given of the term cashmaries.
CASPICAWS, CASPIAWS, CASPIE LAWS, s. pl. An instrument of torture formerly used in S.

"No regard can be had to it; in respect the said confession was extorted by force of torment; she having been kept forty-eight hours in the Caspie laws;"—Lord Royston observes;—"Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pinnwickens or pilliwinks, and caspies or caspipaws, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596; and toots, 1632." Maclaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxxix, xxxvii.

The reading of the original MS. is caschie-lanis. This, although mentioned in the passage as distinct from the brails or iron boots, may have been an instrument somewhat of the same kind. It might be deduced from Teut. *kasse, cassa* (Fr. *chausses*) a stocking, and *lawn, tepidus, q.* "the warm hose."

To CASS, v. a. To make void, to annul.

"We revoke, and *cassia* all tailyece maid fra the airis general to the airis maill of ony landis in our realme."—J. IV. 1499. c. 53, Edict 1599. c. 51. Murray.


CASS, s. 1. Chance, accident; O. E. id. He talis his medlyr of his sodane cassa, Tham wecpt ech, and said full oft, Alas! *Wallace, I. 263, MS.*

2. Work, business.

Fr. *casar*, matter, fact, deed, business.  

CASSEDONE, s. Chaledony, a precious stone.

"Item, in a box beand within the said kist, a collar of cassedonin with a grete hanging of moist, twa rubes, twa perils, contemand xxv small cassedonin set in golde. —Item, a bead [head] of a cassedone." Inventories, p. 9. 12.  

L. B. *cassidonium*, murrha, species lapidias pretiosae; Gall. *casidone*.

CASSIE, CAZIE, s. A sort of basket made of straw, S. B.

"Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but carries and keeps their corns and meal in a sort of vessel made of straw, called Cassies." Brand's Orkney, p. 28.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies, made very compactly of long oat straw woven with small twisted ropes of rushes, and fixed over straw flots on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes." —P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc. x. 23.

It is also written *cosie*; and used in Orkney instead of a corn riddle.

"The seed-oats never enter into a riddle, but are held up to the wind either in a man's hands, or in a creel, called a cosie, made of straw." —P. S. Ronaldsay, Statist. Acc. xv. 301.

Perhaps this should be read *cosie*, which occurs, p. 302.

From the account given of these vessels, they seem to resemble our *skews* or *russkies* made for bees.

There are two kinds of cassies, or as it is pron. *casties*, used in Orkney. Besides the larger kind, which may contain a ball of meal, they have one of a smaller size, made in the form of a bee-step, and from the use to which it is applied called a *pattie-cassie*.


Cazzie-chair, a sort of easy chair of straw, plaited in the manner in which bee-hives or skeps are made, Fife.

CASSIN, part. pa. Defeated, routed.


Fr. *cassier*, to break, to crush.

CAST, s. 1. A twist, a contortion; as, *His neck has gotten a cast*, or a wrang cast, S.

2. Opportunity, chance, S. It is said that one has got a *cast* of any thing when one has had an unexpected opportunity of purchasing it, especially if at a low price.

"A service is my object—a bit beild for my mother and myself—we hae gude plenishing o' our ain, if we had the cast o' a cart to bring it down." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 107.

3. A turn, an event of any kind, S.

What *cast* has fashen you see far frae towns? I'm sure to you thair caanna be kent bounds. *Ross's Helenvale, p. 77.*

4. Lot, fate.

Black be their cast! great rogues, to say no more; Their generation all I do abhor. Yea, for my country, since I went away, I did expect my dearest blood should pay. *Hamilton's Wallace, p. 323.*

A similar phrase is in used as a sort of imprecation, S. "*Cassie is my cast,*" thought he, "if either Bliedthe-bent or Girler taste that brooch o' wild-fowl this evening." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 314.

5. Aim, object in view.

There is na sege for na scheme that schyrniks at schorte. May he cum to bys cast be clokkyng but cast, He rekks nowthir the richt, nor rekles report. *Doug. Virgil, 238, n. 29.*


— He a wys man wes of cast, And in hy's deyld wes rycht wyly. *Wytton, vi. 18. 168.*

Ane Clyfford come, was Emys sone to the lord,—Quhs awhit that hors, in gret bething he ast; He was full se, and ek had mony cast. *Wallace, v. 743, MS.*

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

And she was ware, and knew it bet than he, What all this queince cast was for to say. *Miller's Tale, ver. 3005.*

7. Facility in performing any manual work, such especially as requires ingenuity or exprestness; a term applied to artificers or tradesmen, S.

— He went diners things to se,— The mony werkmen, and thare castis sic In dew proportioon, as he wounderit for toy. He saw per ordour at the sege of Troy. *Doug. Virgil, 27. 14.*

In come jamp'd the Ja, as a Jugleare.
With castis, and with cantis, a quaynt caryare.

9. The effect of ingenuity, as manifested in literary works.

So the eight in my translation elegance shant is,
Na lusty cast of oratory Virgil wants.

In the same sense he speaks of
— Quent and curious castis poetical,
Perfytte similatudes and exemplas all
Qubahir Virgil bers the palmes and lawde.

Continuing to speak of these, he gives a humourous account of the reason why a famous old E. writer would not meddle with them:

"Castown, for dreid thyself his lipske skame,
Durst nener twiche this vark for lacke of knowlage.
Because he understande not Virgilis language."

10. A cast of one's hand, occasional aid; such as is given to another by one passing by, in performing a work that exceeds one's own strength, S.

"We obtest all, as they love their souls, not to delay their soul-business, hoping for such a cast of Christ's hand in the end, as too many do; this being a rare example of mercy, with the glory whereof Christ did honourably triumph over the ignominy of his cross; a parallel of which we shall hardly find in all the scripture besides." Guthrie's Trial, p. 82.

11. Applied to the mind. *He wants a cast*, a phrase commonly used of one who is supposed to have some degree of mental defect, or weakness of intellect, S.

The phrase may allude to the act of winding any thing on the hands, when it is done imperfectly, the end of the article wound up being left loose.


CAST, s. 1. A district, a tract of country, S.

2. That particular course in which one travels, S.

Gang east, but ye some northward had your cast,
Till ye a bonny water see at last.

Rots's Helmore, p. 79.

Nae airth I kent, nor what was cast by west,
But took the road as it lay in my cast.

Ibid. p. 87.

CAST, s. A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c.; four in number, S.

*Warp* is used by the herring-fishers as synon. They count *castis* or *warps*, till they come to thirty-two of these, which make their *long hunder*, i.e., long hundred. Both terms literally signify, as many as in counting are thrown into a vessel, at a time; from Su. *G. kast-a*, and *warp-a*, to cast, to throw.

The term is used in the very same manner in Su.-G. in which it is said to be the mark of the fourth number.


To CAST, v. a. To use, to propose, to bring forth. "To cast eononyes," LL. S. to exhibit excuses.

Su.-G. *kast-a*, mittere.

To CAST, v. a. To eject from the stomach, S. B. *Keast*, pret.

But some way on her they finish on a change,
That gut and gas' the keast wi' braking strange.

Rots's Helmore, p. 58.

"To Cast up is used in the same sense in E.; in provincial language without the prep.; sometimes also in O. E.; V. Nares's Glossary.

"To cast or kast, to vomit;" Thos. Bay, Ray's Lett. p. 324.

This v. is used, without the prep. *up*, by Ben Jonson.

"These verses too.—I cannot abide 'hem, they make me ready to cast by the banks of Helicon." Poetaster, i. 242.

To CAST, v. a. Applied to eggs. 1. To beat them up for pudding, &c., S.

"For a rice' pudding.—When it is pretty cool, mix with it ten eggs well cast," &c. Receipts in Cookery, p. 7.

"Cast nine eggs, and mix them with a chapin of sweet milk," &c. Ibid. p. 8.

2. To drop them for the purpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en, S.

By running lead, and *casting eggs—*
They think for to divine their lot—
Poem, quoted by a Correspondent.

To CAST, v. a. To give a coat of lime or plaster, S.; pret. *Keast*.

The v. is often used in this sense by itself. A house is said to be *cast*, S.

"Our minister thocked the toofalls of the kirk, the steeple, and Gavin Dumbar's isle, with new slate, and kast with lime that part where the cash of the altar stood, that it should not be kent." Spalding, ii. 63, 64.

This use of the term obviously refers to the mode of laying on the lime, i.e. by throwing it from the trowel.

To CAST, v. n. To swarm; applied to bees, S.

"When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to cast, the intense heat of the sun upon it, when uncovered, so stifles the bees within it, that they come out, and hang in great clusters about the hive, which frequently puts them so out of their measures, that a hive, which, to appearance, was ready to cast, will ly out this way for several weeks." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 34.

Although used, like *E. Swarm*, as a v. n. it must have been originally active, q. to send forth, to throw off a swarm, from Su. *G. kast-a*, jacer, mittere.

CASTING, s. The act of swarming, as applied to bees; as, "The bees are just at the castin'" S.

"Before I go on to advise you, about the swarming or *casting* of your bees, I shall here say a word or two concerning the entries and covers of hives." Ibid.

To CAST, v. n. To clear; used to denote the appearance of the sky, when day begins to break, S. B.

The sky now casts, an' syna wi' thrapples clear,
The birds about began to mak their cheer;
An' west the sun to the hill heads did speal,
An' shed on plants an' trees a growthy heal.

Ros's Helenore, First Edit. p. 53.
The sky's now casten, &c. Third Edit. p. 65.

In a similar sense we say:
It's cas't up, the sky is beginning to clear, after rain,
or very lowering weather, S.

To CAST, v. n. To warp, S.

"It [the larch] is liable to cast, as we call it, or to warp, after having been sawn into deals." Agr. Surv. Stirl.

To CAST AT, v. a. To spurn, to contemn.

"These are the aggravations of the sin of an adulterous generation, when they have broken the covenant, casten at his ordinances, and turned otherwise lewd and profane in their way." Guthrie's Sermon p. 23.

"I doubt if ever Israel or Judah so formerly rejected God, and spilt in his face, and cast at him, as this generation, as thir lands have done." Ibid. p. 27.

"See that ye cast not at your meat; and when he offers opportunities unto you, have a care that ye cast not at them." King's Sermon p. 41. V. Society Contend. Isl. atkast, insultatio, detraction.

To CAST a clod between persons, to widen the breach between them, S. B.

This pleased the squire, and made him think that he At least Irau Lindy wad keep Nory free;
And for himself to make the plainest road,
Between them see by casting of a clod.

Ros's Helenore, p. 105.

To CAST a stone at one, to renounce all connexion with one, S.

This phrase probably refers to some ancient custom, the memory of which is now lost. A singular phrase occurs in Isl., although different in signification: Kasta steine um megan sier, Majora viribus aggredi! Ol. Lex. Run.

To CAST CAVELS, to cast lots. V. CAVEL, sense 2.

To CAST CAVILL BE SOME OR SCHADOW, to cast lots for determining whether, in the division of lands, the person dividing is to begin on the sunny, or on the shaded, side of the lands, S.

"The schrief of the schiere—aucht and would divide equallie the tierce of the saunders lands fra the twa part thairof; that is to say, anig rig to the Lady tiercer, and twa riggis to the superiour, or his donatour, induering the time of the waird, ay and quhill the lauchfull entrie of the richesous air or air thairto, and to be bruiket and jointe be the said Lady for all the dayis of her lifetime, after the form of cavill casen be some or schadow." Balfour's Pract., p. 108.

From the mode of expression used by Balfour, one would suppose that he meant that the determination of the lot was regulated by the sun or shadow. But Erskine expresses this idea more intelligibly. Speaking of the division of lands between a widow and the heir, when she is known to, or put in possession of, her terce, he says:—

"In this division, after determining by lot or kavil, whether to begin by the sun or the shade, i.e. by the east or the west, the sheriff sets off the two first acres for the heir, and the third for the widow." Principles, B. ii. tit. 9, sect. 29. V. KEN, sense 6.

To CAST COUNT, to make account of, to care for, to regard, Aberd.

To CAST A DITCH.

"They were casting ditches, and using devices to defend themselves." Spalding, i. 121.

This has been pointed out to me as a Scottich phrase. But it is very nearly allied to that in Lake xix., 43—

"Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee."

To CAST GUIDES, to throw goods overboard, for lightening a ship.

"Gift,—in cases of necessitie,—mastis be hevin, or guidis be castis,—the ship and guidis sall be taxt at the ship's price." Balfour's Pract., p. 623.

Hence casting of guidis, throwing goods overboard.
In E. the prep. out or forth is invariably added to the v. when used in this sense. In Su.-G. it is prefixed, utcastis, to cast out.

To CAST ILL on one, to subject one to some calamy, by the supposed influence of witchcraft, S. V. IL, s.

To CAST OPEN, v. a. To open suddenly, S.

"Then they go on the night quietly, unseen of them in the castle,—this counterfeit captain,—cried the watch-word, which being heard, the gates are casten open." Spalding, i. 126.

To CAST OUT, v. n. To quarter; S.

The gods cast out, as story gase, Some being friends, some being foes,
To men in a besieged city.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 487.

"To cast out with a person; to fall out with a person." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 22.

"Better kiss a knave than cast out wi' him."—Ramsay's S. Prov. V. CHAP, s.

To CAST PEATS, or TURFS, to dig them by means of a spade, S.

"Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to cast and win them." Spalding i. 166.

"The servants, who should have casten the peats for serving of both Aberdoons, flee out of the country for fear." Ibid., p. 216.

To CAST A STACK. To turn over a stack of grain when it begins to heat, that it may be aired and dried, S.

To CAST UP, v. a. 1. To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the top, S.

It is said that such a cow is not "a gud ane, for her milk scarce casts up ony ream."

2. To resign, to give up with, to discontinue; E. to throw out.

—"His wife cast up all labouring, he having five ploughs under labouring, and shortly after his wife deceases." Spalding, ii. 115.

Sw. kast-a-up, Dán. opkast-er, to throw up.

To CAST UP, v. a. To throw any thing in one's teeth, to upbraid one with a thing, S.

For what between you twa has ever been,
None to the other will cast up, I woen.

Ros's Helenore, p. 115.

V. SET, v. to become.

CASTINGS, s. pl. Old clothes, cast-clothes; the perquisite of a nurse or waiting-maid, S.

Another said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud she gas free head to foot in silk,
With castings rare and a gude nourice fee,
To nurse the king of Elin’s heir Fizsee.

{Ross’s Heliopore, p. 63.}

CASTOCK, CASTACK, CUSTOC, s. The core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage; often kail-castock.

"The swingle-trees blow in flinders, as gin they had been as freugh as kail-castocks." Journal from London, P. 5.

"Every day’s no Yule-day, cast the cat a castock." Ramsay’s S. Prov. p. 24. Kelly observes on this: "Signifying that upon jovial occasions, people should be more free and liberal than ordinary, because they return not often;" p. 94. It seems rather meant to ridicule the semblance of liberality on great occasions, in one who is niggardly; as a cat does not eat vegetables.

The very wee things, todrin, rin
Wi’ stocks out-owr their shouther.
An gift the custoc’s sweet or sour,
Wi’ joctelegs they taste them.

{Halloween, Burns, iii. 127.}

This, however, is rather the pron. of Clydes. and Ayrysh. Q. kale-stalk, according to Sibb.
Kelly seems to view it as a corr. of kailstock.
I have been sometimes inclined to derive it from Alem. quest, Su.-G. quset, a branch; or Germ. quest, a knot in wood, questig, knotty.

From attending to the precise sense of our term, I am satisfied that it is radically the same with Belg. kest, medulla, cor, matrix arbors, Killian; the pith; also, a little sprout, Sewel.

My Celtic friends, however, may prefer as the origin Gael. caiseog, "the stem of a weed," Shaw.

*CAT, s. Many ridiculous superstitions have been received with respect to this animal.

To one of these the S. Prov. alludes: "Cast the cat o’er him: It is believed that when a man is raving in a fever, the cat cast over him will cure him; apply’td to them whom we hear telling extravagant things, as they were raving." Kelly, p. 80, 81.

Very different effects, however, are ascribed to the accidental transit of this animal, and even to the touch of it. V. Carter.

I know not whence it comes, whether from the seeming sagacity and sage appearance of this creature, especially when advanced in years, or from its being commonly the sole companion of a solitary old woman, that it has been generally viewed by the vulgar as the special instrument of magical operation. Hence Ramsay makes Bauldy indicate his suspicion not only of Mause herself, but even of her cat.

And yonser’s Mause: ay, ay, she kens fou well,
When ane like me comes rinning to the dell.
She and her cat sit becking in her yard.

Afterwards he says;

'We’re a’ to rant in Symie’s at a feast,
O! will ye come like bedouns for a jest?'

Gentle Shepherd.

This idea of the power of a witch to transform herself into the appearance of a cat has been very generally received. Among the Northern nations, the cat was sacred to Freia, who, according to Rudbeck, was the
same with Diana and also with the Earth. Her chariot was said to be drawn by cats; which, because of their gestation being only two months, he views as a symbol of the fertility of the earth in these regions, because it returns to the husbandman in the same time.

Aelurus. Such was their veneration for it, that they more severely punished one who put this animal to death, than him who killed any of the other sacred quadrupeds. The reason for this peculiar veneration was their persuasion that Isis, their Diana, for avoiding the fury of the giants, had been concealed under the likeness of a cat. They represented this deified domestic sometimes in its natural form, and at other times with the body of a man bearing the head of a cat. V. Dict. Trev. vo. Chat.

Diomedes Siculus informs us, that if a cat died, it was wrapped in fine linen, after it had been embalmed, and the due honours having been paid to its memory by bitter lamentation, the precious relic was preserved in a Mediterranean casket. During the reign of one of the Ptolemies, who was exceedingly anxious to cultivate the friendship of the Roman people, and therefore required that all who came from Italy into Egypt should be treated with the greatest kindness, a Roman having accidentally killed a cat, the whole multitude assembled to avenge its death, and all the power of the king and his nobles could not protect the unfortunate stranger from the fatal effects of their wrath. V. Montfauc. Antiq. T. ii. p. 318.

The sistrum was that musical instrument which was consecrated to the service of Diana, it is sometimes delineated as borne by Aelurus in his right hand; at other times it bears the figure of a cat. This was meant as a symbol of the moon. Various reasons have been assigned for the adoption of this symbol; the employment of the cat being rather during the night than by day; the enlargement and diminution of the pupil of her eye, bearing some analogy to the waxing and waning of the moon, &c., &c. Pieri Hieroglyph. p. 345.

From the intimate connexion, as to mythology, among ancient nations, and especially from the near resemblance of many of the fables of our northern ancestors to those of the Egyptians, we are enabled to discover the reason of the general idea formerly mentioned, that witches possess a power of transforming themselves into the likeness of cats. As the Egyptian Diana did so, for saving herself from the giants; as Diana is the same with Proserpine or Hecate, in relation to the lower regions; and as Hecate is the mother-witch, the Nic-Neven of our country; it is reasonable to suppose that she has taught all her daughters this most necessary art of securing themselves from the attacks of Priekers, Witch-hunters, and other enemies, not less dangerous to them than the giant power were to Diana.

I know not, if it may be viewed as any remnant of the ancient worship of cats, that such regard is still paid to them in Turkey. The Fathers of Trevoux observe that, in certain villages in that empire, "there are houses built to fowls, and rented for their support, with proper attendants and domestics for managing and serving these noble families."

There is one prejudice against this animal, which is still very common in our country, and very strong. It is reckoned highly improper to leave a cat without a home; as it is believed, that it has the power of taking away the life of the child by sucking out its breath, and that it has a strong propensity to this employment. Some say that in this manner it sucks the blood of the child. For this reason many adults will not sleep in the same apartment with a cat. Whether this assertion be a mere fable, allied to some ancient superstition, or has any physical foundation, I cannot pretend to determine. But it is not a little surprising, that the very same notion has taken the firmest hold of the minds of the inhabitants of the North. Olaus Magnus, when describing the names of these nations says: "Dumna, male femine auctar Aennabilla puerorum, imo hominum adultorum, ne ori dormantium anhelantium ingarum: quia co attractu humidiun radicale inficitar, vel consumatur, ne vita supersit. They are at the greatest pains to ward off domestic cats from the cradles of children, and even from the couches of grown men, lest they should suck in the breath of those who are asleep; because by their inspiration, the radical moisture is injured, or destroyed, at the expense of life itself." Hist. De Gent. Septentr. Lib. xvii. c. 10.

The cat, it is also believed, by her motions affords unquestionable prognostics of an approaching tempest. "It had—been noticed the night before, that the cat was freaking about, and climbing the rigging with a storm in her tail,—a sign which is never known to fail," The Steam-Boat, p. 62.

This, however, cannot properly be included in the catalogue of superstitions, as it may be accounted for in the same manner as the previous intimation she gives of rain by washing her face. This, it would seem, might be attributed to the influence which the atmosphere, when in a certain state, has on the organic frame of various animals, although as to the particular mode of affection inexplicable even by those who boast the superior faculty of reason. But it would be just as rational in us to deny that the leech is an accurate natural barometer, as to deny similar affections in other animals, because we cannot discover the mode in which the impression is made.

The prognostication as to bad weather does not hold, unless the cat washes over her ears. Her sitting with her back to the fire betokens frosty or chilly weather. Tievodl.

It is said by Plutarch, that this animal was represented with a human face, as intimating that she by instinct understood the changes which take place in our climate, particularly in relation to the weather, whereas these were known to man in consequence of the gift of reason alone. Pieri, ut sup.

The ingenious writer formerly quoted mentions another vulgar notion, entertained as to the mode of domesticating a cat. The connexion is certainly very ludicrous, as it respects one of the rites observed at the coronation. "But—do ye ken the freet of you doing wi' the oil on the palms of the hand? It's my opinion, that it's an ancient charm to keep the new king in the kingdom; for there's no surer way to make a cat stay at home, than to creeping her paws in like manner," The Steamboat, p. 236.

CAT, s. A small bit of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little, Roxb.

CAT, s. A handful of straw, or of reaped grain, laid on the ground, without being put into a sheaf, Roxb., Dumfr.

A reaper having cut down as much corn as can be held in the hand, when he is not near the hand, lays this handful down till one or more be added to it. What is thus laid down is called a cat.
Perhaps the most natural origin is the old Belg. word *kut-en*, to throw, the handful of corn being cast on the ground; whence *kut*, a small anker. To this root Wachter traces *Cattia*, a missile weapon used by the ancient Germans.

**CAT, s.** The name given to a bit of wood, a horn, &c., or any thing, used in the place of a ball in certain games. V. Hornie-holes.

It seems to signify the object that is struck. V. Cachepole.

**CAT and CLAY**, the materials of which a mud-wall is constructed, in many parts of S. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and being formed into pretty large rolls, are laid between the different wooden posts by means of which the wall is formed, and carefully pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one post to another, S.

“That any damage her house suffered, was *ex vito intrinseca ipsum aedificii*; for it being near the Cowgate old Loch, they had not taken the foundation of her gavel below the bottom of the slimy channel of the Loch, and had only built the lower story of it of mud, or cat and clay.” Fountainhall, i. 398.

“The houses—were so slightly built with cat and clay, that they would continue little longer than the space of the tack.” Ibid., p. 380.

“Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a clart o’ earl comfortless partwates whilk cling to ane’s ribs like as muckle cat and clay!” Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 154.

Some say, that the roll of clay and straw intermixed is called the cat, from its supposed resemblance to that animal; others, that the term *cat* is properly applied to the wisp of straw, before it is conjoined with the clay. That the latter is the just opinion, appears from the sense of Cat given above.

I have heard it conjectured that *cat* is from *kett*, (the name given S. A. to the quick grass gathered from the fields,) on the supposition that this may have been mixed, instead of straw, with clay. The soil when matted with this noxious weed, is also said to be *kettiy*.

To *Cat a Chimney*, to enclose a vent by the process called *Cat and Clay*, Teviot.

**CAT and DOG, the name of an ancient sport,** Ang.; also used in Loth.

The following account is given of it:—

“Three play at this game, who are provided with clubs. They cut out two holes, each about a foot in diameter and seven inches in depth, with a distance between them of about twenty-six feet. One stands at each hole with a club, called a *dog*, and a piece of wood of about four inches long and one inch in diameter, called a *cat*; it is thrown from the one hole towards the other, by a third person. The object is, to prevent the *cat* from getting into the hole. Every time that it enters the hole, he who has the club at that hole, loses the club, and he who threw the *cat* gets possession both of the club and of the hole, while the former possessor is obliged to take charge of the *cat*. If the *cat* be struck, he who strikes it changes place with the person who holds the other club; and as often as these positions are changed, one is counted as won in the game, by the two who hold the clubs, and who are viewed as partners.

This is not unlike the *Stool-ball* described by Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 76. But it more nearly resembles *Club-ball*, an ancient E. game, Ibid. p. 83. It seems to be an early form of Cricket.

**CATBAND, s.** 1. A bar or iron for securing a door. This name is given to the strong hook, used on the inside of a door or gate, which being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut.

“The Lords declares, that they will find Magistrates of burghs liable for the debts of rebels, who shall escape further of prisoone in all time hereafter, in case they have not sufficient *catbands* upon the doors of their prisons, and lock the same ilk night, lest the rebels pyke or break up the locks.” Act Selt, 11th Feb. 1671.

2. A chain drawn across a street, for defence in time of war.

In this sense, at least, Spalding undoubtedly uses the term.

“Upon the 17th of January they began to watch their town, and nightly had 36 men in arms for that effect; they made up their catbands through the hall streets.” Troubles, i. 102.

“The town of Aberdeen—began to make preparations for their own defence; and to this effect began to have their catbands in readiness, their cannon clear,” &c. Ibid. i. 109.

“He had his entrance peaceably; the ports made open, and the catbands casten loose;” Ibid. ii. 159, 160.

This most probably from Germ. *kette*, a chain, and bond; Su.-G. *kell*, kód, kedra; Alem. *keten*; Belg. *keten*, kétyn; C. B. cadwun, chulen; Ir. *kuilain*; Lat. *catena*. Wachter renders *kette*, vinculum annulatione; and derives it from Celt. *kutt-es*, claudere. Fr. *cadenat*, a padlock, seems to have the same origin with the terms already mentioned.

**CAT-BEDS, s. pl.** The name of a game played by young people, Perths.

In this game, one, unobserved by all the rest, cuts with a knife the turf in very unequal angles. These are all covered, and each player puts his hand on what he supposes to be the smallest, as every one has to cut off the whole surface of his division. The rate of cutting is regulated by a third person, and the person who throws is obliged to cut as deep as the knife goes. He who is last in getting his bed cut up, is bound to carry the whole of the *clods*, crawling on his hands and feet, to a certain distance measured by the one next to him, who throws the knife through his legs. If the bearer of the clods let any of them fall, the rest have a right to pelt him with them. They frequently lay them very loosely on, that they may have the pleasure of pelting; Perths.

**CATCHIE, CATCHY, adj.** Disposed to take the advantage of another, S. It is sometimes applied to language; but more commonly to conduct, as denoting one who is ready to circumvent; from the E v. *catch*.

**CATCHIE, adj.** “Merry, jocund;” Cl. Aberd.

[Nae doubt he itchin' langs] To erack wi' San’, and hear his catching gloss. Tarbat’s Poems, p. 2.
Perhaps merely as denoting what engages or catches the eye, ear, &c.; more probably, however, allied to Su.-G. kaste, Inl. kaeti, lactitia, kat-r, lactus, kiaete, ex hilaror.

CATCHIE, CATCH-HAMMER, s. One of the smallest hammers used by stone masons, for pinning walls, &c., Roxb.

CATCHROGUE, s. Cleavers or goose-grass, an herb, S. Galium aparine, Linn.

It is said to receive its name, because, generally growing in hedges, it tares the clothes of one who attempts to break through, and at any rate the seeds adhere to them.

Its Sw. name conveys a similar idea. Sueriegras, q. grass that entraps or acts as a snare.

CATCH-THE-LANG-TENS, CATCHIE, CATCH-HAMMER, s. The name of a game at cards; Catch-honours, Ayrs.

CATCLUKE, CATLUKE, s. Trefoil; an herb, S. "Trifolium siliquosum minus Gerardii," Rudd. Lotus cornicularius, Linn.

In battal gers burgonnes, the banwart wyld, The clairn, catluke, and the cammonyndle. Doug. Virgil, 401. 11.

Scho had ane hat upon his heid, Of claver cleir, baith quhyte and reid. With catluke's strynkht in that steid, And fyndkill grein. Chron. S. P. iii. 203.

Catluke is probably an error.

"Named from some fanciful resemblance it has to a cat [cat's] or a bird's foot?" Rudd. Perhaps from the appearance of the seed-pods, which may be supposed to resemble a cat's toes with the talons.

Dan. katte-cloe, is a cat's claw or clutch. Did an etymologist incline to indulge fancy a little, he might suppose that this designation contained an allusion to the power ascribed to this plant in preventing the influence of magic; from kette, Su.-G. ket, a chain, and klok, magnus. For he who is in possession of a four-leaved blade of trefoil is believed to be able to see those things clearly, which others, from the influence of glamer, see in a false light.

In Sw., however, the name of the plant is katt-klor, i.e. cat's claws.

To CATE, CAYT, v. n. To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats.

—Of the language used by cats,
When in the night they go a cating,
And fall a scolding and a prating;—
Perhaps ye'll hear another time,
When I want money and get thyme.

The catt which crossed your cushion in the church
Is dead, and left her kiltis in the lurch.
A strange unluckis fate to us befell.
Which sent her thus a cating into hell.
This is understood to be the archetype of Lady Ash- ton, in the Bride of Lammermoor.

This word might at first view seem formed from the name of the animal. But it certainly has a common origin with Su.-G. kast, salax, lascivus, kastlias, lascivire. V. Caie, Caiig.

CATECHIS, s. A Catechism.

"And of thir wells of grace ye haue large declaration maid to yow in the third part of this catechis, quhilk intraittis of the sout sacramentis." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1551. Fol. 79. b.

**CATEGORY, s.** Used to denote a list, or a class of persons accused.

"Thir noblemen and others should get no pardon whether forfaught or not,—by and attour princes and noblemen in England set down in the same category." Spalding, ii. 261.

To CATER, v. n. A term applied to a female cat, in the same sense as Cate; as, "The cat's caterin," pron. q. caterin, Fife.

Isl. kater, kater, lactus, salax. V. CAT.

CATER, CATTER, s. Money, S. B.

He ne'er wad drink her health in water,
But porter guil;
And yet he's left a fa'uth o' cater.
Now that he's dead. Shirreff Poems, p. 240.

q. What is catered. V. CATOUR.

CATERANES, KATHERANES, s.pl. Bands of robbers, especially such as came down from the Highlands to the low country, and carried off cattle, corn, or whatever pleased them, from those who were not able to make resistance, S. kettrin.

"Among the ancient Scots, the common soldiers were called Catherini, or fighting bands. The Kems of the English, the Kettrine of the Scots Lowlanders, and the Caterini of the Romans, are all derived from the Celtic word. The Gauls had a word of much the same sound and meaning. We learn from tradition, that those Catherini were generally armed with darts and aikons, or darts.—Those who were armed with such axes [Lochaber axes], and with helmets, coats of mail, and swords, went under the name of Gallogloich (by the English called Galloglasses)." Jo. Macpherson's Crit. Dissert. xi.

Bower, the continuator of Fordun, calls them Caterarii. A. 1396, magna pars borealis Scotiae, trans Alpes, inquietata fuit per duos pestiferos Cateranos, et corum sequaces, viz. Scheabeg et suos consanguinarium, qui Clankay; et Christi-Johnson, ac suos, qui Clanquелеle donnechantur. Scotichron. Lib. xx. c. 3. Here he evidently gives the name of Cateranes to the chief-tains of these marauding clans. Elsewhere he applies it to the people in general, who lived in this predatory way; calling them Catarvani seu Catterari. Ibid. Lib. viii. c. 21.

In the inscription of c. 12. Stat. Rob. II. this term is used as synon. with Sornera. "Of Ketharines, or Sorneris," there, "it is ordained, that no man shall travell throw the contrie, in anie part of the realme, as, ketherans. And they wha travails as ketherans," are described as "eatand the contrie, and consumand the gudes of the inhabitante, takand their gudes be force and violence.

Mean while he says to stewart Alkenhill,
Till we be ready you step forward will,
With your habiliments and armour sheen;
And ask your highland kettrin what they mean?
Ross's Hellenore, p. 129.

It is supposed to be the same term, which occurs in the Cartular. Vet. Glasg., in a charter of Maldon in Earl of Levenax [Lennox], A. 1228, in which he makes this concession in favour of the clergy of Levenax (Clericis de Levenax); "Corredium ad opus servientium, surnorum qui Kethres noncupantur, non exigat nec exigit permissae a Clericis memoriam."
I observe that Harris, as well as Dr. Macpherson, views the term *Keru* as originally the same with our *Katherine*.

"The true name," he says, "is *Keathern*, which signifies a troop or company of *Keathernach*, or soldiers. The word is generally taken in a contemptuous sense, from the cruelty and oppression used by this body of the Irish army—on friends as well as enemies; but in the original signification it has a military and honourable sound." He adds a whimsical etymology of the term, given by Cormac Mac-Culinan, King and Bishop of Cashel, who is said to have written, in the 10th century, an Irish Glossary. He explains it thus. "Kith-orn; Kith, i.e. Roth, a battle. Orn, i.e. Orignum, Or, i.e. to burn, guin, i.e. to slay. From all these put together, *Keathern* signifies burning and slaying in battle, and is in its primitive signification no more than a band of soldiers, like the Roman cohort." Harris's Ware, i. 161, N.

CAT-HARROW, s.
For every Lord, as he thought best
Brought in one bird to fill the nest;
To be an watchman to his narrow,
They gun to draw at the cat-harrow.


S. Prov.—"*They draw the Cat Harrow*; that is, they thwart one another." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 329. Ramsay gives the term in pl. This game, I am informed, is the same with Cat and Dog, q. v. The name *Cat-harrow* is retained both in Loth., and in Ang.

CAT-HOLE, s.
A name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn, S.

"He has left the key in the cat hole;" S. Prov.—"To signify that a man has run away from his creditors." Kelly, p. 145.

Then up spoke Caith wi' chilly breeze,
Wild whizzing through the cat-hole,
An' said that he could smite wi' ease
The dighters in thro' that hole.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 20.

—Thro' a cat-hole in the wa'
He saw them seated on the hay.

*Ib.*, 1831, p. 25.

2. A sort of niche in the wall of a barn, in which keys and other necessaries are deposited in the inside, where it is not perforated, S.

CA'-THROW, s.
A great disturbance, a broil, a tumult. V. under CALL, CA', v.

CAT-HUD, s.
The large stone serving as a back to a fire on a cottage hearth, Dumfr.

"The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the *cat-hud*. Behind this was a bench stretching along the gable, which on trysting nights, was sometimes taken by the children." Rem. of Nithsdale *Song*, p. 230.

Su.-G. *kaette*, denotes a small cell or apartment separated in whatever way from another place, which corresponds to the form of the country fireside; also a bed; a penn. Isl. *kent*, is rendered, *Locus angustus, saxis circumseptus*, G. Andr., p. 193. *Keto, kota*, particular domus secreta, vel angulus, Haldorson. *Hud* might seem allied to Tent. *hygyl-en*, conservare; as the stone is meant to guard this inclosure from the effects of the fire.

CATINE.
Thir venerable virgins, whom the world call witches,
In the time of their triumph, tir'd me the tade;
Some backward raid on broodsows, and some black-bitches;
Some instead of a stag over a stark Monk straid.
Fra the hew to the hight some hobbies, some hatches;
With their mouths to the moon, morgens they made;
Some be force in effect the four winds fetches,
And nine times withershiners about the throne raid;
Some glowing to the ground, some grievousful guts;
Be craft conjure, and fiends perforcs,
Furth of a catine beside a cross,
Thir ladies lighted from their horse,
And band thain with raips.

Polwart's *Flying*, Watson's *Coll.*, ill. 17.

CAT I THE HOLE.
A game played by boys: common in Fife, and perhaps in other counties.

"*Tine Cat, tine Game*. An allusion to a play called *Cat* i* the Hole*, and the English *Kit-Cat*. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence." Kelly's *Sc. Prov.*, p. 233.

If seven boys are to play, six holes are made at certain distances. Each of the six stands at a hole, with a short stick in his hand; the seventh stands at a certain distance, holding a ball. When he gives the word, or makes the sign agreed upon, all the six must change holes, each running to his neighbour's hole, and putting his stick in the hole which he has newly seized. In making this change, the boy who has the ball tries to put it into an empty hole. If he succeeds in this, the boy who had not his stick (which is called the *Cat*) in the hole to which he had run, is put out, and must take the ball. There is often a very keen contest, whether the one shall get his stick, or
the other the ball, first put into the hole. When the cat is in the hole, it is against the laws of the game to put the ball into it.

To CATLILL, v. a. To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising, Dumfr.; synon. with Gull.

CATLLIES, s. pl. To give one his catllies, to punish him in this way, ibid.

Belg. lellen, denotes the gills of a fowl, from led, lele, the lap of the ear. Whether it had been customary to torture cats in this manner, is a problem which I cannot resolve.

CAT-LOUP, s. 1. A very short distance as to space, S., q. as far as a cat may leap.

"That sang-singing haspin o' a callant—and that—light-headed widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirk—they are foremost by a lang cat loup at least." Blackw. Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 402.

"Or it was lang he saw a white thing an' a black thing comin' up the Hoon close togethther; they can lay by within three catloups o' him." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 13.

2. A moment; as, "I' se be wi' ye in a catloup," i.e. instantly; "I will be with you as quickly as a cat can leap," S. V. LOUP.

CATMAW, s. "To tumble the catmau," to go topsy-turvy, to tumble, S. B.

Although the meaning of the last syllable is obscure, that the first refers to the domestic animal thus named, appears from the analogous phrase in Fr., saut du chat, "the cat-leave, a certain tricke done by Tumblers," Cotgr. This in Clydes. is also called tumbling the wall-cat, i.e. wild cat. The allusion is, undoubtedly, to the great agility of this animal; and particularly to the circumstance of its almost invariably falling on its feet.

CATOUR, s. A caterer, a provider.

Catour sen syne he was, but west, no mar.

Wallace, ii. 101. MS.

i.e. "without doubt he never since acted as caterer for his master." In Perth ed. it is erroneously printed Tator.

Skene uses catours as synon. with purveyors, provisors, to the King, Chalmerian Air, c. 17. s. 1.

O. Teut. kater, geonomus. V. KATOURIS.


To CATRIBAT, v. n. To contend, to quarrel, Roxb. [To rippet or quarrel like cats. V. RIPPET.]

The last part of the word might seem allied to Fr. ribaud-er, ribaud-er, to play the ruffian.

CATRICK, s. A supposed disease. V. CATTER.

CATRIDGE, CATROUS. Expl. "a diminutive person fond of women;" Strathmore.

There can be no doubt that it is of the same origin with Cage, Cately, Kid, Kiddy, Cate, q. v. This term, though given as a s., from its form seems rather an adj., and is, I suspect, used as such. It seems to have been originally catrich, from Su.-G. kaate, lascivus, and rik, dives; q. abundant in wantonness. V. MANRICH. Isidore derives the name of the cat from cath-carr, to see; Wachter from Fr. guet, watching. Perhaps it is rather expressive of its wantonness, especially because of the noise it makes.

CAT'S CARRIAGE, the same play that is otherwise called the King's CUSHION, q. v. Loth.

CAT'S-CRADLE, s. A plaything for children, made of packthread on the fingers of one person, and transferred from them to those of another, S.

CAT'S-HAIR, s. 1. The down that covers unfledged birds, Fife; synon. Pudlock-hair.

2. The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows, S.

3. Applied also to the thin hair that often grows on the bodies of persons in bad health, S.

CAT-SILLER, s. The mica of mineralogists, S.; the katzen silber of the vulgar in Germany.

Teut. katten-silver, amiantus, mica, vulgō argentum felium; Killian.

CAT'S-LUG, s. The name given to the Auricula ursi, Linn., Roxb.

Thus denominated for the same reason for which it has the name of Bears-car in E., and of Moueover, or Moue-cars, in Sw.; from a supposed resemblance of the ears of these animals. V. Linn. Flor. N. 607.

CAT'S-STAIRS, s. A plaything for children made of thread, small cord, or tape, which is so disposed by the hands as to fall down like steps of a stair, Dumfr., Gall.

CAT'S-TAILS, s. pl. Hares-Tail-Rush, Eriophorum vaginatum, Linn. Mearns.; also called Canna-down, Cat-Tails, Galloway.

The cat-tails whitens through the verdant bog; All vivifying Nature does her work. Davidson's Poems, p. 10.

The reason of the S. and of the E. name is evidently the same, although borrowed from different animals. In some parts of Sweden it is denominated Harreul, i.e. the wool of the hare; and the E. polystachion, hareuln, or the down of the hare, in Dalecarlia, V. Linn. Flor. Suec., p. 17, No. 49, 50.

CATSTANE, s. One of the upright stones which supports a grate, there being one on each side, Roxb. Since the introduction of Carron grates, these stones are found in kitchens only. V. BARS-TANE.

The term is said to originate from this being the favourite seat of the cat. C. B. cawed, however, signifies "what is raised up around, or what surroundeth," Owen.

CATSTANE-HEAD, s. The flat top of the Cat- tane, ibid.
CATSTEPS. s. pI. The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable, Roxb.

Corbie-steps, synon.

CATTEN-CLOVER, CAT-IN-CLOVER, s.
The Lotus, South of S.

It is singular that this name should so nearly resemble that of the Lotus corniculate in one province of Sweden. Bahanus Katt-klor; Linn. Flor. Suec., p. 202; i.e. cat’s claws. Clover, forming the latter part of the name, may be a corr. of klor. I view Catten-
clover as the proper orthography; katten being merely the Teut. pl. of katte, felis. v. Catsiller.

CATTER, CATERR, CATTRICK, s. 1. Catarrh.

“In the next winter Julius Frontinus fell in great infirmity, from a disorder or flux of catter, generit of wak humoura.” Bellend. Cron. F. 46. s.

Caterr, Compl. S., p. 56.

2. A disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject, said to be caused by handling cats too frequently, Border.

The ingenious editor of the Compl. expl. this word as also signifying “an imaginary disease, supposed, by the peasants, to be caught by handling cats; and similar to another distemper termed wazzle-bawling, which gives the skin of dogs a cadaverous yellow hue, and makes their hair bristle on end, and is supposed to be caused by the breath of the wazzle.”

He refers to Sir John Rolli’s Cursing, as affording a proof of the ancient use of the term:—

The mowlis, and the sleep the mair,
The kanner and the kattair;

Mott fall upon their cantered comes.


It may be q. cat-arr, the scar caused by handling cats; Su.-G. aov, Ial. aer, cleistrix.

As in Angus it has been supposed, that a cat, if it has passed over a corpse, has the power of causing blindness to the person whom it first leaps over afterwards, there is a reference to this, or some similar superstition in the following lines by Train:—

The chest unlock’d, to ward the power
Of spells in Munro’s evil hour;

—And Gib, by whom his master well
Each change of weather could foretell,

Imprison’d is, lest any thing
Should make him o’er his master spring.

Strains of the Mountain Muse, p. 28.

The supposed danger arising from being overleaped by a cat, in such circumstances, has been traced to a laudable design to guard the bodies of the dead.

“If a cat was permitted to leap over a corpse, it portended misfortune. The meaning of this was to prevent that carnivorous animal from coming near the body of the deceased, lest, when the watchers were asleep, it should endeavour to prey upon it.” Stat. Acc. xxl. 147, N.

I will not say that the account here given of the supposed cause of the catter, is not accurate; as it undoubtedly respects the belief of the peasants on the Border. But that in the North of S. is widely different. The disease itself is there called catrick; and from the account given of it, appears to be the same which physicians call a cataract. But a most absurd theory is received as to the cause of this disease. If a cat pass over a corpse, it is believed that the person, whom it first leaps over after this, will be deprived of sight. The distemper is supposed to have its name from the unlucky animal. So far does this ridiculous opinion prevail among the vulgar, S. B. that as soon as a person dies, if there be a cat in the house, it is locked up or put under a tub, to prevent its approaching the corpse. If the poor creature has passed over the dead body, its life is forfeited. Sometimes this is carried so far, that if it be found in the same apartment, or in that above it, so as to have had it in its power to walk over the corpse, it is irremediably devoted to death.

It is also believed in Angus, that, if a cat that has crossed a dead body afterwards walk over the roof of a house, the head of that house will die within the year. V. Carrnx.

CATTERTBATCH, s. A broil, a quarrel, Fife.

Tent. kater, a ho-cat, and boeter, rendered cavillatio, q. "a cat’s quarrel.

To CATTERTBATTER, v. n. To wrangle; at times implying the idea of good humour, Tweed.; evidently from the same origin with the preceding.

CATTLE-RAIK, s. A common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large, S.

From cattle, and raiik, to go, because they have liberty to range. V. Rait.

CATWITTIT, adj. Harebrained, unsettled, q. having the veils of a cat, S.

This seems formed in the same manner with E. harebrained; which undoubtedly contains an allusion to the timid and startled appearance of the animal, when disturbed; although Johns. derives it from E. hore, to fright.

CATYOGLE, s. A species of owl, Shetl.

"Strix Bubo, (Linn. syst.) Katyogle, Great horned Owl." Edmonstone’s Zeitl., ii. 230. V. Katyogle.

To CAUGHT, v. a. To catch, to grasp.

And sum tymne wald saho Ascaniws the page
Caught in the figure of his faderis ymage.

And in hir bosom brake—

Dong. Virgil, i. 32, 36.

Turnus at this time waxes bauld and blyth,

Wenyng to caught ane stound his streng to kyth.

Ibid., 438, 20.

i.e. to lay hold of a favourable position for manifesting his strength: formed from the pret. of catch.

CAU.

—Eunomius, that was one
Son to Clytius, qhais brede brest bane
With ane lang stalwart aper o the fyre tre
Throw smyttyn tyte and pairsit some has eche;
Hae caus ower, furth bekkan streames of blade.


Although Rndd. seems inclined to derive this from Lat. cado, or Tent. kaeuch-en, anhelare; it is certainly the same verb with Care, to drive, to toss, used in a neutrer sense.

CAUI.

And in a road quhair he was wont to rin,

With raips rude frae trie to trie it baid,
Syrne caste a raing on raw the wude within,

With blases of horns and cauils fast calland.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 194. st. 20.

This term seems to signify cat-calls; used for rousing game; from S. cage, to call. This is confirmed by the addition, first calland.
CAULD, s. A dam-head, S. A.

This is also written caul.

"That the defenders have right to fish from the head of the Black Pool, down to the caul or dam-dike of Milnbo, from sunset to midnight on Saturday, and on Monday morning before sun-rise," Law Case, A. 1818.

"On the plan, is the situation of the great sluice at the dam or caul on the river Iswea." Ess. Highl. Soc. III. Lit.

"Michael Scott was, once upon a time, much embarrased by a spirit, for whom he was under the necessity of finding constant employment. He commanded him to build a caul, or dam-head, across the Tweed at Kelso: it was accomplished in one night, and still does honour to the infernal architect." Lay of the Last Minstrel, N. P. 251.

This seems originally the same with Tent, kāde, a small bank, and even with Fr. chausée, "the causey, banko, or dammo, of a pond, or of a river." Cotgr. L. B. calecia, agger, moles. Quadranginta solidos ab eo qui molendinum seu caleciam habet, requirit. Convit. A. 1230. ap. Du Cange. The Tent. name for a causey is kautsije, kautsje. It may, however, be an inversion of Gael. claid, a bank, a dyke.

To CAUL, or CAULD, v. a. To caul the bank of a river, is to lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backwards, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water, S. A.

CAULD BARK, "To lie in the caul'd bark," to be dead, S. B.

Alas! poor man, for aught that I can see,
This day thou lying in caul'd bark may'st be.

Shall we suppose that bark is a cor. of A.-S. beorg, sepulchre, q. cold grave? V. CAUL.

CAULER, adj. Cool. V. CALLOUR.

CAULKER, s. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened, &c. V. CAWKER.

CAULMES. V. CALMES.

To CAUM, v. a. To whiten with Camstone, q. v., S. V. CAMSTONE.

[CAUP, s. A cup, a wooden bowl. V. CAP.]

CAUPE, CAUPIS, CAULPES, CAULPEIS, s. An exactation made by a superior, especially by the Head of a clan, on his tenants and other dependants, for maintenance and protection. This was generally the best ox, or cow, the retainer had in his possession. This custom prevailed not only in the Highlands and Islands, but in Galloway and Carrick.

"It was merit and compeisit be our soneran Lordin begeth dwelland in the bounds of Galloway, that certaine gentilmen, heidis of kin in Gallowy hae vist to tak Caupis, of the quhlk tak thair, and exaction thairof, our Sourane Lord and his thre Estatis knew na perilte nor reasonabill cause."—Acts Ja. IV. 1499, c. 55, also c. 96, edit. 1506. Caupis. c. 18. 19. Murray.

From a posterior act, it appears that this exactation was of the same kind with the Herresyld, the best ox, or cow, the retainer had in his possession. This custom prevailed not only in the Highlands and Islands, but in Galloway and Carrick.

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From a posterior act, it appears that this exactation was of the same kind with the Herresyld, the best ox, or cow, the retainer had in his possession. This custom prevailed not only in the Highlands and Islands, but in Galloway and Carrick.

The death of the retainer. But there is no evidence that it was confined to this time.

His Majesties liegeis, it is said, have sustained "great hurt and skatth, these many years by-gone, by the chiefs of clans within the Highlands and Islands of this kingdome, by the unlawful taking from them, their children and executors, after their decease, of the names of Cauispes, of their best anght, whether it be ox, meir, horse, or cow, allledging their predecessors to have been in possession thereof, for maintaining and defending of them against their enemies and evil-willers of old; And not only one of the said Chiefs of clans will be content to uplift his Cauisle, but also three or four more, every one of them will allledge better right then other." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, c. 21. Murray.

Skene also uses caupes and calpse in sing.

The term in like manner occurs in a deed of sale, dated Aug. 19, 1564, the original of which is in the possession of Campbell of Ashin.'n.

In this Archibald Erle of Eryglg dispatches to Ewer Mackever of Largsome, "our ry' tyttel and kyndnes quhatsuemeir—to all maner of calpis quhatsuemeir saught and vynt (i.e. went) to cum to our hous of the surname of Mackever, &c.—transferrand fra ws,—all ry',—kyndnes, & possessione quhatsuemeir of the calpis of the fairnameit surname of Clanever, &c.—" with the power to uptak the caulis of the fairnameit surname quan they sal happin to vaik, &c.—as any uther friehaldar vithein our eredoleum of Eryglg, &c.—provyding that we hal the said Eweris caulpe & his airis & successors quhatsuemeir.'

Sibh. says, "Perhaps it has some affinity with the Gacl. calpach, [caulapch] a young cow, which may have been a common assessment, or rate of assurance."

But this limits the origin of the term too much; as it has been seen that the best aucth of the deceased was claimed, whether it was horse, ox, or cow.


The latter etymology is consonant to the sense given of caups by Mr. Pinkerton;—"pretended benedictions of horses, cattle, or the like, accustomed to be vexted from the poor by the landlords in Galloway and Carric." Hist. II. 391.

CAUPONA, Expl. "a sailor's cheer in heaving the anchor."

"Quhen the ankyr was halit vp aboute the vattir, an meryn cilrit, and all the laif folowitz in that same tune, Caupon, caupon."—Compl. S. P. 62.

"The radical term is probably coup, to overturn." Gl. Perhaps rather allied to Fr. a un coup, at once, all together, q. at one stroke; or coup-er unie, to strike united.

CAURE. Calves; the pl. of cauf, a calf. It is commonly used in the West of S.

Syne tornand till the flouris how;—
The caure did hail, the quhit low,
And lika bull has got his cow,
And staggis all ther mirth.
—Jamison's Popular Ball., i. 286.

I am assured that the word is the same in Norway.

A.-S. caofra, id.

CAUSEY, CAUSAY, s. A street, S.

The dew droppis congeit on stibhi and rynd,
And scharp hailstanes mortnudit of kynd,
Hoppand on the that and the causay.

Tent. kautsjij, kautsijde, kausje, Fr. chaussée. V. CAULD, a bank. Hence the phrases,
1. To Keep the Crown of the Causey, to appear openly, to appear with credit and respectability, q. to be under no necessity of lurking or taking obscure alleys, S.

This old phrase receives illustration from a passage in Gordon's Hist. of the Earls of Sutherland; where he assigns as the reason of Alexander Gun (bastard son of the chiefstain of the Glenguins), being put to death by order of the Earl of Murray, that Gun, being in the service of the Earl of Sutherland, and walking before his master one day in Aberdeen, "wold not give the Earl of Murray any part of the way, but forced him and his company to leave the same," for which contempt and disgrace, it is subjoined, "he still hated the said Alexander afterwards: it being a custom among the Scots (more than any other nation) to contend for the right of the street; and among the English for the wall." 1. P. 144, 145.

"Truth in Scotland shall keep the crown of the causeway yet; the saints shall see religion go naked at noon-day, free from shame and fear of men." Rutherford's Lett., P. II. ep. 24.

The idea is evidently borrowed from the situation of one who, from loss of character, is ashamed to appear, or afraid to do so, least he should be arrested by his creditors. It occurs in the latter sense:—

"Balmcrino, suddenly dead, and his son, for publick debt, comprising, and captions, keeps not the causey." Baillie's Lett., ii. 376.

2. To Tak the Crown of the Causey, to appear with pride and self-assurance, S.

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 20th, we kept in, providing for causey-clotchta." Baillie's Lett., i. 398.

CAUSEY-CLOTHES, s. pl. Dress which in one may appear in public, S.

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 20th, we kept in, providing for causey-clotchta." Baillie's Lett., i. 398.

CAUSEYER, s. One who makes a causeway, S.

CAUSEY-FACED, adj. One who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others, S. B.; also, brazen-faced.

CAUSEY-PAIRER, s. A street walker. V. Piaker.

CAUSEY-TALES, s. pl. Common news, q. street news, S. Ye needna mak causey-tales o' ; Do not publish it.

CAUSEY-WEB, s. A person is said to make Causey-webs, who neglects his or her work, and is too much on the street, Aberd.

CAUTELE, s. Wile, stratagem.

"That the saidis inhabitants—be na wyse frustrate of the recompence and reparations of their saidis damagias be ony ingygae or cautele." Acts Ja. VI. 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 77.

"That the saidis inhabitants—be na wyse frustrate of the recompence and reparations of their saidis damagias be ony ingygae or cautele." Acts Ja. VI. 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 77.

Joins. gives caitel as an E. word disused, rendering it "caution, scraple." But as he refers to Lat. cautele, he limits himself to its signification. It is obviously used here in the sense of Fr. caitelle, "a wile, sleight, crafty reach, crousenage," &c. Cotgr.

CAUTION, s. Security, S.

"Caution is either simple and pure, for payment of sums of money or performance of facts; or conditional, depending on certain events," Spottiswoode's MS., vo. Caution.

"Where the suspender—cannot procure a sufficient cautioner, the suspension is allowed to pass on juratary caution, i.e. such security as the suspender swears is the best he can give," &c. Fr. Inst. B. iv. t. iii. sec. 19.

This term has been borrowed from cautio, id., in the Roman law.

TO FIND CAUTION, to bring forward a sufficient surety, S.

"Caution must be found by the defender for his appearance, and to pay what shall be decreed against him." Spottiswoode's MS., vo. Caution.

TO SET CAUTION, to give security; synon. with the preceding phrase.

"He was ordained also to set caution to Frendraught, that he, his men, tenants, and servants, should be harmless and saikisthus in their bodies, goods, and gear, of him, his men, tenants," &c. Spalding, i. 43.

"That they, with the Marquis, should set caution for the keeping of the King's peace." 1. Do. p. 47.

CAUTIONER, s. A surety, a sponsor, S. a forensic term.

"All bandes, acts, and oblications maid or to be maid, be quarat-sum-every persons, for quhat-sum-over broken men, plagues, or otherwise receiv'd the gude rule, quietness of the Bordonires and Hicaduses,—shall be extended against the aires and successours, of their soverties and cautioners," Acts Ja. VI. Parl. 1387, c. 98. Murray.

"Oft times the cautioner pays the debt," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 272.

CAUTIONRY, s. Suretyship, S.

"That the true creditors and cautioners of the saids forfaulter persons,—should no wayes be prejudged by the foresaid forfaulter—smit their relief of their just and true ingagements, and cautionries," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 167.

CAVABURD, s. A thick fall of snow, Shetl. In Isl. kofal is the same meaning, ningor densus, —Haldorson ; from kof, subseraco, item profundum ; Kof is expl. ningor tenuis. Perhaps cavaburd is compound of kof a braut, foris, abroad, Dan. bord, q. "snow lying deep abroad," or "without."

To CAVE, Keve, v. a. 1. To push, to drive backward and forward, S.

2. To toss. "To cave the head," to toss it in a haughty or awkward way, S.

Up starts a priest, and his hag head claws, Whose conscience was but yet in dead thralls, And did not cease to cow, and pant, While clyred back was prickit and gait.

Clekend's Poems, p. 65.

The allusion is to a horse tossing and pawing.

CAVE, s. 1. A stroke, a push, S.

2. A toss—also signifying to throw up the head. It is applied to the action of an ox or cow.

"To keve a cart, Cheshire, to overthrow it," is most probably a cognate phrase.

Isl. akefr, cum impetus, vehementer.
[To Cave in, v. n. To submit, to yield.]  
To Cave over, v. n. To fall over suddenly, S.
- "Sitting down on a bedside, he caves back over so that his feet stack out stiff and dead." Melville's M.S., p. 32.
- "...the hot rowing & the stoup with the stark ale hard beside him made him at once to cave over as asleep." Ibid., p. 115.

To CAVE, v. a. To separate grain from the broken straw, after threshing. S. B.

It has nearly the same sense in S. A., being defined by Sibb., "to separate corn from the chaff." This indeed seems the original idea; Test. kar-an, eventurate pales; and this from kar, kar, chaff.
Perhaps this v., both as signifying to toss, and to separate grain from the straw, may be viewed as the same with Isl. kaf-ar, voutare; kafa i kejλ, foemum voutare, to toss or cave hay. It appears to have been used in the same sense in O. E. "I cave corno; Jocoux le grain." Palegr. B. iii. 185, b.

CAVE, s. A deficiency in understanding, Aberd.
Isl. lef-liea, supprimere, and karf, interclusio animae, might seem allied. But they properly denote bodily suffering. Test. keys, stultus, insanus.

CAVEE, s. A state of commotion, or perturbation of mind, Aberd.; perhaps q. Fr. cas vif, a matter that gives or requires activity; like S. Pavil.

CAVEL, CAUL, CALE, Kavel, Kevil, s.
1. Expl. "a rod, a pole, a long staff."

The Kenyon eliclit to a cavel

chr. Kirk, st. 7.

Callander says that it should be written kevel or gwel; erroneously deriving it from Goth. grapha, a kind of javelin among the ancient Goths; A.-S. gafe tecos; whence S. gavelok, an iron crou. Tytler says: "Probably a cudgel or arrg." If this be the sense, it is unquestionably the same word with Su.-G. kafe, pertica, bacillus, rotundus cujuscunque usus, Ibre; Germ. keule, a club, but as in other copies, it is, the cavel, it may perhaps denote "a sorry fellow," as expl. by Mr. Chalmers. V. Kavel.


Let us cheyss v of this god company,
Syn cavelts quha sall our master be.
Wallace, vil. 378, MS.

And they cast kevils them amang,
Anil kevils them between,
And they cast kevils them amang,
Whan said gae kill the king.
Minstrael Border, ii. 81.

Sometimes by our writers, the phrase, to cast in caevill is used.

"This prudent man retirneth the four month efter to Argyle, quare kynng Pergus was resendent for the tyme. In quhais presence all the lands of Scotland war caevill in caevill among the nobyllis thairfol." Bellend. Cron. F. 9, b.


"Happy man, happy kevils," S. Prov.; "jocously spoken when people are drawing lots, of when it has fallen out well with us, or our friend." Kelly, p. 159.

3. By Rudd. cavillis is not only translated lots, but "responses of oracles."
And quallis, he says, the cavillis of Licks, And quallis fra Jupiter sent down abasa
The messengers of geadi bryng throu the skyls
Sa fairel charge and command on thyss wise.
Don. Virgil, 112, 55.

4. Stateappointed, allotment in Providence, S.B.

"Let ilk a be content with his sin kevel," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 58.

I should be right content For the kind cavel that to me was lent.
Ross's Helenare, p. 123.
I dackor'd wi' him my selves,
Ye wish't it to my kevel.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

5. A division or share of property; which has received this denomination from its being originally determined by lot, S. B.

In this sense it is particularly applied to "the part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots." Gl. Surv. Moray.

"The Town and Bishop fownd out this fishing in shares, six of them called the King's cavel, and the other six the Bishop's cavel," State, Leslie of Powis, &c., vers. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 17.

E. lot is used in the same sense.


"They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishop's kevel, consisting of three cobsles on the water of Don, and other rents out of the same water, to help to make up this furnishing." Spalding, i. 230, 231.

"This then was the lot of the tribe of the children of Judah," &c. Judges, xv. 1.

It is surprising that the true origin of this word should hitherto have been overlooked; especially as it occurs both in its primary, and in its metaphor, sense in our old writings. Rudd. thinks that it may be from a.-S. cavel, calathus, because lots might be thrown into a basket, as among the Greeks and Romans into an urn. But he considers, as its most natural origin, L. B. cavelta, talus, the joint by which the leg is united to the foot; as bones of this description seem to have been-anciently used for lots. Sibb. gives no other derivation. Lyv refers to C. B. kyoller as also denoting lots. Jun. Eyth.

But cavel is merely Su.-G. Isl. kefle, which primarially means a rod, and is transferred to a lot in general. Verecius gives the following definition of pl. Kafar, which points out the reason of the transition.

"Small sticks or rods, on each of which the lot of an heir, in the division of an inheritance, is inscribed. These rods are thrown together into a lap or vessel, and afterwards drawn out by the heirs, that each may take that lot for his inheritance which is inscribed on the rod." Hence this phrase is used both by the Isl. and Sw. Skilps mel ut ox kefle; Tactu faciile et sortitione hereditatem dividere. In Sw. this transaction is denominated buckafar.

The language of our old laws is quite analogous—
"Ane stallander at na time may have lot, oor, nor cavel, anent merchandisc with ane Burges, but only within time of ane fair." Burrow Lawes, c. 59.

I observe, that this very passage, and a parallel one from Stat. Gild. c. 20, have been quoted in proof that both kevel and lot "originally meant only a portion, or share of anything." Minstrelsy, ii. 96.
This, however, as has been seen, is only a secondary and metaphor, sense. It is added, "In both these laws, lot and caevill signify a share in trade." These terms,
indeed, may be thus expl., in a loose or general sense. But, in their strict and appropriate signification, as here used, they refer to what seems to have been a very ancient custom at fairs in S., a custom which still prevails, in the North at least. As multitudes of chapmen have been accustomed to repair to these fairs from various parts of the country, and to erect stalls, or temporary booths, in the street, or wherever the fair was held, for exposing their goods to sale; in order to prevent the broils, and even bloodshed, which often resulted from their struggles to obtain the best situations, it was reckoned necessary that all, who meant to erect stalls, should give in their names, and cast cavel, or draw cuts, as to the place that each was to occupy.

Now, it is evident that the passage from the Burrow Lawes refers to this very circumstance; as it regards fairs and stallangers. The other (Gild. c. 20) must be understood in the same sense:-"Na man sail buy—or sell—but he quha is aine brother of our Gild. Except he be ane stranger merchand, [i.e. one who means to erect a stall].—quha sail not hae lot, nor cavell, with any of our brother." The meaning obviously is, that strangers, who came to a fair, should not be allowed to cast lots in common with the gild-brother. The latter were to have the preference; and after they had cast lots for their places, strangers might do it among themselves for those that were unoccupied.

6. Used to denote a ridge of growing corn, especially where the custom of run-rig is retained. It is common to say, "there's a guid cavell o' corn," Perths. V. KILE, a chance.

This phraseology might take its rise from the circumstance of such land being originally divided by lot; q. a lot or portion of land covered with grain. This is undoubtedly the origin of Tent. kavel, a lot, kavelen, to cast lots; although Kilian considers it as a secondary sense of kavel, a rope, q. funis sortis, funiculus distributionis.

CAVEL, CAVILL, s. A low fellow.

Ane cavell quhilk was never at the schule Will rin to Rome, and keip ane bishop's mule: And syne cum hame with mony colorit crack, With ane burdin of benefices on his back. Chalmers's Lyndsay, li. 60.

Mr. Chalmers views it as used in the passage quoted above from Christ's Kirk.

The Kenylie cliekit to a cavell.

But this supposes the introduction of a third combatant, in opposition to the narrative contained in the stanza. He views the term as "probably borrowed from copel or capel, signifying a sorry horse; from the Gae. capul, O. Fr. cavail." It seems more natural, and fully as agreeable to analogy, to view it as merely a metaphor. use of the term already explained as in its primary sense signifying "a pole, a long staff." To this day the vulgar call a raw-boned fellow a lang rung; a stiff old man an auld stock. An old woman is contemptuously denominated an auld rant.

To CAVE, v. a. To divide by lot, S. B.

"That the heritors of Don met every fortnight after the cauelling of the water in April, in the house of John Dow, at the bridge," State, Leslie of Powsia, &c., 1805, p. 123. V. the s.

CAVELING AND DELING, casting lots and dividing the property according as the lot falls, dividing by lot.

"That the said David Maleville sail brooke and joyse the tane half of the said landis, eftir the forme of the first kaveling and deling made betux him & the said Thomas quhen the said David enterit to his tak," Act. Dom. Cone. A. 1480, 3. 6. 156.

Tent. kavelinge, sortito, sortitus, Kittian. This word does not seem to have been incorporated into L. B., unless we view cavelicium as a derivative, O. Fr. caveliche. But, from the connexion, it seems rather to have denoted some sort of tax. Ommes tenentur respondere ad conventum in cavelitis, et in alis reditibus. Vet. Chart. ap. Du Cange, vo. Capitale 5. col. 251. Perhaps it signified a poll-tax, as, in barbarous language, Fr. caveche is the head. V. Cotgr. The learned Du Cange, indeed, was so much a stranger to our term Caeil, as occurring in Stat. Gild., that he says it seems to be the same with Cavelicium, which he expl. Census capitis, ant aliius tributum genus.

CAVER, KAYER, s. [pron. like E. brave.] A gentle breeze, a term used on the western coast of S.; probably from the v. Cave, to drive, q. one which drives a vessel forward in its course, or perhaps as including the idea of passing; synonym. Sauver.

CAVIE, s. 1. A hencoop, S.

—Truth innaun own that moyn a toil—To roost o' hen-house never ventur'd, Nor duck, nor tuckie-cowie enter'd. Rec. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 90.

Teut. keve, id. aviaurium, Lat. cavae. Crosse as a cock in his ain cawe, Wha shou'd be there but Hinnie Davy? Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 56.

2. In former times the lower part of the aumrie, or meat-press, was thus denominated. This often stood at a little distance from the wall, and was the place where courtship was carried on. Hence the phrase cavie keekboing.

"There wad be as muckle cavie keek-bo-in, an' pauntrie smirkin, as wad gar the dawpest dow in a' the Saut Markets o' Glace coul' her face wi' her tem- ming apron." Ed. Mag. April, 1821, p. 351.

To CAVIE, v. n. 1. To rear, or prance, as a horse, Abercl., Mearns.

Auld Horneie caviet back and fore, And flapt his sooty wings. Anderson's Poems, p. 126.

2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step, ibid.

A diminutive from Cave, Kew, v.

CAVIN, s. A convent; pron. like E. cave.

That this was anciently in use, appears from the name still given to a burial-place in Aberbrothick, the cavin-kirkyard, i. e. the churchyard of the convent; pron. q. Cainin.


CAVINGS, s. pl. The short broken straw from which the grain has been separated by means of the barn-rake, Loth. V. Cave, v.

To CAW, v. a. To drive. V. CALL.
Su.-G. kalfar, calves.

CAWAW'D, part. pa. Fatigued, wearied of anything to disgust, Loth. 
Perhaps an allusion to the fatigue of cattle, when driven far, from Caw, to drive, and Awd, q. driven away.

CAWF, s. A calf, S. 
This orthography is nearly three centuries old. It occurs in Aberd. Reg. A 1538, V. 16.

CAWF-COUNTRY, CAVF-GRUND. V. under Calf.

CAWILL, s. A lot. V. Cavel, and To COUTCH BE CAVILL.

CAWYN, s. The act of driving, S. 

CAWK, s. Chalk, S. caulk, A. Bor. 
Wallace commande a Burgess far to get 
Fyne caulk eunch, that his der nece mycht set 
On ilk yeit, --ghar Sojeroun war on raw. 
Wallace, vii. 408, MS. 

CAWKER, s. 1. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened, and turned downward, so as to prevent slipping on ice, S. It is also written Cauker.

2. Metaph. used to denote mental acrimony. 
"People come to us with every selfish feeling, newly pointed and grinkel; they turn down the very caulkers of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost." Guy Manning, ii. 325.

3. A dram, a glass of ardent spirits, S. 
The magistrates wi' loyal din, 
Tak aff their caukka, 
Moyne's Siller Gun, p. 89.

"Bumpers," Gl. iahd.
I can form no conjecture as to the origin, if it be not Isl. kelkr, recurvus, keik-e, recurvi; as referring to the form of the cauker, or as analogous to the Sw. term for a horse-nail, ishake, i.e. an ice-hook. It seems to admit the second sense metaphor; because a dram is falsely supposed to fortify against the effects of intense cold. It confirms this, that the term frost-nail is used in the same figurative sense.

Could we view what is given as the secondary sense, as the primary one, the term might seem allied to Lat. calx, Su.-G. kalk, Isl. kaller, a cup.

CAWLIE, s. A contemptuous name for a man. 
Our Glasgow Provost, its told to us, 
With his new acts will quite undo us, 
That hagfish-headed Cawits sure 
Hath done to break us, to his power. 
Cland's Poems, p. 41.

This is undoubtedly the same with Coulie, q. v.

To CAWMER, v. a. To quiet, to calm, Upp. Clydes.; synon. with Chammer, q. v.

CAWMYS, s. A mould.
"That every merchand—sell bring hame as oft as he saffis or sendis his gudis at evertyme twa hagbutis 

The term is written calmes in the title of this act. 
V. Calmes.

CAZARD, s. Apparently, an emperor, or Caesar; as the latter is sometimes written Cazer.

Of Fortune, Montgomerie says:—
Sho counts not Kings nor Cawards mair nor colks, 
Chron. S. P., iii. 499.

CAZZIE, s. A sort of sack or net made of straw, S. B. V. Cassie.
Sw. kasse, a fish net.

Pron. like E. Sea. Thus it is evidently the same with Sey, Seyre, q. v.

CEAN KINNE', a Gaelic designation, used to denote the chief of a clan, Highlands of S. C pron. hard, as k.
"—'Here's a bit line frea ta Cean Kinne, tay he be mad [gie] your honour e I came back." Waverley, ii. 107.
Gaél. ceann, head, cne, a race, tribe, family, the same with A.-S. clan, genus, Isl. kin, id.

CEDENT, s. The person who executes a deed of resignation; a forensic term; Lat. ced-ere.
"That na assigniunor or vrther evident alsaie, 
Maid in deffand of the creditor, salbe a valuable title to persue or defend with, gif it salbe than instantlie veficit be wreit that the cedent remainis rebell and at the horne for the same caues varelt." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 574.
"Cedent is he who grants an assignation; and he who receives it is termed Cessorian or Assigny." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.

To CEIRS, SERS, v. a. To search. 
—The ruelthef Eneas—
Dressit him furth to spy and hae ane sicht 
Of new places, for till ceirs and kaw 
To quhakin coistis he with the wind wes blaw. 
Dug. Virgil, 22. 36.
Fr. chercher, Ital. cercare, id.

CEIC, CEDIL, s. A chalder, or sixteen bolls of Scots measure.
"Alsaw he takis of Litill Dunnetth part fra the 
Told stripe to Edinbath, that is, almskill land as a celdir of aits will schawe." 
"George of Gordan—occupis a celdire of atis 
Sawynye pertenand to Dunnetth and of the Bischoppis 
land be properte." Chart. Aberd. Fol. 149.
"L. B. celdire is used in the same sense, Reg. Mag. 
Leg. Burg. C. 67. Pistor habeat ad lucrum de qualibet 
celdir, secundum quod prohis hominibus videatur.
To CELE, v. a. To conceal, to keep secret. 
"I'll all be lede and trow to you my liege Lord and 
Soverane, Schir N, King of Scotis, and sail not sie 
your skaith, nor heire it, but I sail let it at all my
power, and warnes you that for. Your counsell celand that ye schaw me; the best counsell that I can to you, quhen ye charge me. In verbo Del." Form. Jurament. Balfour's Pract., p. 23.

Fr. eber, Lat. celare.

Celatoun, s. Concealment.

—"Neuirthodes he come to the said burgth at the saide tyne accompannit with fivemone hundredth men, to the effect he mycht performe his vickit purpos whilsfast; and in occultatione & celatounne of the premissis," &c. Acts Mary, 1507, Ed. 1814, p. 572, 573.

Celicall, adj. Heavenly, celestial.

Furth of his palice rii schithe Phebus.—

Defundament from his sege etheriall

Glade fluent aspects celicall.

Dong. Virgil, Proli., 399. 47.

Celr, s. 1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal often found in S.

"On a shelf were disposed—one or two of the brazen implements called Celts, the purpose of which has troubled the reposes of many antiquaries." The Pirate, iii. 4.

2. Stone Celt, the name given to a stone hatchet, S.

"There was found among the bones three flint stones, one resembling a halbert, another of a circular form, and the third cylindrical. The first is supposed to be the ancient weapon called the stone cell, the other were two kinds of warlike instruments." Notes to Penneucullis's Descr. Tweedl., p. 203.

This refers to the contents of a stone coffin opened in the parish of Kirkcud, county of Peebles.

No good reason has been given for these instruments being called Celts. It has probably originated from its being supposed that they were first used by Celts. But it is not unlikely that they were introduced by the Teutonic nations. Many of them have been found in the Shetland isles, where the Celts never had any settlement; while none are found, as far as I can learn, in the Hebrides. Besides, the stone axes have ancient Teutonic names; although it does not appear that they were demonincated in the Gaelic.

It would seem that they were used by the Scandinavians so late as the eighth century. For in an ancient prose Romance in the Saxon dialect of the Teutonic, written about this time, the MS. of which is preserved in Casel, and has been published by Eecard in his Comment, de Rebus Franci Orientalis, stone-axes are mentioned as instruments used in battle. The Teutonic term staimhurt, from stein, stone, and bart, a hand-axe, whence hellebarte, our halbert. V. North. Antiq., pp. 213-220.

We learn from Eecard, that they were commonly called Streithammar, i.e., hammers used in battle; Germ. streit, A.-S. strith, signifying pugna, and ham-mer, malleus. Do Orig. German., p. 79.

Cencrastus, s. A serpent of a greenish colour, having its speckled belly covered with spots resembling millet-seeds.

Their we the serpent cencrastus,

A beast of filthy breath.

Watson's Coll., ii. 21.

Fr. cenhrite, Lat. cenchrus, id., from Gr. κενχρος, milium, millet.

Censement, s. Judgment. V. Sensement.

To CERSS, v. a. To search; Fr. cercler.


Fr. a la cers, id.

Certi, Certie, s. By my certy, a kind of oath equivalent to troth, S.

"Fair fa' ye, my Leddy Dutchees! by my certy ye' shake your fit wi' the youngest o' them." Saxon and Gael, i. 50.

It is sometimes used without the preposition.

"Eat!—and ale, Mr. Henry? My certy ye're ill to serve!" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

"My certy! how ever wrought for sicean a day's wage; an it be but—say the tenth part o' the size o' the kist No. I., it will doo its value, being filled wi' good instead of silver." Ancienty, ii. 220.

It is probable that Fr. certe, had been anciently pronounced certé.

Certaint, adj. Corr. of E. certain, the mode of pronunciation in the northern counties of S.

"It is most certaint his crowner Gunn deceived Abonyne,—by persuasion of the admiral, as was said, a great favourer of the covenant. Spalding. i. 177.

Certionat, part. pa. Certified.

"The party defendar aucth and sall be warmit of the said contemnatioun, and certionat of the last day affixit be verteu thairof." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 522.

L. b. certon-arc, securum reddere.

Cessionar, Cessionaire, s. The person to whom an assignment of property is legally made; synonym with Assignay.

"Gif any makis—one ather cessionar and assignay general to all reversionis pertenancing to him, and he thatsetter mak ane uther assignay in special to ane reversionis pertendam to him, the saimins special assignation is of nane avall,—in respect of the general assignation maid of befoir." Balfour's Pract., p. 488.

"That Charis Brown—sall—pay to Walter Olyphant burges of Perth as Cessionaire & assignay to Schir Andrew Purves, persone of Kynnell, the some of thre skore ten merkis vasale money of Scotland aucth to the said Schir Andro for the teyndis & fruitis of the said kirk." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 158.


Fr. B. cessionar-ius, qui jure suo vel aliquis possessione cedit; et etiam qui ceditur. Du Cange. It is obviously used in the latter sense here.

Cest, Cessit, pret. Seized.

Lord Persye said, Quhat nedis wordis mor?

Bot he be cest he sall do gret merwall.

Wallace, iii. 29. MS. In edit. 1648.
But he be fast, &c. *Cess* is also used Wallace xi. 1371, for cease; as *ceis* by Doug. V. Grete, 2.

CH. Words, of Goth. origin, whether S. or E., beginning with *ch,* sounded hard, are to be traced to those in the Germ. or Northern languages that have *k,* and in A.-S. c, which has the same power with *k.*

CHAND, part. pr. *Chachand* the gait, pursuing his course.

Sa come thair une cant carrl *chachand* the gait,
With ane capill and twa creillia capill abune.

*Raaf* Collyear, Alg. b.

O. Fr. *chockier,* to chase, to pursue.

To CHACK, v. n. To check, S. Hence,

CHACK-REEL, Check-reel, s. The common reel for winding yarn.

It is thus denominated, because it is constructed with a *check* or perhaps from its clacking noise, when the quantity of yarn legally required for a *cut* has been wound on it, S.

To CHACK, v. n. To clack, to make a clinking noise, S.

Some’s teeth for cold did *check* and chatter,
Some from plaid was wringing water.

*Celand*’s Poems, p. 35.

To CHACK, v. a. 1. To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke; as when the sash of a window falls on the fingers, S.

2. To job; synon. *Prob,* Stob, Dumfr.

3. To give pain in a moral sense, S.

4. To lay hold of any thing quickly, so as to give it a gash with the teeth, Ett. For.

For *chackin’ cats,* an’ *craws,* an’ *hoodies,*
An’ *chackies*’ mous, and hoinkin’ moudies,
—*His match was never made—*


This seems to be the same with E. check. *Teut.*

*kock-en,* *kek-en,* increpare; synon. S. B. *Chat,* q. v.

V. also *Chirr.*

CHACK (in a road), s. A rut, the track of a wheel, Loth. Hence,

CHACKIE, adj. 1. Unequal; as, a *chackie road,* one full of ruts, or with many inequalities in it, Loth.

2. Applied to ground that has much gravel in it, South of S.

Probably from the idea of a rut *checking* the motion of a carriage; as the v. to *check* is pronounced *chack,* S. For the same reason, ground that abounds with gravel may be denominated *chackie land,* because it checks the steady motion of the plough.

CHACK, Chatt, s. A slight rapset, taken hastily, S.

"We came out of the Castle, and went to an inn to get a *chack* of dinner," Ayrs. Legatooes, p. 105.

—"I got a *chack* of dinner at the hotel, and a comfortable tumbler of excellent old double-rum toddy," The Steam-Boat, p. 69.

The latter may be alluded to *Tout.* *schoff,* a meal taken four times a day; *pastio diurna quatuor vicibus,* Kilian.

The former seems to be merely the E. s., q. a *check* for hunger, something that restrains it.

FAMILY-CHACK, s. A family dinner, without ceremonious prepration, S.

"He seasoned this dismission with a kind invitation ‘to come back and take a part o’ his *family-chack* at ane precessely,’” Rob Roy, ii. 240.

It is also pronounced *check.*

"Twixt the fore and afternoon’s worship, he took his check of dinner at the masoe.” Ann. of the Par., p. 127.

CHACK, Check, s. The Wheat-ear, a bird, Orkn. Motacilla oenanthe, Linn.

"The White Ear,—here denominated the *chack,* is a migratory bird, remaining with us through the summer and harvest, in the end of which it departs." Barry’s Orkney, p. 358.

"To this list must be added,—the snow flake, the rail or corn-crate, the wren, the check, the linnet, and the sparrow.” P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc. vi. 547.

This is nearly the same with the last part of its Germ. name, *steyt* *schwecker,* Penn. Zool., p. 333. V. STANE-CHACKER.

CHACK-A-PUDDING, s. A selfish fellow, who, at meals, always seizes what is best, Ett. For.

The first part of the word may be from Check, v. as signifying to guash, like a dog snatching at and grinding a piece of meat with his teeth. I am doubtful, however, if notwithstanding the change of the sense, it be not a mere corr. of E. jack-pudding.

CHACKARALLY, s. Apparently, some kind of checkered or variegated cloth.

—*Nu proud* Pyropus, Paragon,

Or *Chackarally,* there was none.

*Watson’s Coll.,* i. 23. V. *DREF-DE-BERRY.*


CHACKART, CHACKIE, s. The stone-chatter, a bird, Buchan.

Death—tait him aff i’ his dank car,
As dead’s a *chackart.*

*Tarros’s Poems,* p. 10. V. STANE-CHACKER.

CHACKE-BLYND-MAN, s. Blind man’s buff.

"He will have us to seek the church, as children, at *Chacke-blynd-man,* groase after their fellowes. For, first, hee would pick out our eyes, or syle us from seeing: and, then, forsough, set vs a-searching.” Bp. Forbes’s Rubulus, p. 37.

It seems equivalent to *buffet,* or *strike,* the blind-man; perhaps from the v. *chack* used somewhat obliquely. For it can hardly be viewed as a corr. of the ancient Goth. name of this game still retained in Iceland, *krackis blindos.* This game, in Angus, is known by no other name than that of *Jockie-blynd-man,* which seems merely a corr. of this.

CHACKIE-MILL, s. The death-watch, Ang. V. DEDHECIACK.
CHACKIT, part. adj. Chequered, S. Fr. escheugud.

Gowden his locks, like stars his milky eye;
His chackit plaid the speckeft spink entwined.


CHACKLOWRIE, s. Mashed cabbage, mixed amongst barley-broth, Aberd.

CHAD, s. Gravel, such small stones as form the bed of rivers, S. B.

In the north of S. this term always denotes compacted gravel. When it yields to the tread, or is loosened in digging, it is called chingle or gravel.

"Chad, compacted gravel;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

Test. schadde, cepses, gleba; or rather kafe, litus, ora, Killian; q. the beach which generally consists of gravel. Belg. kaade, a small bank. Hence,

CHADDY, adj. Gravelly; as, chaddy ground, that which chiefly consists of gravel, S.

To CHA’ FAUSE, v. n. "To suffer;" G. Ross, Ang.

Gin he has gane, as doublet but he has,
He’ll shortly gar us ane and ‘a’ cha’ fause:
Wi’ draught or draught by Ilka Holland mail,
He’ll eat a faster up than tongue can tell.

Ross’ Helenore, p. 35.

Cha’ is evidently chawn, to chew; but if fause signify "falsely," the phrase seems very odd and malapropos. It is most probably very ancient, and ought to have been written, chaw fause, i.e. chew hair; or chew the tough sinews of animals, called maiden-hair. Thus it might refer to scarcity of animal food; or denote that sort of feeding which tries the teeth without giving any sustenance, or as giving very little. V. Fasse, and Fix-fax. It may, however, signify gristle; Test. fo, roach, roose, cartilage; also, fibra, capillamentum, festuca.

To CHAFF, v. n. To chatter, to be loquacious, Loth.

This is undoubtedly allied to Test. keff-en, gannire, latrare, q. to bark.

CHAFFER, s. The round-lipped whale, Shetl.


It may have received this name from a circumstance mentioned by this ingenious writer:—

"When this whale follows a boat, and alarms the crew, the fishermen have a practice of throwing a coin of any kind towards it, and they allege that the whale disappears in search of the coin, and ceases to molest them." Ibid.

To CHAFFLE, v. n. To chaffer or higgle, also, to wrangle.

"While they were thus ‘chafflin’ back an’ for’at," as Angus would have described their conversation, the princess and her pretty attendant arrived at the bourn." Saint Patrick, iii. 197.

CHAFFFRIE, s. Refuse, Lanarks.

This seems formed from E. chafffer, merchandise, from A.-S. ceap-an, Alam. chaup-en, Moos.-G. kumptan, to purchase. Viewing this as the origin, we must consider the term as having received an oblique sense, in allusion perhaps to the most insignificant wares.

CHAFFRON, s. Armour for the head of a war-horse.

—"With a chaffron of steel on each horse’s head, and a good knight on his back." Antiquary, iii. 222. V. Cheveron.

CHAFTIS, CHAFT, s. pl. Chops, S. A. Bor. chafits.

Their men might hear schrieiken of chafits, Qhen thai went their way. Poebia to the Play, st. 23.

"Within few days after ane immodrat flux of catter fer in his throte & chafits, and causit hym to resign the governance of his realm to Aihane." Bellend. Chron. B. ix. c. 15.

"Notwithstanding of this gret variance of opinion qhillik euir hes bane amangis al heretykes in all aegi, yeris, & tymeys; yit thair is ane graceless grace qhillik followis thaim al, qhillik is, that they aggre unisurale in ane opinion, to cry out with oppin chafits on the hale consales, einn as the Jowis cryit al in ane voice to crucifie Christ." Kennedy (of Crossraguell) Compend. Tractiae, p. 93.

The piper wants meikle, that wants his nether chafits;" Ferguson’s S. Prov., p. 30.

Su.-G. kaeft, kaft, Ital. kraft-or, the jaw-bone. A. Bor. chafits, chefts, id. Hence also E. chaps, chops.

CHAFT-BLADE, s. The jaw-bone, S.

CHAFT-TALK, s. Talking, prattling, Aberd. from chaff and talk.

For as far as I him exeel
In toulies fierce set’s strong,
As far in chaff-tank he exceeds.
Me wi’ his sleeked tongue.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

CHAFT-TOOTH, s. A jaw-tooth, S.

CHAILP, s. Purchase, bargain; E. cheap.

"Setit is bettir chapp to ane wyin." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

TO CHAPE, v. n. To escape.

We haif the rycht, the happayr may it be
That we sall chape with grace out of this land.
Wallace, iv. 295, MS.

Of trew Scottis chappit na creatur.
Ibid., i. 96, MS.

To chape or chapp, still signifies to escape, Upp. Clydes.
Fr. escappe, Ital. scappare, id.

CHAPES, CHAPIS, s. pl. Price, rate, established value of goods.

"The chapis of the country," the ordinary rate, the average price; erroneously expl. "chapis, customs, fashions, forms—of the country," Gl. Sibb.

"It is ordant,—that thair be ordant hostilair—
And that men find with thame bread and all, and all wther fuede, alswell to hors as men, for reasonable price, efter the chapis of the countrie." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 24. Edit. 1566. Chapys, c. 24. Murray.

A.-S. ceap, price; from ceap-an, to buy.

TO CHAISTIFIE, v. a. To chaste.

"Heirfor to dant thir attemptatis of Ingliismen, I find na thing as expedient as to be confederat with the peopil that may chaistifie thame maist early." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 3. Castingare, Beoth.
CHAK, s.
Schipiridis schewit to sheore; And Fergy Flitay yield befor, Chiftane of that cheif chak, A ter stoup on his bak.

A. Collectibl Sonc, F. l. v. 233.

Perhaps from A.-S. ceceor, explortatio, tentamentum, "a triall or proof," Somner; or chak may signify restraint, stop.

To CHAK, v. a. To check, probably to inspect.

To chack the wach Wallace and x had begyn Ryland about, and has their cummynge seyn.

Wallace, viii. 816. MS.

CHAK, s. The act of checking, stop. V. CHAR.
[CHAK-WACHIS, s. pl. Check-watches.

Aboyn thame upon the wall, The chak-wachis assembli all. Barbour, x. 613. MS.]

To CHAK, v. n. 1. To gnash, to snatch at an object with the chops, as a dog does, S. [It also means to chatter, as one does when very cold. V. CHACK, v. n.]. Properly it expresses the sound made, "when he misses his aim," Rudd.

The yunynig hound dois hym assale in therto,— With his wyde chaffern at hym maktis ane snak; The bit oft faileis for ocht he do mycht, And chakkis walest toigiddir his wappynnis wycht.

Doug. Virgil, 459, 35.

2. It expresses the sharp sound made by any iron substance when entering its socket; as of the latch of a door, when it is shut; to click, S.

3. To chak to, to shut with a sharp sound.

"The cais chaklit to suddenlie but any motion or werk of mortall creaturis." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c. 11.

CHAKER, s. A chess-board.


CHAKEIL, s. The wrist.

Gold bracelets on their chakeils hings, Their fingers full of costly rings.

Watson's Coll., ii. 10. V. SHACKLE-BONE.

CHAKKIR, s. The exchequer; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. V. CHEKER.

CHALANCE, CHALLANCE, s. Challenge, exception, used in a forensic sense.


This probably means, imitations of singing birds, from Fr. calandre, a species of lark; calandrus dulcisonans in myrica, Dict. Trev. Teut. kalander.

CHALDRICK, CHALDER, s. The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Sea-pie, Hoemmutopus ostrolegus, Linn.

"The wild fowl of these islands are very numerous. Among these we may reckon—the scarfl, and the sea-pie or chaldrick." P. Kirkwall, Stat. Acc. vii. 546.

Called kielder, Feroe Isles; Isl. tialdlur, Pennant's Zool. ii. 482.

According to G. Andr, tialdlur is the sea-thrush, Tardus marinus, p. 288. Elsewhere he says that the sea-pie (pica marina) is vulgarly called ristikgyle, vo. Ritur, p. 200.

This is evidently the same with the chalder of Shetland. The description of the sea-pie answers exactly for; "it lives on lepomps, which it separates from the rock very dexterously with its long red hill. P. Northmaven, Shetl., Ibid. xii. 305. N.

CHALFAR, s. Apparently, a chaffern.

"Item, a grete round ball, in maner of a chalfer, of silver ouregilt." Collect. of Invent., p. 10.

Fr. eschaffier, to chafe, to heat.

CHALLENGE, s. Removal by death, summons to the other world; as, "He has gotten a hasty challenge," i.e. a sudden call, Aberd.

CHALLENGEABLE, adj. Liable to be called in question.

"All those who have been accessory to the said engagement are challengeable for their said accession," &c. Acts Cha., Ed. 1814, VI. 352.

CHALMER, s. Chamber.

Chamber.—To me is displeasant

Genus chalmer, or matrmony to hant. Doug. Virgil, 99, 53.

CHALMER-CHIELD, s. A valet of the chamber.

"The treasurer paid David Rizzio,—in April 1562, £15, as chalmer chield, or valet of the chamber." Chalmers's Mary, i. 75, N. V. CHIELD, CHIEL.

CHALMER-GLEW, s. "Chambering, secret wantonness," Gl. Sibb. V. GLEW.

CHALMER OF DEIS.

"Item, in the chalmer of deis are stand bed of cistland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301. V. CHAMBRADERE.

CHALMERLANE, s. Chamberlain.


CHALMERLANRIE, s. The office of a chamberlain, chamberlainship.

The kings majestic—declares all officers of heretable chalmerlanriis,—with all feis, casualtis or privileges pertaining thairto to be null," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 131.

CHALMILLET, s. The stuff called camblet.

"Ane bodies of eane gowme but slevis of qheicht chamitt chalmitlett of silk pamentit with gold and silver." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1575, p. 229.
In old E. chamlet, Fr. camlet; being supposed to be made of the hair of the camel.

CHALOUS, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 11. V. Cholle.

CHAMBERERE, s. A chamberlain; Fr. chamvrier, id.

Stude at the dure Fair calling hir veschere,
That coude his office deon in conyng wise,
And Seconed hir thrify chamberere.
That beuy was in tyne to do srayse.

Sw. kamerer, id.

CHAMBRADESEE, s. 1. A parlour; a name still used by some old people, Fife; properly, chamber of dais.

I am informed that the designation is used in some parts of France. It is supposed to be q. Fr. chambre ou saisent, the chamber in which conversation is held; as parlour, for the same reason, from parler to speak. Perhaps rather "chambre au diais, a chamber with a canopy, q. the room of state. V. Dries.

2. Sometimes, the best bed-room.

"The chamber where he lay was called the Chamber of Deese, which is the name given to a room, where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house." Memoirs Capt. Creighton, p. 97.

"The Erle of Huntlee beand deid thus on Settlesday at ewin, Adam immediatlie cammis bier butt the deid corps to the chamller of daises." Baunstynye's Journal, p. 496.

"Daisies is evidently a corruption.

"The phrase is still common in the south [of S.]; and, I think, chiefly applied to the best sleeping-room; originally, perhaps, that in which there was a bed with a dais or canopy." Note from Sir W. S.

I had overlooked some proofs of the use of this term, which evidently confirm the latter etymology.

"The old man gave Sir Godfrey to understand, that he resided under his habitation, and that he had great reason to complain of the direction of a drain, or common sewer, which emptied itself directly into the chamber of dais."---"The best chamber was thus currently denominated in Scotland, from the French dais, signifying that part of the ancient halls which was elevated above the rest, and covered with a canopy." V. Minstrelsy Border, ii. 229.

CHAMLANRIE, s. The office of chamberlain.

"The D. of Queensberry has also undertaken to get him a gift of the Chalmarie of Ross, which has a thousand pounds Scots of sellary annexed to it:—in which case he will undoubtedly cause the fevers pay the bolls, without regard to the exchequer fers, as the former chamlerian did."CALLAHAN Pan., p. 234.

From O. Fr. chameleon, a chamberlain. V. CHAMERLANE.

CHAMLOTHY, CHAMLET, s. Camelot or camlet; from Fr. chameau, a camel, this cloth being made of camel's hair.

"Of chamelothe of sylk to be ane velicote, and ane vasquine, xvii elle and half." Chalm. Mary, i. 207.

"Chamlets, unwatered, the elle, xxiii s." Rates, A. 1611.

To CHAMMER, v. a. To quash, to silence, to settle; as, "If I had heard him, I wad hae chammer'd his talk till him," Roxb.

Tent. kommer-en, manus injoeus, retinere; arrestare; kamer-en, in cella condere, q. to confine, to restrain.

To CHAMP, v. a. To chop, to mash. S. Champ, Lancash. to cut things small.

"As for truth, clip not, nor champ not my words (as some have done elsewhere) and I believe the worst affected will not charge me with lying." Hume's Hist. Doug. To the Reader, p. 2.

Germ. Bolg. kappen, id. By the insertion of m, it differs from all the other dialects.

Braw butter'd nibbits me'er wad fail
To grace a cog o' champit kail.

Pikken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

This word was formerly used in E. "I champ a thing smalle by wene my tothe; Je masche," Palagr. B. iii. F. 155, a.

The Isl. term, however, signifying to chew, more nearly resembles it, kamp-a, mustaghe, Haldorson; and indeed chewing and chopping are nearly allied, chewing being merely the act of the teeth employed as chopping instruments. Johns, derives E. champ from Fr. champayer. But it thus appears that it is, originally at least, a Goth. word.

The term is often applied to mashed vegetables, as potatoes, cabbages, turnips, &c., S.

A wally dish o' them well champit,
In time o' need,
How glibly up we'll see them champit! On Potatoes, A. Scott's Poems, p. 154.

CHAMP, s. A mire; "That's a perfect champ," Tweed.; q. what is trodden down or mashed by the feet of animals.

CHAMPYES, s. pl. Mashed potatoes, Berwicks.

[CHAMPIT, adj. Mashed, beat.]

CHAMP, s. The figure that is raised on diaper, silk, &c.

"Item ane coft o' qhuite dammes with the champ of gold." Inventories, p. 44.

"Item ane pair of heis of crannesy vellvet champit like dammes [damask] cuttit out on claithe of gold, the champ of it silvyr." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 44.

Fr. champ, is applied to work of the same kind, as champ d'une tapisserie. But the term seems to have been changed in its signification, when introduced by our ancestors. For Fr. champ, according to its primary sense, denotes the area, or field, on which the figures in tapestry, &c., are raised. Le champ—d'une tapisserie, c'est le fonds.—Area. Il faut remembrer le champ de cette tapisserie pour en relever davantage les couleurs, &c.

CHAMPIT, adj. Having raised figures, bossed, diapered.

I saw all claithe of gold men might devise.
—Satin figures champit with flouris and bewis.

"Item ane gowne of crannesy velvet, champit like dammes with ane braid pasment of gold, lynt with luterrie, furnist with horns of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.

Tent. schampt-en, radere, scalpere.
CHAMPARTE, s. Field rent; that portion of the fruits of the soil paid by a tenant to his lord.


This term, Skene observes, among the French signifies campi partem, that is, the portion of the fruits of the soil which he who farms it in part pays to his lord. Hence the metaphor is deduced; for in courts of law it is used to denote a quota of the subject under controversy, which a corrupt judge receives from the litigant. V. Not. in loc.

L. B. campipars, corresponds in the primary signification. Fr. champar, or champart, "field rent; half, or part, or the twelfth part of a crop due, by bargain, or custom unto a landlord, and taken off the ground for him before the farmer lead any;" Cotgr.

L. B. campiparticeps is synon. with champarte in its metaphorical sense, and defined by Du Cange nearly in the words of Skene.

CHANCELLARIE, s. Chancery.

"The gristest noomer of the vassalls, &c. of the temporall landis perteming to the archiebisporie and priorie of Sanctandrois, and to the archiebisporie of Glasgow, ar of sa mene rent and quealtie, that thai ar navayis able to make the expense vpon the reversion of their landis in our soueraine lordis hands, and enteressis thairto be his hienes chancellarie." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 146.

Fr. chancelerie, id.: Johna. conjectures that E. chancery, has been "probably chancellery, then shortened."

CHANCEROR of a Jury, the foreman of it, S.

"The foreman, called in Scotland the chanceller of the jury, usually the man of best rank and estimation among the assessors, stepped forward," &c. Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 284.

CHANCH, used for change.

"Providing always, that quha hes power to cheiss clerks or notaries, that thay ma chanch or cheiss as thay pleis." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 399. "Change or cheis;" Ed. 1566, fol. 129, a.

CHANCY, adj. 1. Fortunate, happy, S.

Desyre to be chancy and fortunate, As vther princes quhilkis mare happy bene. Doug. Virgil, 429, 25.

Before the altaris he slew in sacrifice, —To the God of tempesstis ane blak best, And to the chance windis ane mylk quhite. Doug. Virgil, 71, 22.

i.e. the favourable winds, felicibus, Virg.

"There were many that refused, because they knew Sir Andrew Wood to be such a captain upon the sea, and so chancy in battle, that he oft times gained the victory." Piscottie, p. 100.

Fr. chanceaux, id.

2. Forbidding good fortune, S. Any person or thing viewed as inauspicious, is said to be no chancy, S.

Now when I mind me, I met Maggy Grim, This morning just at the beginning o' t; She was never ca' d chancy, but canny and slim, And sae it has fared with my spinning o' t. Song, Ross's Helmore, p. 184.

This refers to the absurd idea entertained by superstitious people, that their fortune in a journey, or in any undertaking, will be good or bad, as the first fit, or first person they meet with, is supposed to be lucky or unlucky.

Sic' thay thraw see ill.—I fancy, Some fiend or fairy, nay see very chancy, Has driven me, by pawky wiles uncommon, To wed this fitting fury of a woman. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 2.

This term is very commonly applied to one who is conversant in magical arts, S.

"Elseth was unco clever in her young days, as I can mind right weel, but there was aye a word o' her no being that chancy." Antiquary, ill. 237.

That is, exposing to danger from necromancy.

3. Safe, in a literal sense; but commonly used with the negative prefixed, no or not chancy, that is, not safe, dangerous to approach; S.

"His Grace was as near me as I am to you; and he said to me, 'Tak tent o' yoursell, my bonnie lassie, (these were his very words) for my horse is not very chancy.'" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 190.

[The term is also used in the E. sense of risky, hazardous.]

CHANDLER, CHANLER, s. A candlestick, S.

"They took out the stately insight and plenishing, sic as bedding, napery, vessels, chandlers, fire vessels, weartheof there was plenty, kist, coffers, trunks and other plenishing and armour,—whilk they could get carried on horse or foot," &c. Spalding, ii. 198.

Fr. chandlier, a branch for holding candles, used obliquely. Goree mentions chandler, id. Gl.

Have you any pots or pans, Or any broken chandlers? Ramsay's Poems, ii. 286. V. RAXES.

CHANDLER-CHAFTS, CHANLER-CHAFTS, s. pl. Lantern-jaws, thin cheek-blades, S.

"Was worth his chandler chaffts," co' Kate, "For doing you sic wrang."—Christmas Eveing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 125.

My sons, wi' chandler chaffts gape roun', To rive my grey, my siller face me. A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 75.

CHANLER-CHAFTED, adj. Lantern-jawed; having chops like a chandler or candlestick, S. B.

"Bot the thing that anger'd me warst ava was, to be sae sair guid'd by a chanler-chafted saul'd rank carlen." Journal from London, p. 4.

CHANG, s. Apparently, reiteration of one thing, Aberd. 'Chirmin' chang.'

—Oh I live as lang As nac to fear the chirming chang Of gosses grave, &c. Skinner's Misc. Poet. V. CHIRME.

This word seems to be used in a similar sense with Chanwerin; allied perhaps to Isl. klisten, avium vox; crocitus, q. "a croaking sound."

CHANGE, s. Custom, as denoting the practice of buying from certain persons, S.

But soon they see his eye indignant glance On every word in friendship they advance; And soon they find, that people to them strange, Will use them much discrediter for their change. Train's Mountain Muse, p. 95.
CHANGE, Change-House, Change-house, s. A small inn or alehouse, S.

The oldest example I have met with of the use of the latter term, is the following:—

"There is a little kind of change-house close to it, that provides meat for men and horses at their own expenses, but you must lie within the convent." Sir A. Balfour’s Letters, p. 52.

This orthography approaches nearest to the pronunciation, as the same sound is given to o or ai here, as to i in E. live, mind, &c.

"They call an ale-house a change, and think a man of a good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it, though his house and sale are too incon siderable to be mentioned without the appearance of burlesque." Burt’s Letters, i. 80.

"Item, taken by the said McLavie from Allan Macdouchan, in the change-house of Clinkerbrae, 20 merks worth of household plenishing, and ane standing-bed." Depred. in Argyll.

"When the Lowlanders went to drink a cheer upping cup, they go to the public house called the Change-house, and call for a chopin of two-penny, which is a thin, yeasty beverage, made of malt; not quite so strong as the table beer of England." Smollett’s H. Clinker.

CHANGE-KEEPER, s. One who keeps an alehouse, or a petty inn, Perths., Lanarks.

"That nobody went into the house but the three brothers,—and Nelson the change-keeper and the deponent himself." Trials of Sons of Rob Roy, p. 130.

CHANGE-SEATS, the King’s Come, a game well known in Loth. and in the South of S. Probably in ridicule of the political scramble for places.

In this game, as many seats are placed round a room as will serve all the company save one. The want of a seat falls on the individual by a kind of lot, regulated, as in many other games, by the repetition of an old rhythm. All the rest being seated, he, who has no seat, stands in the middle, repeating the words, "Change seats, change seats," &c., while the rest are on the alert, to observe when he adds, "The king’s come," or as it is sometimes expressed, "The king’s coming," as they must then all rise and change their seats. The sport lies in the bustle made in consequence of every one’s endeavouring to avoid the misfortune of being the unhappy individual who is left without a seat. The principal actor often slyly says, "The King’s not come," when of course the company ought to keep their seats; but, from their anxious expectations of the usual summons, they generally start up, which affords a great deal of merriment.

"Here’s said ordering and counter-ordering. — But patience! patience! — we may as day play at Change seats, the king’s coming." Rob Roy, iii. 153.

This game, although childish, is evidently meant to ridicule the political scramble for places on occasion of a change of government, or in the succession.

CHANNEL, s. Gravel, S. (synon. chad) perhaps from channel, the bed of a river; this being generally composed of gravel. V. Chingle.

"The moorish staple of the fourth branch—having only sand and channel below it, the same cannot reasonably admit of any diminution." Maxwell’s Sel. Trans., p. 109.

"A great part of it is a sandy channel or gravel." Ibid., p. 119.

CHANNELLY, adj. Gravelly, S.

"In some farms, they sow a good deal of what goes by the name of grey oats, which are only valuable, because they yield a pretty good crop upon our channelly ground, where hardly any other grain will grow." 1 P. Blackford, Perths. Statist. Acc. iii. 207.

"The soil being light, sandy and channelly, is much overrun with broom." Maxwell’s Sel. Trans., p. 91.

CHANNEL, s. A gutter, a kennel.

"Gif thair be ony person that has ony biggt land, sio as cellarius, under the yard, and the passage of thame furth farther than four fute, stopand the channel and calsay," Balfour’s Pract., p. 357, 358.

Fr. canal, Belg. kennel, Lat. canal-îs, id. This word has been probably borrowed from the French, while residing in this country, during the reign of Mary.

CHANNEL-STANE, s. The name given to the stone used in the diversion of curling, Gall.

— The vig’rous youth,
In bold contention met, the chanelestone,
The bracing engine of a Scottish arm,
To shoot wi’ might and main and skill—

Davidson’s Seasons, p. 158.

Perhaps thus denominated, as they are generally such as are taken from the bed of a river.

CHANNER, s. Gravel, often Channers; synon. with Channel, Aberl.

CHANREY, adj. Gravelly, ibid.

To CHANNER, v. n. To fret, to be in a chiding humour, S.

The cock doth cry, the day doth daw,
The channer’s worm doth chide;
Gin we be mist out o’ our place,
A sair pain we maun bide.

Muntray’s Border, ii. 125.

What sights, man, what frights, man,
Are pedlars don’t daw to thee,
Ay channerin’ and danderin’
In eager search for cole! A. Wilson’s Poems, 1790, p. 255.

Ir. canarr-on, to mutter or grumble; Gael. id. canarr, contention, grumbling.

To chunter, to grumble, mutter, or complain; A. Bor.

CHANOS, adj. Gray.

—Upon his chin fell chanos haris gray.—

Dowg. Virgil, 173. 44. V. Canos.

CHANRY-KIRK, CHANNERY-KIRK, s. Cart. of Chanonry,—or Canovry-kirk, S.

"The bishop of Ross—used the service book peaceably within the chantry kirk of Ross each sabbath day by the space of two years." Spalding, i. 64.

— "This college or channer kirk wanted the roof since the reformation." Ibid., p. 288.

At the mouth of Ness is Chanonry, so called from a rich college of canons, while the church continued in a prosperous state, in which is the see of the bishop of Ross." Camden’s Brit., iv. 183.

CHANTER, s. The drone of a bagpipe, S.

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the sandy streamers flow
From their loud chanters down, and sweep
The furrowed bosoms of the deep,
As, rushing through the lake, amain
They plied the ancient highland strain.

Lady of the Lake, p. 66.
Gael. cantair, chanter (Shaw), apparently a singer; primarily applied to the person, hence perhaps to the drone.

CHANTERIS, s. pl.
For sum ar sae at sermons seems sa halye,
Singand Sanct Davids passater on their buiks,
And ar bot biblistis faising full thair bellies,
Backbytand nychtbeurs, noyand thame in niikus,
Ingug and rafand up kirk-rentis lyke ruikus;
As warrie waspis agains Godels word makis weir:
Sic Christianis to kiss with chanteris' kilkus;
God gie th' grace aganis this gude new-yeir.

"Bonny Spines Poems, p. 198, st. 16.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood. Chanterie, as Tyrwhitt expl. it, is "an endowment for the payment of a priest, to sing mass agreeably to the appointment of the founder;" from Fr. chanter, to sing. By chanteris those lay-persons seem to be meant, who, after the Reformation in S., got the gift of living formerly enjoyed by priests endowed as mentioned above. Kilkus does not seem to denote the cooks who made provision for chanters. The Christianis described cooked, or, as the term is still applied, used every art, to kiss with chanteris, i.e., to live in the greatest intimacy with them, if not, to get possession of such livings. This agrees with the rest of the stanza. Though in general backbiters of their neighbours, they lived on the best terms with chanteris, that they might get their bellies stuffed. A full point seems requisite at kilkus.

CHANTICLEER, s. A name given to the Dragonet, a fish, Frith of Forth.
"Callionymus Lyra, Dragonet; Chanticleer, or Gowdie." Neil's List of Fishes, p. 4.

CHANTIE, CHANTY, s. A chamber-pot, a urinal; a cant term, Roxb., Ayrs., Fife.
The like has been, when late at night,
Ye've daun' ran hame right canty,
That an your lour-pew an evince light,
Het reekan fras somma chanty.
Pickens Poems, 1788, p. 62.
Nan sonser dish was s'er o' plane-tree,
Than thee, thou ancient pewler chantie.
M.S. Poems.

CHANTIE-BEAK, s. A prattling child, a chatter-box, Roxb.
Apparently from Fr. chantier, to warble (E. chant), as expressive of cheerfulness, and bec, the bill or beak.
V. Beak, s.

CHANTIN', adj. Loquacious, and at the same time pert, Roxb.
This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the E. v., and may have been originally applied to a lively person. Isl. kant-an, however, signifies altercari.

CHAP, s. 1. A fellow; a contemptuous term, applied either to a man or a stripling. Sometimes, as denoting a boy, the dimin. chappe, or "little chap," is used, S.
—I muckle doubt, my Sire,
Ye've trusted ministration
To chaps, wha, in a barn or byre,
Wad better fill'd their station
Than couris that day.
Bums, iii. 94.
Grose gives it in the same sense, Class. Dict. of the vulgar language.

2. Like chield, it is also applied to a female, S. B.
And for her temper mak she cou'd hae nane,
She'd gaar two p'icca cast out en as Brazil-bane;
And yet, say what I liked, nought would do,
But I maun gang, that bonny chap to woo.
Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

This seems radically the same with Su.-G. kaepa, kiepa, keba, homo servilis conditionis, Ial. kiepa-br, Edd. Saemund. A aekki koepeir b barnum; A servant hath no part with the children; S. "A chap has nae aucht with the barns;" Leg. West-G. ap. Ihre. This learned writer mentions Germ. koe, kaeb, A.-S. cyfece, as signifying a concubine. It may be supposed that "kaepa" was originally applied to an illegitimate son. Hence koeb-kind, A.-S. cyfece-boren, a bastard. Ihre hesitates, however, as to this origin; because, in the Eddas, koepeir is given as a designation of servants.

CHAPPIE, s. A little fellow, S.
"He was a clever chappie, and used to say if ever he made a fortune he would get me a kirk." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 229.

To CHAP, v. a. 1. To strike with a hammer, or any instrument of similar use, S.
Teut. kopp-en, incidere; Belg. sechopp-en, to strike, Sewel.
To chap hands, to strike hands, especially in concluding a bargain, S.
Syn Lindy has w! Bydby chopp'd hands,
They's has their gear again at your command.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 120.

In third Ed., join'd his hand.

2. To chop, to cut into small pieces, S. Teut. kopp-en, conscindere minitum.
To chop off, to strike off. Su.-G. kopp-a, to amputate; Kopp aff byen, to cut the cables; S. "to chop off the tows;"

3. To bruise, to beat, to break, S. B.
—Bannock of good barley-meal,
Of thee there was right plenty,
With chopp'd kail butter'd tu' weel;
And was not that right dainty?
Herd's Coll., ii. 79.

To CHAP, v. n. 1. To strike; "The knock's chappin," the clock strikes, S.
"—Colonel Mannering, after threading a dark lane or two, reached the High-street, then clanging with the voice of oyster-women and the bells of piemen for it had, as his guide assured him, just 'chappit eight upon the Tron.'" Guy Mannering, ii. 230, 237.

2. To chap at a door, to knock, to rap, S.
The doors were closed, and put to:
The lady chapp'd, and made undo.
Sir Eyre, p. 31.
And when he came to Barnard's ha',
Wend neither chap nor ca';
But set his bent bow to his brest,
And lickily la the wa'.
Gil Morrice, Ritson's S. Songs, i. 160.
She had na been i' that bigly bower,
Na not a night, but barely sene,
Till there was Willie, her ain true love,
Chapp'd at the door, crying, "Peace within."
Brinton, Minstrelsy Border, iii. 255.
CHAP, CHAUP, CHOPPE, s. 1. A stroke of any kind, a blow, S.

Chop is used for a blow, in the language of pugilists, E. Green's Class. Dict.
The town-suter like Lowrie tap
Three fit at ilka stand:
He did na miss the ba' a chap.
—Christmas Deig, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 120.
Su.-G. kaepp, baculus, a stick, has been viewed as allied, being the instrument often employed in striking.

To CHAP out, v. a. To call out by a tap on a pane of the window, S.

Chappin out is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight stir on the lozen, or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress. She instantly throws her cloak about her, and obeys this signal."—Blackw. Mag., 1818, p. 531.

Chapper, s. 1. An instrument for bruising potatoes, &c., Aberd. Beetle, Clydes.

[2. A knocker of a door.]

Chapping-sticks, s. Any instrument which one uses for striking with, S.

"Pools should not have chapping-sticks," S. Prov.; "spoken when we take a stick from a child, or when others are doing harm with what they have taken up."—Kelly, p. 104. It is also often used metaphorically.

"'My man, said he; but ye're no nice o' your chapping-sticks!""—Perils of Man, ii. 23.

"An' I but ance tak up a chapping-stick, I'd fain knap a crow' wind, mair especially a rotten Papist's."—Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 117.

To CHAP, CHAUP out, CHAUPS, v. a. 1. To fix upon any person or thing by selection; a term frequently used, especially among children, when one wishes to prevent another from claiming what he has chosen, S. Hence the phrase, Chap ye, chuse ye.

You's has at will to chap and chuse, For few things am I scant in.
—Ramusay's Poems, l. 48.

Chap out as many yonkers frae the gien, As ilka horn and hoof ef yers may ken;
And we ca' them a ready takit gen, That sae frae us let all their greeks gae free.
Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent.
—Ross's Hecaton, p. 124.

2. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned, S.

And belly-flaught o'er the bed lap she, And clusched Hab' wi' might and main; "Hech, brute!" quo' Habbie, "I chap ye; I thocht whare your tantrums wad end."
—Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 299.

Begl. kipp-en, to choose. This seems only a secondary sense of Teut. kipp-en, as signifying to lay hold of; capere, excripere, excerpere, eximere, intercipere, Kilian.

It may have the same origin with Chelps, q. v.

CHAP, s. The act of choosing, chap and choice, great variety, S. B.

Spare no pains nor care;
For chap and choice of suits ye have them there.
—Ross's Helenore, p. 114.

To CHAP yont, v. u. To get out of the way, Aberd.; apparently equivalent to E. chap about, as applied to the shifting of the wind.

See chap ye yont, ye filthy dud, An' 'crib some chuckie's chuckie breed, &c.
—To My Auld Hat, Tartus's Poems, p. 38.

CHAP AND CHOICE, great variety, S. Gl. Shirrefs.

CHAP, s. A shop.

Truth followed Vanity and bled him,
When he was in the Taylor's shop.
Many's Truth's Travels, Penneunick, p. 94.

Chop is the general pronunciation. — Teut. schop, promontarium.
A.-S. sceoppe, gazophylacium. Hence, says Lyo, our shop. The term sceoppe occurs in the A.-S. version of Luke xxi. 1. as denoting the treasury. The E. word may indeed have had this origin. Su.-G. kaepp, (pron. skap), armarium respetciterum, is evidently synon. with A.-S. sceoppe: also Germ. schopf, schoff, tugurium, umbraclum, which has been derived from Gr. skap-, teko. Teut. schop is rendered claustrum; Kilian. Yet from the hard sound of the S. term, it seems natural to suppose that the root may be A.-S. cop-an, to buy, to sell, to make merchandise; whence crop, vendition, which might easily be transferred to the place where articles were bought and sold.

CHAPDUR, s. Chapter, Chart. Aberd. A. 1588.

CHAPIN, s. Chopin, a quart, S.

Gin he likes drink, twad alter soon the case, And drunken chopins blith'er's his face,
—Shirrefs' Poems, p. 42.

"The de'il at other times gie's, it's said, his agents a mutchkin o' mischief, but on this night [Halloween] it's thought they have a choppin."—R. Gilhaize, ii. 217.

To Tak a Chapin, is a circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor, S.

"To Tak a Chapin, to be addicted to drinking."
—Gl. Shirrefs.

CHAPIS, s. pl. Established prices and rates. V. CHAP بط. 3

CHAPYT. V. CHAIP.

CHAPLING, s. A process of gagging sometimes used at elections.

"For preventing mischiefs that may arise, concerts and engagements that may be made & entered into.
by such of the Council as are merchants among themselves, or such of the Council as are craftsmen among themselves, for influencing or carrying all or any part of an election out of the regular way, known by the name of Chapling, whereby members are not at liberty to proceed according to their consciences, but according to the opinion of a majority, were it never so wrong, &c. Sett., Burgh of Dunfl., 1724.

Su.-G. keepp-a, to gag, bacillo or obturare; from kepp, basculus.

CHAPMAN, s. A pedlar, a hawker, S.; a merchant, O. E.

"Chapmen.—The word is used, in the Scotch sense of it, for an itinerant seller of wares." P. Prestoun, East Loth. Statist. Acc., xvii. 78.

From the severe exercise of a pedlar who travels on foot, the chapman's drouth is a prov. phrase for hunger, S.

A.-S. ceapman, Sw. keaupman, a merchant. Hence the name of Copenhagen, anciently Copemkounia; Capmannhoven, Knox's Hist., p. 20, i.e. The merchant's or Chayman's Haven.


This must be merely a Scottish modification of the E. word chopping used in the first sense.

CHAPPED BY, pret.

"He thought he would be reended on him; and so chopped him by the host a little, and at an outside watched him." Fitscottie, Fol. Ed. p. 130; Edit. 1768-201. Not in Ed. 1814.

I do not know if this be used in the sense of E. chop, as when it is said that the wind chops about. V. Char yont.

CHAPTERLY, adj. A presbytery is said to be chapterly met or convened, when all the members are present, S.; formerly written Chaptoory.


The term has been transmitted from the times of popery; from chapter, chaptour, "an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church."

CHAR, s. A certain quantity of lead.

"For ane char of lead, that is to say, xxiiij. foiaellis, iiiij d." Balfour's Pract., p. 87.

Cowell expl. this phrase (referring to the Assise de Ponder, Rob. III. Scot. c. 22.), as denoting "thirty pigs, each pig containing six stone weighing two pound, and every stone being twelve pound."

L. B. charr-us, Fr. charre, de plombe. Du Cange observes that char-us sometimes occurs for carr-us, Fr. char, a chariot.

It seems properly to signify a cart-load full. V. Char, s. Carriages.

CHAR, s. Carriages.

Thai war se fele qbar that thai raid, And their bataillis war sa brad, And swat great rownes held their char, Than men that melkkit ost mycht se, Ner by quha so weld be, Curtak the landis laurly. —Barbour, xi. 123. MS.

Mr. Pinkerton has observed that "the MS. is here corrupt," and that after char, a blank space is left for a line. This is true; but the transcript he has received has made it more corrupt, entirely leaving out the line here printed in italics, which is in MS.

Fr. char, a waggon, a car.

To CHAR, v. a. 1. To stop, to oppose.

Now hand to hand the dynt lichtis with ane swak, Now bendis he vp his burloun with ane myrant, On syde he brads for to eschew the dynt; He stells younder his avantage to tak, He metis him thare, and charris him with ane shak; He watis to spy, and strikes in all his might, The tothir keppis him on his burdoun wicht.

Dong. Virgil, 142. 5.

It sufficis us, to se the palics blume, And stand on rowsne quhair better folk ben charrit. — Palis of Honour, 1, 19.

2. To char by, to turn aside.

Lyke as ane bull dois rummesing and rare Qhen he escapes hurt one the altere, And charris by the axe with his nek wycht, Gil one the forde the dynt hittis not richt.

Dong. Virgil, 46. 15.

A. Bor. "char the cow," stop or turn her, Ray; from A.-S. terr-an, to turn, to turn from, divertere; Ital. coltir-a, Su.-G. xwar-a, vi pellere.

CHAR. On char, to a side.

"—The day was dawning wele I knew, —Ane schot wyndo umsecht ane litle on char, Pernaught the mornynge blis, wan and her."


"—Pallas than throw gird Rhettus the king, As he on cace glaid by on char flieing."

Ibid., 330. 31.

This is certainly the same with E. a jar. A.-S. cere, turning, bending, winding; a bending of the road, a side-way.

To CHAR. Char doone.

Thynkis qhaut gladschip ws abidis, Gif that we may, as well betidis, Haif wictour of our fayis her.

For thar is nane than, for na wer, In all thys land that ws char doone. —Barbour, viii. 257. MS.

i.e. "There is none who, in this case, will dare to utter a complaint, or murmur distrust concerning us. A.-S. cer-lan, to complain, to murmur; Su.-G. kien-a, id., also, to accuse. In editions, gar doon." Perhaps A.-S. cer-lan, murmure, is the true origin of the E. v. to jar.

"[Char] in this passage is a mis-reading of "thar" =it needs, it is necessary; both meaning and etymology are wrong."

CHARBUKILL, s. A carubuncle.

—Chosin charbukill, chfe foure, and ceder tre. —Dong. Virgil, 3. 10.

2. An ulcer.

—The Kinkhost, the Charbuckle, and worms in the chiks.

Dorowit's Flying, p. 15. V. Clerk.

Lat. carbunculus, id.; Fr. escarbeoule, caroule, "the pestilent botch or sore, termed a carubene," Cotgr.

CHARD, pret. V. CHIER.

CHARD. Exp., "leaning place."

"You are like the dogs of Dunragget, you dow not bark unless you have your asse at char'd," S. Prov.; "spoken to people when they scold with their back at a wall," Kelly, p. 333.
CHARE, s. A chariot; Fr. char, id.
Ane rial chare richely arrayd he sent,
With two sternes stede therein yokit yferes.
_Don. Virg._, 216. 29. _Curran, Virg._

CHARE, s. Care, charge.
Was Colin, say you, the shephard shepherdes name?
Had he of what's befallen you any blame?
Heard ye one word, gin he had chiel or chare?
Or he a jo that had the yellow hair?
_Hous's Hedenes_, p. 73.

CHARGES, s. pl.
"Thir two sortes of men, that is to say, ministers of the word, and the poore, together with the schoolers, when order shall be taken thereupon, must be susteyned upon the charges of the kirk; and therefore provision must be made bow, and by whom such summes must be liftet." First Book of Discipline, c. 8, § 1.

"Rents," _Marg._ Fr. charge, pension, rente; _Dict. Trev._

To CHARK, v. n. 1. To make a grating noise, as the teeth do, when grinding any gritty substance, accidentally mingled with one's food, _Dunfr._ Chirke, q. v., synon.
Gower uses chareke to express the grating of a door.
There is no dore, whiche may chareke
Wher of an eye smyle visueth, &c.

2. To be habitually complaining, to be constantly in a querulous humour, ibid.

CHARKAR, s. "Charkaris, for ane barrel;"
_Aberd. Reg._ A. 1535, V. 16.
Qu. if a metaph. use of _Ext._ karcker,—prison, as applied to the hoops which confine a barrel?

CHARKER, s. A cricket, _Dunfr._
Probably from _A.-S._ cearre-tun, strider-e, "to creake, to make a noise, to chareke, or chirkis," _Sommer._

CHARLE WAN, CHARLEWAYNE, s. The constellation Ursa Major, also called the Plough, S.
_The Pleuch, and the polles, the planetts began,_
_The Son, the scull sternes, and the Charle wane._
_Don. Virg._, 239. b. 2.

Rudd, thinks that it was so called, "q. Caroli plaustrum, in honour perhaps of Charlemagne, who first began the friendship and league, which continued so long between the French and Scots."

But this designation is by no means peculiar to S., nor is there any reason to suppose that it originated here. In _A.-S._ this constellation was called carleswagn, whence E. Charlewain, Charle's scain; Su.-G. karléwagn, Dan. karléwagn. Foreign writers have also supposed that the name was given in honour of Charle-magne, as the Romans had their Julianum Sidus. But this opinion, as Ihre has observed, is not supported by any ancient authority. Rudbeck pretends that, in early age, the Northern deity Thor was called Karl; and that, as he was represented as sitting in a chariot, and exercising his empire over the stars and thunder,

this constellation was his symbol. *Atlantic* ap. *Ihre, vo. Karl.*

It seems scarcely probable that it was denominated from Charles the Great; as the name Charlewain appears to have been unknown to the ancient Germans. They simply called the constellation, the was; _Alemunwagen, Germ. wasgen_; or, according to Luther, *wagen, stern_, *Amos, v. S. Tuent. wasgen, arctos, plaustrum, sydus simle plaustro; Kilian._

CHARNAILL BANDIS, s. pl. Strong hinges used for mossy doors or gates, riveted, and often having a plate, on each side of the gate; _E. centre-hinges_. They are still called charnell-bands, S., although the word is now nearly obsolete.

A wricht it tak, the suttellast at that was,
And ordland him to saw the burd in twa,
Be the myd streit, that nane mycht our it ga;
On charnaill bandis naid it full fast and sone,
Syns fyld with clay as na thing had beyne done.
_Wallace_, vii. 1192. MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673, _cornell, bands_. _Fr. charniere, "a hinge, a turning joint; also, a certain device or engine, whereby a wooden leg or arm is made to move;" Cotgr. *Chardonnereau*, "the barre of a doore; the peec, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hindge-side of some doors;" ibid.

CHARNAL, s. Prob. a hinge or turning joint.
"Item, a ring with a paddokstane, with a charnall." _Collect. of Inventories_, p. 10.
_Corr._ perhaps from _Fr. charniere_, a hinge or turning joint. In this sense _charnall_ had been used in _S._ as early as the age of Henry the Minstrel. _V. CHARNAILL BANDS._

CHARRIS, V. _Char_, v.

CHARTER-HOSS, s. The name given to the monastery of the Carthusians.

"And vtheris quhatsoever qubilikis perten—
to the Freris, to the Blak Freris or Predicatouris, or to the Freris Minoris or Franciscane, or to the Quhite Freris of the said burght of Perth; togidder with the yairda, monasterie, or place of the Charter-house situat beside the samyn burgh." _Acts Ja._ VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 500.

It is not surprising that this should be, as it appears still to have been, the vulgar pronouneation.—But it is singular, that it should have had the sanction of Parliament, and been continued by such writers as Spotswood. I need scarcely say, that this term has no connection with a *charter-house* in its common signification. It is evidently corr. from _Fr. chartreuse_, the house in which the Carthusians resided; _Dict. Trev._ They took the name of *Chartreuse* from _Chartrause_, a village in Dauphiny, which Hugues, bishop of Grenoble, gave to S. Bruno, the founder of this order, A. 1086.

CHARTOUR, s. A place for holding writings.

CHARVE, adj. Great, Orkn.

CHAS, s. The game of chess.
CHASBOL, CHESBOL, CHESBOWE, s. Poppy; pl. chasbolis.

"Ald Tarquine gef may anser to the messanger, but tuike his staf, and synce past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat ony chasbolis that greu hie, he strak the heidis fra them witti his staf, and did no thyng to the litil chasbolis." Compl. S., p. 146.

This word is spelled "chasbolis" in the parallel passage of Ballantine's Livy, MS. Gl. Compl. -To the walkryf dragoun mete gafe sohe, That keeping the goldyn appallis in the tre, Shrynklend to him the wak hony swete, And sleiprye chesbowe sode to walkin his spreta.

-Doug. Virgil, 117. 7.

In both places Virg. uses papaver. Rudd. entirely overlooks this word.

E. cheese bowls, papavers hort. according to Skinner, from some supposed resemblance to the vessels used by those who make cheeses.

In Gloss. Compl. Fr. cipolle, Ital. cipolla, are mentioned as of the same meaning. But by mistake for these words signify "a hollow leek, a chiboll." V. Cotgr. The poppy is denominated in Belg. slaap-boll, from its resemblance of a bolt, q. the bolt causing sleep.

It is not improbable, however, that chesbol is formed from Fr. chasse pouta, wild black hellebore, or bearfoot; from chasser and poute or pouta, to drive away the pulse; as being accounted a poisonous herb. This being the meaning of the Fr. name of hellebore, our forefathers might transfer it to poppy, because of the similarity of its effects. How Doug. mentions it as given to "walking the dragon's spreta," is not easily conceivable; as the design was to hull him.

CHASER, s. A ram that has only one testicle, Selkirk.

"I jentin into Grordie Allen's, at the West Port, where I had often been afoe, when selling my eids eyes and chasers." Brownie of Bodabeck, ii. 26.

CHASS, s. Case, condition.

The lordsis was blyth, and welcumay well Wallace, Thankand get God off this fair happy chass. Wallace, viii. 414. MS.

To CHASTY, v. a. To chastise, to correct.

But sin thow spekys sa rudly, It is grett skyl men chasty That pold woods, till that thou knaw The rycht, and bow it as thou aw. Barbour, ix. 751. MS.

Fr. chastis-er, Teut. kastij-er, id.

To CHASTIFY, v. a. To make chaste.

"He says their be sum quha hes chastify'd thame seluis for the kingdome of heaven, quhaurbe he declaris that they restrict tham seluis to perpetual continence and chastitie." Nicol Burns, F. 65, b.

Perhaps meant as strictly signifying emasculare, like Fr. chastir-er.

However, L. B. castisacare se signifies, se castum exhibere, servare, Du Cange.

To CHASTIZE, v. a. To abridge.

"Both these rooms were chastised of their length towards the west, and the two galleries brought forwards." &c. Craufurd's Univ. Edin., p. 152.

Evidently a metaph. use of the E. v.

CHASUBYL, s. The same with CHESYBIL.

To CHAT, v. a. 1. To bruise slightly, S.; synonym. chack.

2. To chafe. Thus goods are said to be chatted in the carriage, or by friction, i.e. chafed, S.

CHAT TIE.

Quod I, Charle, go chat the, and chide with ane whirr. Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 30.

He wald haift luft, scho wald nit let him, For all his yellow lokkis; He knawit bir, scho had gan chat him, Scho compt him not twa clockis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 4.

This has been rendered, to go about his business, to take care of himself, from Geth. skot-a, curare; Callander. But perhaps the sense given by Rudd. is more natural; "hang thyself." He adds from Coles; "Chat signifies the gallows in the canting language." Grose writes chaters, Class. Diet. As A. Bor. chat signifies a small twig. (Grose's Gl.) it may be equivalent to S. widdle, a halter, properly a withe or twig.

According to Shitures, Chat is "sometimes a cant name for the gallows," Gl. Aberd.

CHATON, CHATTON, s. "The beanzill, collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c., where-in the stone is set," Cotgr. Fr.

"A perli sett; four small diamantis sett in ane pce. A chaton without a stane." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 263.

"A chaton without ane emerald." Ibid., p. 267.

To CHATTER, v. a. To shatter, to break suddenly into small pieces, Aberd.; to Shatter, E.

CHATTY-PUSS, s. A term used in calling to a cat, Roxb. Evidently of the same origin with Cheet, q. v.

To CHATTLE, v. n. To nibble, to chew feebly, Etrr. For.

This may be a diminutive from A.-S. ceow-an, or Teut. kauuen, kouen, id. mordere.

CHAUDMALLE, s. A blow, a beating, Aberd.; evidently a relic of Chaudmelle, q. v.

CHAUDMELLE, s. A sudden broil or quarrel.

It is thus expl. by Skene; "In Latine Rixas; one heat suddale tuiyie, or debate, quhilke is opposed as contrair to fore-thought fellone." De Verb. Sign. Fr. chaude, hot, and mesle, melé, broil; q. a broil arising from the heat of passion; L. B. chaudemelie, Calida Melies, Du Cange. V. Melle.

CHAUD-PEEECE, s. Gonorrhoea.

—The smuff and the snout, the chaudpeece. Pollock's Flying. V. CLEERES.
CHEA, s. Merchandize.
Then the colley-war to the charcoal in by,
To mak his chemfry redly,
Again the mornie airly. —Raus Colleyar, B. i. b.

CHAV, s. A sluice, Roxb.; synon. Flews; perhaps q. what checks, i.e., checks or restrains the water, when apt to overflow.

To CHAW, v. n. To chew voraciously, to eat up, Etrr. For.

Chawne, id. Chancer; from A.-S. cexian, to buy, also to sell. Wat, for went.

CHAVELING, SHAVELING, s. A tool used by cartwrights and coachmakers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood, S.; synon. with Spokeshave, Aberd.


A.-S. scaps, a shaving instrument; Test. schane, dolabra, planula, from schæ-uen, to smooth with a plane. Schaveling and schavelling denote what is smoothed off, a shaving; Belg. schaveling, id. schaaf, a plane.

To CHAW, v. s. To fret, to gnaw.

I am God Tybris, watery hewit and haw, Quhilk, as thin seth, with many lawp and jaw Betis thir brayis, chawing the bankis doun. Doyr. Virgil, 241. 50.

2. To provoke, to vex, S.

Thus it is frequently used; "That chaws him," it frets or vexes him, Lanarks., Loth.
Fr. choû, "disappointed, frustrated," Cotgr.
Rudd. derives this from E. chaw, chew. But it is probably allied to O. Fr. chauoir, to put in pain. Ne m'en chault; it does not vex me. Rom. de la Rose.

To CHAW, v. a. 1. To chew, S. as in E.
2. To fret or cut by attrition, Aberd.

CHEAP O'T, a Scottish idiom commonly applied to one who well deserves any affront or misfortune he has met with; q. cheap of it.

"And sure I am it's doing him an honour him or his never deserved at our hand, the ungracious snump; and if he loses by us a' the gither, he is o'en cheap o'it, he can spare it brawly." Bride of Lammerm. i. 394.

"I'll maintain there's no such another mistress in the whole country; and if she has gien ye a flyte, I've warrant ye were cheap o'it." Petticoat Tales, i. 281.

It is borrowed from the idea of any kind of goods, considered as cheap at the price for which they have been purchased; of being used for "at." Thus, by a singular figure, a person is said to be cheap, in relation to something disagreeable that has happened; because it is believed that his conduct had been as it were a price already paid for something worse.

CHEARY, CHEERIE, adj. Cheerful, S.
What pleasure and joy wad it gie,
Were ye but as cheery as they! —Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 18.

CHEAT, CHEATRY, s. 1. Deceit, fraud, S.

"The Lords—ordained them to be carried to the Throne,—and both their legs to be nailed to it, and to stand there till 12 with a paper on their breasts, bearing their cheatur, falsehood, and unfaithfulness to their trust." Fountainhall, i. 359.

2. The act of cheating, fraud, deceit in mercantile dealings, play, or otherwise, S.

Thus old Satchels observes—
In every science there is some cheatery. —Hist. Name of Scot, p. 39.

CHEATIE, CHEATRY, adj. Fraudulent, deceitful; "a cheatry body," one addicted to cheating, S.

"It was a merry world when every man held his ain gear wi' his ain grip, and when the country side wassa fashed wi' warrants and poindings and apprizing, and a' that cheatry craft." Rob Roy, ii. 238.

2. Applied to the means used for deception, S.; as in the old adage, "Cheatery game'll aye kythe," i.e. false play will show itself sooner or later.

"Whatna fearn' image is that like a corpse out o' a tomb, that's making a' this rippet for the cheatry instruments o' pen and ink, when a dying man is at the last gasp?" The Entail, ii. 103.

We are not to seek the origin, as Johnson conjectures in regard to E. cheat, the cocker; because of the frauds frequently practised in procuring cachets; but in A.-S. ceat, circumventio; Sn.-G. kyat-a, mutare, permutare, Ilure; dolosum impomere, Sar. Cheatrey may indeed be viewed as compounded of A.-S. ceat, circumventio, and ric, divers; q. "rich in deceit."

CHEAT-THE-WUDDIE, adj. Defrauding the gallows of its rightful prey, S.

"Yon, ye cheat-the-wuddie rogue, you here on your venture in the tolbooth o' Glasgow? What d'ye think's the value o' your head?" Rob Roy, ii. 293.

V. WIDDER.

CHEATS, CHITS, s. The sweet-bread. Chits and nears, a common dish in S., i.e. Kidneys and sweet-breads.

—Furthermore I have expanded
Vast sums, to wit, for washing, lodging, diet, —
For punches, saucers, sheepheads, cheats, pluckypyes. —Watson's Coll., i. 22.

V. FOURTHOURS.

CHECK, s. A bird. V. CHACK.
CHECKSPAIL, s. A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek or chops, q. cheek-play, from Teut. spei, also spie, ludus. Cheesepool, Fife.

CHEDHER, s. Cheadder Male, an unintelligible phrase, Chart. S 179 c. V. CHEDEME.

It might seem to denote the measure in S. called a chauther or childre, L. B. celebris, did not Male itself, according to the structure of the passage, regard the measure or weight.

CHEECKIE, CHEEKIE, CHECKIE, adj. Full of cunning, Aberd.; also, bold, impudent.

Dye mind you night ye mesure’d snouts
Wil’ Nick himsel’?
Yet cheecie slink’t and sittie Cloots
Wi’ quick leg-baill?

Tarras’ Poems, p. 41.


To cheek-ren, signifies to pilfer, suppilare, manticulari; or from the same origin with Checkie.

CHEEK of the Fire, the side of the fire, Roxb. Ingle-cheek, synon.

CHEEK-BLADE, s. The cheek-bone, S.

Some hungry tykes falls by the ears.
From others cheekblades collops tears;
About the licking of the loons.
Before the beast to shambles comes.

Cleland’s Poems, p. 77.

To CHEEM, v. a. To knock one down, Orkn.

Perhaps it originally denoted a stroke on the chops, from Isl. kiammi, maxilla.

CHEERER, s. A glass of spirits and warm water, South of S., Ayrs.

“D’you think I wad come and ask you to go to keep company with any bit English rider, that sups on toasted cheese and a cheerer of rum today?” Monastery, i. 18.

“This, and some other desultory conversation, served as a shoeing-horn to draw on another cup of ale and another cheerer, as Dinmont termed it in his country phrase, of brandy and water.” Guy Mannering, ii. 46.

“When we had discussed one cheerer,—I began, as we were both birzing the sugar for the second, to speak with a circumambientia of my resignation,” &c. The Provost, p. 351.

CHEESEHAKE, s. A frame for drying cheeses when newly made, S. V. HAKE.

My kirnstaff now stands gizzen’d at the door,
My cheese-rack toom that never was toom before.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 3.

CHEESE-RACK, s. The same with Cheese-hake, S.

CHEET, interj. The call directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach, S. It is generally doubled.

She never will come back! Wasnacks! I doubt
You’ve hurt poor baudans wi’ your lang wet clout.
Cheed! Cheed! Wasnacks, I doubt poor thing she’s dead.

Poor stuff, p. 169.

There seems to be little reason to doubt that this is from Fr. chat, the name given to this animal.

CHEEFFROUN, s. A piece of ornamental head dress for ladies. V. SCHAFFROUN.

CHEIF-SCHIMMEIS, s. A principal dwelling-place, or manor-house.


This is rather a tautology. V. CHEMYS.

CHEIFTYME, s. Reign, q. the time of one’s being chief or sovereign.

In the cheiftyme of Charlis that choos chifane,
That fell ane feilyfull flan within thay fellis wyde.

Rawf Coulyear, Alj. a.

To CHEIM, v. a. To divide equally; especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal, S. B.

This, I suspect, is merely a corr. of the E. v. chine, used in the same sense, from chine, the backbone. Fr. escrîch-er.

To CHEIP, CHEPE, v. n. 1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest, S. Cheipe, O. E.

“The garruling of the stirlene, gar the sarrow cheip.” Compl. S., p. 60.

Als teile, wrinckis and turnys can sche mak,
As dois the swallo with her plumes blak,
Gadderand the small morselles set and west,
To here bir birds chepend in theare nest.

Dong. Virgil, 427. 5.

“Ther is life in a mussel as lang as she cheeps.”
Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 71.

Johnstone defines cheyp, as if it invariably denoted a cheerful sound, q. cheer up. This idea, however, is not suggested by cheip.

2. To squawk with a shrill and feeble voice, S.

“To themselves (the Scottish) the woods and hills of their country were pointed out by the great Bruce as their safest bulwarks; and the maxim of the Douglasses, that it was ‘better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep,’ was adopted by every border chief.” Minstrelsy Border, Pref. lxxvi. V. also Hume’s Hist. Douglas, p. 230.

3. To mutter; applied metaph. to man, S.

Thair wyfes has maisterly,
That thay dar nowayys cheip.

Dunne’s Poems, p. 179, st. 7.

4. To creak. In this sense shoes are said to cheip, when they retain the music of the last. A door is also said to cheip, when the sound, occasioned by its motion, grates on the ear, S.

According to Soibb, this word is formed from the sound. But I would rather refer it to Belg. tjilpen, to chirp; *T getijp van muschen, the chirping of sparrows. Isl. kip-ar, used to denote the causeless murmurs of children, has considerable resemblance; Puororum vagitus et querela sine causa, G. Andr., p. 142.
CHEIPE, s. This admits of the same various significations as the v.

It is also used in a general sense, to denote noise of any kind: "I did not hear a cheep;" i.e. There was not the least noise, S.

CHEIP, CHEIP, s. A whisper, the slightest hint or innuendo, S.

"The young loons did na tell my father,—nor did he hear a cheep o' the matter, till Puir Drouthy was at the mouth o' the cave, an' his pipes skirring like mad." St. Kathlen, iii. 212.

CHEIPER, s. The log Iris; so called, because children make a shrill noise with its leaves, Roxb.

CHEIPS, s. The cricket, an insect; denominated from the noise it makes, Loth.

This is an insect of favourable omen. For when cheipers come to a house, it betokens good luck, Roxb.

CHEIPING, CHEIPPING, s. Shrill squeaking.

This occurs in one of old Urquhart's strange collection of phrases, in which, while he retains the spirit of Rabanais, he far outdoes him in variety.

"He gave us also the example of the philosopher, who, when he thought most seriously to have withdrawn himself into a solitary privacy, far from the ruffling chatterments of the—confused world, the better to improve his theory, to contrive, comment and raticulate, was, notwithstanding his utmost endeavours to free himself from all untoward noises, surrounded and environ'd about so with the barking of curs, bawling of mastiffs, bleating of sheep, prating of parrots, taunting of jackdaws, grunting of swine, girning of boars, yelping of foxes, mewing of cats, cheeping of mice, squeaking of weasils,—clucking of moorfowls, cucking of cuckows, bumbling of bees, ransom of hawks, chirming of linots,—whicking of jags, gushing of hogs, curring of pigeons,—curkling of quails,—crackling of crows, muzzing of camels, wheezing of whoelps, buzzing of dronedamies,—mioling of tygers, bruizing of bears, sussing [l. fuffing] of kitunings [kitlings], chramming of scarfs, whimpering of fullmarts, boing of buffalos,—drinlicking of turkies, conating of storks, frantling of peacocks,—orriking of cornports, cigling of locusts, charming of beagles, garrning of puppies, snarling of messens, rantling of rats, guerieting of apes, sputtering of monkies, pooiling of pelicans, quecking of ducks,—that he was much more troubled, than if he had been in the middle of the crowd at the fair of Pontenoy or Niort." Rabanais, B. iii. p. 106, 107.

Some of these words are Scottish; others seem to have been made to serve the purpose of expressing the sound emitted by the different animals, as nearly as possible. His ingenuity in this respect is certainly unparalleled. Rabanais has only nine phrases; Urquhart has swelled the number to seventy-one.

To CHEIPS, v. a. To buy or sell.

The lards that drank gaild wyne, and ale, kye now faine to drink smattle;
That toby therbe, and cheips the meil,
The ladie saws the sittis.

Maitland Poems, p. 189.

A. S. ceop-an, enere, vendere; whence E. cheap-en. It is not improbable that this may be the origin of the v. cheaps. V. Chat., v. 3.

To CHEIS, CHEISS, CHIS, CHESE. 1. To choose.

Y brought him ther he ches,
He gave me ten schilling.

Sir Tristrem, p. 36. v. 55.

Bower gives the following advice, as expressed by one in the vulgar language, concerning the conduct of Rohoaboam, king of Israel.

"Kynes state giff you will leda,
Till aid mennis consall tak gude heide:
Rohoabo his krynglam leit,
Yonne mennis consall for he cherit.
Scottish., Lib. xiv. c. 4.

2. To appoint; used in an oblique sense.

A tournament that ches. Sir Tristrem.

i.e. "They appointed a tourmey," Gl.

It is used in sense i. by R. Brunne, p. 66.

After Saynt Edward, Harald kyng thay ches.


To CHEITLE, v. n. To chirp, to chatter or warble; applied to the sounds emitted by small birds when they sit upon their young, or feed them, Kinross, Perths.

It must be viewed as radically the same with Teut. quedel-en, garrie, modulari; minutizare, gutturire; Alem. quild-en, lamentari; Arnor. cheiteli-a, to whistle, also to hisse; C. B. catl-ur, to sing, to chirp, to warble; cathyl, a tonation, melody.

CHEITRES, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

Read cheklis.

CHEK, s. 1. Check. Douglas.

2. The post of a gate.

Oft with the ram the porte is schalk and dushchy, Doun hie yet chekkis, and badulis all to fruschtch.

Doug. Virgil, p. 55. 27.

i.e. gato-posts. In the same sense the posts of a door are still called the door-checks, S.

CHEKER, CHECKER, s. The exchequer.

"All schires could compair yearlic in the cheker: or, if one sufficient depute for him: hauncand power to aware for him; and in his saill: under the paine of ten sundals, and tyndell of his office at the kings will." Stat. Rob. III. c. 26. Norm. Fr. eschequier.

CHELIDERECT, s. A kind of serpent.

That was the VIPER, and th' Aspect, With the serpent Cheliderect.
	Quhosa stink is set afar.
	Duned's Pilyg, Watson's Col., ii. 21.

The account given by Cestorgr. of Chelydra, Fr., corresponds with that of Birel: "A most venomous and stinking snake, or serpent; rough-skaled, broad-headed, and of a darke tawny colour." Lat. chelydra, Gr. χελώδης, testudo marina; item venenatus serpens, ex χελώς, testudo, et ωδ ού, aqua.


Sober Luna, in flowyng off the se. When brecht Phoebus is in his chemage.

The bulys course so takin had his place, And Jupiter was in the crabbis face.

In edit. 1648, 1673, chemes his, i.e., high dwelling. This seems the true reading, although in MS, as given above. The whole passage is obscure. V. Chemys.

CHEMER, s. A loose upper garment.

A chemer for till hole his weel.
Apen his armour had he then;
And armyt weill, als war his men.
—With that he best of his chemer,
And hyt in hand a stalwart sper.
Barbour, xvi. 590. 601. MS.

Edit. 1620. chemener. V. Chymour.

[Fr. Charrre, "a loose and light gowme (and lesse properly, a cloake), that may be worn awshawe, or skarfe-wise;" Cotgr.]

CHEMYS, CHYMES, CHYMES, CHYMIS, s.
A chief dwelling ; as the manor-house of a landed proprietor, or the palace of a prince.

It is enjoined that Baron-courts should be held at the Chemys, as the residence of the Baron himself.

"First and foremost, quhore court should be held, their aucht to come and ane certaine place, within the Baronne (the quhilk place is called the Chemys) the Baillie of the Baronne, with sufficient power, be letter and sale of the Baron, with his Clerks, his Serjeand, and lawfull and sufficient soucours."—Baron Courts, c. 1, s. 1.

—The mychtly grete Enée
Within his narrow chymes ledde he.

When the phrase, texts pauperis Evandri, occurs a few lines before, it is rendered "Evanderus pure landings but this was owing to the poverty of the prince himself. It was still the best residence he had.

It denotes the palace of the Latin kyng ; who
—Calls the chief leardis of his menye,
Chemund they called in his polite commene.
Vato the ral chymes.
Ibid. 359. 28.

It is even used for the palace of Jupiter, Ibid. 317. 40.

"The chemie or principal messauge shuld not be devidit nor gevin in name of dowrie or tere to the woman, but shuld remane all and haill underyth with the air, quha thairfoir is obliot to big or give to ane uther messauge." Balfour’s Pract., p. 109.

Rudd. derivs it from Fr. chemiere, a shirt ; Sibb. renders it “houses or cottages standing separately,” deducing it from Teut. hammegey, Dan. hennes, Fr. hammet, hamlets.

As chemys has the form of a s. pl., I have thought that our word might be traced to Arm. chem, chom, chom, chemel, a habitation, whence Bullet derives Fr. chomier, to rest, to stop. He observes that Hob. chemel, signifies a wall; Chin. chem, a palace; Arab. chemel, a tent, chame, to cover, chamael, to protect. Hence he derives Hisp. coma, a lodging. The latter seems immediately from L. B. coma, a bed, lectus, Isidor.

Since writing this article, I have observed that Mr. Pinkerton gives materially the same derivation; from chom, Arm. to dwell. "Hence," he adds, "it would seem is chum, a college word for co-habitant, chamber companion.” Maitland Poems, Note, p. 392.

But there is reason to believe that the resemblance is merely accidental, and that the term is from O. Fr. chames, the principal house on an estate, that which is inhabited by the lord or proprietor. Du Cange, defining Mansura Capitalie, says; Quod vulgo Caput Memis, nostris, Chefites. Under the article Caput Memis, he observes that chef moit occurs in the same sense in Norm. Fr. He also mentions Quienes as a variation. As in S. Kaims is in some places the name of a village, perhaps it may have originally been used as denoting the mansion-house which might have stood there.

Chef moit is merely the translation of caput memis, from O. Fr. chef, head, and me, mois, which seem corr. from manus. Chef-mois. Quelques uns evriment chef-mois, c’est le principal manoir d’une succession. Dict. Trev.

It is worthy of observation, that Douglas uses chemys and manyes as terms perfectly synon.; applying both to the residence of Evander.

This sobly manyes resait him, but leis.—
And saying this, the mychtly grete Enée
Within his narrow chymes ledde he.
Doug. Virgil, 254. 46. 54. V. MANYs.

CHENNORIS, s. pl. Canons belonging to a cathedral.

Perytellic thir Pik manyis as for priciours,
With their partie habits, present thame than.
—All kin chennonis eik of uthir ordours
All manor of religion, the less and the mare.
Houltes, l. 15. MS. Fr. chanoine.

CHENYE, s. A chain.

"Than he gart his sodiours serche and seike Besus, quha was gotyn in the forest, and vas broocht and led bunndy in ane chenye before kyng Alexander." Compl. S. p. 185. Fr. chaine, id. V. term, YE.

Hanged in Chenye, hung in chains.

"He was sentenced to be hanged in chenye on the gallowee till his corpse rot." MS. Abst. (1637) Mac-Laurin’s Crim. Cas. XL.

TO CHEPE, v. n. To chirp. V. Chiep.

CHERITIE, s. 

"And to the minister serwing the cure at the said kirk of Halyruadhous, tua hurandhe merkis money and thrie chalderis wictueil, viz. ane calder quhieft, ane calder beir, and ane calder aitits, with the cherritle." 

Ae. I. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 332.


"Ane boll of hair [barley, or big] with the chereteis," ibid.

It is also used as a participle.

"Ane boll of beer cheretieid stuff," ibid.

Cheritie Meal is also mentioned in some old deeds, Ayr’s ; but the sense is lost.

It might seem that the term had originally denoted the driving or carriage of the grain; Fr. charrette, a wain-load, L. B. cherreta, id. Du Cange, vo. Corrado.

The phrase, with the cheritie, appears to correspond with the language of a Chart. A., 1243. In quilibet homine tenente hospitium, unam quartam avenae, & in cuniculo Nativitas Domini unum panem paternatice & collinam, et conservat Cherrita. This is explained by Du Cange, Praestatio carretti—nostris charrette. Where there was no carriage, it was thus expressed, Chart. A. 1183. Abeye rogio, [a toll for supporting a road] meissen, & carrero, ibid.

A difficulty arises, however, from the following clause: “To pay & deliver anacht firlootis of malt without chereties yerlie,” Aberd. Reg.; as well as from the phrase, cheretieid stuff, which seem to refer to some peculiar and superior mode of preparation or dressing at the mill.

If this idea should be adopted, we might view the term as a modification of Gael, scarabhal, a separation, spartho, separated, from scar-am, sparto-am, to separate; C. B. yparad, separation, yparath-u, to purge out. The cheirleis, with the beir, might thus be the siftings, or what was separated from the pure grain.

TO CHERK, v. n. To omit a grating sound, South of S.

The croaking roken soar’t on high,
Thick, thick the cerking vessels ran;
At hand she heard the bowleths cry.
An’ groans as of a dying man.
Hoggs Mountain Bard, p. 12. V. Chirk.

CHERRY of Tay, the name formerly given to a species of sea-fish in the frith of Tay.

"This our town of Dundee, situate on the river Tay,
CHE

lath been ever famous for the abundance of that little fish termed for its excellencie the Cherry of Tey, caught here. It is liket (if not a species) to the Whyting; but so surpassing it in a delicious taste, that hardly it can be so called." Mercer. Caled. A. 1601, p. 39.

This is supposed to be the smelt, S. spiraling.

Such was the spirit of adulation that pervaded the country after the restoration of Charles II. that this is enumerated among the "state miracles" that welcomed the blissful return of this prince.

CHESBOW, s. The poppy. V. CHASBOL.

To CHESE, v. a. To choose. V. CHEIS.

CHESOP, s. Abbrev. of

CHESYBIL, CHESABIL, s. An ecclesiastical dress; O. E. chesuble, chasable, a kind of cope, a short vestment without sleeves, which a Popish priest wears at mass; Phillips.

An other chesbilk he gave alms.

Wynton, ix. 6. 156.

"Item, ano chesbill of purpour velvet with the stoyle," &c. Coll. of Inventories, A. 1545, p. 68.

L. B. casula, casubula, casubula; Belg. kansuyfel, Fr. casuable, id. a little cope.

CHESOP, s. An ecclesiastical dress; abbrev. from Chesybil, q. v.

"Tua hail standis of clath of golde, that is to say, tua chespeis, four tunnaklis," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

CHESS, s. 1. The frame of wood for a window, a sash, S.

Both the S. and E. word seem derived from Fr. chassis, id.

2. The iron frame which surrounds types, after they are set for the press, S.

Fr. chassis also signifies a "printer's tympane;" Cotgr.

CHESS, s. The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces: "The chesse or lith of an orange," one of the divisions of it, Roxb.

"In the same kind of measure are almost all the popular rhymes which still continue to be repeated by children in their ring-dances; such as,—

I've a cherry, I've a chesse,
I've a bonny blue glass, &c.

generally sung to the notes here placed under the Fragment of the genuine Caedmon." Sibbald's Chron. iv. 66.

An ingenious correspondent in the county of Roxb. has transmitted to me this ancient rhyme, as commonly repeated.

I've a cherry, I've a chesse;
I've a bonny blue glass;
I've a dog among the corn;
Blaw, Willy Backhorn!
I've weath, I've rye;
I've four and twenty milk white kye;
The tane's broken backeat,
The rest's a' backkit.
The leddy and the red cost
Coming throw the ferry-boat;
The ferry-boat's o'er dear,

Ten shillings in the year.
Bumblebery biz;
Round about the wheat-stack,
And in amang the pizz (pease).

Fr. chasse, "that thing, or part of a thing, wherein another is enchasid;" Cotgr.

CHESSART, s. A cheese-vat, S. O. Chessaart, Chesseart, Fife.

"After the curd has been continued in the boyne or vat, till it has become hard, it is put into the chessart or cheese-vat." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 453. Synon. with Kaisart, q. v.

CHESSEL, s. A cheese-vat, the same with Cheswell, and Chessart; Nithsd.

"Ken ye (quo I) o' yon new cheese our wyfe took but frae the chessell yestreen? I'm gaun to send 't t' ye 't' the morning, yere guane becor to me." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 286.

CHESSFORD, CHESSFORD, s. The mould in which cheese is made, Roxb. Synon., Chizzard and Kaisart, S. B.

Can this be corr. from A.-S. cyesfaet, id.

To CHESOUN, v. a. To subject to blame, to accuse.

He is sa ful of justice, richt and resoun,
I lufe him not in ocht that will me chesoun.

Priest of Polibis, Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 39.

i.e., that will subject me to an accusation.

Fr. acheisoun-er, to accuse, to pick a quarrel against, Cotgr. This seems to be formed from Lat. accuso.

CHESOUN, CHESWONE, s. Blame, accusation; exception.

Thus be you yow and example men tals:
And as ye say than al and sundrie says:
If that ye think richt, or yit resoun,
To that I can, nor as man, have chesoun.
And that ye think unresoun, or wrang,
Wee al and sundrie sing the samin sang.


After this tail in us ye sal not taint;
Nor yit of our justice to mak ane plint.
And afterward sa did this King but chesoun;
On him micht na man plenie of resoun.

Ibid., p. 15.

Mr. Pinkerton interrogatively renders it, opposition. But it is evidently from Fr. achisoien, which not only signifies occasion, choice, election, but also, accusation. Thus the meaning is: "The king did as he had promised, without being accused of injustice by any one."

CHEST, s. Frequently used for a coffin, S.

"The marquis' friends—lift his corps frae Dundee, his chest covered with a black taffeta." Spalding, i. 52.

To CHEST, v. a. To inclose in a coffin, S. V. KIST, s. and v.

CHESTER, s. 1. The name given to a circular fortification, in some parts of S.

"There are several circular fortifications, called chesters, which bear evidenct marks of great antiquity.

They are all similar to each other, and much about the same size; being nearly 40 or 50 yards diameter. The outer wall or enclosure—for some of them have evidenct marks of smaller, but irregular enclosures within—consists of a rude mass of large and small tumbling stones, built without any regularity or order, and without mortar of any kind.—Chester, in Gaelic,
signifies a camp. And as the name of Gaelic original, for this as well as other reasons, I am disposed to think that they are of greater antiquity than even Agricola's wall, or Graham's dyke."—P. Kilath, Stirl. Statist. Aoc. xviii. 292, 203.

I find no evidence, however, that this term is Gael. It is evidently the same with the Lat. word castra, adopted into A.-S. in the form of caser, urbs, oppidum, castrum, castellum, a city, a town, a fort, a castle: "whereon," as Sommer remarks, "the termination of the names of so many places in England in caster, chester, and the like."—V. KEIR.

2. The designation of a number of places, such as farm-towns in the south of S. either by itself, or in conjunction with some other word, as Highchester, Bouchester, Whitchester, Chesterhouse, Chesterhall, &c.

CHESTER BEAR, the name commonly given in Angus and Perths. to big; as distinguishing it from Barley-bear, which denotes what is in England strictly called Barley.

"Barley is more or less the produce of every farm; the kind generally sown is the Chester or rough barley."—P. Blackford, Perths. Stat. Aoc., iii. 207.

"Barley, so called, has two rows in the head like rye. That which has more rows in the head than two is called Chester barley. The Chester is that kind which has been most anciently sown here, and which is still most in request in the high grounds; but barley is thought the most advantageous crop in the low country."—P. Bendothy, Perths. Stat. Aoc., xix. 351.

What the term Chester refers to, I know not. It can scarcely be supposed that it was imported from the city of that name in E.

CHESWELL, s. A cheese-vat.

"He is gone out of the chevell that he was made in!" S. Prov. "A reflection upon persons who perk above their birth and station."—Kelly, p. 141. V. KAIJART.

CHEVELRIE, s. Cavalry. V. CHEWALRY.

CHEVERON, s. Armour for a horse's head.

—in his cheveron biforn, 
Stode as an uncorne, 
Ahs sharp as a chorne, 
An anclas of stele. 
Sir Gawon and Sir Gal., ii. 4.

"It appears," says Mr. Pinkerton, "to have been the ornament or defence of the head of a war-horse, in the midst of which was an anlace, or sharp piece of steel, as is observable in miniatures and other monuments of the times."—He conjectures, that it is from O. Fr. chef, as defending the head of the horse.

Grose gives the following account of it: "The chanfroin, chamfrein, or shafiron, took its denomination from that part of the horse's head it covered, and was a kind of mask of iron, copper, or brass, and sometimes of jacked leather, enclosing the face and ears. Some of these chanfrons seem to have been so contrived as to hinder a horse from seeing right before him, perhaps to prevent his being intimidated by any object against which he might be directed, so as to cause him to start aside, or lessen the celerity of his charge. From the centre of the forehead there sometimes issued a spike or horn, like that given by the heralds to the unicorns; but generally it was adorned with an escutcheon of armorial bearings, or other ornamental devices. In several of the French historians we read of chanfrons worn by their nobility, not only of gold, but also ornamented with precious stones. Chanfrons reaching only to the middle of the face are called demy chanfrons."

"The chanfron," he adds in a Note, "is defined to be the fore part of the head, extending from under the ears along the interval between the eyebrows down to the nose."—Gentleman's Dictionary. Perhaps from champ and frein, the field or space for the bridle.

CHEVIN, part. pa. Achieved, prospered, succeeded.

Than was he glaid of this, 
And thocht himself well chevin. 
And have he eam with blys; 
Thocht lang quhill it was evin.

Maitland Poems, p. 363.

Given among words not understood, Gl. But in Wallace we find chevill, chevyn, in the sense of achieved; and A. Bor. to cheivis is to succeed, which Ray views as derived, either from achieve, per aperire, or from Fr. chevir, to obtain. Thus "he thocht himself well chevin," may signify, "he thought he had succeeded well," or, "come to a happy termination," as chevir also signifies to make an end. Allied to this is the phrase used by Chaucer: "Yvel mote he cheve," ver. 16993.

"I cheve, I bringe to an ende."—Palagr. B. iii. F. 187, s.

It is also used as a s. in "God sende you yuell cheuvynge, whiche is a manner of cursing. Dieu vous met en malle sepmayne."—Ibid., F. 354, b. vo. Sendé.

CHEVISANCE, s. Procurement, means of acquiring.

"Our lorde the king sall sende his commissaris of burowis in Flanders to mak this chevisance."—Acts Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, Pref. xix. V. under Chewiss.

CHEVRON, s. A glove.

"Sir Gideon by chance lettin his chervon fall to the ground, the king, altho' being both stiff and old, stooped down and gave him his glove," &c. Scott's Staggering State, p. 50.

"My curse—gae w' ye, ye gie them either fee or bountith, or sao muckle as a black pair o' chevrons."—Heart of M. Loth., i. 180.

The term was perhaps originally appropriated to a glove made of kid leather, from Fr. chevres, a kid.

To CHEW, v. a. To stew, Lanaks.; a corrupt provincialism.

CHEWAL, adj. Distorted.

He chowia me his chewal mouth, and scheddils my lippis. 
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

Chewis may be either for chevs or skows. V. SHEVIL, and SHOWL.

CHEWALRY, s. 1. Men in arms, of whatever rank.

He gading frett chevalry, 
And towar Scotland went in by. 
Barbour, Iv. 187. MS.

2. Cavalry.


———The crone that the crooth ber;
And off the crease a graet party,
He waw threw his chevalry.

Fr. chevalerie, knighthood; here transferred to armed men without distinction. It also signifies prowess, illustris facitlorum, Dict. Trev.

CHEWALROUS, adj. Brave, gallant.

Throw his chewalrous chevalry
Galloway wes stonayit gritlymly.

This has undoubtedly been a mistake of the transcriber for chewalrous.

O. Fr. chevalereux, illustris, nobilis.

CHEWALRUSLY, adv. Bravely, gallantly.

———The King, full chewalrusly,
Defendyt all his company.

To CHEWY, v. a. To compass, to achieve, to accomplish.

In by thal theoth thai eil us,
And gill thai thai mycht chewys awa;
Fra that thai the king had slayn.
That thai mycht wyn the wond agaun.

Barbour, vil. 527. MS. V. CHEVIN.

CHEWYSANCE, CHEWYSANS, s. Acquisition, provision, means of sustenance. O. E. chewysance.

As I am her, at your charge, for pleasance,
My lyfit is but honest chewysance.

Wallace, ix. 375. MS.

i.e. "Supported by the bounty of another, I do not honourably provide for myself as I have done formerly."

Quhen Wallace saw thir gad men off renown,
With hunger staid, almost mycht leff no mar,
Wyt he, for tham he sicht wondyr sar.
Gud men, he said, I sam the cause off this;
At your deyrs I sall amend this wys,
Or leff you fre sum chewysans to ma.

Ibid., xi. 507, MS, also Barbour, i. 402.

Perhaps wys should be myga.
And though he can so to a cloth, and can no better chevalry.
Nede anone right winmeth him vnder maynpise.
P. Plowman, Fol. 107. b. V. the v.

CHIAR, s. A chair. The vulgar pronunciation nearly resembles this; cheyr, S.

The Scottis sall bruke that realma as natyre ground,
(Gelf weeds fyll nocht) quhair eirr this cheyr is found.


To CHICK, v. n. To make a clicking noise, as a watch does, S. Perhaps from Teut. kick-en, intire, minimum vocem edere, Kilian.

CHICKENWORT, s. Chickweed, S. Alsine media, Linn. From chicken, and wort, an herb, A. S. wyrt, Belg. wort, q. the herb fed on by chickens.


Nearly allied to the sense of the term as used in Proverbs xvi. 28: "A whisperer separateth chief friends." This, however, is given by Dr. Johnn. as illustrating the sense of "eminent, extraordinary."

CHIEL, CHIELD, s.

1. A servant. Chamber-chiel, a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber, a valet.

"He called for his chamber-chiefs, and caused them to light candles, and to remain a while beside him, till he had recovered the fear and dreadfulness that he had taken in his sleep and dreaming. Fraser, p. 27."

"The Duke gave his chamber-chiel command, that he should drink no wine that night, but keep himself fresh, for he knew not what he had ado."—Ibid., p. 84.

2. A fellow; and, like this word, used either in a good or bad sense; although more commonly as expressive of disrespect, S. In a good sense, it is said, He's a fine chiel, i.e., A good fellow.

Chiel carry cloaks when 'tis clear,
The foul when 'tis foul has none to wear.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 21.

In the following extracts, it is evidently used with disrespect.

They're fools that slav'ry like, and may be free;
The chiel may a' knit up themselves for me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 77.

These ten lang years, wi' blood o' frens,
The chiel has paid his lawin.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

We're never out of sight for half an hour!
But some chiel ay upon us keeps an ee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

3. A strilding, a young man. This sense is general through Scotland. But S. B. it is applied indifferently to a young man or woman.

Now Nory kens she in her guess was right,
But loots wi', that she had seen the knight;
But at her speers, How far frae this away,
She thought the bracs of Flavarians lay?
Nae near, my chiel, she says.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

But now the gloamin coming on,
The chiel began to pingle—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 78.

i.e. the young fellows began to quarrel. They are distinguished, in the next line, from carls or old men.

V. Pingle, v.

4. An appellation expressive of fondness, S. B.

But are the cows thy ain? gin I may speer,
O' never ane of them belongs to me.

They are the laird's, well may his honour be;
My ain gued chiel, that sucked me full sweet,
And's ay kind to me, when we chance to meet.

Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

This word may be originally the same with kullt, a boy; allied to which are kulta, a girl, and kulle, offspring. It is probable, however, that chiel in the first sense, is immediately a corruption of Child, q. v., and that the following senses are of later origin. Dr. Percy says, he has been assured that the ballad of Gil Morice "is still current in many parts of Scotland, where the hero is universally known by the name of Child Maurice, pronounced by the common people Chiel or Cheil," Reliques, v. 1.

CHIAR, s. Used in the sense of child, Aberd. "Chief, child; Wi' chiel, with child;" Gl. Shirrefs.
Perhaps the word in this form has more affinity with Sc., -G. *koll, poles, than with A.-S. *cild, infans; especially as the 1st. supplies us with the origin of both. For we learn from Verdinia, vo. *Stradlake, p. 246, that *kyll-a signifies gignerare, parere.

The use of this term throws light on a phrase of the north of S.:

CHYL or CHARE, one that a person takes a particular interest in, or to whom he acts as guardian, S. B., i.e. "a child of his own, or a ward."

Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or chare?
Rois's Helmore, p. 73. V. CHARE, s. 2.

To CHIER, CHIER, v. a. To cut, to wound.

Through both the chieks he thocht to chier him.
chr. Kirk, et. 8.

Ed. Calland., CHAIR, Chron. S. P.
A.-S. *sscia-fa, sscri-fa, tendered; or *sscri-fa, sscri-fa, sscri-affer. CHÆRD, which occurs in the same stanza, as it agrees in signification, has been viewed as the prot. of the v.

CHIERE, s. Chair. "Chier of estate."
Chair of state.
And in a chiere of estate byside,
With wings bright, all pluny, bot his face.
There save I sitt the blynd god Cupide.
King's Quair, iii. 21.

CHIFFERS, s. pl. Cyphers.
"Item, ane bed divided equall in clath of gold and silver, with draughts of violet and gray skil maid in chiffer of A, and engrith with leffis and branches of holine," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 130. It is also written *chifrea, ibid.
Fr. *chifre, a cypher.

CH I L D, CHYLD, s. A servant, a page.
Wallace sum part befor the court furth ralb.
With him twa men that doughtye war in deid,
Our tuk the child Schyr Ranaldis somewhen south leid.
Wallace, iv. 24. MS.
i.e. "the servant who led his baggage borne by a horse."

This term, in O. E., denoted a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood.

Chyld Waweyn, Lety sone, thulke tym was
Bot of tuelf yer, & the Pope of Rome bytak was
To Norys thur the kyng Artuer, & thulke tym rygt,
The pope hym lok armes, & ys owy hond made hym Enrig.

This *Lot is the same with the Lothians of our historians, king of the Picts. Afterwards Waweyn is called Syre, i.e. Sir Waweyn, as in p. 269.
The crol of oxenfor he nom, and another crol al so,
And Syre Waweyn, ys syster sone, tho al thys was ydo.

This must certainly he traced to A.-S. *cild; as L. *infans, Fr. *enfant, Himp. *infant, have all been, by a similar application, transferred to the heir apparent of a sovereign, i.e., one who had the prospect of advancement. I am inclined to think that *child was occasionally used as synon. with *squire. It seems unquestionable that one who aspired to the honour of knighthood, before he had actually attained it, was called valet, although a person of rank and family. V. Du Cange, vo. VALET.

CHILD, pl. 1. Children, S. Lancash.
King Herodis part that playit into Scoatland,
Off yng childer that that befoir thaim fand.
Wallace, i. 166. MS.
Ay maurn the childer, wi' a fastin mou',
Grumble and greet, and make an ucone mame.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 57.

This pl. also occurs in O. E.
Cassibalyn there uncle then was kyng,
And founde his nephewes full honestly and wel,
And mourning them while they were chyldr vong.
Hardyng's Chron., F. 36, a.
A.-S. *cildru, pueri.
'Scute, to lerne chyldre in;' Palagr. B. iii. F. 62, a.

2. Retinue, attendants.
"Than thai come with a fyrdlome, and said that thai come for na ill of him ne his childer." Addic. Scot. Corn., p. 16.

3. Used to denominate servants on shipboard, or common mariners in relation to their master.
"Quhen ane master is readie with his ship to depart and sail fra home to ane uther port, and thai is sum of his chyldr anchand silver in the towne or countrey thai thay ar, the creditor may not tak the mariner that is his debitor furth of the said ship fra his master for the debt," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 915.

CHYLD-GIFT, s. A present made to a child by a godfather.
"All the guidis, for justly thay ar thyme,
Off thy chyld gift, stortit throw grace devynye.
Colloquie Song, v. 889.

CHYLD-ILL, s. Labour, pains of childbearing.
"It is the lavedar, Schyr," said ane,
That thy chyl ili ryght now hes tune.
Barbour, xvi. 274, MS.

To CHIM, v. n. "To take by small portions, to eat nicely," Ettr. For.

By the usual change of Goth. * into ch, this seems to originate from L. *get-r, aper : Saecus pro ingrate sumitur; Haldorson. Dainty eating may well be supposed to proceed from a disagreeable taste in the food.

CHYMES, s. A chief dwelling. V. CHEMYS.

CHYMER, CHYMOUR, s. 1. A light gown, E. cymar.

Their belts, their broches, and their rings,
Mak biggincs hair at hame;
Their hudes, their chymours, their garnysings;
For to agment their fame.
Matth. Poems, p. 188.

His goun was of a clath as quhyte as milk,
His chymers were of chamelet purpore broun.
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 158.

2. A piece of dress worn by archbishops and bishops when consecrated.

"They saill—provide them selliss a chymer (that is, a saffyn or taffetie gowne without lymynge or slesse) to be worne over thair whyttes at the tym of thair consecration." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 21.

It also occurs in O. E., "Put of this chymer, it mytyboceneth you." Palagr. iii. F. 501, a.
"Fr. chamare; a loose and light gown (and lesson properle, a cloak) that may be worn skarfwise; also, as studded garment," Cotgr. Ital. chamare, Belg. samare.
Su. G. samaria; its vocatur toga longior, inprimis sacceridotum, hand dubie ab Hisp. samara, vestis pel- lita; Ibre.

It may be supposed, however, that this term had its origin from that superior kind of cloth, made in Ancyras, a town of Galatia, of the fine wool that grows on the goats which feed near Mount Olympus. Of this the cloth is made, which the Latins called symmatilis, from Gr. κενθαλος, fluctus, unda, because it is waved. This is so highly esteemed by the Turks, that it is often worn by their Emperors. The Spaniards might become acquainted with it, from their intercourse with the Moors or Arabs. See a particular account of this cloth, and of the wool of which it is made, as well as of the mode of manufacturing, Busbequii Legat. Turcic. Ep. I. p. 80, 81, 87, 88. Ed. L. Bat. 1633.

CHIMLEY, CHIMBLAY, CHIMLA, CHIMNEY, s. 1. A grate.

This is the sense in which the word is vulgarly used in S. It is always pronounced chimney. The word denoting a chimney, is pronounced chimney, Lancass. Among “moveableheirschip,” we find mentioned, “ane bag to put money in, ane eulecriuk, ane chimney, ane water-pot.” Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.

And sin ye’ve ta’en the turn in hand, See that ye do it right, And ilk chimly o’ the house, That they be dearly right. Jamieson’s Popular Ball., ii. 378.

“In the chalmer there was a grit iron chimley, vnder it a fyre; other grit provisiones was not seen.” Bannatyne’s Journal, p. 56.

“Ane greit yrne chimblay in the hall.” Inventories, A. 1578, p. 261.

2. A fire-place, S.

Corn. teckthamba, a chimney; Pryce.

3. In the proper sense of E. chimney, as denoting “the turret raised—for conveyance of the smoke,” S.

—Vernal’s win’s wi’ bitter blont, Out owre our chimlae baw. Terren’s Poems, p. 63.

CHIMLEY-BRACE, s. 1. The mantle-piece, S.

2. The beam which supports the cat-and-clay chimneys in cottages; pron. chimlay-brace, Teviot.

CHIMLEY-CHEEKS, s. pl. The stone pillars at the side of a fire, S.

CHIMLA-LUG, s. The fireside, S.

While frosty winds blaw in the drift, Ben to the chimla-lug, I grudge a wee the great folk’s gift, That lives nae bie and snug. Burns, iii. 156.

“Dame Lugton set for him an elbow-chair by the chimla-lug.” R. Gilhaize, i. 152.

CHIMLEY-NEUCK, s. The chimney-corner, S.

“The evil spirit of the year fourteen hundred and forty-two is at work again as Merrill ever, and ilk auld wife in the chimley-neuck will be for kipping doctrine wi’ doctors o’ divinity and the Gothic fathers o’ the church.” Tales of my Landlord, ii. 150.

Chimly-neuk occurs in Ben Jonson’s Sad Shepherd, as signifying the chimney-corner.

—Where saw you her? I’ th’ chimley neuk within; shee’s there now.

CHYNIA, s. A chain.


The term occurs also in p. 67.

—“A pot, ij pannys, a chynia, a spetis,” [a spit] &c. A corr. of Chynie.

CHINE, s. The end of a barrel, or that part of the staves which project beyond the head; S. chime as in E.

—“That they keep right gage, both in the length of the staves, the bilg-girth, the wideness of the head, & deepness of the chine,” &c. Acts Cha. II. 1601, c. 33. Id. kant, prominula pars rei, that part of a thing which projects; also rostrum; Haldorson. Chine, however, may be corr. from E. chine, chim, used in the same sense; especially as Tent. kieme, and kimme, signify margo vasa; and Šu.-G. kina, extreum dolii; Ibre.

I find that, although in the edition 1814, from the Records, chine occurs in the Act of Cha. II., chine is the term in the preceding act of Cha. I., Vol. V., p. 506.

CHYNE. V. CHOLLE.

CHINGLE, s. Gravel; as the word is pronounced in some places, elsewhere channel, q. v.

“Chingle: I presume, is the old Scotch word, synonymous to the modern term channel.—The name is happily descriptive of the nature of the soil which is in general, a light thin earth, on a deep bed of sandy gravel.” P. Channellkirk, Berw. Statist. Acc. xiii. 354.

CHINGILY, adj. Gravelly, S.

“In some parts it consists of a mixture of clay and loam, in some of a heavy or light kind of clay altogether, in many parts of a mixture of clay and a light kind of moss, and in several parts it is gravelly or sandy, or chingly.” P. Halkirk, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xix., 4, 5.

“—The surface is not above a foot or 18 inches from the chingle.” P. Boleskine, Inverness. Statist. Acc., xx. 27. Chingle, gravel free from dirt; Gl. Grose.

CHINK, s. A cant term for money, Gallo-

way.

Quoth John, “They ply their wily tools But for the chink.” Davidison’s Seasons, p. 60.

Denominated from the sound made by silver.

CHINLIE, adj. Gravely, Moray; the same with Channell and Chingle.

“The hard chingle beach at the east end, makes it probable that once the sea flowed into the loch.” Shaw’s Hist. Moray, p. 78.

CHINTIE-CHIN, s. A long chin, a chin which projects, Perths.

The first part of this word seems of Gael, origin; probably from sintho, stretched, sinethach, straight, long.

To CHIP, CHYP, v. n. 1. A bird is said to be chipping, when it cracks the shell. A. Bor. id.
2. To break forth from a shell or calix, S.
The租房 knopps, tantad furth thare hede,
Gan chupp, and kyth thare vernal lippis red.
Dong. Virgil, 401. 19.

Bushes budded, and trees did chipe,
And lambs by sun’s approach did skip.
Cowper’s Mock Poems, P., ii. 3.

Grain is also said to chipe, when it begins to germinate, S.

3. It is metaph. applied to the preparation necessary to the flight of a person.

May Margaret turned her round about,
(I wot a loud laugh laughed she)
"The egg is chipped, the bird is flown,
Ye’ll see na mair of young Logie."

Minstrelsy Border, l. 248.

4. The term, as originally referring to birds, is transferred to a woman who is in the early state of pregnancy, S.

5. It is applied to ale, when it begins to ferment in the working vat, S. O.

Belg. kipp-en, to hatch, to disclose. Zo dra als de kuyken gekip wieren; as soon as the chickens were hatched. The radical idea seems to be that of breaking by means of a slight stroke, such as a chicken gives the shell in bursting from it; Tvent. kipp-en, cudere, icrete; kip, iacus.

CHIPPERIS, s. pl. Gins, snares.
Most probably, gins, snares; allied perhaps to Teut. kip, decipulum, from kippen, capere. Fr. chépière, denotes a gaoler, L. B, from cippus, the stocks. This, as well as cçp-us, also signifies a net.

CHIPPY-BURDIE, s. A term used in a promise made to a child, for the purpose of pacifying or pleasing it: I’ll give you a chippie-burdie, Loth.
Perhaps, a child’s toy called a cheepie-burdie, from the noise made by it when the air is forced out.
I have heard it said, with considerable plausibility, that this ought to be viewed as a cor. of Fr. chapeau bordé, a cocked, or perhaps, an embroidered hat.

CHYPPYNUTIE, s. A mischievous spirit.
For Chyppynutie ful oft my chattis quilk.
Palace of Honour, l. 58. V. Skirnimos.

CHYRE, s. Cheer, entertainment.
Go dole the burde; and tak awa the chyre,
And loch in all into ym almonie.
"Dinbair, Maitland Poems, p. 73.

CHYRE, s. A chair.
"Sevin chyres coverit with velvett, thairof thre of cramsosie freyneit with gold. —Twa uther chyres coverit with blak velvett. Ane uther chyre coverit with ledder." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 213. V. Chair.

To CHIRK, JIRK, JIRG, CHORK, v. n. To make a grating noise; S.
The doors will chirk, the bands will chipe,
The tyke will waken frae his sleep.
Jamieson’s Popular Ball., ii. 338.

To chirk with the teeth, also actively, to chirk the teeth, to rub them against each other, S.

CHORK is used to denote "the noise made by the feet when the shoes are full of water."
Aft have I wid thro’ glens with chorking feet,
When neither plaid nor kilt could fend the weet.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 393.

It is evidently the same word, marked by the provincial pronunciation of Loth.
A.-S. cearc-ian, crepitari; stridere, "to crush or gnash, to creak, to make a noise, to chrake, or (as in Chaucer’s language) to chirke. Cearcian thul, dentes stridentes, chattering teeth. Cearcleyng, a gnashing, grinding or crushing noise; as of the teeth;" Scomeir. "Chyrking, (old word) a chattering noise;" Phillips.

The term is used by Chaucer in a general sense for "a disagreeable sound."

All full of chyrking was that sory place.
Knightes Tale, ver. 2006.

Text. circk-ian is undoubtedly allied, although in sense it more exactly corresponds to S. chelp. Cirken ala een musche; titissare, pipilare; to chelp as a spar-row, E. chirp.
Sw. skiaer-a (tanderus,) to gnash the teeth, is most probably a cognate term.
This corresponds to the sense of the term by Palsgrave. "Chyrkyng of brydes, [Fr.] jargon;" B. iii. F. 24, a. "I chrke, I make a noyse as myse do in a house." Ibid., F. 187, b.

CHIRK, s. The sound made by the beak, or by any hard body, when rubbed obliquely against another.

To CHIRL, v. n. 1. To chirp, Roxb.; synon. Churrl.
2. To emit a low melancholy sound, as birds do in winter, or before a storm, Clydes.
The fairy barbs were light and fleet; The chirling echoes went and came.
Fr. crych, to cry, to call, Hogg’s Hunt of Eddiston, p. 328.

3. To warble merrily, Clydes.
The laverock chirt his cantie sang,
The cushat roun’ them flew.
Sw. sorl-a, to murmur, to make a noise like running water, Seren. A.-S. cearr-ian, cairr-ian, queri, murmureare.

4. To whistler shrilly. Roxb.

CHIRL, s. The single emission of a low melancholy sound, Clydes.

CHIRLING, s. Such a sound continued, ibid.

To CHIRL, v. n. To laugh immoderately, Dumfr.; synon. to kink with lauchin.
Perhaps in allusion to the sound made by a moor-fowl or partridge when raised. V. Churrl, Churl.
Irene, rendering the term kurre, murmurare, mentions Germ. kurre-h, as synon.

CHIRLE, s. The double-chin; the wattles or barbs of a cock, Renfr.
Vi’l clippet feathers, kame an’ chirle,
The gamester’s cock, frae some aul’ burrel,
Proclaims the morning near.
A. Wilson’s Poems, 1790, p. 82. V. Choller.

CHIRLE, s. A small bit of any thing, especially of edibles, Lanarks.; allied perhaps to Teut. schier-en, partiri.
CHIRLES, s. pl. Pieces of coal of an intermediate size between the largest and chows, which are the smallest, except what is called culm, Fife.

CHIRM, s. Chirms of grass, the early shoots of grass, Roxb.

This, it is supposed, has beencorr. from E. germ, or Fr. germè, id.

To CHIRM, v. a. To warble, S.

The zephyrs seem’d nair soft to play,
The birds mair sweet to chirm their sang.
*Pickman’s Poems*, 1788, p. 69.

To CHIRME, v. n. 1. As applied to birds, it denotes the mournful sound emitted by them, especially when collected together, before a storm, S.

Sa bastoulle Boreas his bugill blew,
The dere fete derne in the dalls drew;
Small birds fiskand throw thik ronny things,
In *chirmyng*, and with cheping changeth sangare,
Sekand hidis anhirys thame to hyde.
Fra forref thuidis of the temperate tyde.


Here *chirmyng* is used as synon. with *cheping*.

2. To chirp; without necessarily implying the idea of a melancholy note, S.

The koweschet crouds and pykksis on the rysse,
The stirllng changis divers steynnys ywe,
The sparrow *chirnis in the walls clyft*.

*Itid.*, 403, 29.

Coud’t lav’rarks at the dawning day,
Coud’nts limdis chirning frae the spray,—
Compare wi’ *Birds of Inverness*.

*Ferguson’s Poems*, ii. 25.

"Chirn,—to matter discontentedly;" Gl. *Pickman*.

In this sense *chernes* is used, O. E.

"I *chernes* as byrdes do when they make a noise a great nother together; Je icgergomee.—These byrdes *chernes* goodily."
Palgr. B. iii. F. 187, a.

3. To fret, to be peevish, to be habitually complaining, S.

But may be, gin I live as lang
As nae to bear the *chirmin* chang
Of gosses grave, that think nse wrang,
And even say’t,
I may consent to let them gang,
And tak’ their fate.


Fris. *kriem-en*, conqueri, querulum esse; Dan. *karm-e*, to grieve or fret.

Rudd. derives this v. from *charm*, from Lat. *carmen*.

CHIRME, s. 1. Note; applied to birds.

O guttil! Trodane dinyae intrepidare,
—Thet wnderstandis the coers o every stet
And *chyme* o every byrdis voos on fer.

*Doug. Virgil*, 80, 12.

2. A single chirp, S.

A *cherm* she heard; wi’ muckle speed,
Out o’ a hole, she shot her head,
An’ pushing yont a hemlock shaw,
Thus spoke, when she poor Philip saw.

*Tran’s Poetical Reversies*, p. 79.

To CHIRPLE, v. n. To twitter as a swallow, S. B.

This is evidently a diminutive from the E. v. to chirp. But the origin of the latter is quite uncertain; its deduction from *cheer up* being unsatisfactory. The only words, that I have met with, which seem to have the slightest resemblance, are Isl. *karp-a*, obgannière, to mutter, to grumble; and Belg. *kerr-un*, to chirp, Germ. *girr-en*, also *kerr-en*, gemers, murmurers. The Spaniards have preserved this Goth. term in *chirr-ion*, to give a false tone.

CHIRPLE, s. A twittering note, S. B.

To CHIRR, v. n. To chirp, Clydes.

O. E. *chirre*, id.; Germ. *kerr-un*, *girr-en*, to coo as a dove; also to emit a shrill sound.

To CHIRT, v. a. 1. To squeeze, to press out, S.

I saw that cruelled eyndd elk thare, but dunt,
The yesthre riffs an eit, as his war wol.

*Doug. Virgil*, 89, 33.

2. To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain; also, to squeeze or practise extortion. A shirting fallow, a covetous wretch, an extortioner; S.

Is this allied to Fr. *serr-et*, id.? I can scarcely think that it is from *cherté*, deearth, scarcity; because although this implies the idea of pressure, it is not natural to suppose that the figurative sense would give birth to the simple one.

3. “To squirt, or send forth suddenly,” Gl.

Sibb., Roxb.

Seren, deduces the E. v. to squirt from Sw. *squeett-a*, *squett-a*, audita effundere. Ihre renders the former, liquida effundere.

To CHIRT in, v. n. To press hard at stool, S.

Neer frae thy soulin’ shell again,
We'll hear thy *khillian* yow’r’lie groan.

*Pickman’s Poems*, 1788, p. 181.

To CHIRT in, v. n. To press in, S. O.

—Lads an’ laughing lasses free
Chirt in to hear thy sang
A. Wilson’s Poems, 1790, p. 205.

CHIRT, s. 1. A squeeze, S.

"An we cou’d but get se meenit o’ him i’ the wud here, it wadna be ill daining tae gie his craig a chirt."

Saint Patrick, iii. 45.

2. A squirt, Roxb.

3. A small quantity; as, a chirt of gerss, a small quantity of grass; a chirt of water, applied to very little water, Roxb.

To CHIRT in, v. n. Expl. in Gl. to “confine laughter,” Galloway.

Around the hood-wink’d swain a’ hooting run—
His fav’rite nymph, wi’ glad uplifted heart,
Stands chirrit in a corner, longing much
To feel his fond embrace.—

*Davidson’s Seasons*, p. 88.

As the v. to *chirt* signifies to press, and this conveys the idea of suppression, it may be an oblique use of the former v. But I hesitate as to this origin, in consequence of observing that C. B. *chwerthin*, signifies to titter; W. Richards. Owen expl. it as simply signifying to laugh.
CHURURGINAR, s. Surgeon.

"Francis Deghy, chirurginar;" Aberd. Reg.

To CHISELL, CHIZZEL, v. a. To press in a cheese-vat, S. O.

"Here's some ewe milk cheese, milked wi' my ain hand,—pressed and chiselled wi' my ain hand, and fatter or feller never kishenned an honest man's cake."


CHIT, s. A small bit of bread, or of any kind of food, S.

To CHITTER, v. n. 1. To shiver, to tremble, S. Hence boys are wont to call that bit of bread, which they preserve for eating after bathing, a chittering piece, S. O.

"Oh! haste ye open,—fear me skait, Else soon this storm will be my death."

I took a light, and fast did rin
To let the chittering infant in.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

What gars ye shake, and glowie, and look saw wan?
Your teeth they chitter, hair like bristles stand.

Ibid., ii. 168.

Where wilt thon cow'r thy chittering wing,
An' close thy e'e! Burns, iii. 150.

2. To chatter. The teeth are said to chitter, when they strike against each other, in consequence of extreme cold, or of disease, S.

Belg. sitter-en, Tont. titter-en, titter-en, chitter-en, Germ. schatt-ern, to quiver ; Sw. titter-a, id. Seren. vo. Shiner; Isl. ilr-a, tremere, V. Carol.

Wachtier views the Germ. word as a frequentative from schet-ten, Belg. schudd-en, motitare ; observing that schuddelob signifies a tremulous head.

To CHITTER, v. a. To warble, to chatter, Galloway.

—Wf flutt'ring speed
Unto the tilled roof and chimney-tap
The journeying multitude in haste repair,
There to the sun's departing rays they spread
Their little wings, an' chitter their farewell.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 129.

This perhaps may be viewed as only an oblique sense of the neuter v. q. to make the voice to quiver or singing. But Germ. zwiecher-n denotes the chirping or chattering of birds.

CHITTER-LILLING, s. An opprobrious term used by Dunbar, in his address to Kennedy.

Chitter-lilling, Ruck-lilling, Lick-schilling in the Mill-house.

—Evegreen, ii. 60. st. 25.

Perhaps the same as E. chatterlin, the intestines, as the next appellation is borrowed from the coarsest kind of shoes. It might indeed be compounded of chitter and another Belg. word of the same sense, lidden, to tremble. But, in the choice of these terms, so much regard is paid to the sound, that we have scarcely any date to proceed on in judging of the sense.

To CHITTLE, CHITTY, v. a. To eat corn from the car, putting off the husk with the teeth, Dunfr.

This would seem allied to an Isl. v. expressive of the action of birds in shaking, tearing off, or peeling with their bills : Tull-a, rostro quaterse, vel avallere; tull, the act of tearing or peeling. Some might perhaps prefer Isl. jut-a, infinitive mande ; G. Andr., p. 138. Edentuli infants more in ore voluntare, Halderson; from jod, proles, foetus.

To CHITTE, v. n. To warble, to chatter,
Dumfr.; synon. Quitter.

The litle chител sad in the high tower we',
—The wee bird's bythe when the winter's awa.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 119.

Shall we view this as derived from Isl. quaid-a, canere, like quelling-r, brevis cantilena? C. B. chuell-a, to chatter, is evidently from a common source ; as also chwythell-a, to whistle; and Armor. cheville, sibilum, which is mentioned by Ihre as a cognate of Su.-G. quidr-a, gargie.

CHIZZEL. V. KAISART.

To CHIZZEL, CHIZEL, v. a. To cheat, to act deceitfully, S. B. Chouse, E.

Belg. keeszel-en, to act hypocritically; Su.-G. liuis-a, kos-a, to fascinate, which Ihre and Seren, view as the origin of E. chuese and cozen. Koons is the Sw. part, pa., fascinatus.

CHOCK, s. A name given in the west of S., to the disease commonly called the croup.

Perhaps from its tendency to produce suffocation.

CHOFFER, s. A chaffing-dish, S.

Fr. eschauff-er, to chafe; eschauff-ure, a chafing.

CHOFFING-DISH, s. The same.

"Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a chaffing-dish, and the party is to receive the fumes," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 223.

To CHOISE, CHOYSE, CHOYCE, v. a. 1. To choose, to elect, S.

"We have power till choyse a chapleine till do divyn service,—and till choyes an officer," &c. Seal of Cause, A. 1505. Blue Blanket, p. 57.

"He allowis not of man because he is able to do good, but because God allows of him, therefore, he is made meet and able to do good: when God choosed thee before all eternity to glorize, what saw he in thee? He predestinate us in himself, Eph., i. 5." Rollock on 1 Thess., p. 55.

2. To prefer, S.

"Let such as choyse straw, be sure to put it on thick, and cause it to rise pretty high in form of a pyramid, for it lies flat if it will not so well defend the rain."

Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 21.

CHOKKEIS, pronounced chouks, s. pl. The jaws; properly, the glandular parts under the jawbones, S. Thus he who has the king's evil, is vulgarly said to have "the cruels in his chouks."

Kerle behold on to the hand Heroun,
Vpon Pawdom as he was lukand doum;
A mittle strak wpwart him tak that tidle,
Windir the chokkes the ground smend gart glid;
By the god only bathe halis and wys crog byane
In soonyr strak ; thus endyt that chasayne,
Wallace, v. 143. MS.

In Perth ed. it is chekkes, for cheeks; in edit. 1648, cloak.

Isl. kölke, kílkek, kílkal, maxilla, the jaws; kuvik, gula, faux bruit. The term chafts, used with greater
latitude, as including the jaw-bones, is from another origin. A.-S. eoe, and eocen, seem to have denoted, not only the cheek, but the jaw. V. CHERS.

CHOK-BAND, s. The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse, S.

CHOL, CHOW, s. The jole or jowl.

—How and holkit is thes Eo,
Thy cheek bane bare, and blakint is thy bile,
Thy choup, thy chol, gars mony men live chaste,
Thy gait it gars us mind that we maune die.

Evergreen, ii. 56. st. 15.

Dr. Johns, erroneously derives E. jole from Fr. gauche, the mouth, the throat, the gullet. Our word, while it more nearly retains the primary sound, points out the origin; A.-S. eoled, fancis, ceeol, fancis, the jaws, Somner. The l is now lost in the pronunciation.

Check for chow, S. check by jole.

Our laird himself was aft take his advice.

'En cheek for chow he'd seat him 'mang them a',
And taik his mind 'bout little points of law.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 12.

It should be chow.

CHOLER, CHULLER, CHURT, s. 1. A double-chin, S.

"The second chid was a thick, setc'ler, swown pallach, w' a great chuller on'er his cheeks, like an ill-scrapit haggis." Journal from London, p. 2.

It is pronounced in all these ways; and is perhaps merely a figurative use of E. chaler, because passion often appears by the inflation of the double chin. Hence it is also called the Flyte-pock, q. v. Or, shall we rather derive it from A.-S. ceolet, guttur, Lye? In Su.-G. this is called ieterhaka, literally, a fat chin.

A.-S. ceolet-r, (guttur), the throat.

2. Chollers, pl., the gills of a fish, Upp. Clydes., Roxb.; Chullers, Dumfr.; perhaps from some supposed resemblance between the inflation of the lungs and that of the double-chin, especially under the influence of anger.

CHOLLE.

Hathesele might here so fer into halle,
How chatered the cholle, the chalous on the chyne.

Sir Gawes and Sir Gal., l. 11.

Cholle and chalous are evidently birds. For in the verses immediately preceding

The birds in the bowes
are described as "skyrking in the skowes."

Cholle may be used poetically for chough. Cotgrave mentions Fr. chaussepot as "a certain little bird." Chalous may have some affinity. Chyne seems to be from Fr. chêne, an oak.

CHOOP, CHOUR, s. The fruit of the wild briar, Rubus major; synon. Hip, Dumfr., Roxb., Ayr.

"What was to be seen, dye think,—but a hale regiment o' guid alk cudgels, every ane o' them as like my ane as he choup is like to another!" Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 201.

The only terms approaching to this are A.-S. hoype, and hoype, id. But although A.-S. cusses the form of ch in E. I do not recollect any example of this being the case as to k.

To CHOOWOW, v. n. To grumble, to grudge, Fife.

CHOOWOWIN', s. The act of grumbling or grudging, ibid.

The form of this word is so singular, that it is not easy to trace it, one being uncertain whether to search for its cognates under the letter K. or T. Teut. kreunec and krousse signify fances, whence krouch-en, mandero. Now, it may possibly refer to that motion of the jaws which is often expressive of dissatisfaction. C. B. tuch signifies a grunt, and tuch-aun, to grunt, to grumble.

Or see Chaw, v.

CHOP, CHOPE, CHOEP, s. A shop. This is the vulgar pronunciation generally throughout S.

"The merchaunders of the earth,—they are the British preastes that know not those things that appertaine to God; sensual preastes that ar placed in the outward court that thai may eat the sinnes of the people, who sel prayers and messes for money; mackin the house of [player ane chap] of merchandize." Tyrie's Refutation, fel. 48, h.

Then to a sow'tar's chop he past,
And for a pair of shone he ast.
Bot ot he spairt the price to pay them,
His thoymbis was on the soills to say them.


To CHORK. V. CHIRK.

To CHORP, v. n. To emit a creaking sound.

My shoon are choppin, my shoes creak in consequence of water in them, Loth.

Perhaps from the same origin with F. chirp (as a sparrow) which Junius seems to deduce from Tent. cirk-en. V. CHIRK.

CHOSS, s. Choice.

And giff that thaim war set in choss,
To dy, or to leyf cowarly,
That said ear day chewarly.

Barbour, lit. 264. MS. Edit. 1620, choss.

CHOUKS. V. CHOKKIS.

CHOUSKIE, s. A knife, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.-G. Isl. kusk-a, pellicere, as it is the business of a deceiver to entice others. Ihre gives kowska as the Norw. form of the v. E. chous is undoubtedly a cognate term, and most probably cossen.

To CHOW, v. a. To chew, S.

CHOW, CHAW, s. 1. A mouthful of any thing that one chews, S.

2. Used, by way of eminence, for a quid of tobacco, S.

He took aff his bannet and set in his chow,
He dighth his gab and he pried her new.

Ball, Mairland Willie.

CHOW'D MOUSE. A worn-out person, one whose appearance in the morning shews that he has spent the night riotously. Roxb.

The metaphor seems to be borrowed from the feeble appearance of a mouse, to which her ruthless foe has
given several gashes with her teeth, before condescending to give the coup de grace.

CHOW, s. 1. A wooden ball used in a game played with clubs, Moray, Banffs.

2. The game itself is hence denominated The Chow.

This game may be viewed as the same with what is elsewhere called shinty. The players are equally divided. After the chow is struck off by one party, the aim of the other is to strike it back, that it may not reach the limit or goal on their side, because in this case they lose the game; and as soon as it crosses the line the other party cry, Hal! or say that it is hail, as denoting that they have gained the victory. In the beginning of each game they are allowed to raise the ball a little above the level of the ground, that they may have the advantage of a surer stroke. This is called the Deil-chap, perhaps as a contr. of devil, in reference to the force expended on the stroke.

It may, however, be q. dale-chap, the blow given at the dale or goal, but pronounced in the northern manner, w being changed into v or vi. As this term is not known in that part of the country, it has been deduced from Teut. dei, a part, portion, or partition, q. the blow which each party has a right to at the commencement of the play.

I hesitate, whether from the customary change of k into ch, we should view this as originally the same with Dan. kolle, Teut. kolbe, a bat or club; or trace it to Isl. kug-a, Dan. kue, cogere.

CHOW, s. The jowl. V. CHOL.

To CHOWL, CHoOLOL (like ch in church), v. n. 1. To chowl one's shafts, to distort one's mouth, often for the purpose of provoking another; to make ridiculous faces, S.

Most probably corr., because of the distortion of the face, from Chowel, q. v.

2. To emit a mournful cry; applied to dogs or children, Fife. As regarding children, it always includes the idea that they have no proper reason for their whining.

CHOWL, CHoOLOL, s. A cry of the kind described above, a whine, ibid.

CHOWPIS, pret. v.

Of Cartoun's translation of the Annals Dnag. says:—
His ornate goldia versis more than gilt,
I spuite for dispiss to se thane spvit
With sic ane vicht, quhillk treuly be myne extant
Knew neir thre words at all quhilk Virgil ment,
So fer he chowpis, I am constreynt to flyte,
The thre first bakis he has overhoppit quyte.

Virgil, 5. 47.

Radd. renders this "talks, prattles," as when "we say, to chop logic." He views it as synon. with the phrase, "to clip the king's language." S.

But this seems equivalent to the scot. phrase, to chop about, applied to the wind.—The use of fer, far, and overhoppit, seem to fix this as the sense; perhaps from Su.-G. kcep-a, permutare, Alem. croppt-us, id.

CHOWS, s. pl. A particular kind of coal, smaller than the common kind, much used in forges, S.; perhaps from Fr. chou, the general name of coal.

"The great coal sold per cart, which contains 900 weight, at 3s. 6d. The chows or smaller coal, at 2s. 9d." Statist. Acc. F. Carriden, i. 98.

To CHOWTLE, CHYUTLE, v. n. To chew feebly, as a child does, when its jaw-bones are weak, or as an old person, whose teeth are gone; to mump, S.

Isl. jolda, infirmiter mandare; G. Andr. He also mentions just, jaul, as signifying, detrimentum dentium, q. the failure of the teeth, p. 128.

CHRISTENMASS, s. Christmas, Aberd.

CHRISTIE, CRISTIE, s. 1. The abbreviation of Christopher, when a man is referred to, S.


2. The abbreviation of Christian, if the name of a woman; more commonly pron. q. Kirsty, S.

CHRYSTISMESS, s. Christmas.

This Christismess Wallace ramaynt thar;
In Lyrnark oft till sport he maid repayr.

Wallace, v. 561. MS.

i.e. the mass of Christ; Cristies being the A.-S. genitive; as Cristes boe, the gospel.

CHRISTSWOORT, Christmas Flower, names formerly given in S. to Black Hellebo.

"It is said that the herb Christswoort, or Christmas flower, in plain English Black Hellebore, (so called from its springing about this time) helpeth madness, distraction, purgeth melancholy and dulness. This last expression mends us to caveat the Reader, not to be angry at Hellebore because it's called Christmas flowers; for it, poor thing, hurts no body that lets it alone, and Herbalists are to be shent, not it spoyled, for that name, as was the harmless Hawthorn tree near Glasenbury in Sommerset-shire in England, which being always observed to bloom so near to this time, that it was reported first to budle this day, other Hawthorns about it remaining dead and naked, King James jestingly concluded therefrom, our old stile to be more regular than Rome's new, but others of later years more seriously concluding the thorn guilty of old superstition, grubled it up by the roots, and burned it to ashes; which coming to the ears of honest Christmas, fearing her own fate, from that of her harbingers (receiving notice by a public order), quietly retir'd, and kept her self alive by the fire side of more charitable Christians, accounting it more honourable to ly by a flame then dy in one. But this Bush hath almost put me from my path," &c.

This extract affords a curious specimen of the instruction communicated in the Tolbooth Church of Edinburgh on Christmas or Yule-Sunday, 1670. V. Amand's Mysterium Pictatis, p. 24, 25.

To CHUCK, v. a. To toss or throw anything smartly out of the hand, S. V. Snuck, v.

CHUCK, s. A marble used at the game of taw, Dumfr.

CHUCKET, s. A name given to the Blackbird, Island of Hoy, Orkney; Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 58.

"In winter—it has only a squeaking voice, like the
word chuck, chuck, several times repeated, whence the Hoy name." Ibid.

CHUCKIE, s. 1. A low or cant term for a hen, S.

This may either be from Belg. kuyken, a chicken, from kuyken, to hatch, whence E. chick, chicken; or from chuck, chuck, the rather cry used in S. in calling dunghill fowls together.

"Awed, awed, that hen—was na a bad ane to be bred at a town-end, though it’s no like our barn-door chuckles at Charleshope." Guy Manning, iii. 102.

2. Used in the sense of chicken.

—Till the chuckly leave the shell
Whar it was hidden,
It canna soum’ the morning bell
Upp’ your hidden.

—Macaulay’s Poems, p. 199.

CHUCKIE-stane, CHUCKIE, CHUCK, s. A small pebble, S.; a quartz crystal rounded by attrition on the beach.

This may be from Teut. kuyken, a small flint, perversi silex, Kilian. But rather, I suspect, from the circumstance of such stones being swallowed by domestic fowls.

"Quartzy nodules, or chuckie-stones, as they are vulgarly called, are very common, and are of various colours." Ure’s Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 268.

[CHUCKIE-stanes, CHUCKIES, s. A game played by girls. A number of pebbles are spread on a flat stone; one of them is tossed up, and a certain number must be gathered, and the falling one caught by the same hand.]

CHUCKLE-HEAD, s. A dolt, Aberd.

CHUCKLE-HEADED, adj. Doltish, ibid.

This is a cant E. word; Grose’s Clasm. Dict. Can it have any affinity to Ger. kuyghel, Engel, globus, sphaera; as we say Bullet-head?

CHUDREME, CUDREME, s. The designation of what is called a stone weight.


"The Chudreme," Mr. Chalmers has justly observed, "is the Irish Cudthrom, the (th) being quiescent, which signified weight. Shaw’s Dict. MacFarlane’s Vocab., p. 55 (r. 58.) So, Calach-ar-cedrime means, literally, a stone-weight, punt-ar-cedrime, a pound-weight. MacDonald’s Gael. Vocab., p. 120. David L. granted to the monastery of Cambuskenneth ‘vixanti cedremos casecis,’ out of his rents in Striving. Chart. Cambus. No. 54; Nimm’s Stirling. App. No. 1—Alexander II. made an exception of the said Cudreme,” &c. Caledonia, i. 483, N.

CHUF, s. “Clown,” Pink.

Quhen that the chuf wad me chauf, with gyrrand chaufis, I waid him chuck, chotl and chyn, and c hern he so mekit, That his chief chaufism he had I wist to my mense.

—Maitland Poems, p. 55.

In Note, p. 392, this is rendered churl; Mr. Pinkerton also mentions that in an old song in Pepys’ Coll. Ball. it is said,

Soon came I to a Cornishie chufa.

He adds, that in Prompt. Parv. choffe or chuffle is rendered rusticus.

This is certainly the same with Cuffe, q.v.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKIT, adj. Having full and flaccid cheeks, S.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKS, s. A ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child, S. V. CHUFFY, E.

To CHUG, v. n. To tug at an elastic substance, Upp. Clydes.


This seems to be merely the v. pronounced in a peculiar manner, as if s followed t, perhaps from the double vowel, as in A.-S. teog-an, Moos-G. tiss-an, Id. It thus resembles Germ. zug, zuge, the act of drawing out, from Alem. zech-an, Germ. sich-en, trahere, attrahere.

CHUK, s. Asellus marinus Squillam mollis, orem referens, nisi quod quator tantum pedes habeat. An qui Dunfrisiensiibus the Chuk dicitur? Sibb. Scot., p. 34.

CHUKIS, s. pl. A disease mentioned in Roull’s Cursing, MS.

—The chukis, that holdis the chaffis fra chowing, Golkgalter at the hait growing.—

Gl. Compl., p. 331.

This undoubtedly means a swelling of the jawa. The term seems elliptical; probably allied to A.-S. ceceam sueyle, fancium tumor, ceac, ceoe, signifying the cheek or jaw. V. Chokkis. This disease is called the buffets, Ang. Fr. boufe, a swollen cheek.

CHUM, s. Food, provision for the belly, Clydes. Scotch, synon.

CHUN, s. The sprouts or gerns of barley, in the process of making malt; also, the shoots of potatoes beginning to spring in the heap, Gall., Dumfr. Pronounced as ch in cheese.

To CHUN, v. a. To chun potatoes, is, in turning them to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the een, or eyes, ibid., Roxb. Also used in Upp. Clydesd, in the same sense.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient word. Moos-G. kein-an, us-kein-an, germinare, Alem. chiu-en, id. To these verbs we ought certainly to trace, A.-S. cyn, propago, genimen, and Alem. chiu, kind, filius, infants. It is not improbable that C.B. egin, the first shoot, and egin-an, to germinate, have had a common origin. Owen, indeed, traces egin to ein, a covering, what extends over. In a later age kein-an, or chin-an, seems to have received the form of Germ. keim-en, keim-an, germinare, by the change of a single letter.

Wacher, vo. Kiem-en, refers to Lat. gemmare, Gr. kei-etha, noweri ad germinandum.

CHURCH AND MICE, a game of children, Fifes; said to be the same with the Sow in the Kirk, q. v. V. KIRK THE GUSSE.

To CHURM, v. a. 1. “To tune, to sing.” Gl.
2. To grumble, or emit a humming sound, Ayrs.

—"A cuckoo-clock chicks at one side of the chimney-place, and the currate, smoking his pipe in an antique elbow-chair, churms at the other." Sir A. Wylie, i. 200.

Apparentely the same with CHIRME, sense 3.

CHURME, s. Used to denote a low, murmuring and mournful conversation, ibid.

"We all fell into a kind of religious churmes about the depths and wonders of nature, and the unfathomable sympathies of the heart of man." The Steam-Boat, p. 128.

Evidently the same with Chirm, Chyrn, only the pron. of Ayrs.

To CHURR, CHURL, CHIRLE, v. n. 1. To coo, to murmur. Sibb. writes chirle, rendering it "to chirp like a sparrow," South of S.

The charle moor-cook woes his valentine,
Couring cojish to his sidelin trale.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 9.

—Some delight to brush the heathy falls
At early dawn, among the churring pouts.

Ibid., p. 107.

O. E. to chìrre. Junius observes that goldfinches are said to chirre. He renders it, gomere instar turturum; viewing it as synonym with chirme. That it has been used in England in the same sense with chirm, seems probable from churr-worm being the name given to the fen-cricket. V. Phillips.

2. Used to denote the cackling noise made by the moorfowl when raised from its seat, Dumfr.

Cimbr. kor, murmur; A.-S. ceor-ln, murmurare; Teut. kor-ln, kor-ln, gomere instar turturis aut colubram; Su.-G. surr-a, susurrum edere.

CIETEZOUR, s. A citizen.

"The cietezours of Terrana in Flanderis (to quom thir ambassatours first come) rycht desyres to recover thair lyberte, refaut nocht thair offeris." Bellend. Cron. F. 30, b.

CYGONIE, s. The stork.

The Cygonie that so foul whyte,
Qhilk at the serpent's hee despoy
And Makmuks that leyts ener mair,
And fells into the cristal air,
Died on the fields wer war found.

Burde's Pulp, Watson's Coll., ii. 27.

Fr. cigogne, cypoge, Lat. ciconia, id.

CYLE, s. The foot, or lower part, of a couple or rafter; synon. Spire, Roxb.

This, I suppose, should be sounded q. site. A.-S. eyl, eyte, eyfl, basis, fulcimentum. Su.-G. eyl, fundamentum cupisueisre. This has been traced to Moe-G. sul-jan, fundare.

CYMMING, CUMYONE, CUMMING, s. 1. A large oblong vessel, of a square form, about a foot or eighteen inches in depth, used for receiving what works over from the masking-vat or barrel, Loth.

"The air sell have—one masking-fat, one great stand, one tub, one gyle-fat, one cyming, one laid-gallon, one worst dish, one pitcher." Balfour's Pract., p. 234, 235.


We find what is undoubtedly the same word, in a more primitive form, in several northern dialects. A.-S. Gloss. clumbing, commissuarus, Schiliter; Su.-G. kim, extremum dolci; Teut. kime, kimne, kime, extremitas vasis, dolii, cupae, Killian: E. chime, id., "the end of a barrel or tub," Chymne, exp. by Tyrwhitt, "the prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel."

—Almost all empty is the tonne,
The streme of lif now dropeth on the chimbe. Ver. 3593.

Hence Mod. Sax. kymer, one who refts barrels or tubs that have been loosened ; Isl. afkime, also kimpell, the handle of a portable vessel; manubrium vasis portatilis sustinens; G. Andr. 144. This writer gives kime, as primarily signifying cymba. We still give the name of boat to a small tub.

2. A small tub or wooden vessel, Ang., Fife; used as synon, with Bowie.

CYNDIRE, s. A term denoting the panne swine.

"This is the forme and maner of the panne : for ilk cymyler, that is, for ilk ten swine, the King sail have the best swine : and the Forester ane hog." Forrest Lawe, c. 7. Lat. copy, cindre.

Du Cange gives no explanation of cindre, but merely quotes the passage. I do not find that this word in any other language signifies a decade. The only conjecture I can form is, that it is Gael, ciontre, tribute, which being first applied in the sense of pannage, as denoting the tax paid for the liberty of feeding swine in a forest, was afterwards improperly used to denote ten swine, as this was the number for which the duty specified by the law was to be paid.

CYPRUS CAT, a cat of three colours, as of black, brown, and white, S. Tortoise-shell cat, E.

CIRCULAT ABOUT, encircled, surrounded.

—"For the quhilk soume the said vmquhill Schir William laide in plegge to the said Robert ane garrnисing circuit about with perlis, rubies and diamoantis, pertenenting to our souereane lordis darrest mother," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 279.

For circuit; Fr. id.; Lat. circuitus.

CIRCULYE, ade. Circularly; Aberd. Reg.

To CIRCUMJACK, v. n. To agree to, or correspond with, W. Loth.: a term most probably borrowed from law-deeds; Lat. circumjacere, to lie round or about.

To CIRCUMVENE, CIRCUIMEEN, v. a. 1. To environ.

"Thus war the enemys a circumvinit in the middis of Romania, that none of thame had eschapat,—war nocht—the king of the Volsehis—begun to reproche thame," &c. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 343-349.

2. To circumvent.

"Our souereane lorde—anallus expreislie & dischargis the effeke & tenour of the charter—of Clerkland, &c.
maid to Mungo Muire of Rowallane, because his grace was *circumvent* tharmitill." Acts Ja. V., 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 311, 312.

"He says, Let no man oppress, over come, our-lade, or *circumvent* another man, or de fraud his brother in any matter." Bellock, I. Th., p. 173.

Immediately from Lat. *circumvene-in*, like Fr. *cir-

CISTERCIS, s. pl. Cistercian monks; Fr. Citistes.

*Csch* fowndlyt in-to Gallaway
Of Cysters ordlyre ane abby;
Dulce cor sco gert thal all,
That is Sweet-Iart, that Abbay call.

Hyatown, vili. 8. 45.

CITEXAN, Cieteyan, s. A citizen, Fr. citoyen.

"He gaist occasion to the cieteyans that rof

CITHARIST, s. The harp.

All thus our Ladye that lefe, with lyking and list,
Mentrales, and musicianes, mo than I me may:
The Psaltry, the Citholis, the soft Citharist,
The Croule, and the monycords, the gymnorius gay;
The rote, and the recorder, the ribas, the riel,
The trump, and the tambour, the tympano bat tray;
The lute pyte, and the lute, the cithel in fast,
The dulcata, and the dulascords, the schalm of assay;
The anyable organs wat full oft; Clarions loud knella,
Portatives, and bellis,
Cymbaallionis in the cellis
That sounds so soft.

Houtlov, iii. 10.

I have given the whole passage from the llannes MS., marking in itales the variations from the printed copy, which is here very incorrect. List is printed

Citharist is immediately, although improperly,
formed Lat. citharista, a harper; from cithara,
Gr. κιθάρα.
The word as here used, however, may
denoted the guitar in common with the harp; as A.-S. citer, cithara is, both by Scmnn. and Lye, rendered a guitar.

also all signify a guitar.
The similarity of the words, used to denote these instruments, shews that they were viewed as nearly allied.

And, indeed, what is a guitar but a harp of a peculiar structure? The Fr. word *cythariser* would suggest the idea of what we now call an *Eolian* harp. For it is rendered, "to sing or whizz as the wind;" Cotgr.

"It may be added, that the Gr. name of the harp has been supposed to originate from the resemblance of this instrument, in its full structure, to the human breast, and from the emission of sound in a similar manner. Juxta opinionem autem Graecorum citharac

CITHERAPES, s. pl. The traces by which
a plough is drawn in Orkney; *Theets, thetes,*

CITHOLIS, s. A musical instrument.

--The Psalltery, the Citholis, the soft Citharist.

Houtlou, iii. 10. V. Citharist.

In Chaucer's description of the statue of Venus, it is said:--

A citole in hire right hand held she.


--The musyle I might know
For olate man, with Corthin Clarck
With harpe, and lute, and with citole.


Sir John Hawkins, in his History of Music, "sup-
poses it to have been a sort of Dulcimer, and that the name is a corruption of Lat. *cistella*;" Tyrwhitt. But *cistella* signifies a coffier. L. P. *citola* is used in the same sense with *citholis*, Fr. *citole*, a term which occurs A. 1214. V. Du Cange. Some have supposed that *citole* is cor. from Lat. *cithara*, Dict. Trev.

"The instruments are harps, clarions, portatives, mony cords, organs, tympanum or drum, cymbal; *cythol*, psaltery." Pink. Hist. Scotl., ii. 426.

In the passage here referred to, the word is printed *cythol*; Palace of Honour, Scot. Poems, 1792, i. 74.

CITINER, s. A citizen.

"Oure sonerane lord—disposis to one reverend father in God Petir bishopose of Dunkeld, and to the *citerina* of the towne of Dunkeld, the privilege and liberties grannt to the bishoppe of Dunkeld and citerina thatrof of befor." &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 313.

Than to one citiner he yield,
Qualik send him furth his owne wyne to sells;
For fault of fule he was full fant.

Porforne Some, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 81.

Fr. citoyen, id.; *citoynerie*, citizenship.

CIVIS, s. pl. A misnomer for an old English

"I wanda that his name was Gordon for a hundred
civ," Perils of Man, ii. 350.

As bearing the legend of Civis, London, Eboraci, &c.

CLAIICK, CLAUICK, CLAYOCK, s. 1. Pro-

2. The entertainment given to the reapers, the

harvest-home, Aberd.

Formerly, this feast was made after all was cut

down. It is now most commonly delayed till the
whole crop is brought home, and covered. When
the harvest is early finished, it is called the Maiden
Clack; when late, the Carlin Clack. V. Maiden
and Carlin. In some parts of the north, this feast
is then called the Winter, because about this time
winter is supposed to commence.

As far as I can learn, this word is unknown in

It seems, however, fatal to this etymology, that in

the district of Buchan, where this term is chiefly used,
they not only speak of the Carlin Clack, which would
be a gross tautology, but the term is only conjunct
with Maiden. Now, the Maiden Clack would lit-

Besides, the
entertainment was more anciently given earlier in the season.

The word is pron. Claik in Garloch.
Belg. klachte, signifies pastime, a play or interlude.
But I can scarcely suppose any affinity.

**CLAK - SHEAF, CLYACK - SHEAF,** s. The Maiden or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm, Aberd.

**CLAYCK-SUPPER, CLYACK-SUPPER,** s. The feast given, about thirty years ago, on the cutting down of the corn on a farm; now, that the entertainment is deferred till the crop be in, rather inaccurately transferred to the feast of Harvest-home, ibid.

**CLAAR,** s. A large wooden vessel.

"The smoking potatoes were emptied into a claar, round which every one promiscuously ranged, and partook of a social, if not luxurious meal."—Clan Albin, i. 74, 75.

Gael. clor, a board, trough, &c.

**CLACHAN, CLAUCHANNE, CLACHEN,** s. A small village in which there is a parish-church, S. A village of this description is thus denominated in places bordering on the Highlands, or where the Gael has formerly been spoken. Elsewhere, it is called the kirk-town.

"Of lait there is croppen in amangis sum Noble-men, Ypotes, Barrowines, and Gentil-men, in cerneine parts of this realm, being of gude livings, great abuse contrir the honour of the realm, & differenc from the honest frugalitie of their Fore-boares, passing to Burrows, Townines, Clauthanne & Aile-houses with their households, and sum abiding in their ain places, usis to boud themselves and others to their awin servandis, as in hostellaries."—Acts Ju. VI., 1581. Parl. 7. c. 116. Murray.

The first time that he met with me,
Was at a Clachen in the West;
Its name, I trow, Kilbarchan be,
Where Habbie's drones blew many a blast.

_Watson's Coll.,_ i. 11.

It must be observed, however, that Gael. clachan, has been expl. "a circle of stones." It has been asserted that churches were erected in the same places, which, in times of heathenism, had been consecrated to Druidical worship.

"The same term [clachan] is used, when speaking of many other places of worship, both in the Highlands and low country, places where it is probable that such circles did, or do still, exist."—P. Aberfoyle, Perths. Statist. Acc., x. 129.

"Glenorche—a was formerly called Clachan Dysart, a Celtic word, signifying, "The Temple of the Highest." The place, where the parish church stands, was probably the site of the Clachen, or "Circle of Stones," of the Druids. Dysart properly means The Highest God. The founders of a church, designed for a more enlightened worship, in order to induce the pagan inhabitants to attend the institutions of revealed religion, were naturally led to make choice of a situation, the more revered by them, as being the place where they had formerly been accustomed to perform their rites of devotion."—P. Glenorchay, Argyles. Statist. Acc., viii. 353, 356.

* "We shall leave the Druids, by only remarking, that the same expression, which the people then used for their place of worship, is still used to this day; as the Highlanders more frequently say, Will ye go to the stones? or, Have you been at the stones? than, Will you go to, or have you been at church? Mankind, in this instance, as they do in many others, retain the ancient name, while the thing signified by that name is entirely forgotten, by the gradual influence of new habits, new manners, and new modes of living."—P. Callander, Perths. Statist. Acc., xi. 581, N.

* Thus the origin must be Gael. clach, a stone.
* It is evident, indeed, that the name is, in some places, still given to what is otherwise called a Druidical temple.

* "Within a few yards of the one [the Druidical monument] at Borv, there are clear vestiges of a circular building, which has either been a temple adjoining this clachan, or the residence of the officiating Druids."—P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc., x. 374.

* There is a singular phrase commonly used in the Highlands, which may perhaps claim affinity.

* She hastily exclaimed, 'Thus did he look whose name you bear, on that sad morning; but oh! to the stones be it told! not so looked Glen Albin.'

* "When relating any thing calamitous, instead of a direct address to the person with whom they are conversing, the Highlanders tell it as an apart, explaining, 'To the stones be it told.' "—Clan Albin, ii. 239.

* Most probably this, in Druidical times, was a solemn asseveration of the truth, by an appeal to the consecrated "circle of stones" around which the Celtic nations worshipped, or to the deity who was supposed to reside there.

Gael. clachan, "a village, hamlet, burying-place."—Shaw.

**CLACH-COAL,** s. The name given to Candle-coal, in the district of Kyle; called Parrot-coal in Carrick and elsewhere.

I can scarcely view this as from Gael. clach, a stone, q. stone-coal, like Belg. steen-koelen. Perhaps it is rather allied to C.B. clae-ran, Teut. klaeck-en, Isl. klak-a, clangere, as referring to the noise it makes in burning; as it seems, for the same reason, to be designed Parrot-coal.

**CLACHNACUIDIN.** To drink to Clachnacuidin, to drink prosperity to the town of Inverness; Clachnacuidin being a stone at the well in the market-place of that burgh.

The term literally signifies, "a stone to set exits," or "tubs, on."

To CLACHER, CLACHER, v. n. To move onwards or get along with difficulty and slowly, in a clumsy, trailing, loose manner, Loth.


**CLACK,** s. The clapper of a mill, S.; thus denominated from the noise it makes; Teut. klack, sonora percussio.

**CLADACH,** s. Talk. V. CLEITACH.

**CLAES,** pl. Clothes. V. CLAITH.

**CLAFF,** s. Cleft, or part of a tree where the branches separate; Galloway.

* There, in the claff
O' branchy oak, far free the tread o' man,
The ring-dove has her nest, unsocial bird!
To woods and fields her cooing cry she makes,
And rocks, responsive, echo back her mean.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 43.

Su.-G. klægis, ruptura; Isl. klóf, femorum intercalo-
pedo; from klág-wa, to cleave.

CLAFFIE, adj. Disordered; as, claflie hair,
dishevelled hair, Berwicks; perhaps q. having
one lock or tuft separated from another;
Isl. klóf; findo, díllindo, kláfín, fissus.

CLAFFIE, s. A slattern, ibid.

CLAG, CLAGG, s. 1. An incumbrance, a bur-
den lying on property; a forensic term, S.

"And to the which judge arbitrator both the saids
parties have submitted, and by their presents submite
all clagges, claims, debates and contraversies standing
betwixt them, and specially that debate and contrav-

Dear bairns o' mine,
I quickly man submit to fate,
And leave you three a good estate,
Which has been honourably won,
An' handed down frae sire to son,
But clag or claim, for ages past.

Rannoy's Poems, i. 514.

Clag and claim, although generally combined, seem
to convey different ideas. The former may denote a
claim legally sustained, or which cannot be disputed;
the latter, one that may be, or has been, made,
although the issue be uncertain.

More probably from the same origin with E. clog;
the E. term being used in the same sense, "a clag
on an estate."

2. Charge, impeachment of character; fault,
or imputation of one, S.

He was a man without a clag,
His heart was frank without a flaw.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 271.

"He has nae clag till his tail." is a vulgar phrase,
signifying that there is no stain in one's character,
or that no one can justly exhibit a charge against him.

Teut. klägehe, querela, accusatio. Germ. klage:
eine gerüchte klage, a suit at law; Dan. klage,
a complaint, a grievance, klage i retten kernadal, an
action or suit at law, an accusation; Teut. kláger,
Su.-G. Isl. klág-a, queri, conquire, sive id privatim sive
ante judicem; Thre. This ingenious glossarist thinks
that it probably denotes the lamentation made by
infants, who by Ulph, are designed klóhíi. Luke x. 21,
observing that g and a are letters of great affinity.
Some derive the Goth. word from Gr. klá-w, clamáre.
It appears that it was not unknown in A.-S. For
Hickes mentions clages, as denoting one, qui sine
querimonia est; Gram. A.-S., p. 150.

To CLAG, v. a. To obstruct, to cover with
mud or any thing adhesive, S. Clog, E.
"Clag up the hole in the wa' wi' glair."
"The wheels are a' claggit wi' dirt."

The man keest off his fellib weil of gray,
And Wallace his, and payit sliver in hand.
Pass on, he said, thou art a prem merchant.
The gown and hois in clay that claggit was,
The bud hekkyt, and maid him fur to pass.

Wallace, vi. 452. MS.

In Perth ed. it is by mistake cloggat.

Johns, after Skinner derives E. clog, from lag. But
it is evidently far more nearly allied to Dan. klug,
viscous, glutinous, sticky; which from the sense af-
fixed to the adj. claygy, certainly marks the origin of the
S. v.

CLAG, s. A clot, a coagulation, S.; as, "There
was a great clay o' dirt sticking to his shoe."

I hesitate whether this ought not to be viewed as
the primary sense of the s. clag, as signifying an
incumbrance; also, impeachment of character. In both
these instances, the transition is natural. For what is
an incumbrance on property, an impeachment as af-
flecting character, but something that is burdensome,
or contaminating, which adheres to the one or to the
other?

Isl. klóggi, massa compacta alicujus rei; Haldorson.

CLAGGY, adj. Unctuous, adhesive, bespotted
with mire. S. V. the v.

CLAGGINESS, s. Adhesiveness in moist or miry
substances, S.

CLAGGOK, s. A dirty wench, a draggle-tail,
one whose clothes are clagged or covered
with mire, Lyndsay.

Sibb. refers to Teut. claklegat, puella tarda. This
is the form in which Binnart gives the word. But
with Kilian it is kladder-get, from kladd-en, maculare,
and got, perhaps in the base sense of podex. But
the S. word is evidently from the v. to clag, with the
termination marking a diminutive. V. Oc. Ocr.

Bot I haue maist into despyte
Pure Clagokis cled roploch quhyte,
Qulhik hes scant twar markes for theit feis,
Will have twa ellis beneath their kneis.

Lyndsay's Works, 1562. (Style Trallis), p. 308.

From the same origin with the two preceding words.

CLAHYNNHE', CLACHIN, s. "Clan or
type of tribe living in the same district
under the command of a chief." Gl. Wynt.

Tha thre score were clannys twa,
Clabyneth Qhweyl, and Clachin Tha,
Wyntown, xi. 17. 9.

As Gael. Ir. clan denotes a clan, Mr. Macpherson has
ingeniously observed that A.-S. clain, Germ. klein,
Belg. klein, Latin, Moes-G. kláhins (dat. pl.), all signify
young, small, or children, and in the application to
the Highland tribes infer the whole clan to be descended
of one common ancestor. He might have added, that
Gael. clain expressly signifies children; Su.-G. Isl.
klain, infantulus.

CLAYCHT, s. Cloth.

V. 16.

CLAYERS, CLYERS, s. pl. A disease in
cows similar to Glanders in horses, Roxb.

This is evidently the same with Clyre; for, I am in-
formed, that the fat in the middle of the thigh of mutton
or beef, known by the name of the Pope's Eye, is also
called "the Clyre of the thē," ibid. The name is
obviously transferred to the disease, in consequence of
its affecting the glands of the throat. V. CLYERS.

CLAYIS, s. pl. Clothes, S. V. CLAITH.

To CLAIK, CLACK, CLAKE, v. n. 1. To
make a clucking noise, as a hen does, espe-
cially when provoked, S.
2. To cry incessantly, and impatiently, for any thing. In this sense it is often used with respect to the clamorous requests made by children, S.

3. To talk a great deal in a trivial way, S.; to clack, E.

4. To tattle, to report silly stories, such especially as tend to injure the characters of others, S.

"Ye need a mind comin' in, there's nae ill-tongued body to ken o't, an' clack about it."—Glenfergus, ii. 17.

It is difficult to determine, which of these should be viewed as the primitive sense. The word, as first used, is alluded to Is. klak-a, clango, avium vox proripa; G. Andr., p. 146. I also find Is. kloek-a, mentioned, as signifying to prattle. As used in the last sense, it is illustrated by Su. G. klæk, reproach; klaek, subitus et levia suaurus; Íre. Belg. Klæken is to tell again, to inform against.

CLAIK, s. 1. The noise made by a hen, S. Isl. klak, vox avium.

2. An idle or false report; S.

—An ye your crak may tell, 
Ye've mair than once been at sic tricks yourself; 
And sure if that's nae sae, the country's fu' 
Wi' less, and clacks, about young Ket and you.

Mórison's Poems, p. 187.

CLAIK, s. A female addicted to tattling, Aberd.

CLAIKIE, s. Tattling, gossipping, S.


CLAIK, s. A quantity of any dirty adhesive substance, ibid.

CLAIKIE, adj. Adhesive, sticky, dauby, ibid.

CLAIK, CLAKE, s. The bernacle; Bernicia, Gesner; Anas Erythrops (mas), Linn. V. Penn. Zool., p. 577.

According to Boece, this species of goose was bred in worm-eaten trees, which had been carried about by the sea.

"Restis now to speik of the gesi generis of the see namit clakse."—Bellend, Deser. Alb., c. 14.

Lesly gives a description of this fowl, similar to that of Boece. Reg. et Ins. Scot. Deser., p. 33, 36.

Douglas alludes to this animal, describing it according to the opinion adopted in that age.

All water fowls war swenand thair gade spaid: 
Also ouf o' grundand thair saw I breid, 
Fowils thait hingaid be thair nebbis grew.

Police of Honor, ill. 83.

"These," says Pennant, "are the birds that about two hundred years ago were believed to be generated out of wood, or rather a species of shell that is often found sticking to the bottom of ships, or fragments of them; and were called Tree-goose. The shell here meant is the lepas anatifera, Lin. syst., 668. Argenville Conch., tab. 7. The animal that inhabits it is furnished with a feathered beard; which, in a credulous age, was believed to be part of the young bird."

Zool., p. 578. The designation, anatifera, alludes to this fancy; literally signifying the goose-bearing lepas. Even the E. name, bernacle, has been viewed as referring to the supposed origin from wood. For, according to Junius, it is probably formed from bern, a son, and ao, an oak. Whatever may be in this, the clergy in the darker ages availed themselves of the supposed vegetable origin of these birds. For Bronton, in his Chronicle, when describing Ireland, says:—'

"Here there are also birds, called bernacles, which, as as it were against nature, are produced from fir trees. On these the religious feed during their fasts; because they are not procreated from cotition, nor from flesh."


This word does not seem to be of Celtic origin. If Lhyni's conjecture be right with respect to Ir. glithran, the word clak is most probably unknown in that language. An q. d. galtlogein, ansar arborigena?

It seems to have been supposed, in former ages, that this species of goose received its name from its clak, or the noise it made. Hence the office of Censor General of the church is allotted to it by Holland.

Corrector of Kirkine was clept the Clake.

Hovlate, i. 17.

When the Clock greece leave off to clatter, 
And parasites to flight and flatter, 
And priests, Marias, to pitter patter, 
And thieves from flight refrain:—

Then she that ann right thankful 
Should pay them name again.

Watson's Coll., i. 48, 49.

CLAYMORE, s. 1. A two handed sword.

"See here [at Talisker] a Claymore, or great two-handed sword, probably of the same kind with the Inetetus gladius of the Caledonians, mentioned by Tacitus: an unwieldy weapon, two inches broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade three feet seven inches; of the handle, fourteen inches; of a plain transverse guard, one foot; the weight six pounds and a half. These long swords were the original arms of our country, as appears by the figure of a soldier, found among the ruins of London, after the great fire, A. D. 1666, and preserved at Oxford: his sword is of a vast length."—Pennant's Voy. Heb., p. 332. V. Montfance, Antiq. iv. 16. Tab. x.

The word is here improperly spelled.

2. The common basket-hilted broad-sword worn by Highlanders, S.

This has long been the appropriate signification.

And Caddell drest, among the rest, 
With gun and good claymore, man, 
On goleing grey he rode that way, 
With pistols set before, man.

Tranent-Muir, Ritten's S. Songs, ii. 80.

Gael. claídinn mar, literally, "the great sword." Claideamh is evidently the same word with Ir. clóibhean, C. B. cliðhian, Roman. cliðhean, id. Hence also Fr. glaixe and E. glave. Su.-G. glaveus, ang. glæf, lancea, must be viewed as radically the same: as well as Angl. gles, gleve, Tent. gleave, Germ. glaven, glave, L.B. glide, id. Lat. glaid-ius has obviously had a common origin. Some have supposed that the root might be Su.-G. glo-o, to shine, whence glad, a burning coal, also splendis; as most of the designations given to a sword, in the northern languages, are borrowed from the brightness of this weapon.

CLAIP, s. The clapper of a mill.

"Lie myyne claip and happer."—Cart. Priorat. de Plascarden, An. 1552.

V. CLAP, s. A flat instrument of iron, &c.
In Flaviata! quo ahe, dwell ye there?
That of their dwelling ye’re so very clair!
Fr. claire, evident, manifest, from Lat. clarus; Belg. klaer, Su.-G. Germ. klar, id.

2. Ready, prepared, S. B.; clair is used in the same sense, Orkney; Dinner is clair, i.e. ready. Dan. klar, id.

Vanity says I will gae look,
If I can get a chamber clair;
I am acquainted with the cook,
I saw we shall get honest fare.

To CLAIR, v. a. To beat, to maltreat.
Yell, knave, acknowledge thy offence,
Or I grew crabbed, and so clair thee;
Ask mercy, make obedience,
In time, for fear lest I forsair thee.
Polwart, Watson’s Coll., iii. 3.

Clearings is used metaphor, both for scolding and for beating. Clydes. q. clearing accounts.
In this sense it is still a common phrase; I’ll gie ye your clearings, S.

To CLAIR, v. n. To search by raking or scratching, Berwicks. To clair for, and to clair out, are used synonymously, ib. V. CLAIRT, and CLAT.

CLAIRSHOE, s. A musical instrument resembling the harp.

“They delight much in music, but chiefly in harps and clairshoes of their own fashion. The strings of the clairshoes are made of brasse wire, and the strings of the harps of sinews.” Monipennie’s Scot. Chron., p. 5, 6.

It is this perhaps that is called the Clarche Pipe; q. v. V. also CLARESHAW.

CLAIR, s. V. CLAIR.

CLAISE, clothes. V. CLAITH.

CLAISTER, s. 1. Any sticky or adhesive composition, Roxb.

2. A person bedaubed with mire, ibid.

Undoubtedly, from a common origin with Isl. klastr, Dan. klistre, gluten, lutum; most probably a term borrowed from the Danes of Northumberland, for it does not seem to occur in A.-S. Su.-G. klistar, id., klast-a, glutine compingere; Germ. klisten, adhaerescere.

To CLAISTER, v. a. To bedaub, ibid.

CLAITH, CLAYTH, s. Cloth, S. Westmorel.

“Are tallyeour can nocht mak ane garment, bot of clath.
A masoon can nocht bryg ane wall, bot of lyme and stane.—Bot almychty God maid hevin and erd and all creatouris thairin, of nathing, quhilk he did be his almychty powar.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1532, Fol. 89, a.

Ben Jonson introduces clathed as the language of one of his vulgar characters of the north country:—
And here he comes, new clathed, like a prince
Of swine’s ards! sike he seems! sight! the spoiles
Of those he feedes.

Sad Shepherd.

CLAYS, claise, claes, pl. Claitha, claise, Westmorl., Cumb.

Hir subtilly wylls gart me spend all my gud,
Qhill that my clays grew threikl hair on my bak.
Chron. S. P., iii. 237.

We never thought it wrang to ca’ a prey;
Our auln forbeers prattid it all their days,
And wër the worse, for that dël set their claise.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 122.
The two appeird like sisters twin,
In feature, for anu claes.
Burns, iii. 29.

A.-S. cloth; clatha, Isl. Su.-G. kloede, clothes.

CLAITH or WAITH. V. WAITH, s. 1.

CLAITHMAN, s. This seems to have been the old designation for a clothier or woollender, as in a long list of names in Eskdale, &c., we find that of “Will Grahame, claiithman.” Acts 1585, iii. 394.

To CLAIVER, v. n. To talk idly or foolishly.
V. CLAVER.

CLAM, adj. 1. Clammy, S. Belg. klam, id.

2. Moist. Ice is said to be clam, or rather clam, when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon. S. Teut. clam, tenax; et humidus.

CLAM, CLAME, CLAM-SHELL, s. 1. A scallop shell, S. Ostrea opercularis, Linn. O. Subrufus of Pennant.

“Many sorts of fishes are caught on the coast:—lobsters, crabs, clams, limpets, and periwinkles.” P. Fordyce, Banffs, Statist., Acc., iii. 46.

Auritae valvis dissimilibus, Pectines, the Clames. Sibb. Scot., p. 27.

Because now Scotland of thy begging irks,
Then shairs in France to be Knight of the field
Then has thy clam shells and thy burdun kold
Ilk way’s unhonest, Wokrun, that thou works,
Kennedy, Evergreen, i. 70. st. 23.

Here there is an evident allusion to the accoutrements of a Pilgrim. The burdoun is the pilgrim’s staff. In the same poem we have another allusion to the scallop as a necessary badge.

Tak thee a fiddle or a flute to jest,—
Thy clouted cloak, thy scrip and clam-schells,
Cleck en thy cross, and fair en into France.

P. 74. st. 33.

“The scallop was commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cap of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the Holy Land, or some distant object of devotion.” Encyclop. Brit. 2v. Peeten. Another idea has been thrown out on this head:—“Like the pontifical usages of sealing with the fisherman’s ring, it was probably in allusion to the former occupation of the apostles, that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Peter at Rome, or to that of St. James at Compostella, were distinguished by scallop-shells.” Bryson’s View of Heraldry, p. 82.

These were called St. James’s or Jamie’s shells:—
Sant James’s schells on the tothir ayl shells,
As pretty as any partane.

On Symmey and his Bruder.—

E 3
Syne cleugit thay Sweet Jamesis scholls
And peecis of palm treis;
To see quha best the pardoun spells;
I shrew thame that ay wes.
Bet laughester.

Chrom. S. P., i. 360, 361.

Shells, shaws, i.e. appear; sesi, sesi. Cleugit seems q. cleugit, rung. Thus, it may be supposed, that the pilgrims occasionally struck their shells one against another. These are described as if they had been itinerant vendors of indulgences.

It would seem, that they were wont to paint their scallops and staffs red, that they might be more conspicuous. To this custom Kenneth alludes, when he says that Dunbar had his keild. But they did not confine themselves to this colour; as appears from the account that Warton gives of them.

Speaking of these dramas, which in our old writings are called Clerk-Plays, he observes that, according to Boileau, they had their origin in France from the ancient pilgrimages. "The Pilgrims," he says, "who returned from Jerusalem,—and other places esteemed holy, composed songs on their adventures; intermixing recitals of passages in the life of Christ, descriptions of his crucifixion, of the day of judgment, of miracles and martyrdoms. To these tales, which were recommended by a pathetic chant, and a variety of gesticulations, the credulity of the multitude gave the name of Visions. These pious itinerants travelled in companies; and taking their stations in the most public streets, and singing with their staffs in their hands, and their hats mantles fantastically adorned with shells and emblems painted in various colours, formed a sort of theatrical spectacle." Hist. Poet., II. 373.

One might suppose that this shell had been denominated from the peculiar smoothness of the internal surface (V. Clam); as in Germ. It is called kam, or kamuccatur, from its resemblance to a comb, Lat. pecten. I suspect, however, that it has received this name from the peculiar use to which it was appropriated by pilgrims, especially for adorning their mantles. For O. Fr. coccaline, is "a long and thick cincloke to bear off the rain; a Pilgrim's cloak or mantle," Cotgr.

2. In pl. "a wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in the air."

—"The uncoest so'rn' cam' doun the cleugh ye ever heard. I was for thinking at first it was the clavm-shell, or the chaullets an' the wullcats tryin' wi' wad mak' the loudest scraigh." Saint Patrick, i. 167.

This denomination is given, in the upper ward of Lanarks., to a spirit, heard flying in the air, with a rattling similar to that of shells.

CLAM, adj. Mean, low; applied to any action which is reckoned unworthy. This is a very common school-term in Edinburgh.

As being properly a school-boy's word, it may have originated in the use of the Lat. clam, as primarily applied to any thing which was clandestinely done, or which the pupils wished to hide from their preceptor. But V. Clam.

To CLAM, CLAUM. v. n. To grope or grasp ineffectually, Ayrs.

"I had not—lain long in that posture, when I felt, as I thought, a hand claming over the bed-clothes like a temptation, and it was past the compass of my power to think what it could be." The Steam-Boat, p. 301.

This may be merely a provincial variety of glaum, q. v. It may, however, be alluded to Isl. Eium-a, co-arctare, compangere; whence klaun-m, controquems comprimendas aut tenendas, G. Andr.; Teut. Eium-en, arcare, q. "grasping the bed-clothes as if pinching them."

[To clam or glem, is to snatch or grasp eagerly: to claum or glaum, is to grope or grasp as in the dark.]

CLAMANT, adj. 1. Having a powerful plea of necessity; as, "This is a very clamant case, S."

My learned friend, the Reverend Mr. Todd, has claimed this as if it were an E. word; giving the following quotation from Thomson:

"Instant o'er his shivering thought
Comes winter unprovided, and a train
Of clamant children dear."

By what he adds, however, it appears that he is not satisfied with the justness of his claim. For he says, "A word perhaps coined by Thomson." I can find no evidence, indeed, that this word has ever been used by E. writers. And the use of it by Thomson is no more a proof that it is an E. word, than that of some which have been quoted by Johnson, affords a similar proof, because he found them employed by another S. writer, Dr. Arbuthnot.

Although I have not marked any example of the use of clamant, in this sense, before the last century, it is very commonly used with respect to any case of great necessity, in the language of our country, and especially in petitions and representations.

Thus all the earth's claims on man, tho' loud and strong, Tho' forcible and clamant, are rep'd.

Mackay's Poems, p. 6.

2. Highly aggravat'ed, so as to call aloud for vengeance.

"I see courses taken to fill up the measure of our iniquity, while there is a wiping of our mouths—as if we had done nothing amiss—at least, nothing of that hateful nature, and horrid heimonsomness as indispensably —calls for a clear and continued testimony against the clamant wickedness thereof." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 2. B. clamant.

Fr. clamant, Lat. clamans, crying out.

CLAMANCY, s. Urgency, arising from necessity, S.

CLEMEHEWIT, CLAW-MY-HEWIT, s. 1. A stoke, a drubbing, S.

—Frae a stark Lochaber six
He got a claumhewit
Pu' oor that night.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 29.

"Thinks I, an' I sou'd be sae glib as midde wi' the thing that did nae brak my taes, some o' the chielis might lat a rafted at me, an' gi' me a claumhewit to snib me froe comin' that gate agen." Journal from London, p. 8.

A claumhewit fell'd him
Hauf dead that day.


2. A misfortune, Ang.
Qu. claue my heved, or head, scratch my head; an' ironical expression.

CLAMJAMPHRIE, CLANJAMFRIE, s. 1. A term used to denote low, worthless people, or those who are viewed in this light, S.

"But now, binny, ye maun help me to catch the beast, and ye maun get on behind me, for we maun off like whittrets before the whole claunjamfry be down upon us—the rest of them will no be far off." Guy Mannering, ii. 29.
"And what will ye do, if I carena to throw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the grate to sic a clamjamfr'y!" said the old dame scoldingly." Tales of my Landlord, i. 173, 174.

"A gang of plly-actors came.—They were the first of that clamjamfr'y who had ever been in the parish." Annals of the Parish, p. 292.


2. Frequently used to denote the purse-proud vulgar, S. In this sense it conveys nearly the same idea as E. trumpery, when contemptuously applied to persons.

3. Clamjamfr'y is used in Teviotd. in the sense of trumpery; as, "Did you stop till the roup was done?" "A' was sel'd but the clamjamfr'y."

4. Nonsensical talk, West of Fife.

As this term is not only pron. clamjamphrie, but clamjamphirie, it has been supposed that this may be a corr. of clam-pantry, a term which might be applied to the pilgrims, in former ages, who wore clams, or scallop-shells, as their badge. But perhaps it is rather allied to Jamph, v.

Clamjamfr'y is sometimes used in the same sense with clamjamphrie in the higher parts of Laurak., as if it were compounded of clam and the v. to jamph, to spend time idly, or jampher, q. "the clan of idlers." The termination may be viewed as expressive of abundance. Y. Jaurri, and Rin, Ry, termination.

CLAMYNG, climbing, Aberd. Reg.

To CLAMP, CLAMPER, v. n. 1. To make a noise in the shoes in walking, especially when they are stubbed with nails, S.

2. To crowd things together, as pieces of wooden furniture, with a noise, Dumfr.

Isl. klamper, a clot of ice. This, however, may perhaps be viewed as radically the same with the preceding. Both may originally refer to the noise made in beating metals.

CLAMP, s. A heavy footstep or tread?

Speak, was I made to dree the laird
O' Gaelick chairman heavy treadin,
Wha in my tender buke bore hoes
Wi' waeful tacket's I' the soals
O' broggs, whilk on my body tramp,
And wound like death at ikle clamp!

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 68, 69.

To CLAMP UP, CLAMPER, v. a. 1. To patch, to make or mend in a clumsy manner, S.

— Syns clampit up Sanct Peter's kels,
Bot of ans audl reid garitane.
Symame and his Bruder, Chron. S. P., i. 360.

2. Industriously to patch up accusations.

"S' James Arscin allso perceaving he prevayed nothinge by nathing with the bishop of Clophier he deseryd to be reconciled to the bishop." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 71.

Germ. klempern, metallum malleo tundere; klemper, one who patches up toys for children; Isl. klempelega, ruða et inartificiosa, G. Andr. Sw. klamp, any shapeless piece of wood, klampig, clumsy; Isl. klimpe, massa, Verel.

CLAMPER, s. 1. A piece of metal with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up, S.

2. Used metaph. as to arguments formerly answered.

"They bring to Christ's grave, or such a meeting as this, a number of old clammers, pat [patched?] and eluted arguments, and veese a meeting with what Christ solved to the ministers & Christians of Scotland 20 years since; and why is Christ fash'd with it now? —Christ takes it ill in such a way, for ministers or professors to be troubling him with such old clammers, that he deng the bottom out of 30 years ago." M. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 27, 28.

Isl. klampi, fibula, subaceus; klimbrur, subaceudes; klambr-a, quam rudissime cumulare vel construire, sc. parietem; Halderson.

3. A patched up handle for crimination.

"Nowe he supposed he had done wi' his adversaries for ever: but his adversaries were restless, and so found out a newe clamper uppon this occasion." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 61.

As Germ. klemper-n signifies to beat metal, the idea seems to be "something to hammer at."


Grose.

Teut. klamp-en, harpagine apprehendere, unco detinere; klamp, unces, harpagae, compages; Kilian.

CLAMPET, s. A piece of iron worn on the forepart of the sole of a shoe, for fencing it. Roxb. Teut. klamp, retinaculum; or klimpe, so lea lignea.

CLAMP-KILL, s. A kill built of sods for burning lime, Clackmannans.; synon. Laziekill, Clydesd.

"When the uncalcined lime stone is imported, the farmers burn it in what is called clamp-kills, which are built round or oblong with sods and earth, and situated upon or near the fields that are to be manured." Agr. Surv. Clackm., p. 311.

Qu. a kill clamped up in the roughest manner.

CLAMS, s. pl. 1. A sort of strong pincers used by shipwrights, for drawing large nails, S. B.

2. Pincers of iron employed for castrating horses, bulls, &c., Roxb.

3. A kind of vice, generally made of wood; used by artificers, of different classes, for holding any thing fast, S.

4. The term seems used metaph. to denote the instrument, resembling a forceps, employed in weighing gold.

The brightest gold that e'er I saw
Was grippet in the clams.

Christ solved to the ministers & Christians of Scotland Skirrof's Poems, p. 360.

Bolg. klemm-en, stringere, arcire, to pinch; in den kleen syn, to be at a pinch; de klem gugt raaken, to let go one's hold; Sewel.
CLANGLUMSHOUS, adj. Sulky, Lanarks.; q. belonging to the clan of those who glumsh, or look sour. V. GLUMSH.

CLANK, s. A sharp blow that causes a noise, S.

Some ramm’d their noodies w’t a clank,
E’en like a thick-sclarl’d lord,
On poests that day.

Probably from Teut. klanck, clanger, because of the noise it occasions. V. CLAN.

To CLANK, v. a. 1. To give a sharp stroke, S.

Ho clanked Piercy ower the head
A deep wound and a sair.

2. To take a seat hastily, and rather noisily, S.

Lat’s clank ourself a’ ayent the fire,
An’ bang up somset’s o’ the lyre.

To CLANK DOWN, v. n. To throw down with shrill, sharp noise.

Loosing a little Hebrew-bible from his belt & clanking it down on the board before the King & Chancellor, there is, says he, my instructions & warnand, let see which of you can judge thereon, & controul me therein that I have past by my injunctions.” Millervill’s MS., p. 97.

Teut. klanck, clangor, tinmitus, from klencken, clanger, tinnire, O. Su.-G. klink-a.

To CLANK DOWN, v. n. To sit down in a hurried and noisy way, S.

And forthwith then they a’s clanking
Upon the green.

The Horst Rig, st. 15.

CLANK, s. A catch, a hasty hold taken of any object, S. Clanght, synon.

Just as he landed at the other bank,
Three lusty fellows got of him a clank;
And round about him bicker’d a’s at anes.

V. CLANK UP, v.

CLANNISH, adj. Feeling the force of family or national ties, S.; from clan.

“Your Grace kens we Scots are clannish bodies.”
Heart M. Loth., iv. 32.

CLANNIT, CLANNED, part. pa. Of or belonging to a clan or tribe.


CLANSMAN, s. One belonging to some particular Highland clan, S.

Sound the trumpet, blow the horn,
Let ilka kilted clansman gather.

My chief wanders lone and forsaken,
“Mong the hills where his stay wont to be;

His clansmen are slaughtered or taken,
For, like him, they all fought to be free.

To CLAP THE HEAD, to commend, rather as implying the idea of flattery, S.

May rowth of pleasures light upon you long,
Till to the blest Elysian bow’s ye gang,
Wha’ve clapt my head are braely for my sang.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 321.

CLAP, s. A stroke; Dedis clap, the stroke of death.

—He the suret esquaph by his hap;
But not at this time so the deits clap.

Doug. Virgil, 326. 53.

Belg. klap, a slap, a box on the ear.

CLAP, s. A moment; in a clap, instantaneously. It often conveys the idea of unexpec
tedness.

“If quickly you reinforce them not with men and honest ministers, in a clap you have the King and all the north of England on your back.” Baillie’s Lett., ii. 106.

Sit still and rest you here aneth this tree,
And in a clap I’ll back with something be.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 66.

The idea is, a clap of the hand; for handclap is used, S. B.

CLAP of the Hass, the vulgar designation for the uvula, S.; synon. pop of the hass.

This is sometimes denominated the clap of the throat:

“If a person be thrown dead into the water, when the clap of his throat is shut, the water cannot enter.”
Trial of Philip Stansfield for the murder of his father; printed at Edin., 1688.

CLAP of a Mill, a piece of wood that strikes and shakes the hopper during grinding, S.; clapper, E.

The heasit happen’s scabbling still,
And still the clap plays clatter.

Burns’s Works, iii. 114.

This appears to have received its name from the clacking sound which it makes; for as Sw. klaepa signifies a clapper, this proverbial phrase is used, allepma son en quernskruf, to make a noise like a mill-clack; Seren. vo, Clack. Fris. klappe, Belg. kleppe, crotulum, crepiscaulum.

CLAP and HAPPER, the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill, S.

“His assine is null, bearing only the symbol of the tradition of earth and stone, whereas a mill is distinct tenementum, and requires delivery of the clap and happer.”
Pountainhall, i. 432.

“The symbols for land are earth and stone, for mills clap and happer.” Ersk. Inst. B. iii. Tit. iii. sec. 36.

To CLAP, v. a. 1. To press down. Clappit, part. pa.; applied to a horse or other animal that is much shrunk in the flesh through fatigue; as, “He’s sair clappit”—“His cheeks were clappit,” i.e. collapsed, as it is expressed by medical men, S.

2. To clap down claise, to prepare linen clothes for being mangled or ironed, S.
Sw. Klap, a kladder eller byke, to beat the lye out of linen; Wideg.

To CLAP, v. n. 1. To cough, to lie down; generally applied to a hare in its form or seat; and conveying the idea of the purpose of concealment, Perthis. V. CUTTLE-CLAP.

This may be merely an oblique use of the E. v., as primarily signifying in S. the flat position of objects in consequence of their being beat down with the hands.

2. To lie flat, S.

“A sheep was observed—to be affected with braxy,—The wool was not clapped, but the eye was languid.”—Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. Scot., iii. 420.

To CLAP, v. n. To stop, to halt, to tarry; as, clap a giff, step in, and stop for a little; Fife.

Apparently elliptical for clap down, a phrase commonly used for taking a seat, or resting.

CLAP, CLAPPER, CLAPPIR, s. A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamations through a town, instead of a drum or hand-bell, S.

The origin seems to be incidentally pointed out in Henryson’s Complaint of Creeside: there it clappir—

Thus shalt thou go beggand fra hons to bous,
With cuppe and clapper, like ane Lazarous.—Go lern to clappe thy clappir to and fro,
And lerne aftir the law of lepers lora.

Chron. S. P., i. 161, 171.

This passage, like other parts of the poem, contains a curious trait of ancient manners. As, by the Mosaic law, lepers were obliged to give warning of their approach, by proclaiming their uncleanness; it appears that formerly in Scotland, where, it is well known, the lepersory was more common than in our day, the patient was under the necessity of going about with a clapper, to warn others to keep at a distance. The same custom must have prevailed in the Low Countries; hence the Belg. phrase, Een Lazerus klap, a leper’s clapper; and by allusion to this custom, Met de Klap loopen, to go begging, literally, to run with the clapper.

The immediate origin may be that of Tente. Klepp-en, pularse, sonare; Belg. to toll as a bell, whence klep, a clapper. The following words are nearly allied; Germ. klöpf-en, to beat; Sc. G. klaps-a, to strike a bell with a hammer; klaep, E. the clapper of a bell. But it is not improbable that our term might originally be derived from A.-S. clep-an, cleop-an, to call. We may, indeed, suppose that the term clep, as used in the phrase, clep and call, referred to the use of this instrument in making proclamations; or, vice versa, that this received its name from its being used by public criers. V. CLEER, v. 1. and s.

CLAPMAN, s. A public crier, S.

Belg. klopperman, a watchman with a clapper, walking the rounds in the night, Seward. V. CLAP.

CLAPDOCK BREECHES, small clothes made so tight as to clap close to the breech; a term occurring in letters of the reign of Cha. II.

CLAPPE, s. A stroke; a discomfiture.

“IT is necessarie, when an armie doth get a clappe, as we did here, then incontinent and with all diligence we should presse to trie our enimie againe.”—Monro’s Exped. p. 111, p. 152.

Belg. klap, a slap, a box on the ear.

* To CLAPPERCLAW, v. n. To fight at arm’s length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly, Aberd. Although it has a pl. termination, it is used as if singular, a clappers.

Teut. klapper-en, crepitare.

CLAPPERS, s. pl. Holes intentionally made for rabbits to burrow in, either in an open warren, or within an enclosure. The term occurs in E., although overlooked by Johnson.

Clapers is used by Chaucer in the same sense:—

Connis there were also playing,
That came out of her clapers,
Of sundry colours and manners,
And maden many a tournyng warren;
Upon the fresh grass springing.

Romeraci Rost, Fol. 115, s.

They seem to have been sometimes formed merely of heaps of stones thrown loosely together. This was probably the common mode in an open warren. When a piece of ground was walled in for a warren, the clappers appear to have been interstices left in the inside of the wall, or small nests of boards. Hence they are described in different ways.

And syldeke the provest, bailleis, &c. sal gif libertie—to the said archiepiscopus [of Sanctandros] to plant and place conyngus and clappers within the linkis of the said cistic, as his predecessouris had libertie of before.” Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 517.


Sw. Klupur, klapper, “round rough stones of a lax texture”; Wideg.

Clapers, Maceria seu murus lapidese intra quem multae speluncae, seu nidi cuicularui sunt; Skinner, Etna, Voy. Voc. Antiq.

Fr. claper, “a clapper of conies; a heap of stones, &c., whereinto they retire themselves; or (as our clapper), a court walled about and full of nests of boords, or stone, for tame conies; also, a rabbits nest;” Cotgr.

L. B. claper-la, claper-lum, claiper-in, bara cuncularia, ubi nutriuntur cuini cui et multiplicantur; Du Cange.

Skinner seems to think that it may be from Lat. laparia pro lapidaria. Some have derived it from Gr. sker-ew, furari, because the rabbits are as it were carried away by theft, when they retire to their clappers; Menage, from kipes, a hare; Du Cange, from clapa, an instrument or machine in which rabbits are caught. Does he refer to Tente. Kleppe, dechups, laquous capendiis bestiis comparata? (Kilian), But the origin is certainly Tente. Klappe, rupes, petra; clappers being formed of stones. Sc. G. klappe, lapides minutii et rotundi. On this word Thre refers to Fr. claper, acervus lapidum, as alluded.


CLAPSCHALL, s. Apparently corr. from Knapsskall, a head-piece.

CLAIRCHE PIPE.
Viol and Virginals were heir,—
The Selstar and the Sumphien,
With Clariche Pipe and Clarion.
Watson's Coll., ii. 6.

CLARE, adv. Wholly, entirely, S.
For gift thou weans that at the victory
Of the battall, and chanells by and by
May be reducit, and afteris clare agane;
Ane maybelche thane fosteris al in vane.
Dong. Virgil, 341. 4.
E. clear is used in the same sense.

CLAREMETHEN, CLARMATHIAN. A term used in the S. law. According to the law of claremethen, any person who claims stolen cattle or goods, is required to appear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to the same.

This Skene calls "the Laws of Claremethen concerning the warrantice of stolen cattel or gudes." De Verb. Sign.

Skinner inclines to view it as of Ir. origin. But it is evidently from clare, clear, and metil, a mark; q. distinct marks, by which the claimant must prove that the cattle or goods are his property. Methen seems to be pl. A-S. nouns in a have the pl. in an. Thus myths, meta, must have mythan for its pl. V. MEYTH.

CLARESCHAW, CLERSCHEW, s. A harp.
"Anect the accoune—persew be Finiane Ban-
nachtyne of Canys agains Agnes Necowals his gude-
moder, for the spoliascon & takin fr him of ane
daylinth, a brew caldron of xvij gallonis, ane mask-
in-fat, and ane clareschaw, & certane stuff & insicht
of houshall pertenning to him be resoun of areschip
of vnquhile Thomlyne of Bannachtyne his faither," &c.
This is called "a clerschew," and valued at "xx\v/2" in reference to the same persons. Ibid. A. 1491, p. 204.
V. CLARSHEW.

From the connexion with a caldron and maskin-fat, it might seem to refer to some utensil used in brewing for settling the liquor, from Fr. esclaircir, to clarify, to fine. But as we have many proofs in this register that the good clerks of that age paid no regard to the classification of articles, I prefer viewing it as denoting a musical instrument, from Gael. clarseach, a harp; especially as the place referred to is in the isle of Bute, where Gael. is still spoken.

CLARGIE, CLERGY, s. Erdution; more strictly that which fitted one for being a clergyman.
To grit clargie I can not count nor clame;
Nor yet I am not travellit, as ar ye.
Priests Poets, Pink. & P. Repr., i. 4.
The word occurs in this sense, O. E.
I asked hir the high way where that clargie dwelt.
P. Ploughman.
In the same sense it is still said: "An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pund of clergy," S. Prov.
Fr. clergie, id.; from Lat. clericus.

To CLARK, v. n. To act as a scribe or amanuensis, S.; from clerk. V. CLERK.

To CLART, v. a. To dirty, to foul, S. Clort, Perths.

I'll leave some heirships to my kin:—
A skelep hat, and pladen hose,
A jerkin clarted a' wil' brose, k. c.
"If it's but a wee clarted, there's no sae mickle ill
done." Cottagers of Glencamburne, p. 181.
Perhaps the original sense of the term is to bedaub
with mire.

CLART, CLORT, s. 1. A quantity of any dirty or defiling substance, Aberd.
2. Applied to a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty, ibid.

To CLART, v. n. To be employed in any dirty work, Aberd.

To CLART, v. a. To dirty, to besmear, ibid.

CLARTS, s. pl. Dirt, mire, any thing that de-
files, S. Hence,

CLARTY, adj. 1. Dirty, nasty, S. Clorty, Perths.

They man be buscit up lyk brydis;
Their heldis heisit with sickin saillie;
With clarty skit about their taitils.
Milestoun Poems, p. 135.
On this great day the city-guard,—
Gang thro' their functions,
By hostile rabble seldom spair'd
"O' clarty unctions.
Fusurson's Poems, i. 15, 16.
"Clart, to spread or smear. Clarty, smeared, sticky.
Beclarted, besmeared or bedaubed. North." GL.
Grose.

Clarty, Aberd.

2. Clammy, dauby, adhesive, Aberd.

Clart and clarty may perhaps be corr. from clatt and clattic. But I dare not assert that they have no affinity to Su.-G. lort, filth. K may have been prefixed, or g, q. ge-lort. V. CLATTIE.

To CLASH, v. n. 1. To talk idly, S. The prep. with is often added.
I will not stay to clash and quibble.
About your signyases, I'll not nibble.
Cledand's Poems, p. 98. V. NIGNAYES.

But laigh my qualities I bring,
To stand up clashin with a thing,
A creepin thing, the like of thes.
Ramsey's Poems, i. 477.

2. To tittle-tattle, to tell tales, S.

Germ. klatschen, id.; klatchery, babbling, idle talk,
Hence,

CLASH, s. 1. Tittle-tattle, chattering, prattle; idle discourse, S.

"They came that length in familiar discourse with the foul thief, that they were no more afraid to keep up the clash with him, than to speak to one another; in this they pleased him well, for he desired no better than to have sacrifices offered to him." Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 43.

2. Vulgar name, the story of the day, S.

Some rhyme a neaver's name to lash;
Some rhyme (vain thought 'tis) for needfu' cash;
Some rhyme to count the countra clash,
An' raise a diu.
Burns, iii. 85.
In this sense the plur. is often used—

197. "To ' "

Germ. A body siller," a clank S. they a the V. 1.

"For the calumnies did find little belief, and in short time dwindled into contempt: standing only on the clashes of some women, and a few seditious whisperers."

Cromarty's Conspiracy of Restalrig, p. 58.

3. Something learned by rote, and repeated carelessly; a mere pater-noster; S.

"Presbyterian! a wretched Erastian,—ane of those dumb dogs that cannot bark; they tell ower a clash of terror, and a clatter of comfort in their sermons, without any sense or life." Waverley, ii. 197.

CLASHER, s. A tattler, a talebearer, S.

As tales are never held for sack
That clasher tells.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 114.

CLASHING, part. adj. Given to tattling, S.

"That he lives very near Eastmin, and has heard the clashing people of the country report that the pannel Mr. Ogilvie liked Mrs. Ogilvie the other pannel too well." Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial, p. 52.

CLASH-MARKET, s. A tattler, one who is much given to gossiping; q. one who keeps a market for clashes, Loth.

CLASH-PiET, s. A tell-tale, Aberd.; apparently from the chattering propensity of the magpie, as for this reason it was by the Latins called garrulus.

To CLASH, v. a. 1. To pelt, to throw dirt, S.

Sum clashes thee, sum clods thee on the cutes.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 69, st. 23.

2. To strike with the open hand, Loth., Fif.

3. To bang a door or shut it with violence; as, "I clash'd the door in his face," Roxb. Slam, A. Bor.

Tent. klet-en, resono ictu verberare; klets, ictus resonans, Kilian. Dan. klæst-er, to flap, to clash; Germ. klatschen, id.; Or perhaps Tent. klas, klats, gleba, mass.

CLASH, s. 1. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object, S.

"Poor old Mr. Kilhuddy—got such a clash of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguish'd." Annals of the Parish, p. 12.

2. A dash, the act of throwing a soft or moist body, S.

3. In this sense, although used figuratively; we are to understand the term in the following passage:

"When the Pharissers heard of it,—they trail him from this court to that court, and at last they give him a clash of the Kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue. Tak' taut of that, Sirs, it may be some of you get a clash of the Kirk's craft; that's a business I warrand you." Mich. Bruce's Soul Confirm'd, p. 14.


It properly denotes one that is not hard, a stroke with the open hand; most probably from Dan. klæst, a dash, a pat, a flap.

To CLASH, v. n. To emit a sound in striking, South of S.

But December, colder, comes in far colder,
My boughs clad over with flakes of snow,
And heavy dashes against me clashes.

Of sleep and rest that most fiercely blow.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 178. V. the v. a.

CLASH, s. The sound caused by the fall of a body; properly a sharp sound, S.; clash synon.

"Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy clash on the street before us.—What's this mair o't?—If it was the keys!" Rob Roy, ii. 221.

Germ. klatsch-en, cum sono ferre, Wachter; klatschen auf die boxen, to give one a slap on the chest; nearly the same with the vulgar phrase in S., 'I'll clash your chaps for you.'

To CLASH up, v. a. To cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering; S.

"In the middle of a vast and terrible rock, there is a great cave where St. Maria Magdalene did penance for many years before her death; it's now upon that consideration turned into a chapel, with some few rooms clash't up against the face of a rock, like a bird cage upon the side of a wall, where some religious men, (as I think Jacobins) keep the place, and serve the cure in the chapel, every day receiving confessions, & giving the sacraments to such as require them." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 62.

This is undoubtedly meant for clasts. Flandr. klæsten, affigere et adhaereare; adhaerescere; Kilian.

Isl. klæse, rudia nuxera, quasi congelatio; G. Andr. Thus, Eiia klæse, is a string of islands, insularum nexus.

CLASH, s. 1. A heap of any heterogeneous substances. It is generally applied to what is foul or disorderly, S.

2. A large quantity of any thing; as, "a clash of porridge," "a clash o' siller," Clydes.

"The cow has g' en a clash o' milk," Teviot.

3. Clash o' weet, anything completely drenched, Ayrs.

"The wind blew, and the rain fell,—and the wig, when I took it out on the Saturday night, was just a clash o' weet." The Steam-Boat, p. 296.

Dan. klas, a bunch, a cluster. C. B. clasp, a heap or collection, clasp-us, to heap, to aggregate; Owen.

CLASH, s. A cavity of considerable extent in the accility of a hill; as, The Clash of Wirran, in Angus. Sometimes the phrase used is, The clash of a hill.

I have also heard it expl., as signifying the interstice between a large hill and a smaller one adjacent to it, and intervening between it and the plain.
According to the latter explanation, it may have the same origin with the preceding word, as denoting the neck which joins the one hill with the other.

**Clatch** occurs in this sense, in an account of the Marchioness of Kincardinum in Angus:

—"And fra thyme to the pwil of Monbou, that is to say, the yallow pvile, and swa wp the claische, that is to say, the royalse, haldand cist to the Corstane.—Syne eist the north part of Carne Caltha to the vattir of Porsyne," &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 84, (Macfarl.)

This would favour the derivation from Gacl. clais, clus, a furrow, a pit, especially as Claismanoygl, a word evidently of Gacl. formation, occurs in this deed.

**CLASIMACLAVER, s.** The same with *Clish-ma-claver*, Aberd.

**CLASPS, s. pl.** An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, which furnishes the saliva; a disease of horses, generally occasioned by eating bearded forage. Northumb. and Border.

—*The cords, and the cont-evil, the clasy, and the clëks.*

Watson's Coll., ill. 13. V. CLERKS.

**CLAT, CLOIT, s.** Used as synon. with *clod*.

"What are all men on earth, but a number of worms crawling and creeping upon a *clat* or *clod* of clay?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 35; also p. 343.

_Teat. kiotte, kleyte, id. gleba, massa._

To CLAT, *Claut, v. a.*

1. To rake together dirt or mire. "To *clat* the streets," to act the part of a scavenger, S.

2. To rake together, in a general sense, S.

As this v. primarily relates to dirty work, it seems to be formed from Sc. *kladd*, filth. See the cognate words under *Clattie*.

3. To scrape, to scratch anything together.

—Or the day was done, I trow,

The laggen they hae *cluad*

*Fu'* clean that day.

_Burns, ill. 98._

—*A moorland cock—*

Fidges sair that he's sae dowie,

*Wi' clautit kit an' emptic bowie._

_Terras's Poems, p. 20._

4. To accumulate by griping, or by extortion, S.

"We hae heard about this sair distress.—Here is fours pound. May it do nae guid to him who *clauts* it o' the widow's house." M. Lyndsay, p. 65.

_Teat. kladd-en not only signifies maculate, to defile; but, like *of-kladd-en*, to wipe, abstergere sordes; Kilian. But as A. Bor. *claut* is expl. "to scratch, to claw," Ray; it might induce a suspicion that the term had been introduced in S., from the idea of scratching or raking together the mire.

CLAT, *Claut, Clautie, s.*

1. An instrument for raking together dirt or mire. This resembles a common hoe, S.

2. The term is also used for a hoe, as employed in the labours of husbandsry, S.

3. The act of raking together, as applied to property. Of a covetous person it is said, "He takes a *claut* quhærever he can get it."

4. What is scraped together by niggardliness, S.

She has gotten a coof wi' a *claude o' siller._

_Burns, iv. 54._ V. KIRK.

5. What is scraped together in whatever way; often applied to the heaps of mire collected on a street, S.

"You might have gone to the parish-church as I did, Andrew, and heard an excellent discourse. 'Jants o' could parridge,' replied Andrew, with a most supercilious sneer, 'gade anough for dogs.'" Rob Roy, ii. 70.

As the Swedes give the name *kladd* to cluny work, they use the same term to signify a common place-book or *Adversaria*, "in quae," says Ihre, "annota-

_tiones tumultuarie conjicimus._"

To CLATCH, *v. a.*

1. To daub with lime, S.; harle, synon.

2. To close up with any glutinous or adhesive substance; as, "to *clatch* up a hole," with slime, clay, &c.; *Clem, Clay, synon*.


The more probable origin is Isl. *klss-a*, to patch up, centones consurse, to cobble; *klas*, radis sutura; *klart-a*, rudissime opus peragere; *klart*, rudis compacto; Haldorson.

**CLATCH, s.** Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing; as "a *clatch* of lime," as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall, S.

Isl. *klese*, litura, any thing that bedaub. A bar in Teut. is *klese*, denominated from its power of adhesion.

To CLATCH, *Sklastch, v. a.* To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art. In this sense a house or wall is said to be *clatched up*, when the workmen do it in such haste, and so carelessly, that there is little prospect of its standing long, S.

This may be radically the same with the preceding; although it bears considerable resemblance to Isl. *kleik-in*, colloci in lubrico; also *klaka*, res lev is et labilis extremita, collisca; G. *Andr.*, p. 147.

**CLATCH, s.**

1. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way. Thus, an ill-built house is said to be "a mere *clatch*," S.

2. The mire raked together into heaps on streets or the sides of roads; q. *clatted* together, Loth.

3. A dirty woman, a drab; as, "She's a nasty" or "dirty *clatch*," Perths., Roxb.

4. Used also as a contemptuous person designation, especially referring to loquacity; as, "a *claverin' clatch*," a loquacious good-for-nothing person, Roxb.

In this sense it may be originally the same with *Clash*, v., as signifying to tittle-tattle. If so, it retains the Germ. form, as given in the etymon. Thus, *klat-
CLATCH, s. A sudden grasp at any object, Fife; synon. Claucott, S.

CLATCH, s. The noise caused by the fall of something heavy, Etrr. For.

To CLATT, v. a. To bedaub, to dirty, S.


CLATTER, s. Cloth, S. V. Clraith.

CLATS, s. pl. The layers of Cat and Clay, South of S.; allied perhaps to C. B. cloud, a thin board, a patch; or Isl. kletti, massa compacta.

To CLATT, v. a. To daub, to dirty, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

CLATTIE, CLATTY, adj. 1. Nastily, in a dirty manner, S.

2. Obscene, Clydes.

CLATTINESS, 1. Nastiness, S.

2. Obscenity, Clydes.

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"If a lord should give to one of his seruants some cottage house of clay, with some little piece of ground for colewort or cabbage for to live upon, saying, This will I give thee for thy life-time; but if afterward this lord should say, Petel mee my good seruant out of his clattie cottage, and bring him to my palace, that he may eate at mine owne table for ever; tell me, if by the change that seruant hath lost?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 23.

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CLUSTER, s. A tale-bearer, S.

Pandaris, pythankis, custronis and clatteraris.

Loplis vp from laddis, sine lichts amang Lardis.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 198.

CLATTER, s. A tattler, a babbler, Loth.

That clattern Madge, my titty, telly sic flaws,

Whene'er our Meg her cankart humour gaws,

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 117.

CLATTER-BANE, s. 1. From all that I can learn, a bone hitherto unknown in anatomy.

"Your tongue gangs like the clatter-bane o' a goose's arse." S. Prov.

Kelly uses goose and clatter-bone; adding, "Spoken to people that talk much and to little purpose," p. 387.

It is otherwise expressed in Angus — "Your tongue gangs like the clack-bane in a duck's [duck's] backside."

Both terms convey the same idea; clack-bane, q. clack-bane, being evidently allied to Teut. clack-en, verberare resonon eto.

[Prob. arse is a corrupt ro hess. The proverb then becomes very expressive, "Your tongue gangs like the clatter-bane o' a goose's hoss."]

2. Clatter-banes, two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a clattering noise, similar to that from castanets, Teviotd.
CLATTERMALLOCH, s. Meadow trefoil, Wigtonshire.

CLAUCHANNE, s. A village in which there is a church. V. CLACHAN.

To CLAUCHER up, v. n. To use both hands and feet in rising to stand or walk; also, to scramble upwards with difficulty, Upp. Lanarks.

To CLAUCHER up, v. a. To snatch up; as, "He claucherit up the siller," he snatched the money with covetous cageriness; ibid.

The v., as used in both senses, is nearly allied to Belg. Klauwehen, a hook, only without the gattural. It has evidently a common origin with Clauht, snatched, q. v. This is Su.-G. klaa, or Teut. klaue, unguis. It may be remarked, indeed, that a number of terms, which denote the active use of the hands, obviously claim this origin: as the E. v. claw, clamber, S. clever, to climb, Teut. klaver-en, id., etc., all expressive of the act of laying hold by means of the nails or talons.

To CLAUCHER to or till, v. a. To move forwards to seize an object, as a weak, old man does, Lanarks.

Thus, when one laments to another the enfeebled state of a third person, the auditor, who views the lamentations as unwarrantable, retorts: "For a' sake weak, he clauhterit to his parrith though," i.e., notwithstanding his debility, he made a good breakfast.

Speaking of an infirm man who has married in his old age, a Lanarkshire peasant would be very apt to say, "Though his mouth be fast gain to the moos, yet the body has clauhterit till a wife."

To CLAUGHT, v. a. To lay hold of forcibly and suddenly; formed from the preterite of CLEIK.

Then was it dink, or was it done?—
To clauht my daddy's wee bit house,
And spoil the homely triggin 'o't.

Jacobian Relics, i. 53.

CLAUGHT, pret. Snatched, laid hold of eagerly and suddenly.

With spey is fute so swiftly rinnis soe,
By past the hor resk, and furth can die
Before him in the field wyth grete dislane,
And clauht ane the courses by the rene.

Doug. Virgil, 390. 33.

A huntyn staff in till his hand he bar,
Tharwith he smat on Willyham Wallace thair:
Bot for his tre litill scrytie he mait,
Bot be the color clauht him with cuntyn balt.

Wallace, ii. 98. MS.

Auld sleekit Lawrie fetched a wyllie round,
And clauht a lamb aneuer Norie's care.


As this word seems to express the violence manifested by a ravenous bird in laying hold of its prey, it is most probably a remnant of some antiquated v. corres-

ponding to Su.-G. klaa, which conveys this very idea; unguis veluti fixis comprehendere, manum inuicere. Hence the Prov., Thet aer sos ooryght, sum all klaa muanen; Aequo impossibile est, no lunam unguis apprehendere; ibid. The v. is evidently, as this writer observes, from Su.-G. Isl. kla, a nail, a claw, a talon. Hence also kla-os, Isl. kla-ast, unguis cor-taro.

It may indeed be supposed that this is the pret. of the v. CLIEK, q.v.

CLAUGHT, CLAUGHT, s. A catch or seizure of anything in a sudden and forcible way.

When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he "gat a clauht of it," S.

My een grew blind, the lad I cou'd na see:
But a' I ken na took a clauht of me,
And fash me ou't, and laid me down to dreep.

Roses's Holmores, p. 42.

Clauht seems to be used in the same sense:—
Thar's scarce a pair of shoes among us,
And for blew bonnets they leave none,
That they can get their clauhts upon.

O'connel's Poems, p. 33.

It may however signify clutches.

To CLAURT, v. a. To scrape, Dumfr.

CLAURT, s. What is thus scraped, ibid.

"Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a clauht o' caul comfortless purfatores?" Blackw. Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 159. V. CLAURT.

CLAUSURE, s. An inclosure.

"Reservand always and exceptand to all archbishopps &c., their principall castles, fortalices, housies and manors, with the higginis and yairdis thairof, as they ly and ar situat within the precinctis and clausuris of thair places," &c. Acts Ja., vi. 1857, Ed. 1814, p. 433.

L. B. clausura, septum in quo animalia custoduntur; vel quo vinae, prata, vel arva maniuntur; agar clausus sepihus; Du Cange.

To CLAULT, CLAWT, v. a. To rake together, &c. V. CLAUNT, v.

CLAUTIE-SCONE, s. 1. A species of coarse bread, made of oatmeal and yeast, Kinross.

2. It is applied to a cake that is not much kneaded, and put to the fire in a very wet state, Lanarks.

Teut. kloet, kloot, globus, massa.

CLAUTS, CLATTES, s. pt. Cards for teasing wool. Two short wooden handles, in which iron teeth were fixed at right angles with the handles; used, before the introduction of machinery, by the country people, in tearing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being spun on the little wheel, Roxb.

To CLAVER, v. a. 1. To talk idly, or in a nonsensical manner, S.; pronounced q. claver.

Ne'er brag of constant clavering cant,
And that you answers never want.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 453.
2. To chat or converse in an easy, unreserved manner, to gossip, S.

As sunny morn for recreation,
Two bats began a slow cantation;
Theyras a skell began to claver;
The tusen was wool, the tither beaver.

Germ. klaften, inconsiderate loquax, klafter, garculus. Their views St.-G. klaftc, calumniari, as a cognate term. Hence klaflaire, calumniator. Our v. in the second sense is very nearly allied to Teut. kalaberren, inter se in tranquere partem de variis rebus otiosse suas vocum desque surren conurro; Kilian.

Gael. claibo, a babbling fellow; Shaw. C. B. clebar, silly idle talk, or cack, from cleb, a drivelier;

delver, a gossip or tattler; Owen.

CLAYER, CLOVER, s. 1. Frivolous talk, prattle, S.

Delighted with their various clavers,
While wealth made all his wits to waver,
He cast his eye below the heard,
Where stood one that spake no to a word,
"Pray what art thou stands speechless there!"
Reply'd the bird, "I think the maer."

The Parrot, Ramsey's Poems, ii. 517.

I mind it weel in early date,—
When first amang the yellow corn
A man I reckon'd was,
Still shearing and clearing
The tither stocked raw,
Wt. clavers, an' ba'irs,
Wearin the day awa. Burns, iii. 377.

2. A vague or idle report, S.

"I have kend many chapmen, travelling merchants,
And such like, neglect their goods to carry clavers and clavers up and down, from one countree to another."
The Firate, ii. 180.

CLAYER, s. A person who talks foolishly,
Roxb.; in other counties, Claverer.

CLAYERER, s. An idle talker, S.

"He means of idle bodies that are out of all ealling, and are not labouring, but are busie bodies, claverers, and prattlers, looking here and there, making that a mean to win their luvin by: as dron-bees enters in the skoppes and sonkes vp the honey of the labouring bees; so they sonkes vp the meate that others hes win with the swate of their browses."

Rollock on 2 Thee., p. 140.

CLAYER, CLOVER, s. Clover, S.

In batt'ry boarse bursyouses, the banwart wyld,
The claver, catalkie, and the comonmydie.

Doug. Virgil, 401. 11.

For Phetanlese hes he send,
With sorcerer and incantations,—
And, in principio, sought out synes,
That under ne after of stane had lyne,
Sanct dunes nutt, and the for' levit claver.


Nutt, I suspect, should be sunt or sort. V. John's (St.) NUTT.

A.-S. clæfer, Belg. klaver, id., from A.-S. clefas, to cleave, because of the remarkable division of the leaves. For the same reason Trefoil had the name of Cat-clake, from its resemblance to the cloven foot of a cat. V. Glaerer.

CLAW, s. A kind of iron spoon for scraping the bake-board, Ang.

Isl. kloan, frio; Teut. klaw-en, scalpere, klawe, rastrum.

* To CLAW, v. a. To scratch. This term is used in various forms which seem peculiar to S.

"I'll gar yo claw what ye dinna youk," or "what ye're no youk!"; the language of threatening, equivalent to "I will give you a beating" or "a blow," S.

"Ye'll no claw a tune kyte;" spoken to one who has eaten a full meal, S.

To claw an auld man's pou, a vulgar phrase signifying to live to old age. It is often addressed negatively to one who lives hard, Ye'll never claw, &c., S.

I've seen o' late fu' money a houe,
An' claw, even soon, an' auld man's pou.

R. Ficksen's Poems, ii. 140.

To CLAW aff, v. a. To eat with rapacity and voraciously, S.

And thrice he cry'd, Come cat, dear Madge,
Of this delicious fare;
Syne claw'd it aff most cleverly,
Till he could eat nae mair.

Watty and Madge, Herk's Coll., ii. 200.

To CLAY up one's Mittens. V. MITTENS.

To CLAY, CLAY up, v. a. To stop a hole or chink by any unctuous or viscous substance, S.; clen, synon.

In this sense Ferguson uses the phrase, clay the clungest; Poems, ii. 61.

It nearly resembles Teut. clewen, kláwen, figere, glutinare, adhaerere; klæwe, vicus, gluten. Our term may have originated merely from the use of clay in stopping chinks. Teut. kláwe, however, argilla, clay, has been deduced from klewen, because of its adhesive quality. V. Kilian.

CLEAN, s. The secundings of a cow, S.

A.-S. clæen, mundus. Hence,

Cleansing, s. The coming off of the secundines of a cow, S.

Grose renders A. Bor. clening, the after-birth of a cow. Most probably there is an error in the orthography; as elsewhere he gives cow-cleaning as synon. Hence also clinging, clane, id. Tim Robbina, a cow-cleaning, id. Clay. Yorks. Dial. A.-S. cláena-ian, mandare, purgare.

CLEAN BREAST. To make a clean breast of. 1. To make a full and ingenuous confession, S.

"She had something lay heavy on her heart, which she wished, as the emissary expressed it—to make a clean breast of, before she died, or lost possession of her senses." St. Ronan, iii. 296.

2. To tell one's mind roundly, S.

"To speak truth, I'm wearying to make a clean breast wi' him, and to tell him o' his unnaturalty to his own dochter." The Entail, iii. 101.


Isl. foen is rendered facultates.


2. Determined, decided, resolute, A. Berd.
CLEAR, ade. Certainly, used in affirmation, ibid.

CLEAR-LOWING, adj. Brightly burning, S.

"I have gone some dozen times to Lemnahago for the clear-lowng coals." Lights and Shadows, p. 253. V. Low, v.

CLEARINGS, s. pl. A beating. V. under CLAIR, v.

CLEY, s. Apparently, sharp or shrill sound.

March!—march!—down with supremacy, And the kist fu' o' whistles, that makes sic a clery, Jacobite Relics, l. 6.

Tout. klaer-begyende, clariousus, conveys the same idea.

CLEAVING, s. The division in the human body from the os pubis downwards, S.

"Ye wad ferly mair, if the cram bigged in your cleaving, and flew away with the nest;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 87.

Isl. klaif, interfoeminum, femorum intercapado; G. Andr. V. CLOFF.

To CLECK, v. a. To hatch. V. CLEK.

CLECKER, s. A hatcher, S. V. CLEK.

CLECKIN-BROD, CLECKEN-BRED, s. A board for striking with at hand-ball, Loth. Bowl-brod, i.e. ball-board, synon.

"At one time nothing is to be seen in the bands of the boys but cleckenbrods." Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1821, p. 34.

Cleckins, Cumb., signifies a shuttle-cock; Gl. Grosse.

Isl. kloke, leviter verboso; G. Andr., p. 147. Klouk, to be struck with great force; af-klaukku, struck. A brawler or striker is called kleining mar; litigious, qui alapas alicui impingit; Verbol. Ind. Teut. klike, a stroke, a blow, also a club; klæken-er, verbareres resono ictu: Kilhan.

CLECKIN-TIME, s. 1. Properly, the time of hatching, as applied to birds, S.

2. The time of birth, as transferred to man, S.

"'Perhaps,' said Mannering, 'at such a time a stranger's arrival might be inconvenient!' 'Hout, na, ye needna be blate about that; their house is muckle enough, and cleckin-time's aye canty time.'" Guy Mannering, i. 12.

CLECKIN-STANE, s. Any stone that separates into small parts by exposure to the atmosphere, Roxb.

Tout. klæk-en, findi cum fragare; Germ. kleck-en, agere rimas, hiare; kleck, rimosus; klage, lignum fissum.

To CLEED, CLEITH, v. a. 1. To clothe, S.

K********* lang may grant and grane,—
An' cleid her bairns, man, wife, au' wean,
In mourning weed. Burns, iii. 118.

2. Metaph. applied to foliage.
—Sinner rains bring sinner flowrs,
And leaves to cleed the blaren bowers. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 40.

CLEED, CLEAD, s. Dress, Buchan.

That canty knap, tho' in its wraite clead. Goups infant pround abeam the decent mead.—

With an husband, Torrance's Poems, p. 4.

As lang's in summer wadlins cast their clead. —
That name is sacred, and that name is dear! Ib., p. 7. V. CLEEDING.

CLEADFU', adj. Handsome, in regard to dress, Buchan.

Compar'd to you, what's whaurish brag, Or bamus wi' cleadfu' tringin? Torrance's Poems, p. 48.
Cleeding, Cleading, s. 1. Clothing, apparel, S. Germ. kleiding, Isl. klaede, id.; Teut. kleed, vestes.

I ever hated bookish reading,
And musical or dancing breading.
And what's in either face or cleading,
Of painted things.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 30.

2. A complete suit of clothes, Clydes.

Cled Score, a phrase signifying twenty-one in number, S. [Literally, a heaped or full score. V. To Cleed, s. 5.]

"He was four times married, his children by all his wives, and at the baptism of his last child, which happened not a year before his death, [when above 90] with an air of complacency expressed his thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the cled score, i.e. 21." P. Parton, Kirkcud. Statist. Acc., i. 157.

The word literally means clothed, the score having one additional to cover it: E. cled. Dr. Johnn. is at a loss to find a v. for this participle. But it is preserved in the S. v. cled.

Cleeky, s. A cant term for a staff or stick, crooked at the top, Loth.

"Free that day to this my guid aik cleeky has never been mair heard tell o'," Blackw. Mag., Nov., 1830, p. 201.

Apparently from being used as a sort of hook or cleek for holding hay of anything. V. Cleek.

Cleepee, Cleepy, s. 1. A severe blow; a stunning blow or fall, Tweedl., Ang.

A stroke on the head, Orkn.

This might seem allied to Teut. klype, kippe, a stone, or as denoting the injury received from a hard substance; or to Alem. cloch-en, which signifies to strike; verbear, schilter. But, as the term not only denotes a blow, but the effect of it, Isl. klypr-ar bestfart for being the radical term. This is defined by Verel., Duriores compressione laedt, ut livers inde existat; Ind., p. 142. In this definition, we have the full import of our own term; as it exhibits both the cause and the effect, the injury done, and the livid (or as Verel. renders it in Sw.) the blue appearance of the part affected. Norw. klype, kipe, is rendered by Hallager, in Dan. knive, klæme, "a severe pressure or squeeze, pain, torture." V. Clype, v., to fall.

Cleeitit, part. pa. Emaciated, lank, in a state of decay, Lanarks.

Cleg, Cleo, s. A gad-fly, a horse-fly. It is pronounced cleg, S. B.; cley, Clydes. The latter seems more ancient. A. Bor. id.

He earthy dust to lethly lice did change,
And dimd the ayre, with such a cloud so strange.
Of flies, grasshoppers, hornets, cleyes and cleeks,
That day and night through houses flew in thickes.

Hudson's Judith, p. 20.

The unlit woman—
Mare wily a fox, pungis as the cleg.


Dan. klaeg, id., tahamis.

Cleg-stung, adj. Stung by the gad-fly, S.

Where'er they come, aff flies the thrang
O' country billies.
Like cattle brodith with a prong,
Or cleeg-stung billies.

Magne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

Cleidach, s. Talk, conversation. V. Cleitach.

Cleik, adj. Lively, agile, fleet, Loth. V. Cleuchi, adj.

To Cleik, Cleek, Cleek, v. a. 1. To catch as by a hook, S.

If I but stile at a sang, or speak,
They did their lugs, sync up their loglines cleek.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 66.

2. To lay hold of, after the manner of a hook.

"I cleekit my arm in his," I walked arm in arm with him, S.

3. To seize, to take possession of in whatever way, whether by force or by fraud; S. as equivalent to catch, snatch, or snatch away.

Oppression cliek Guds lawle by the hair.

Duncan Leider, V. Warton's Hist. E. P., ii. 327.

And quhen the visar hard tell my wyse was deld,
The third koww than he cleikit be the held.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 65.

Than drow he furth ane scharp dagair,
And did cleik the collar.

Lyndsay's Sywyer Mæltrew, A. ill. a.

Sum causes cleik till him ane cowl,
Ane gret convent fra syn to tyce;
And he himself exampill of tyce.

Dunbar, Moithland Poems, p. 110.

An' I confess, I ill can brook.
To cleek in coin, by hook or crook.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 181.

"Clekit is used to signify, caught in the fact," Gl.

Nor his bra large, on which is seen
The yard, the sin, the lift;
Can well agree wi' his cair cleuk
That clekit was for thift.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Cleche is used in this sense, O. E.

Ich habbs walked wyde,
By the sea side,
Ne might ich him never cleche,
With none kennis speche;
Ne may ich of him here,
In lende fer near.

Gate Kyng Horn, ver. 963.

4. To Cleek up, to snatch, or pull up hastily, S.

And up his beggar duties he cleeks, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 84.

5. To Cleek up, obliquely used, to raise, applied to a song.

He cleekit up ane his ruif sang,
Theuir face ane man to the hilt.

Pebis to the Play, st. 6.

A. Bor. cleeck signifies "to catch at a thing hastily," Gl. Grose. "To click, to catch or snatch away," ibid. Juinus mentions O. E. klick as signifying, apprehendere, rapere; viewing it as contr. from A.-S. ge-lacce-can, id. But it has greater resemblances of geclitid. V. Clewick.

It may be questioned, however, whether it be not more nearly allied to the Isl. V. the s.

"To click up, to catch up, Lincolns.; celeriter corripere," Ray. "To Cleek, to snatch any thing from the hand, Orkn.

To Cleek the Cunvie, a vulgar phrase, signifying, to lay hold on the money, S.

"Donald Bean Lean, being aware that the bridegroom was in request, and wanting to cleek the cunvie
CLEIK, Cler, s. 1. An iron hook.

"And of the samyn wyse their be ordanit thre or foure says to the common vac, and vi. or may cleikis of irin to draw downe timber and rufills that ar fyrit." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 73. Edit. 1666.

CLEIK-IN-THE-BACK, s. The lumbago or rheumatism, Teviott; q. what takes hold of one as a hook does.

CLEIKY, adj. Ready to take the advantage, inclined to circumvent; S.

Ken ye whare cleikie Murray’s gane?
He’s to dwell in his lang hame, k.

Remains’ Nithsdale Song, p. 165.

This may be merely from cleik, q. lying at the catch. But, both in form and signification it so nearly resembles Isl. klok, callidus, vafer, crafty, that I can scarcely think that there is no affinity.

CLEIKS, s.pl. A cramp in the legs, to which horses are subject; so denominated, because it cleiks, or as it were hooks up, their hinder-legs.

They had that Balch should not be but
The Glengore, Gravel, and the Gut,
And all the plagues that first were put
Into Pandor’s purse;
The Coch, & the Connoch, the Collick & the Cald,
The Cords, and the Cont-evil, the Clasps, and the Cleiks,
The Hunger, the Hartill, and the Haist still, the Habi;
The Betch, and the Barbles, and the Connisgite Breccks;
With Bock-blood and Benshaw, Spewen sprung in the Spald, The Forsis, the Falling Evil that feels many freiks;
Overgone with Angleberries as thou grows aid,
The Kinkhost, the Charbecks, and Worms in the cleiks,
The Snuffe and th’Smolto, the Chausc-peede, and the Canker,
With the Chalds and the Belly-thraw,
The Bleiring Bits, and the Beam-slaw,
With the Misclisf of the Melt and Maaw.—

CLENG. Left for explanation by Mr. Pink.

Glowed as a glede, the goste there be glides,
Embldipped him, with a cloud of cleung undecke.
Sir Gwason and Sir Gal.,” i. 10.

The only idea I can form of this phrase is, that it denotes a dark or opaque substance from A.-S. cleyn, which not only signifies metal, but a mass in general; Isl. klæmne, rudis fabrica, et res male compacta; G. Andr., p. 148.

[Prob. cleung should be clothing, clothes, a covering.

To CLEISH, v.a. To whip, Roxb.; synon. Sklep; Clash, Fife, Loth.

Hence, it is supposed, the fictitious name of the author of the Tales of my Landlord, Jedidiah Cleishbotham, q. fog-bottom. Teut. klæt-en, resomo etu verberans.

CLEISH, s. A lash from a whip, ibid.

CLEIT, s. A cot-house; Aberd. Reg.

Gael. cleith, a wattled work; cleite, a penthouse, also, the eaves of a roof.

To CLEITACH, CLYITACH, CLYDIGH (gutt.), v.n. 1. To talk in a strange language; particularly applied to people discoursing in Gaelic, Aberd.

2. To talk inarticulately, to chatter; like a child, when beginning to speak, Aberd.; the sense transmitted with the word in the form of Clydigh.

CLEITACH, CLYIDACH, s. Talk, discourse; especially used as above, ibid.

"Cleitach, discourse of any kind, particularly applied to the Gaelic language." Gl. Shires.

This word is undoubtedly Gothic; Isl. kild, conveys an idea perfectly analogous. Avienarum more easdem voces continue itero. Kild, also kildan, vox in eadem oberrans chorda. Gudm. Andr., p. 147.

CLEITCH, CLEITE, s. A hard or heavy fall, Etrr. For.; synon. Cloot.

For etymon see Clatch, s., "the noise caused by the fall of something heavy."

To CLEK, CLEKE, v.a. 1. To hatch, to produce young by incubation, S.

"Ranannins, kayis, & pottis, clekit their birds in wynter, contrar the nature of thair kynd." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 16.

2. To bear, to bring forth, S.

Nouthir was aene goddes myter, as is saif,
Nor yit King Dardanus chief stak of thy kyn,
Thow treuthe wittch, bot of aen could hant quhyne,
The clekit that horribil mont, Caucasus hait.
Dowg. Virgil, 112. 35.

3. To hatch, as applied to the mind; to invent, S.

Thus one of the characters given to the priests of Rome, by an application of the eighty-third Psalm, is the following—

The Amalikis that leissings well can cleke.—Spec. Guthly Bullatuts, p. 2.
—Rattling chils ne’er stand
To cleek, and spread the grossest lies a’t-hand.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 88.

4. To feign, to have the appearance without the reality.

Gif ye be blythe, your lychtines that will lak.
Gif ye be grave, your gravitate ey clekit.
Maitland Poems, p. 158.

i.e., others say, that it is all mere pretence.

Rudd, and Sibb, derive this word from A.-S. cloescon, the latter conjoining Teut. klack-en, gloire. But the proper meaning of the A.-S. word is, to cluck, or cry as a hen does, when she calls together her chickens.
CLEKIN, s. 1. A brood of chickens, S.
2. Metaph. a family of children, S. V. CLEK.

CLEKANE-WITITT, adj. Feeble-minded, childish.

"Of a reason could I be induceth to effect to credit and reverence thain mair thairfor, as mmony than (bot fy on the clekane wittit in the cause of God) of a marveleous facilitie did, bot to esteame thame rather at that present to be the samyn selm men, ghomone that without all schame—confessit thame to hel bome afore." N. Win-ney's Questions, Keith's Hist. App., p. 219.

Could we suppose the term to regard those who are here represented as deceivers, it would signify crafty-minded; and might be viewed as akin to Isl. Su.-G. klok, prudens, calidius; Teut. kloek, ill.; whence is compounded kloek-shmugh, alacris. But it seems evident to respect those who are said to be deceived; and may be viewed as equivalent to E. feeble-minded, childish, as having only the wit or understanding of a clockin, or young brood; or no more wit than at the time of clocking; as in the S. proverbial phrase, "Yo lays na the wit o' a hen-bird." Isl. klokt-r, however, signifies mollis, infirmus, klokk-a, animum, vocem, et vultum demittere; Haldorson.

[Cleken-wittit is similar to the term hen-headit = silly, not uncommon in Ayrs.]

CLEKET, s. The tricker of an engine.
In by he gert draw the cletet, And smertly swappyt out a stone. Barbour, xvii. 674. MS. Edit. 1620, cletid.

E. cletet, the knocker of a door, Fr. cliquet, id.

CLEM, adj. 1. Mean, low, scurvy; as, a cleman man, a paltry fellow; Loth.
2. Not trustworthy, unprincipled, Roxb.

There are different northern terms to which this, from its general acceptance, might be traced. Isl. kleimna, macula, kleim-a, maculare, q. having a character that lies under a stain; klana, obscumina, kloem-a, obscene loqui.

3. Used by the High-school boys of Edinburgh in the sense of curious, singular; a clem fellow, a queer fish. Scot's Mag., May, 1805, p. 351. V. CLAM.

To CLEM, v. a. 1. "To stop a hole by compressing, S." Callender's MS. Notes on Thre.

2. To stop a hole by means of lime, clay, or by using any viscous substance; also, to clem up, S.

E. clemm is used in a sense nearly allied, although not precisely the same, as rather signifying to clog, to bedaub; to cleam, to glue together, Lincolns.; from A.-S. cleam-an, id. As Su.-G. klene-a signifies linere, to beware. The phrase, the remarks that the A.-Saxons have changed a into m. But he does not seem to have observed that in Isl. klein-a is used in the same sense, as well as klijn-a; allino, maculo.

CLEMEL, CLEMSEL, s. Expl. stentactit, Orkn.
"A soft stone, commonly named Clemel, and fit for moulds, is also among those which this island affords." P. Unst, Stat. Acc., V. 183.

CLEMIE. s. The abbreviation of Clementina, S.

To CLENCH, v. n. To limp; the same with Clinch. Brooke, at this, threw by his hammer,—Clenched out of doors. —Metson's Poems, p. 120.

CLENCIE-FIT, s. A club-foot, Mearns.

To CLENGE, v. a. 1. Literally, to cleanse; Aberd. Reg.
2. Legally to expel, to produce proof of innocence; a forensic term corr. from the E. v. to cleanse.

"—The lords of parliament being the great assis of the county of the daylie practise, quhatsoever personane clemgs or of certain knowlege the personane acquit, he fyles thame; and the commoun notoriety of this fact and tressoun, and contumacie of the defended, is sufficient to mak na man to done thame." Acts Js. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 531, 532.

CLENGAR, s. One employed to use means for the recovery of those affected with the plague.
"He his wif and thair clegar, quhilk ar now incloseth for this pest." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

To CLEP, CLEEP, v. a. To call, to name.
Wallace a lord he may be cleypt weary, Thocht rurik folk thorah haif littil felli, Na deyme na lord, bot lands is be part. Wallace, vit. 307. MS.

It commonly occurs in this sense, O.E. A.-S. cleop-an, clyp-in, vocare, clamare; as Teut. klapp-en, Germ. klapp-en, are used in a more general sense, pulsare, sonare.

CLEP, s. A call, a more solemn form of citation, used especially in criminal cases; a forensic term.
"In pleynis of wrang and vnlaw,—clep and call, was used as ane certaine solemnitie of wounds pre- served be the Law, and observed in the practis, as quhen the perseverer did clyp and call the defender with wouth, wrang, and vnlaw, in harming and skaithing of him of sik ane thing, or of sik ane summe of silver maer or lease, to his great harme and skaith." Skene, Verb. Sign.
"It is to wit, that this the forme in his dischargeing of pownde: that the debtour sal have his cattell penyaded, or anie other pownde, restored to him, and prubation ready at hand, with clep and call." Stat. Rob. I. Tit. 2, c. 20. § 7. This phrase is used in the Lat. as well as in the Translation. V. Clar, s. 4.

To CLEP, v. n. 1. To tattle, to act the tell-tale, S.
When men o' mettle thought it nonsense To heed that clepping thing ca'd conscience;— Then Dunwhistle worn wi' years,— Commanded his three sons to come, And wait upon him in his room. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 548.
CLEPIE, s. A tattler, generally applied to a female; as, "She's a clever lass, but a great clepie." Teviotd.

CLEPIE, adj. Tattling, pert, chattering, S.

CLEPIE, s. Tattle, pert loquacity, S. synon. gab, gash, clash, chatter. Belg. ydèle klap, idle chat.

CLEPHIE, s. A tattler, generally applied to a female; as, "She's a clever lass, but a great clepie." Teviotd.

This is merely Teut. klappere, garrula, lingulaca, muller dies; Killian.

CLEPHIE, adj. Tattling, pert, chattering, S.

CLERGY. V. CLARGIE.

To CLERK, CLARK, v. n. 1. To act as a clerk or amanuensis to another, S.

2. To compose, S.

"Twa lines o' Davie Lyndsay was ding a' he ever clerkit." Rob Roy, ii. 159.

CLERK-PLAYIS, s. pl. Properly, those theatrical representations the subjects of which were borrowed from Scripture.

In an Act of the General Assembly 1575, it is said that "the plays of Clerk-playis, comedies or tragedies upon the canonical parts of Scripture, induceth and bringeth in with it a contempt and profanation of the same."

Clerk-playis are here described as composed on scriptural subjects, in distinction from those afterwards mentioned, "which are not made upon authentick parts of Scripture;" Calderwood's Hist., p. 82.

Although this was the proper meaning of the term, it seems doubtful if it was not occasionally used in a laxer sense; as in a poem composed by Sir R. Maitland "on the Queen Maryage to the Dolphin of France," 1558:

All burrowatowins, everill man yow prays
To maik bainfyris, faisers, and clerk-playis;
And, throw your rews, carres dans, and sing:
And at your crose gar wyn rir stardie wayis:
As was the custome in our eldars' days,
Quhea that thai maid triumph for any thing.

Maitland Poems, p. 234.

Mr. Pinkerton justly observes that "these were mysteries first acted by the clergy." Ibid., N. 430. From the proofs exhibited by Warton, there can be no doubt that this was the case in England. The play of St. Catherine was performed at Dunstable Abbey, by the nuns, in the eleventh century; and the exhibition of the Passion, by the mendicant Friars of Coventry and other places. V. Hist. E. P., ii. 374.

CLET, CLETT, e. A rock, or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore; Caithin.

"There are here also some rocks lying a little off the land, from which they are broken, and clasped, which they call Clet; the same people call the Holms in Orkney and Zetland; these Clets are almost covered with sea-fowls." Brand's Orkn. & Zeti., p. 152.

"The haven of Brough, close by the Head, is well sheltered from every wind, but the N.W.; and a small expense might render it secure against it too, by throwing a pier from the land to a large cleft, or outstanding rock, which is about 100 yards from the shore." P. Dunnet, Statist. Acc., xi. 248.

This is precisely the sense of Isl. klettur; rapes mari immersa, Vered. and Su.-G. Klett is used with greater latitude, denoting a mountain or hill. Hence Su.-G. klettra, Dan. kletter, Germ. klettern, to climb; hoc est per loca ardua eniti; Ihre, vo. Klett.

Ihre, who views klett as radically the same with klint (S. Climb, q. v.) considers the term as allied to klippa, to cleave.

CLETHING, s. Clothing, clothes. With vittals and ek purvians, And with clothing and arrayag. Barbour, iv. 398. MS.

CLEUICH, CLEUGH (gutt.) s. 1. A precipice, a ragged ascent, S. B. Heuch, synon. A cleuch thar was, quharof a streth that mald With thormort trees, bandyly thar abad.

Fra the 2a side thai mycht ische tay a playne, Syn through the wode to the streth pass agayn. Wallace, iv. 539. MS.

Up thro' the cleughis, where bink on bink was set, Scrabbling wi' hands and feet the take the gate. Ross's Helene, p. 25.

Rudd defines this, "a rock or hill, a cliff or cleft, from A.-S. clif, cliff, Dan. klippe, Belg. klyf, Teut. klippe, aepalus, rapes. Junius adopts the same explanation. The editor of Camden observes that the popular signification is quite different from that assigned to it by Junius and Ruddiman; Gl. This is true as to the southern parts of S. But he has not had opportunity of observing that the sense given by Rudd, that which is still retained in the North; and, if I mistake not, the only one in which the word is there used.

It would seem, indeed, that this is the very sense in which it is used, Compl. S.:

"There brutal sound did resound to the bie skyis, quhil the depe hou caurnenis of clewichis & roteche craggis aansuer wihth ane nie hef, ot that samyn sound as thay boystis hed blanen;" p. 59.

The phrase, rothe craggis, or rocky crags, is synon. with clewichis.

As used in this sense, the word seems radically the same with Ir. cloiche, a rock.

2. A straight hollow between precipitous banks, or a hollow descent on the side of a hill, S.

It occasionally occurs as equivalent to glein:—

Then all the yonkers bad him yield,
Or doun the gleis to gang;
Sum cryd the cowerd sull be kiled,
Sum doun the cleuch they thrang.

Evergreen, ii. 154, st. 18.

"The Bruce's books caull him John de Richmond, and says he slew him in Jedward Forest;—Sir James having very few with him, not above fiftie horse, and some archers, in a strait cleuch or valley, betweene two hills, which he had of purpose taken as a place of advantage." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 96.

The herd, wi' danderis tird' enough,
Had luid'd his hirs in the cleuch.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 84.

E. cleugh is evidently the same word, thus defined by Verstegan: "a kind of branch down along the side of a hill;" Heron. Dec. Introd. 58; "a valley between two hills; Northumb." Gl. Grose, A.-S. cleugh, rima quaedam vel fissura ad montis clivum vel declivium; Sommer. He views Dan. klip, incisura, as
radically the same. From the form of the A.-S. word, it seems to have been common to the Celtic and Gothic; and probably clough had originally the same sense with Ir. *cloích*, of, or belonging to, a rock or stone. V. *Clowl*.

Satellites, w. when giving the origin of the title *Buck-
clough*, supplies us with a proof of *cleuch* and *heuch* being synon.:

And for the buck then stently brought
To us up that steep heugh,
The designation ever shall
Be John Scott in [of] *Buckclough*.

**History Name of Scot**, p. 37.

**CLEUCK, Cleuk, Cluek, Cloek, c.** 1. A claw or talon.

Lyke as the egg Jeus squyer straucht,
Wythin his boward cleiks had vpcauch
Ane young eigait

With that the Gled the peice claucht in his cleuke.
Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 223.

The blissart blyss but rebult,
Scho was so cleveris of her cleuk,
His [ling] he mist not lenger bruke,
Scho hold thame at ane hint.
*Duban*, *Bannayte* Poems, p. 21, st. 11.

2. Often used in pl. as synon. with *E.clutches*, S.

"'They are mine, Claw-poll,' said he again to me.
So the foul thief and I tug'd, rugg'd and riv'd at one another, and at last I got you out o' his cleoks." *Scots* Presh. *Eloc*, p. 127.

It should have been "tuggit, ruggit, and rave at ane anither."

It has occurred to me, that the verses quoted from Somner, under this word, as referring to Machiavelli, are most probably misappplied. "They are written," he says, "by a poet of our own, in the northern dialect." I can scarcely think that Machiavelli's writings were so generally known in England, by the year 1600, that any poet could with propriety introduce them in the vulgar language of a northern county. It is more likely that Machil is a corr. of the name of the celebrated Sir Michael Scott of Balweiries, whose name was well known as a celebrated necromancer, not in S. only, but through all the north contrie. The pronunciation by the vulgar is still *q. Mitchell*, not very distant from that of *Machil*.

3. Used figuratively for the hand. Hence, *cair-cleuck*, the left-hand; *cleucks*, the hands, S. B.

Not his bra' targe, en which is seen
The yerld, the sin, the lift,
Can well agree wi' his cair cleuck,
That cleuk it was for thirth.


This term is transferred to the hands from their gripping or laying hold of objects. *E. cluick*, of which neither Skinner nor Johnson gives any etymology, is evidently from the same origin. Junius derives *clutches* from Belg. *klut-en*, to shake; but without any reason. Shaw gives Gael, *goileach* as signifying *clutch*. Somner views the E. word as formed from A.-S. *gieldt*, "collectus, gathered together: *hand goileit*, manus collecta vel contracta," in modern language, a *clinchet fist*.

But perhaps *cleuk* is rather a dimin. from Su.-G. *cloo*, Teut. *klawe*, a claw or talon. Were there such a word as Teut. *klaue*, unguis, (mentioned as from Kilian, Gl. *Lyndsay*,) the resemblance would be greater. But it is *klaue*, edit. 1632, *klaue*, 1777. The Sw. word for a claw or clutch is *cloo*, pl. *clor*. *Clauht, cliek, cleuk*, seem to have the same general origin; as all these terms apparently allude to the action of the claws of an animal.

That even the term now confined to S. was anciently used, A. *Bor.,* appears from a curious passage in Somner, vo. *Flaigris*.

"A poet of our own," he says, "in the Northern dialect, of Machiavelli, thus:"

*Machil* is hanged
And brent is his hanks,
Thogh *Machil* is hanged,
Yet he is not wrangle:
The *Di* has 'm fanged
In his krunkel *clooks*.

To *CLEUCK, Cleuk*, v. a. 1. Properly, to seize, or to scratch with the claws; as, "The cat'll *cleuck* ye, an' ye dinna take care," Aberd.

2. To grip, to lay hold of. *Cleukkit*, seized with violence, Aberd. V. *the s*.

The Carlings Maggy had so *cleukit*,
Before young Jack was rightly hooked,
They made her twice as little hooke.


**CLEUE AND LAW.**

Gillumyn the Fynys when he saw
The castell tynt, he cleve and law,
He set his mycht for to defend
The tour; but thay with out him, send
Areeys in sa gret quantite,
That anyit thorowf was he.

*Barbour*, x. 471. MS.

In modern edit. it is *icle*; in edit. 1629 —

The castell tynt, both his and law,
i.e. both the higher and lower parts of it, excepting the tower or dongeoun. According to this version, *clewe* is the same with Germ. *klewe*, A.-S. *cwe*, *clive*.

[This is altogether a mistake. *Clewe* is a misreading for *clewen* = wholly, entirely; and the phrase *clewe and law*, which occurs also in l. 124 of the same book, means "wholly and to the bottom." V. Prof. Skeat's note on this line in his edit. of *Barbour* for the Early Eng. Text Soc., Extra Series.]

**CLEVKKIS, s. pl.** Cloaks, mantles.

"That Henrr Chene—saile—pay to Johnh Jamesone
twa mennis govniss & twa wemenis govniss price iiij meriks xs.; to Johnh Robertse twa *clevkis* price xiij s. iiiij d."


This is nearly the vulgar pronunciation of some counties.
To CLEVER, v. n. To climb, to scramble.

For soeth it is, that, on her toter ghele
Every whight clevereth in his stage.

King's Quair, i. b. V. Tolzer, adj.

-A ghele, on quich clevering I syc
A multitude of folk before myn eye.

Ibid., v. 8.

"To clever, or claver. The endeavoure of a child to climb up anything. North." Gl. Grose.

Teut. klazern-en, klezer-en, sursum reptare unguibus fissis, conscendendo feliam more. Sw. klif-a; Isl. klif-a, manibus et pedibus per rupes arrepare; also klifra. Kilian appears inclined to derive the Teut. word from klawe, a nail or claw; Hure and G. Andr. from Isl. klif, a steep path in a rock, trames in clivo saxosae difficilis, G. Andr., p. 147. Lat. clivem seems radically the same. May not this v. point out the origin of E. clever, dextrous?

G. Andr. seems very naturally to derive Isl. klif-a, id. from klif, a path, a steep ascent; Trames in clivo saxosae difficilis. Hinc klifra, manibus et pedibus per rupes arrepare, niti; Lep., x. 14. 147.

CLEVERUS, adj. Clever. V. Cleuck.

CLEVIS, Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 12, should undoubtedly be clever, i.e. clever.

To CLEW, "To cleave, to fasten."

Wyth myis he wes wsa wmbesete.—
He mycht na way get sawte;
Na with stawys, na with staps,
Than that wall clewe upon layn bawys.

Wynstone, vi. 14. 111.

i.e. with mice.

Teut. Hee-en, id.

* CLEW, s. A ball of thread. Winding the blue clue, one of the absurd and unhallowed rites used at Hallowmas, in order to obtain insight into one's future marital lot, S.

She thrö the yard the nearest taks,
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' darlits grafit for the banks,
And in the blue-clue throws then,
Right fearl that night. Burns, iii. 150.

"Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and, darkling, throw into the pot, a clue of blue yarn; wind it in a new clue off the old one; and, towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, Wha hands! i.e. who holds; and answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the Christian [name] and surname of your future spouse." N. ibid.

I am at a loss whether we should view this as having any connexion with the Rhomhus, a kind of wheel formed by the ancients under the favourable aspect of Venus, and supposed to have a great tendency to procure love. This is mentioned by Theocritus in his Pharmaceuutia. V. El. Sched. de Dis German, p. 159. It was an instrument of enchantment, anciently used by witches. While they whirled it round, it was believed that by means of it they could pull the moon out of heaven. V. Pitsie Lex., vo. Rhomhus.

Creech thus translates the passage in Theocritus:

And, Venus, as I whirl this brazen bowl,
Before my doors let perjur'd Delphid rowl.—

Hark, Thestils, our dogs begin to howl,
The goddess comes, go beat the brazen bowl.

Idyllinns, p. 13.

Boyl, however, does not properly express the meaning of Gr. poulob.

CLEWIS, s. pl. Claws, talons.

Out of quiet hares the rout vpstetris
Of thay birds, with bir and mony one bray,
And in thare crukit clews grippis the prey.

Dong. Virgil, i. 30. V. Cleuck.

CLIBBER, CLUBBER, s. A wooden saddle, a packaddle, Caithn., Orkn.

"They carry their victims in straw creels called cassies,—fixed over straw flots on the horses backs with a clubber and straw ropes." P. Wick, Statist. Acc., x. 23.

Isl. klif, Su.-G. klif, id., clitlata; from klifin-a, to cleave, quia bidicac ab utroque equi latea dependent; Hure.

The very term occurs in Isl. klifberi, clitlatae. Klifbaer, par sarcinis ferendis; klifbaert dyr, animal sarcinarium; Haldorson.

CLICHEN, CLGRAYGHIN, (gutt.), s. Something, comparatively speaking, very light, Tewiot.

This seems to be merely Teut. klyg, klif, Su.-G. klif, furfur, palca, bran, chaff, aspired; as among all nations there is not a more common emblem of what is light than chaff.

CLICK-CLACK, s. Uninterrupted loquacity, S., from the two E. v. click and clack, both expressive of a sharp successive noise, or Teut. klick-en, crepitare, klack-en, verberarce resono icru. L lig-lug, synon. q. v.

The nations of Gothic origin seem to have had a pre-dilection for words of this formation. Not a few occur in E. as little-tattle, nearly allied to this; hurlyhurry, fiddle-faddle, kelter-skelter, mish-mask, haggenmarger, kigledy-piggyddly.

Many words of the same kind are found in S., as cusle-musle, eekse-peekse, fike-facks, hudge-mudge, mixtie-maxtie, niff-naffs, nig-nayes, whittle-waultie.

Many similar reduplications occur in Su.-G., as dindi-dandyl, used to denote things wavering from one side to another; mish-mask, corresponding to E. mish-mask; fick-fack, tricks used to deceive others; kinnck-keenck, murmur, clandestine consultation; muck-muck, tribes, toys.

Thir observes, that this double form is used in many words which are fictitious, and indicate some defect in the subject, or contempt of it; vo. Ficktack. This observation certainly applies to some words of this description, but is by no means of universal application. In many of them, only the second part of the word is fictitious. In some, this double form is used to express the reduplication of sound, as S. click-clack, elieter-elieter, ligan-lug; or of action, as E. dingdolly, Su.-G. ding-dangcy, S. shaggy-shue, denoting the act of swinging.

CLUDYOCOH, CLYDYOCH, s. The gravel-bed of a river, Dumfr.

Bozohom gives Celt. clenbhinig, which seems originally the same word, as signifying a stone quarry, lapicidna; bledthinig, id., Lhuyd; clenbhinig, W. Richards; q. bedded with stones like a quarry, or resembling a quarry. Perhaps the radical word is C. clen, Caol, cloch, a stone.

To CLYDIGH, v. n. To talk inarticulately, to chatter. V. Clefach.

CLYERS, s. pl. A disease affecting the throat of a cow; the murrain, Dumfr.
"A putrid distemper in the throat, attended at first with feverish symptoms, and called the cliger, is hardly ever cured. It seems to be the same with what, in other places, is called the murrain, or garde, and treated by bleedings, evacuations, and bork in milk; and some think this disease hereditary." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 357.

Teut. klere not only signifies a gland, but a disease of the glands; Struma, aeroflua; Kilian. V. Clyve.

CLIFT, s. The place where the limbs join the body, Aberd.; Cleaving, synon.

But sic a dismal day of drift,—
Naist lika step was to my clift.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 4.

From A.-S. cleofæd, cleofæd, cleft, the part. pa. of cleofian, cleofian, findere.

CLIFT, s. A spot of ground, S. A.-S. chieo-an, to cleave, because parted from the rest.

CLYFT, CLIFTE, s. This term, the same with E. cleaf, may be used as equivalent to thickness.

"That na merchandise broyn speris in this realme out of any, vthir centre, bot gif thi conten sex eyn, & of a clift." Acts Ja. III., A. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100. i.e. of one degree of grossness.

Thus it might be traced to Su.-G. klyft, fissura. I am doubtful, however, whether it be not equivalent to E. branch; as prohibiting the importation of spears which were made by joining one length of wood to another. It seems to be the same term that is used Aberd. Reg. "xx' quarter clifta."

CLIFTIE, CLIFTY, adj. Clever, fleet; applied to a horse of light make and good action, Selkirs.

Probably from Teut. klyft-en, A.-S. clifian, cleofian, findere; as its fleetness may be attributed to its length of limb.

CLIFTIE, adj. Applied to fuel, which is easily kindled and burns briskly, Clydes.

CLIFTINESS, s. The quality of being easily kindled, including that of burning brightly, ibid.

Perhaps from A.-S. klyft, a fissure; because what is easily doven, or has many fissures, is more apt to kindle and blaze than solid wood.

To CLIMP, v. a. To hook, to take hold of suddenly; as, "He climpit his arm in mine," Fife.

Teut. klamp-en, harpagine apprehendera,—prehender, compagniare, conjungere; Kilian. Klomp, in like manner, denotes a hook or grappling-iron.

To CLIMP up, v. a. To catch up by a quick movement, Fife. Hence.

CLIMPY, adj. A clumpy creature, applied to one disposed to purloin, ibid.

To CLIMP, v. a. To limp, to halt, Etrr. For.

The only word that I have met with, which seems to have the slightest affinity, is Isl. klumf-a, spasmodically laborare.

To CLINCH, CLYNCH, v. n. To limp, to walk lamely, S.

The tothir part lamed clynachs, and makis hir hyde, In loosps thrawin, and lynkis of hir hylie.


This seems radically the same with Su.-G. link-a, claudicare. I know not if Isl. kleck-ista, damnun datar, lasso accidit, be allied.

CLINCH, s. A halt, S.

WI yowlin' clinch aul' Jennock ran, WI' as' like oon brack.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 201.

* To CLING, v. n. To shrink through heat or drought, as vessels made with staves do, S. Synon. Geizen.

"Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them; These covers cling, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 29.

This is the original sense of A.-S. clingan;—marcescere. Hence the phrase, gelungan brow, a withered tree.

CLING, s. The diarrhoea in sheep, Loth., Roxb.

"Ovis, morbo, the clingict dicto, corrupta, facetis liquidas nigras ejectit, et confestim extenuata, morte occidunt." Dr. Walker's Ess. on Nat. Hist., p. 525.

"Dysentery, or Cling, Mr. Singers.—Breakshuach, or Cling, Mr. J. Hog." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 411. Perhaps from A.-S. cling-an, marcescere, "to pine, to clinge or shrink up," Sommer; as expressive of the effect of the disease.

"Diarrhoea, or cling, or breakshaw, is a looseness, or violent purgation, which sometimes seizes sheep after a hard winter, when they are too rashly put upon young succulent grass." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 40, 402.

CLINK, s. A smart stroke or blow, S.

The yeomen, then, in haste soon lighted down;
The first mis'd not a clink out o'er his crown.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 35.

Teut. klinke, id.; alapa, colaphus, Kilian.

To CLINK, v. a. 1. To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows, Aberd.

Teut. klinke, alapa, colaphus.

2. To unite two pieces of metal by hammering, S.

Dan. klinker, id. from klinke, lamina.

To clasp, Aberd.

She cots frae this wild tinkler core,
For new, a treacher clinkit.
Tarrad's Poems, p. 99.

4. Used improperly, as signifying to mend, patch, or join; in reference to dress, Ang.

A pair of grey hoggers well clinked beneaw.
Ross's Book, sc. V. Bexew.

5. To clink a nail, "to bend the point of a nail in the other side;" synon. with E. clinch.

Belg. klink-en, "to fasten with nails, to clinch," Sewel. Hence.

CLINTAIL, s. A nail that is clinched, ibid.
To CLINK, v. a. To propagate scandal, Upp. Lanarks.

To CLINK, v. n. To fly as a rumour. It gaed clinkthin through the town, S. The report spread rapidly.

CLINK, s. A woman who acts the part of a tale-bearer, Lanarks.

CLINKER, s. A tell-tale, ibid.
I hesitate whether to view Belg. klink-en, to make a tingling sound, as the origin. The n. v. seems intimately allied. Klink-en, however, signifies to tell again, and klikker, an informer; Sowell.

CLINK, s. Money; a cant term, S.
I doubt na, lass, but ye may think,
Because ye hae the name o' clienk.
That ye can please me at wark,
Where'er ye like to try. Burns, iv. 288.

As lang's I live, I'll laugh ay fan I think
With what a wame' phiz he twa'nd'd his clienk.
Shirreffs' Poems, p. 35.

It undoubtedly receives this designation from the sound. Teut. blink'en, timmire.

To CLINK, v. a. Used in different senses, with different prepositions; but conveying the general idea of alertness in manual operation, S. To CLINK on.
A cruel bent for muckle steins
They cliended on his back. Burns' Poems, i. 275.

To CLINK up, v. a. To seize any object quickly and forcibly, S.
If not radically the same with the v. cleik, with n inserted; allied perhaps to Dan. lencke, a chain, a link, q. gelencke. It seems to suggest the idea of hastily laying hold of, or lifting up, by means of a hook or chain.

CLINKERS, s. pl. Broken pieces of rock; Upp. Lanarks; apparently from the sound.

CLINKUMBERL, s. A cant term for a bellman; from the clinking noise he makes, S. O.
Now Clinkumberl, wi' rattlin tow,
Begins to jow an' croon. Burns, iii. 38.

CLINT, s. 1. A hard or flinty rock, South of S., Loth.
"The Germaine sea winning the seife an entres betwixt high clinte." Descr. Kingdom of Scotland.
The passage and stremes ar sa stark,
Quehare I have salit, full of crag and clint,
That ruddir and takills of my ship ar tint. Bellenden's T. Liviat, Prol.

2. Any pretty large stone, of a hard kind, S. A.

3. The designation given to a rough, coarse stone, always first thrown off in curling, as being most likely to keep its place on the ice, Clydes, Gail.

4. Clints, pl. Limited to the shelves at the side of a river, Clydes.

CLINER, s. The player of a clint in curling, ibid.

CLINTY, CLINTY, adj. Stony, Loth.
On ragant rolkis of hard harkn quhyn stane,
With frosyn frontis cold clintys clewins schame.
Doug. Virgil, 200. 45.

Name but the clintys crags and scorry biers
Were witnesses of s' his granes and tears.
Romany's Poems, ii. 8.

Rudd conjectures, q. clinky, from clink, "because hard things give a louder sound or clink; or clinty for flinty." Sibb. is not much nearer the mark, when he derives it from A.-S. cleype, metal, mass. It is the same with Su.-G. klint, sculpula, vertex moutis excelsioris. This exactly corresponds with the description given by Douglas. It is also written klett, Isl. klatter. Ihe observes that in Su.-G. n is often substituted for a double consonant. He considers Gr. κέρνες, clivis, as the root.

CLIP, s. A colt or filly, a foal; Aberd. A colt that is a year old, Buchan.
This term resembles both Celt. and Goth. For Gaell. cliobb defines a colt, from which clipe might be abbreviated; and Teut. klepper, is a palfrey, an ambling horse; Somipes, asturco, equus gradarius; Killian. Hisr observes that Su.-G. klippare defines a smaller kind of horse. He derives the name from klipp-a, tondere; because horses of this description were wont to have their manes clipped. The most probable origin assigned by Wachter is Isl. klit, the load or package which was bound on a horse's back by means of a pack-saddle.

CLIP, s. Probably an appellation borrowed from a sheep newly shorn or clipped.
Qvoil scho, My clip, my unpayand lam,
With mither's milk yet in your gan.
Everbreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

To CLIP, CLYP, v. a. 1. To embrace.
And hastily, by bothe armes tycue
I was anaisit up into the aire,
Clippit in a cloude of crystal cleir and faire.
King's Quair, ii. 2.

2. To lay hold of in a forcible manner.
—The happy goshalk, we se,
From the licht of ane rolkis pyramatik hie,
With swift wings persewis wonderse sair.
The silly dow helech yp in the sky.
Quham (ynsty) he clippis at the last,
And loukit in his pannis sairis fast.
Doug. Virgil, 388. 40.

3. To grapple in a sea-fight.
The wer schippis was lappit thame about.
The mekill barge had nocht thame clippit fast.
Crawford dreed sailit, skewtby, and, off thame past.
Wallace, ix. 147. MS.
A.-S. clipp-an, clippy-an, bclipp-an, to embrace.
Clype, clippy, id., O. E. "I clape a bout the necke;
Jaccolle:" Falgr. B. iii. F. 189, a. "I clappe, I take in myne armes!" Ibid., b. Hence,
Clips, Clippy, s. pl. 1. Grappling-irons, used in a sea-fight, for keeping two vessels close together.

Athir cither festynuy with clippy keys; A cruell cownty thear was on ship burd soyn.

Wallace, x. 855. Ms.

2. An instrument for lifting a pot by its bowls, or ears; also, for carrying a barrel between two persons. It consists of two pieces of iron, of an elliptic form, conjoined; or of two chains, each having a hook at the end, S.

“May be your pot may need my clips.” Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 52.

It is also used in relation to a girdle.

“It is suspended over the fire by a jointed iron arch, with three legs called the clips, the ends of the legs of which are hooked, to hold fast the girdle. The clips is linked on a hook at the end of a chain, called the crook.” Pennecuik’s Deeser. Tweed. Note, p. 55.

3. Hooks for catching hold of fish. S. B.

“Among the rocks, long iron hooks, here called clips, are used for catching the fish.” P. Edenkeilie, Moray, Statist. Acc., vii. 557.


To CLYPE, v. n. 1. To be loquacious, to tattle, to prate, Roxb., Aberd., Ayrs.

2. To act as a telltale, Aberd.

“To clype, i.e. talk freely.” Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 691.

The same with clup, but more nearly resembling A.-S. clipp-a, loqui. Hence,

Clife, s. A telltale, Loth.; always applied to a female, Clydes.

Cliper, s. A telltale; used more generally, as applied to either sex, ibid.

Cliphie, s. A loquacious female, ibid. V. Clippie, and Cleepie.

Cliphie, adj. 1. Loquacious, Loth.

2. Addicted to tattling, ibid. V. Clef, v.

Clipes, Clips, s. pl. Stories, falsehoods, Ayrs.

To CLYPE, v. n. To fall, Buchan, Mearns.

As to the fire he stottit thro’;
The cutters clippis frac him;
Aul’ Luckie, sittin near the lower;
A Shirraneer she gae him.

Tarros’s Poems, p. 69.

Allied perhaps, notwithstanding the change of the vowel, to Teut. kleppen, pulsare, ferere; or, as the word may have originated from the sound made in falling, from klip-en, sonore, resonare. Clot, or Clyde, is the term more generally used, S.

Clype, s. A fall, ibid.

Clypock, s. A fall. ‘Ie gie thee a clypock,
I will make you fall; Ayrs. V. Cleepie.

To CLYPE, v. n. To act as a drudge, Aberd.

Isl. klip-a, sarcinas imponere, q. to make a beast of burden of one; klip-a, torquere, klipa, angustiae.

Clype, s. A drudge, ibid.

Clupe, s. An ugly, ill-shaped fellow; as, “Ye’re an ill-far’d clipe,” Mearns, Aberd.

Quho bur it bot Bolgy?
And Cluru, the long clyp, Playit on a bag pipe.

Coleridge Son., F. I. v. 285.

Isl. klippi, massa, synon. with Dan. klump, with which corresponds O.S. clump, applied to a clumsy fellow.

Clipping, s. “An impudent girl,” Ayrs.

Gl. Surv., p. 691.

Clipping-time, s. A house in which false money was to be condemned and clipped, that it might be no longer current.

“...And quhais weir that apprehend false money, to clip the same, and the deliverer to tyne it.—And that clipping-time be maid within evry buirch quhair neid requires.” Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 45.

Clipping-time, s. “Talkative woman;” Gl. Sibb.; properly, one who has great volatility of tongue.

It might seem allied to S. clej, and Teut. kleps, dica, loquax, garrulus. But I suspect that it is rather a figurative designation from the E. v. clip; as it is vulgarly said of such a person, “She has a tongue that would clip clouts.”

Clipping-time, s. The nick of time, S.

“My wed likk weel, just to hae come in at this clipping-time, and gie’em him a lounder wi’ my pike-staff; he wad hae ta’en it for a bennison frac some o’ the auld dead abbots.” Antiquary, ii. 170.

This metaphor phrase might seem to be apparently borrowed from sheep-shearing. Hence, to come in clipping-time has been expi. “to come as opportunely as he who visits a shepherd at sheep-shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer.” Gl. Antiq.

It may, however, signify “the time of call,” or when a person is called, from A.-S. clyping, vocatio, calling; whence clupinga, calendae, a term which originated from the calling of the people of Rome together on the first day of every month, to acquaint them with the holidays to come in that whole month, and to direct them what was to be done in point of religion.” Senner.

Clips, Clippes, s. An eclipse.

Quhen scho wes crabbit, the same thold clips.
Bannatyne’s Poems, 174, st. 6.
CLIP. v. plural of CLIP, scissors; also Russell's C. CLIP, a pair of scissors; v. to cut or slide into a crack, etc.; a. to cut or slide a crack, etc.

CLIPS, s. plural of CLIP; the shears, having a resemblance to a pair of scissors.

CLIP-SHEARS, s. The name given to the ear-wig, Lotho; Fife; apparently from the form of its feelers, as having some resemblance to a pair of shears, or scissors.

CLYRE, s. 1. "A clyre in meat," a gland, S. Tent. kliere, id.
2. "He has nae clysters in his heart," he is an upright man, Clydes.
3. Clyres in pl., diseased glands in cattle; as, "My cow dee't i' the clyers ferneyur," S. A. V. CLYERS.
4. It is also used figuratively. "To leave no klyres in one's breast," to go to the bottom of any quarrel or grudge, S.

Clyred, adj. Having tumours in the flesh. The allusion is to a horse.

CLISH, v. a. Expl. as signifying to repeat an idle story, Fife.; hence the s. Clish-clash has been derived, the repetition or rattling of stories of this description, S.

CLISH-CLASH, s. Idle discourse, bandied backwards and forwards, S.; apparently a reduplication of clash, q. v.

CLISH-MA-CLAVER, s. Idle discourse, silly talk, S.; a low word.

CLISHMACLAVER, v. n. To be engaged in idle discourse, Ayrs.

To CLYTE, v. n. To fall heavily, Loth.
CLOCHIARET, pron. CLOCHRET, s. The Stone-chatter; S. Motacilla rubicola, Linn.

"The curlew or whap, and clocharet are summer birds." P. Captath, Perths. Statist. Acc., ix. 490. Gael. clochret, id., from cloich, a stone, and perhaps rann, a song.

This is one of the birds, in whose natural history, as related by the vulgar, we perceive the traces of ancient superstition. It is believed in the N. of S. that the toad covers the eggs of this bird during its absence from the nest. Some, indeed, assert that the toad hatches the young stone-chatter.

To CLOCHER, (gutt.) v. n. To cough frequently, with a large defluxion of phlegm, and copious expectoration, S.

It is used in this manner, "A silly auld clocherin body," S.
Gael. clocher, wheezing in the throat; Shaw.

To CLOCK, CLOK, v. n. 1. To cluck, to call chickens together.

—To gie the bak and de—
Scho him constrains, and to pyk him theence;
Hir hiris synne clochand scho selks on raw;
And all afferit dois thame samyn draw.

Dougl. Virgil, 468. 2.

"Hee cloches to thame, as a hen dois to her chickens,
to gather thame vnder the wings of his infinite merie."
Bruce's Sorn. on the Seaz., E. 7. a.
A.-S. cloak-an, Tont. klock-an, clohire.

2. To hatch, to sit on eggs, S.

This is the modern sense. Hence the Prov. "Ye're sace keen of the clucking, you'll die in the next," Ram- say's S. Proverbs, p. 88. "spoken to those who are fond of any new place;" Kelly. It is also said to one who, from whatever cause, is very sedentary: "You sit like a clocking hen," S.

It seems doubtful, whether this be merely an oblique sense of the a., because of the clucking or cackling noise made by a hen, when she rises from her eggs; or radically different, as immediately allied to S.-G. kloek-a., to hatch.

CLOCK, CLUCK, s. The cry or noise made by hens when they wish to sit on eggs, for the purpose of hatching, Roxb.

CLOCKER, s. A hen sitting on eggs, S. B.

—Chrib some clocker's chuckle brood.

Tar将会's Poems. V. Chap. yont.

CLOCKING, s. 1. The act of hatching, S.

2. Transferred to a young female, who is light-headed, and rather wanton in her carriage. Of such a one it is sometimes said, "It were an amows to gie her a gude doukin' in the water, to put the clockin' frae her," Angus.

CLOCKING-HEN, s. 1. A hen sitting on eggs, S. A.-Bor. id., expl. by Grose, "a hen desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs." Clucking is also used in the same sense, A. Bor.

2. A cant phrase for a woman past the time of childbearing, S. Thus, if a bachelor be joked with a young woman, the answer fre-
CLOD, s. A flat kind of loaf, made of coarse wheaten flour, and sometimes of the flour of pease, S.

Nor wad he wish o'er gentle fare,  
Or dainties that are scarce and rare;  
Could he get clods and Souter's brandy,  
Enough o' that wad please poor Andy.  

"Half-penny loaf of coarse flour," N.

CLODS, s. pl. Small raised loaves, made of coarse flour, of which three were sold for five farthings. They have disappeared with the Lugnet rows.

Apparantly denominated from its form, as resembling a clod of earth. Teut. kloft, massa, globa, globus terrae.

—"Cog o' brose an' cutty spoon  
Is a' our cottar childer's boom,  
Wha thro' the week, till Sindy's speal,  
Toil for pease-clods and guild lang kail."  
Ferguson's Poems, xi. 79.

SUTOR’S-CLOD, s. A kind of bread used in Selkirk.

Like horse-potatoes, Sutor’s-clods  
In Selkirk town were rife;  
O’ flour baked, brown, and rough as soots,  
By ilk utor’s wife.  
Linton Green, p. 8.

"Sutor’s Clods" are a kind of coarse brown wheaten bread, leavened, and surrounded with a thick crust, like lumps of earth." N. ibid.

CLOD-MELL, s. A large mallet for breaking the clods of the field, especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it, Berw., Aberd.

"The roller is often applied to land under a crop of beans, even after they are considerably above ground, to break the clods. This operation used formerly to be done much more expensively by hand with cloed wells, or wooden mallets, on all cloddy land." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. xxxii.

CLOFF, s. 1. A fissure of any kind.

2. What is otherwise, S., called the cleaving, Lat. intercapado.

Consider giff their cloffis bin cleen.  
Lyndsay’s Works, 1582, On Syde Tailis, p. 308.  
It seems to be used as equivalent to anes, Watson’s Coll., iii. 3.

3. A cleft between adjacent hills, Loth.

4. The cleft of a tree, or that part of it where the branches separate from each other, Loth.


CLOFFIN, s. The act of sitting idly by the fire, Roxb.

Isl. klof-an, femora iinterdentes, q. to stretch out the limbs; or C. S. clef, aegrotus, elyf, elyf, merbus.

CLOFFIN, s. The noise made by the motion of a shoe that is down in the heel, or by the shoe of a horse when loose, Roxb.

Prom. scelfin and selifin in Ayrs.

Perhaps from the sound suggesting the idea of a fissure, Su.-G. klofro, fissura, from klyfro, rimari.

CLOG, CLOGGE, s. A small, short log, a short cut of a tree, a thick piece of timber, S.

"In the north seas of Scotland, are great cloggis of timber founde, in which are marvellous ingendered a sort of geese, called Clak-geese." Deser. of the Kingdome of Scotland.

CLOGGAND, s. A portion of pasture-ground, whether commonty or enclosed, in which sheep or cattle have been accustomed to feed, Ork.

"That it shall not be lawful to any man, at any time of day, but especially after sun-setting and after sun-rising, to go through his neighbour’s cloggand or commonty with one sheep-dolg, except to be accompanied with two neighbours, famous witnesses." Acts A. 1623, Barry’s Orkney, p. 467, 468.

It has been suggested by some literary friends that Cloggand "may denote a limited piece of ground near a farm, where sheep or cattle are restrained from wandering by means of a clog, or piece of wood, attached to their feet."

But as I am assured, on good authority, that cloggand, with the limitation specified, is equivalent to pasture-ground, this explanation seems to be supported by a phrase which I have met with in Su.-G. As in our own language, Clu, properly signifying the half of a hoof, is often used figuratively for the whole animal, similar is the use of Su.-G. klof. Parte protos tomta ipsum animal; quo sensu occurrit same in Tabulis Legum antiquarum. Gaak klof om klof, West-G. Leg. c. 53, dicitur, quum promiscue pascemtur omnium villorum armenta. Hie, vo. Klof, col. 1092. The Su.-G. phrase would be expressed in S., to gaa, or gang, klof or klof, i.e. every one sending live stock in proportion to that of his neighbour. As gaaing signifies walk, I am therefore disposed to think that Cloggand had originally been klof-gaeng, a cattle-walk, gang or raik, as we say in S.; a place where all the cattle or sheep, belonging to certain grounds, were allowed to feed in common. We might even suppose the term to have been originally klof-gaenande, from the part. pr. of Su.-G. gaa; q. "the place where the cattle are going."

CLOICH, (gutt.), s. A place of shelter, the cavity of a rock where one may elude a search; given as synon. with Dool, Ayrs.

This is evidently the same with Cleach.


CLOIS, s. Crown.

He had him bring with him the sceptour vand,  
The collar picht with orient pierlins als,  
That seie unquhyler war about hir hals,  
Of gold also the clois, or double crowne,  
Set full of precious stonyes eminour.  
Doug. Virgil, 33. 43.

For emironn r. enyronn, as in oldest MS. In the other it is eneviron. Teut. klos, globus; Germ. klose, corpus rotundum.

CLOYS, s. A cloister, Doug. Teut. kluyse, clausura, locus clausus, L. B. clusa.

CLOIT, s. A clown, a stupid, inactive fellow, S.

Teut. kloete, homo obtusus, hebes, Killian. Isl. klote, homo naucii. Su.-G. Nutare, id. The original
To CLOIT, v. n. 1. To fall heavily, S.

"Wi' a girl
Upon my bum I fairly cloited.
On the cold eard."

Hamilton, Ramsey's Poems, ii. 336.

This dress, with trews, our Bruce had on,
When he met Neil, aoon the lone,
Where doughty caries laid well on,
And fells the coited;
Till life and soul and an' was gone.
Then down they cloited.

Her. Galloway's Poems, p. 27.

2. To squat down, Galloway. "Cloited, squatted down, sat down;" Gl. Davidson.

Belg. kloete-en, to beat with noise.

CLOIT, CLOYT, s. A hard or heavy fall, S.

"By treading on a bit of lemon's skin, and her heels flying up, down she fell on her back, at full length, with a great cloot." The Provost, p. 203.


Teut. klote, globus; contus, hasta nautica; kluyte, gleba, massa; clud, vectura, sarcina.

CLOYT, s. An afternoon's nap, a siesta, Renfr.; as, "I tak a cloot when I'm tired."

It has been supposed that this sense is given to the s. kloot, as properly signifying a hard or heavy fall, q. "I throw myself down." But I prefer tracing it to Gael. ir., colloch, sleep, rest.

To CLOITER, v. n. To be engaged in dirty work, used equally in regard to what is moist, S.

Teut. kladder-en, maculare. V. Clowtter, and Clythrie.

CLOYTERLY, s. 1. Work which is not only wet and nasty, but slimy, Loth., Mearns.

2. Filth or offals of whatever kind; generally conveying the idea of what is moist, or tends to defile one, S. Hence,

CLOYTERLY-MARKET, s. The market in Edinburgh in which the offals of animals are sold.

CLOYTERLY-WIFE, s. A woman whose work it is to remove filth or refuse, who cleans and sells offals, as tripe, &c., Loth. V. Clythrie.

To CLOK, v. n. To cluck. V. Clock.

CLOLLE, s. Apparently, the skull.

On the chef of the clole,
A pade plik on the polle;
With eighen holked full holle,
That gloed as the glodes.

Sir Owain and Sir Gal., i. 9.

I find this conjecture confirmed by the testimony of C.B. writers. "Cloi, the crown of the head, the skull." Owen; Olot, perieranum, Davies; Bochart.

Germ. klusel, glemas, a dimin., says Waechter, from A.-S. clwce, sphaera. The chef of the clole thus seems to signify the higher part of the skull, or crown; Fr. chef, the head.

To CLOMPH, CLAMPH, v. n. To walk in a dull, heavy manner; generally said of one whose shoes are too large, Eltr. For.; synon. Clof. V. Clamper up.

CLOCK, s. A claw or talon, &c. V. Cleuck.

CLOOM, s. The same with Clute.

"The thieves, the harrying thieves! not a cloot, left of the hail hirsel!" Monastery, i. 116.

CLOOTIE, CLOTIE, s. A ludicrous designation given to the devil, rather too much in the style of those who say that "there is neither angel nor spirit;" sometimes Auld Clootie, S. O. Mearns.

Auld Hornis, Satan, Nick, or Clottie.

Burns, iii. 70.

"It's a sair pity to see Clutie's sin augents ourging the hail kintra this gate." Saint Patrick, i. 221.

Most probably from Cloot, a hoof, in consequence of the vulgar idea that the devil appears with cloven feet. It would seem strange that this should be viewed as a distinguishing character of the impure spirit, as we know that they were unclean beasts that parted not the hoof; did we not also know that the Fawns and Satyrs of antiquity were always represented with cloven feet.

V. Clute.

CLOIT, s. 1. Any miry or soft substance, especially which is adhesive and contaminating, S. B.

"Cloit, a lump of soft clay, mire, leaven, anything that sticks to and defiles what it is thrown upon." Gl. Surv. Nairn. V. CLART, v.

2. The thick bannocks baked for the use of the peasantry are designated Clorts, Buchan. Hence,

To Clort, v. a. To clort on, to prepare bread of this description, ibid.

— Fill the stoup, to gar them jink,
An' on the bannocks clort.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

CLORTY, adj. Dirty. V. CLARTY.

CLOSE, s. 1. A passage, an entry, S. cloce, Doug.

"The ridge of this hill forms a continued and very magnificent street. From its sides, lanes and alleys, which are here called wynds and closes, extend like slanting ribs." Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 233.

2. An area before a house, Roxb.

3. A court-yard beside a farm house in which cattle are fed, and where straw, &c., is deposited, S.

4. An enclosure, a place fenced in.


It seems originally to have signified a blind alley; Belg. kluyse, clausura.
CLOSE-HEAD, s. The entry of a blind alley, S.

—"As for the greatness of your parts, Bartley, the folk in the close-head maun ken mair about them than I do, if they mak sic a report about them." Heart M. Loth. i. 111.

* CLOSE, adv. Constantly, always, by a slight transition from the use of the term in E.; as, "Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?" Aye, close;" Roxb.

CLOSE BED, a kind of wooden bed, still much used in the houses of the peasantry, S. V. BOX-BED.

"The close bed is a frame of wood, 6 feet high, 6 feet long, and 4 feet broad. In an house of 15 feet in width, two of them set lengthwise across the house, the one touching the front, the other the back walls, an entry or passage, of three feet in width, is left betwixt the beds. To form an idea of a close-bed, we may suppose it like a square-formed upright curtain-bed, where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal, the front opening and shutting with wooden doors, either hinged or sliding sidewise in grooves. The bottom, raised about 18 inches from the floor, is sparred." Pennecuik's Tweedd. Ed. 1815, N. p. 521.

CLOSEEVIE, closeevie, s. "The haill closeevie," the whole collection, Clydes.

Corr. perhaps from some Fr. phrase, Closier, closeau, an enclosure. The last syllable may be vie, life; q. all that are alive in the enclosure.

CLOSER, s. The act of shutting up; E. closure.

—"All materis now ar to tak ane peaceable closer." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 334.

CLOSERIS, closeouris, s. pl. Inclosures.

—Quharine and plane.

About thare closeouris brayis with mony ane rare.

Ramsay's Poems. i. 200. V. Worry-cow.

Ramsay also uses unclour'd—

Be thy crown ay unclour'd in quarrel.

Ibid., ii. 340.

2. To produce a dimple, S.

Besides your targe, in battle keen,
Bat little danger thole;
While mine wi' mony a thauld is clour'd,
An' thir'd sair wi' holes.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

Perhaps transposed from Su.-G. kullra, decidere cum impetu.

Kulla signifies a bump.

CLOUS, s. 1. A bump, a tumour, in consequence of a stroke or fall, S.

Saint Peitr hat her with a club, quhill a grete clour
Rais in her hid, becaus the wif yeld wrang.

Poak. S. P. Rep'r, ii. 142.

All his head was full of clours,
Truth did so handle him—

Truth's Travels, Pennecluik's Poems, 1715, p. 94.

2. A dint, or cavity, proceeding from a similar cause. For the term denotes the inequality of a surface, whether it be concave or convex.

3. A stroke, Border.

"I hope, Sir, you are not hurt dangerously."—"My head can stand a gay clour—nae thanks to them, though." Guy Mannering, ii. 29.
CLOUSE, Clusi, s. A sluice, S.

"Anent the slayaries of Smollet in myldammeis cloues, and be nettie, thornis, and cruuis: It is statute and ordainit, that the vnlaw thairof in fyme tocum be ten punf for the first fyme: The second fyme, twentie punf: And the third fyme, twissall of lyfe to the committor." Acts Ja. IV., 1563, c. 107. Edit. 1566, c. 72, Murray.

Fr. a cleu, id., Arm. a cleu, a ditch.


To CLOUT, v. a. "To beat," (Sir John Sinclair's Observ.) to strike; properly with the hands, S.

—Baxter lade has seal'd a vow
To skelp and clout the guard.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 51.

Text. kloaten, palseare, kloete, a pole, contest, Kilians. Belg. klooe, signifies a stroke; klooe-en, to bang.

CLOUT, s. 1. A cuff, a blow, S. It is used as a cant term, E. Grose's Class. Dict.

—Did Sandy hear ye,
Ye wadna miss to get a clout,
I ken he disna fear ye.

Ridson's S. Songs, i. 183.

Rob's party ca'd a general route;
Foul play or fair; kick, cuff, and clout, &c.

Magane's Siller Gun, p. 74.

2. It is used to denote a drubbing, a defeat.

We're goun to gie the French a clout,
They lang hae sought.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 155.

To Fa' CLOUT, to fall, or come to the ground, with considerable force; to come with a douse, synon., Fife.

—Poor skilting Geordie—
Fell clout on his deep.

MS. Poem.

[CLOUT, s. 1. A piece of cloth; as, "He has scarce a clout to cover him." 2. A patch, a rag.

This is a Celtic word, and in the pl. generally means rags: it is so used by Alex. Wilson in his Second Epistle to Mr. James Dobie;—

Thrang scartin' cin'ers up, an' clouts,
That i' the swes lie hidden.

[To CLOUT, v. a. To patch, to mend.

I'll clout my Johnnie's grey breks,
For a' the ill he's done me yet.

Song, Johnnie's Grey Breks.

This v. is also used by Burns in "The Jolly Beggars!"

To go and clout the cadorun.]

CLOVE, (of a mill) s. That which separates what are called the bridgeheads, S. V. CLOFF.

CLOVES, s. pl. An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, S. V. CLOFF.

To CLOVE, v. a. To beat down; used both literally and metaphorically, Galloway.

Allied perhaps to Tout. klounn, radere ungibus; Su.-G. klou-a, ungibus veluti fixis comprehenderes, manum injoecere, ungibus certare, from klo, a claw; from the use of the nails in the broils of savages, or from that of the talons of a bird of prey.

To CLOW, v. a. To eat or sup up greedily, Etr. For.

Can this term have been borrowed from the resemblance of gluttons to ravenous birds? V. preceding v.

CLOW, CLOWE, s. 1. The spice called a clove, S.

"Aromatic, of cannel, cardamom, clowes, ginger," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 50, Fr. cloe, id., as Johns. justly observes, from its similitude to a nail.

2. One of the lamina of a head of garlic, S.; like clove, E.

3. The clove-gillflower, Mearns.

CLOWE, s. A hollow between hills.

Quene was I somwile—
Gretter than Dame Gaynour, of garson, and golde,—
Of castellis, of contreys, of cragsis, of closes.
Sir Gowan and Sir Gal., i. 12.

This is the same with Cleugh, q. v., also Clof.

CLOWG, s. A small bar of wood, fixed to a door-post or door for the purpose of keeping the door closed. It is attached by a screw-nail through the middle, so that either end of the bar may be turned round over the edge of the door; Renfrows.

Most probably from E. clog, as denoting a hindrance.

CLOWIS, s. pl. Small pieces of any thing of a round form; hence compared to hail.

—Cloveis of clew mail
Hoppit out as the hail.

Gowan and Gol., iii. 3.

A.-S. cloe, Teut. klouwe, klouw, sphæca, anything round.


If he refers to the following passage, it may rather signify plaited:—

Vno him syne Eneas geuin has,—
Ane habirgeoun of birmist malyin bright.
Wyth gold owrgyll, clovit thirself ful ticht.


Teut. klouwe, glomus.

CLOWNS, s. pl. Butterwort, an herb, Roxb.; also called Sheep-rot, q. v.

To CLOWITTER, v. n. To work in a dirty way, or to perform dirty work, Fife; Chatter, Ang.; Plowetter, Ayrs.

The following proclamation, which was lately made in a village in Fife, shews the mode in which the term is used:—

"A' ye wha has been clowetter in the toun-burn,
will gan perclair, an' pear afore the Shirra and Pro-
* CLUB, s. 1. A stick crooked at the lower end, and prepared with much care, for the purpose of driving the bat in the game of Shinty, S.

2. Transferred to the instrument used in the more polished game of Golf; a Golf-club, or Gouf-club, S. V. GOLF.

CLUBBER, s. V. CLIBBER.

CLUBBISH, adj. Clumsy, heavy, and disproportionately made, Roxb.

Su.-G. klubba, clava, E. club; or klubb, nodus, a knot in a tree.

CLUBBOCK, s. The spotted Blenny; a fish; Blennius Gennellus, Linn. "Spotted blenny, or clubbock, Gadus Gennellus." Glasgow, Statik. Acc., V. 357.

This is also called codlock. "The following fish are to be found in the harbour; sand-eels, clubbocks or codlocks." P. Kirkcubright; ibid., xi. 13.

CLUB-FITTIT, part. adj. Having the foot turned too much inward, as resembling a club, Loth.

CLUBSIDES YOU, a phrase used by boys at Skinny, or Shinty, when a player strikes from the wrong hand, Aberd.; perhaps q. "Use your club on the right side.

CLUDFAWER, s. A spurious child, Teviot.; q. fallen from the clouds.

CLUF, CLUFF, s. 1. A hoof, Rudd; now pronounced clu, S. B. "Cluves; hoofs of horses or cow, Cumb." Gl. Grose. Su.-G. klof, ungula, quia bifida (Ihre); from kluf-ico, to divide.

2. A claw, Rudd. Tent. klyvre, unguis. Isl. klof, klauf, Sw. klow. V. CLOUNYS.

To CLUFF, v. a. To strike with the fist, to slap, to cuff, Roxb.; as, "An' ye dinna do what I bid you, I'll cluff your lugs."

CLUFF, s. A stroke of this description, a cuff; also expl. "a blow given with the open hand;" ibid.

Serenus renders "to go to cuffs," by Sw. and klubba-as. As, however, the E. v. to Cuff, also signifies "to strike with the talons," Cluff may be allied to Tent. klyvre, unguis. It may, indeed, have been retained from the Northumbrian Dunes, Dan. klov, denoting the "claw of a beast." Wolff. Lat. colapsk-as, a stroke. We may add Belg. klouw-en, to bang; klouw, "a stroke or blow; most properly with the fist;" Sowel.

CLUKIS. V. CLEUCK.

CLUM, part. pa. Clomb or climbed, Roxb.; Clum, pret. S. O.

High, high had Phoebus clum the lift, And reach'd his northern tour. 
A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

CLUMMYN, part. pa. of Climb.

Eneas the bank on his 
Has clummyn, wyde quhare beholdit the lare slie. 

CLUMP, s. A heavy fellow, one who is inactive, S. "Clumps, Idle, lazy, unhandy. Lincoln." Gl. Grose. Clumps, a numskull; ibid. Skinner.

Germ. Su.-G. klump, a mass; Tent. klompe, id.; also, globus terrae, synonym. with knotte, whence E. club.

To CLUMSE, v. n. Expl. "to die of thirst;" Shefl.

This seems originally the same with Isl. kluma-o, spasmo sinico laborare; Haldorson. This writer says, that it is especially applied to a horse, which cannot open its mouth because of some cramp.

CLUNG, part. pa. Empty; applied to the stomach or belly, when one has fasted long, S.

This man may best the poet bare and clung, That rarely has a shilling in his spung. 
Ramsay's Poems, i. 333.

Come Scots, those that anes upon a day 
Gæd' Allán Ramsay's hungry heart strings play 
The merriest songs that ever yet were sung; 
Pitty anes mair, for I'm out throw as clung! 
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

"Clung,—commonly used for any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk!" Gl. Grose. Clung is used by Shakespear, in Macbeth, with respect to famine, (V. Johns.); and the part. pa. is rendered by Skinner, macie confectus, as common in his time.

This is merely the part. of the E. v. cling, to dry up.

To CLUNK, v. n. To emit a hollow and interrupted sound; as that proceeding from any liquid confined in a cask, when shaken, if the cask be not full, S.

Isl. klunk-a, sono, G. Andr., p. 116. As Sw. klunk signifies a gulp; and klunk-a, to gulp; it might principally denote the sound made by the throat in swallowing a large draught. Indeed Dan. glunk is expl. "the gurgling of a narrow-mouthed pot or strait-necked bottle, when it is emptying." Wolff; which conveys almost the same idea with our word; and Sw. klunk-a, to guggle, soundly stirrup; Seren. vo. Guggle. Gael. grlug, is rendered, "the motion and noise of water confined in a vessel;" Shaw.

Isl. klunk-a, resonare, klunk-r, resonantia cavitation; Haldorson. Gael. grlom-am, a jingling noise, chink. Perhaps the term appears most in its primary form, without the insertion of the ambulatory letter n, in Tent. klock-en, sonium reddens, qualem angusti oris vasa commun aliter; Rulian.

CLUNK, s. A draught, West Loth. Sw. klunk, id.

CLUNK, s. The cry of a hen to her young, when she has found food for them, South of S.; Cluck, E.

CLUNKER, s. A tumor, a bump. Ang.

He has a clunkar on his croun, 
Like half an errack's egg—and yet 
Undoubtfully is Duncan Drone. 
Piper of Peaberry, p. 18.
CLUKED, Clunkert, part. adj. Covered with clunkers; applied to a road, or floor, that is overlaid with clots of indurated dirt, S. B.

CLUNKERS, s. pl. Inequalities on the surface of the ground; of a road, especially in consequence of frost. It is also applied to dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a pavement or floor unequal, S.


Ger. clunkern, a knot or clot of dirt. (Et. klate, conglomerata gleba, glaciatum solum; G. Andr. Su.-G. id. "The roughness of the roads occasioned by frost after rainy weather."—Wideg.

CLUPH, s. An idle, trifling creature, Roxb.

CLUPHIN, part. pr. Cluphin about the fire, spending time in an idle and slovenly way, ibid.

This must be the same with Cliffin, s. 1.

CLUSHAN, Cow-clushan. s. The dung of a cow, as it does in a small heap, Dumf.

Irl. cleasing-r, conglutiniatio; kisiss, litera, dashing or smearing; Su.-G. klase, congeries. V. Tushwargas.

CLUSHET, s. 1. The udder of a cow, Roxb.

Gael. clath denotes the breast. But I can scarcely suppose that there is any affinity. Shall we view it as a diminutive from S. close, close, Fr. cuise; as being the clotes whereas that aliment flows which is the primary support of life?

2. The stomach of a sow, Liddisdale.

CLUSHER, s. One who has the charge of a cow-house, Liddisdale; Byreman, synonym, Roxb.

CLUT, s. [Prob. for Clout, a cloth; as needles were packed or made up in pieces of cloth.]


Tent. klute, massa?

[More prob. of Celt. origin. Gael. clud, a clout, a rag. In A.-S. we find clut, but it is from the Celt.]

CLUTE, s. 1. The half of the hoof of any cloven-footed animal, S.

Six good fat lambs, I sold them ilka clute,
At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute.

"Looir, (Gael.) a hoof, or rather in the Scotch dialect, a clute, which signifies a single hoof of an animal that has the hoofs cloven."—P. Callander, Perths. Stat. Acc., xi. 612. N.

This is used as synonym. with clut, and seems to have been originally cluft, q. the fissure or division, either from Germ. klutf, id., fissura, or the A.-S. part. pa. cleafed, fissus. V. CLUE.

2. The whole hoof, S. Hence the phrase, To tak the Clute, to run off; applied to cattle, S. O.

CLAUER, CLAVER, part. adj. Covered with clauers; applied to a road, or floor, that is overlaid with clots of indurated dirt, S. B.

CLAUERS, s. pl. Inequalities on the surface of the ground; of a road, especially in consequence of frost. It is also applied to dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a pavement or floor unequal, S.


Ger. clauern, a knot or clot of dirt. (Et. klate, conglomerata gleba, glaciatum solum; G. Andr. Su.-G. id. "The roughness of the roads occasioned by frost after rainy weather."—Wideg.

CLUSTERING, part. pr. Doing any piece of business in an awkward and dirty way, S. B.

This may be merely an oblique sense of the E. v. cluster, which, although Johns. gives no etymology, is probably from Tent. kluter-en, kluter-en, tiditare, pul tale, pulsaere cebro icen; Kilian.

COACT, Coactit, part. pa. Forced, constrained; Lat. coact-us.

"I think my Lord's exposition coact, in that he will admit none to have brought forth the bread and wine, but Melchisedec alone."—Resoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, F. iiij. a.

"The said lord grantit and confessit in presens of my lord Governor,—vencopelit or coactit, bot of his owne fre will and for his singular wolfe, as he grantit in judgement, that the landis & barony of Kingorne suld nocht be comprehendit in the said decret of reductiones, but suld be haldin as exceptit," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

• COAL.

So ample is the range of superstition that there is scarcely any object that it has not brought within its empire. A piece of coal, or cinder, bursting from the fire, is by many deemed a certain presage, either of a purge, or of a coffin. It is, therefore sought for with the greatest assiduity, that its form may be scrutinized, and thus its language be ascertained. If it have a round indentation, it bespeaks a purge, and the receipt of money ere long. But if of an oblong form, and of a shape resembling a coffin,—disease and death to some one of the family or company, Roxb.

To get a coal on one's foot, or to set one's foot on a coal, a phrase applied to one who unintentionally goes to lodge in a house, where the landlady is in such a state that his rest may be disturbed by the necessity of calling in obstetrical aid, Roxb.

Perhaps this singular phrase is used in the same sense in which it is said that a person is burnit, when he finds himself taken in in a bargain.

A cauld coal to blawe at, a proverbial phrase still commonly used to denote any work that eventually is quite unprofitable, S.
“If I had no more to look but your reports, I would have a cold coal to blow at.” M. Bruce’s Lectures, p. 33.

Indeed, if our Master were taking loving-kindness from us, we would have a cold coal to blow at; but he never takes that from us, though he make the blood run over our heels.” Ibid., p. 44.

In the laws of Iceland, kaldakol denotes a deserted habitation; literally, Foci suspensio perenni; G. Andr., vo, Kol, p. 149.

COAL-GUM, s. The dust of coals, Clydes. V. PANWOOD.

COAL-HOODIE, s. The Black-headed Bunting, Emberiza Schoeniclus, Linn., Mearns.

COALS. To bring over the coals, to bring to a severe reckoning, S.

But time that tries such proticks past, Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast.

Fortes is Dominus Depetit, p. 35.

This phrase undoubtedly refers, either to the absurd appeal to the judgment of God, in times of Popery, by causing one accused of a crime, purge himself by walking through burning plough-shares; or to the still more ancient custom, apparently of Druidical origin, of making men or cattle pass through Baal’s fire. V. BELTANE.

COAL-STALK, s. 1. A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal-mines; q. the figure of stems or stalks, S.

Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of Coal-stalk.” Ure’s Hist. Rutherglen, p. 302.

2. Extended, in its application, to the effects of recent vegetation, Stirlings.

“This term [coal-stalk], however, is, in Campsie, Baldernock, and some other places, ascribed to a recent vegetable root, that penetrates a considerable way in the earth; and, in some few instances, even through the crevices of the free-stone itself.” Ibid.

COALSTEALER RAKE, a thief, a vagabond, or one who rakes during night for the purpose of depredation, Roxb.

It is singular that Johna, should trace E. rake, a loose, disorderly fellow, to Fr. rauiller, the rabble, or Dutch radek, a worthless cur; when it is evidently from A.-S. rac-an, dilatare; Su.-G. rak-a, currire, rakas omkring, circumanstare.

COATS, COUITIS, s. pl. An impost, a tax.


It might seem to signify impost, q. coasts, as allied to O. Fr. coasteur, Lat. coactus, a receiver of impost. But it is merely a modification of quote, especially as following different denomination of taxes, decreasing in value.

This is evident from the use of Coutis in a similar sense, alternating with Quotts.

“Orlanes the saultis feis—to be payit—out of the realest of the few dewnetis, and out of the coutis of testamentis of the diocess of Sanctandrois,—be the collectoris & intromettetris with the saultis quotitis of testamentin.” Ibid., p. 316.

Thus L. B. coippe is used for quippe; Du Cange.

COAT-TAIL. To sit, to gang, &c., on one’s one coat-tail, to live, or to do any thing, on one’s personal expense, S.

But als gade he had sittin idle,—
Considering what reward he gatt,
Still on his owne cott tail he sittis,

Goe to then, Mr. Turthull, when you please,
And sit upon your own coat-tail at ease;
Goe sit upon your own coat-tail, for well I wot
The dog is dead which tore your petticoate.
Elegy on Lady Stair, Law’s Memorials, p. 220.

“I never gang to the yill-house—unless any neighbour was to gie me a pint, or the like o’ that; but to gang there on one’s own coat-tail, is a waste o’ precious time and hard-won siller.” Rob Roy, ii 7.

To COB, v. a. To beat in a particular mode practised among shepherds, Roxb.

At clipping-time, laying-time, or udder-locking-time, when a number of them are met together, certain regulations are made, upon the breach of any one of which the offender is to be cobbled. He is laid on his belly on the ground, and one is appointed to beat him on the backside, while he repeats a certain rhyme; at the end of which the culprit is released, after he has whistled. This mode of correction, although formerly confined to shepherds, is now practised by young people of various descriptions.

COBING, s. The act of beating as above described, ibid.

Cob denotes a blow, Derbyshire. V. Grove. C. B. cob, “a knock, a thump; cob-law, to thump; cobbuir, a thumper;” Owen.

COB, s. The husk of pease; as, pease-cob, Dumfr.; apparently from C. B. cyb, id.

COBLE, KOBIL, s. 1. A small boat, a yawl, S. A.-S. cuople, navicula.

A lytill kobil thare that mete,
And had thame owre, but langere let.
Wyteton, viii. 28. 115. V. Kenner.

2. A larger kind of fishing boat, S.

“The fishers on this coast use two kinds of boats: the largest, called cobles, are different from the fishing-boats generally used, being remarkably flat in the bottom, and of a great length, measuring about 30 feet in keel.” P. Oldhamstock, Hadding. Statist. Acc., vii. 407.

The term, indeed, seems to be generally used to denote a flat-bottomed boat, whether of a larger or smaller size.

“Whether a keeled boat, and not a flat-bottomed boat, such as a coble, could, in his opinion, when loaded, be rowed across said dikes along the Fraserfield side, at ordinary tides?” State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 111.

This term, though overlooked by Johnson, is used by some E. writers.

To what is said as to the etymology of Coble, it may be added that C. B. cymbal denotes a ferry-boat, from our, hollow, and pat-u, to dig; and that Germ. kubel is deduced by Wachter, from knufl, lacus vini aut cerevisiae, A.-S. cuf, cufet, dolium, a tun or barrel.

NET AND COBLE, the means by which sasine is given in fishings, S.

“The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mill, clap and happer; for fishings, net and coble.” Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. iii. sec. 36.
3. Malt coble, a name for steeping malt, in order to brewing, S. Germ. <i>kobel</i>, a vat or tub. Hence, To COBLE, <i>v. a.</i> To steep malt.

"Craig, p. 186, calls <i>agnam et ignem pati</i> —— that is, killing and cobbling." — Fountainhall's Decis., I. 25.

COBLE, <i>s.</i> A square seat, or what is otherwise called a table-seat, in a church, S.; most probably denominated from its fancied resemblance to the place in which malt is steeped.

COBLE, <i>s.</i> 1. An apparatus for the amusement of children, called a see-saw, or titter-totter, Roxb.

2. The amusement itself, ibid.

To COBLE, <i>v. n.</i> 1. To take this amusement, ibid.

2. To be unsteady; a stepping-stone is said to coble when it moves under one who steps on it, ibid.

3. Applied to ice which undulates when one passes over its surface, ibid.; also pron. Cobble.

COBLE, <i>adj.</i> Liable to such rocking or undulatory motion, ibid. Synon. Coggle, Cockersum, S.

Cobble, in Northumberland, signifies a pebble; and to cobble with stones, is to throw stones at any thing; Grose. This may be the immediate origin of Cobble and Cobble, as denoting any thing tottering, because a stone of this description is unsteady under the foot. If, however, the synonyms Coggle and Cobble be rightly traced to Cog, a yowl, this by analogy may be referred to Cobble, used in the same sense; a small boat being so unsteady, and so easily overset.

COBOISCHOUN, Coboschoun, Caboruschoun.


"Fr. <i>cabochon</i> de pierre precieuse. The bezail, collet, head, or highest part of a ring, or jewell, wherein the stone is set; also the bosse, or rising of the stone itself;" Cogdr. From caboché, the head; apparently corr. from Lat. <i>capiat</i>.

Caboruschoun is thus defined, Dict. Trew: "A precious stone, especially a ruby, which is merely polished, without receiving any regular figure, but that which belongs to the stone itself, when its rough parts are removed; so that they are sometimes round, oval, twisted, and of other forms."

COBWORM, <i>s.</i> The name given by farmers to the larva of the Cock-chaffer, Scarabaeus Melolontha. They continue for four years greyish-white worms, with six feet, feeding much on the roots of corn, and being themselves a favourite food of rooks.

"At the same time the destruction they [the cows] do in this way, very probably is in a great measure balanced by the very effectual assistance they give in destroying the cob-worm. — He shot some of them, when, to his great astonishment, upon opening up their stomachs, he found them quite full of cob-worms, and not one grain of oats." — P. Carnebee, Fife, Statist. Acc., xii., 29.

COCHACHDERATIE, <i>s.</i> An office, said to have been anciently held in Scotland.

"The same MS. [Scottsar\textperiodcentered Cal. Harl. 4609] records a charter to John Meyners of the office of Cochachderatie of Kyncolonie; and lands of Ferrochie and Coulentyne, lying in the <i>abthanrie</i> of Dul." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl., i. 161. N.

The term is certainly obscured by the error of some transcriber. It seems to be the same office as that mentioned in an ancient charter, in another form:

"44—Con. by John Lauchlanson of Niddisdale, Laird of Durydarach, to Duncan Dalrumpill of the office of Tothin Daroch, in Niddisdale." Robertson's Ind. Chart. Rob, iii., p. 149.

There is every reason to think that both these are corruptions of the name <i>Tochoderach</i>, as given by Skene. V. <i>Mark of Pee.</i>

COCHBELL, <i>s.</i> An earwig, Loth.

Can this be corr. from A. Bor. <i>twitch-bell</i>, id.? It is also called twitch and twinge; Grose, Suppl. This points out its biting as giving rise to the name. Codgebell, Roxb., also coach-bill.

To COCK, <i>v. a.</i> 1. To mount a culprit on the back of another, as of the janitor at schools, in order to his being flogged, S. To <i>horse</i> one, E.

This seems to be merely a peculiar sense of the <i>v.</i> in E. signifying to set erect.

2. To throw up any thing to a high place, whence it cannot be easily taken down, Aberd.

To COCK, <i>v. n.</i> To miss; a word used by boys in playing at taw or marbles, Aberd.

To COCK, <i>v. n.</i> Expl. "to resile from an engagement, to draw back or eat in one's works," Roxb.

Celt. <i>coe</i>, <i>coy</i>, a liar. V. To cry Cok, vo. Cox.

COCK, <i>s.</i> The mark for which <i>curlers</i> play, S.

When to the loughs the curlers flock, Wi' glesome speed, Wha will they station at the cock? Burns, iii. 118.

The stone which reaches as far as the mark is said to be cock-high, i.e. as high as the cock.

This in other places is called the Pete, q. v.

COCKEE, <i>s.</i> In the game of curling, the place at each end of the rink or course, to and from which the stones are hurled, generally marked by a cross within a circle, S. A.; Cock, Loth.

Glenbuck a'p the cockee stood; His merry men drew near— Davidson's Seasons, p. 102.

q. the eye of the cock.
COCK, s. A cap, a head-dress, S. B.
And we maun hae pearlins, and mabbies, and cocks,
And some ither things that the ladies call smocks.
The Rock, &c., Ross's Poems, p. 137.

COCK AND KEY, a stop-cock, S.

"They must have a large boiler,—and a brass cock at the bottom—to let out the Iees." —Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 287.
"Let go that water by means of a spigot and fosset, or cock and pail, as we call it in Scotland." —Ibid., p. 344.

COCK-A-BENDY, s. 1. An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs. In consequence of this pin being turned round, the rope is twisted, Ayrs.
The throw-crook is of a different construction, being formed of one piece of wood only. —V. Burrel.


*COCK-A-HOOP. The E. phrase is used to denote a bumper, Fife. One, who is half seas over, is also said to be cock-a-hoop, ibid.; which is nearly akin to the E. sense, "triumphant, exulting."

Spenser uses cock on hoop, which seems to determine the origin; q. the cock seated on the top of his roost.

COCKALAN, s. 1. A comic or ludicrous representation.

In an Act against scandalous speeches and libels, complaint is made of "sick malicious letters, as the devil and his supplists do usually suggest, to the hindrance of all just and godlie interpryses, specially by the false and calumniuous brutes, speeches and writs, craftie uttered and dispersed by some lawles and saules people of this realme, aswell in privat conferences as in their meetings at taverns, alhouses, and playes, and by their payesquilis, libels, rynes, cocklens, comedies, and slyche occasions whereby they slander, maligne, and revile the people, estate and country of England, and divers his Majesties honorable Counsellors, Magistrats and worthie subjects of that his Majesties kingdome." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, c. 9, Murray.
The term is used by Etheridge, as put into the mouth of a foolish fellow, who in his language and manners closely imitated the French.
"What a Coe & Vaone is thin? I talk of men, and thou answerest Tennis." —Sir Topling Flutter.

2. Used to denote an imperfect writing.
"Excuse the rather cockalane then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his pen's expression be to you, to whom he is a most faithfull servant." —Left. Sir John Wishard, Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 50.
An honourable and learned friend has favoured me with the following remarks on the etymology, which are certainly preferable to what is said in the Dict.
"This word appears to be immediately copied from the Fr. coq-a-Panne, which the Dictionary of the Academy defines, Discours qui n'a point de suite, de laisson, de raisin ; corresponding nearly to the familiar English phrase, a Cock and a Ball story.

"'Cotgrave translates coq-a-Panne 'a libel, pasquin, satyre,' which corresponds exactly with the sense in which it is used in the Act of Parliament quoted in the Scottish Dictionary."

"Teut. kokelen, histrioenm agere, Kilian. Belg. guychelen, Germ. gauckeln, E. jugglet, id. Su.-G. kockla, to deceive; cocklerie, magical arts, from the same origin, which Wachter supposes to be Germ. gauch, a fool, because a juggler or mountebank personates a fool.

COCKALORUM-LIKE, adj. Foolish, absurd, Ayrs.
"My lass, I'll let no grass grow beneath my feet, till I hae gin your father notice of this loup-tho-window and bey cockalorum-like love." —Entail, ii. 260.
Q. like an astrarum given by the cock.

COCKANDY, s. The Puffin, Alea arctica, Linn. This name is retained on the Forth; Taminorie, Tommy-noddy, Orkn.; Bowery, Hebrides.
"Cockandy, Avis palmipes Anseri magnitutne par cinerei coloris." —Sibb, Scot., p. 22.
The Puffin having different names, into the composition of which the term cock enters, as Bass-cock, &c. (V. Willisc); this is perhaps q. cock-duck; from cock, gallus, and Su.-G. and, Isl. awat, A.-S. onet, Alem. enti, Germ. ente, ansa; and may have been originally confined to the male. Thus Cock-paddle is the name of the male Lump-fish; and Su.-G. andrabae, the male of ducks, Germ. enterich, id. Wachter derives this from entea, ansa, and reich, dominus; and Ichre (vo. And) observes, that in more ancient Gothic, trek, trek, drak, denote a man. Isl. awet forms the termination of the names of several species of ducks, as Beinunnd, Straununnd, Toppannd, Greppunnd, &c. —G. Andr., p. 12.

COCK-A-PENTIE, s. One whose pride makes him live and act above his income.
Ayers.
"As soon as 'thai cockapenties gat a wee swatch o' thee parlavoo harrangs, they yokit the taunking to anither like the gentles." —Ed. Mag., Apr., 1821, p. 351.

COCKAWINIE, CACKAWYNIE. To ride cockawinie, to ride on the shoulders of another, Dumfr.; synon. with Cockerdakey, S.B.

COCK-BEAD-PLANE, s. A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber, S.
As bead denotes a moulding, S., the term cock may refer to the projection or elevation.

COCK-BIRD-HIGHT, s. 1. Tallness equal to that of a male chicken; as, "It's a fell thing for you to gie yoursel sic airs; ye're no cock-bird-hight yet," S.

2. Metaph. Transferred to elevation of spirits.
I fin' my spirits a' cou'd eaper
Maist cock-bird hight.
Macaulay's Poems, p. 181.
The metaphor is not well chosen. Bawk-hight would have been more expressive.

COCK-BREE, s. Cock-broth, Roxb.; Cockie-leekie, synon.
COCK-CROWN'N KAIL, broth heated a second time; supposed to be such as the cock has crow'd over, being a day old, Roxb.; synon., Cauld kail het again, S.

COCKER, Cockin', s. The sperm of an egg, the substance supposed to be injected by the cock, S.

To COCKER, v. n. To be in a tottering state, Loth. Hence,

Cockering, part. pr. Tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high, ibid.

Cockerie, adj. Unsteady in position, Perths.; the same with Cockersum.

Cockerliness, s. The state of being Cockerie, ibid.

I. kocker, conglobatum. Fr. coquarde, "any bonnet, or cap, worn proudly on the one side;" Cotgr. [Cocker is more prob. a frequentative of cock or cog, to shake. V. Skeat's Etym. Eng. Dict.]

Cockerdecosie, adv. Synon. with Cockerdehoy, Mearns.

As boys mount on each other's shoulders, for the purpose of a sort of cavalry-fight, this, like its synonynne, may have been formed from Fr. coquardeau, a proud fool, conjoined with cosse, butted, from coss, to butt as fighting rams.

Cockerdehoy. To ride cockerdehoy, to sit on one, or on both, the shoulders of another, in imitation of riding on horseback, S. B.

Can this be from A.-S. cocer, Teut. koker, a quiver; as the rider in this instance occupies the place where the quiver was usually worn; or I. l. lockr, conservatus, anything heaped up? Perhaps rather core, from Fr. coquardeau, a proud fool, who is much more forward than wise; Cotgr.

As O. Fr. coquart denotes a cuckold, it may refer to some ancient barbarous custom of elevating the unhappy sufferer on men's shoulders as a proof of the contempt in which he was held. Thus he might be hailed as the Coquart de haut, q. from on high. It has been said that a similar custom existed in Spain. V. Ellis's Brand, ii. 103.

Cockernony, s. The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapt up in a band or fillet, commonly called a snood, S.

She gathered in w' Jonnie;
And tumbling wit' him on the grass,
Dang a' her cockernony.
A jee that day.

Cockersum, adj. Unsteady in position, threatening to fall or tumble over, S.

COCK-HEAD, s. The herb All-heal, Stachys palustris, Linn.; Lanarks.

Denominated perhaps from some supposed resemblance of its flowers to the head of a cock.

COCKY, adj. Vain, affecting airs of importance, S. B.; from the E. v. to cock.

And now I think I may be cocky,
Since fortune has smail'd on me.

Song, Ross's Helenvale, p. 150.

Cockie-bendie, s. 1. The cone of the fir-tree, Renfr.

2. This name is also given to the large conical buds of the plane-tree, ibid.

Cockie-breekie, s. The same with Cockerdehoy, Fife.

Ist. kock-r, conservatus, and Sw. brek-n, divaricate, to stride.

Cockieleekie, s. Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks, S.

"There is his majesty's mess of cock-a-leeke just going to be served to him in his closet." Nigel, iii. 199. "The poultry-yard had been put under requisition, and cocky-leeke and Scotch collops soon recked in the Bailie's little parlour." Waverley, iii. 274.

Cockieleerie, s. A term expressive of the sound of a cock in crowing, S. Teut. kuckoer-en, to cry like a cock.

Cockie-ridie-rousie, s. 1. A game among children, in which one rides on the shoulders of another, with a leg on each side of his neck, and the feet over on his breast, Roxb.

2. It is also used as a punishment inflicted by children on each other, for some supposed misdemeanour. Thus it is said, "He," or "she deserves cockie-ridie-rousie for her behaviour," ibid. Synon. Cockerdehoy, S. B.

As in Lanarks, the term is pronounced Cocker-ridie-rousie, the first part of it is probably from the v. to Cocker, to be in a tottering state, q. to ride in a cockering position. Can the termination have any relation to I. ros, hros, a horse?

Cockiloorie, s. A daisy, Shetl.

I find no northern term used in the same sense. Su.-G. kudéla signifies otari, deliceere. We might suppose this name of the daisy to be formed from Su.-G. koka, the sward or a clod, and luru, to lie hid; q. what lies hidden during winter in the sward.

Cock-laird, s. A landholder, who himself possesses and cultivates all his estate, a yeoman, S.

"You breed of water kail and cocklairds, you need mickle service;" Kelly, p. 302.

A cock laird fun cadgie
With Jenny did meet.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 312.

I 3
It has been supposed that the term alludes to a cock keeping possession of his own dunghill. V. Laird.

Cockle, Cockit, s. A scallop. Fr. coquille, id; from Lat. cocklea, a shell, Gr. κόκκολα, or conchula, a dimin. from Lat. concha.

The Order of the Cockle, that of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge.

"The emperor makiss the ordr of knyghted of the ileis, the kyng of France makiss the ordr of the cockle, the kyng of Ingland makiss the ordr of knyghted of the gartan." Compil. S., p. 231.

"The Governour get the Ducherie of Chattellart, with the ordr of the cockle.—Hunterlie, Argyll, and Angus war lyckwyss maid Knychtis of the cockle; and for that and uther gude deidis resavat, they sould also thair parte," Knox, p. 80. In one MS. it is cockil, cockill; in another, cockle.

This order was instituted by Lewis XI. of France, who began to reign A. 1461. The dress is thus described from a MS. inventory of the robes at Windsor Castle, in the reign of Henry VIII.:—


The term occurs in O. E. Cecele fyshe, [Fr.] coquille; Palagr. B. iii. f. 25. a.

To Cockle the coogs of a mill. To mark the coogs before cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. The instrument used is called the cockle, Loth.

This must be the same with Germ. and mod. Sax. kugelen, rotundare, from Teut. kugel, Germ. kugel, a globe, any thing round. Killian mentions L. B. cogillum, and Ital. coguli, as synon.

To Cockle, v. n. "To cluck as a hen," Roxb.

From the same origin with E. cockle; Teut. koekel- en, Su.-G. kaki-a, globitare.

Cockle-headed, adj. Whimsical, maggoty, singular in conduct, S. Cock-brained is used in the same sense in E.

"He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable—but he's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his nippery-terperty poetry nossensy." Bob Boy, ii. 155.

Perhaps in allusion to the shells or cockles anciently worn by pilgrims; which, from the ostentatious and absurd conduct of many who wore them, might give occasion for the formation of this term as applicable to any one of an eccentric cast of mind. C.B. covegloth, however, signifies conceited, proud.

Cockle-cutit, adj. Having bad ankles, so that the feet seem to be twisted away from them, lying outwards, Lanarks.

Isl. koeckit, condylus; q. having a defect in the joints.

Cockman, s. A sentinel, Martin's West. Isl., p. 91. V. Gockmin.

Cock-melder, s. The last melder or grinding of a year's grain, Lanarks; Dustymelder, synon.

As this melder contains more refuse (which is called dust) than any other, it may be thus denominated, because a larger share of it is allowed to the dunghill-fowls.

Cock-Paddle, s. The Lump, a fish of the cartilaginous kind; Cyclopterus lumpus, Linn.; The Paddle, Orkn.


As the name Hatch given to the female is probably the same with see-haese (V. Bugaty), this seems formed from the other name mentioned by Schoneveld, Hap- podde, i.e. sea-toad, although compounded partly from Isl., and partly from Teut. podde, paddle, baffle.

"The Lump-fish,—here denominated the Paddle, frequents the harbours and sand-banks." Barry's Orkney, p. 293.

Cock-Raw, adj. Rare, sparingly roasted, or boiled, Loth., Roxb.; synon. Thain.

Cockrel, s. The same with E. cockerel, a young cock; used to denote a young male raven.

—Glens and haughs Are hunteit for the cockrel, but in vain. Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

Cockrose, s. Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth headed poppy, S. Coprose, A. Bor. Ray.


Cocks. To cast at the cocks, to waste, to squander, S.; a metaphor, apparently borrowed from a barbarous custom, not yet entirely disused. A cock is tied to a stake, with some room to range for self-defence. Any one who chooses, for a certain sum, has liberty to take a throw at him with a cudgel. He who gives the fatal blow, carries off the prize.

Sair have we pelted been with stocks, 
Casting our money at the cocks ;
Lang guilty of the highest treason
Against the government of reason ;
We readily, at our sin expenses,
Stock-jobb'd away our cash and senses.
Ramsey's Poema, f. 530.

Cocks-Caim, s. Meadow Pinks, or Cuckoo Flower, Lychnis flos cuculi, Lanarks.

Cocks-Comb, s. Adder's tongue, Ophioglossum vulgatum, Linn., Roxb.

One of the bulbs of the root is supposed to resemble the comb of a cock; and, if sewed in any part of the dress of a young woman, without her knowledge, will, it is believed, make her follow the man who put it there, as long as it keeps its place. The Highlanders make an ointment of the leaves and root, when newly pulled.

Cocks Crowing. If cocks crow before the Ha'-door, it is viewed as betokening the immediate arrival of strangers, Teviot.
COCKSIE, adj. Affecting airs of importance, Lanarks; synon. with Cocky, q. v.

COCKSTRIDE, s. A very short distance; q. as much as may be included in the stride of a cock, Etrr. Fbr.

"Afore you sun were twa cockstrides down the west I wad fight them." Perils of Man, ii. 230.

COCK-STULE, CUKSTULE, s. 1. The cucking-stool or tumbrill.

"Gif they trespass sair, justice sall be done vpon them: that is, the Baxter sall be put vpon the Pillorie (or haltsfang) and the Browster vpon the Cock-stule." Burrow Laws, c. 21, § 3. Tumbrellum, Lat.

"—The women perturbatouris for skarbie of money, or otherwyse, salbe takin, handled, and put vpon the Cukstells of enerie burgh or town." Acts Marie, 1555, c. 61, Edit. 1666.

Writers differ in their accounts of the Tumbrell. According to Cowld, "this was a punishment anciently inflicted upon Brewers and Bakers transgressing the laws, who were thereupon in such a stock immersed overhead and ears in stercoris, some stinking water." V. Du Cange, vo. Tumbrellum. It is evident that in the Burrow Laws above referred to, the pillory was the punishment of men, the cockpit-stule of women. For the Baxter is pistor, the Browster, brassatrix.

Sibb, derives cock-stule from Teut. koelchen, ingurgitare, from koelc, gargus, vorago, vortex.

This conjecture seems to come nearest to the proper signification of the term. A literary friend in E. remarks, that it is surely called the cucking-stool, from cucking or tossing the culprit up and down in and out of the dirty water. To cock a bull is a common phrase among children in Warwickshire, synon. with "toossing it."

He subjoins an extract from Domesday Book (under Chester), in which it is said that the culprit should be placed in cathedra stercoris.

I hesitate in which of these senses we should understand the following passage, in which the word appears in the pl.:


I know not if the v. to cuck has any affinity to Isl. kug-a, cogere, adigerre.

2. This term has accordingly been used, in later times, to denote the pillory, S.

The tane, less like a knave than fool, Unhiddin clarn the high cockstool, And put his head and baith his hands Throw holes where the ill-doer stands. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 533.

Leg. cockstool, as in former editions.

COCKUP; s. A hat or cap turned up before.

"I have been this year—preaching against the vanity of women, yet I see my own daughter in the kirk even now have as high a cockup as any of you all." Kirkston's Hist. Biog. Nat. xix.

COD, s. 1. A pillow, S. A. Bor.

"I maid hym [Merhena] renerson on my rycht syde on the cald eird, andie I maid ane cod ane gray stane;" Compl. S., p. 105.

"Two heads may ly upon ae cod, and nabe body ken where the luck lies;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 74.


It is also used in a composite form, as a Prein-cod, a pin-cushion.

3. In pl. cops denotes a sort of cushion, which the common people in many parts of the country use in riding, in lieu of a saddle or pillow, S.; synon., Sonska, Sinkus.

[4. A cob, a pod: as a pea-cod, a bean-cod, Ayrs. Renfr.]

A.-S. codec, C. B. ked, a bag. Isl. kodde, however, has precisely the same sense with the S. word; pulvinare parvum, cubital, pulvinus. Su.-G. kodde, kudde, id.

CORDER, s. A pillowslip.

"Item, fra Will. of Rend, 6 elne of small brauld clath, for covers to the king's codbers, price elne 4s." Acc'. W', of Glas'. Treasurer to Jn. III. A. 1474, Borthwick's Rem. on Brit. Antiq., p. 134.

"Item, iii. codbers." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 21.

Ber may be from Al. ber-an, to bear, q. that which supports or carries a pillow.

COD-CRUNE, s. A curtain-lecture, Fife.

Cod-crooning, id., Solkirks; from cod, a pillow, and crune, as denoting a murmuring or complaining sound. Teut. kreu-en, conqueri. V. Crveys. It is otherwise called a Bowster- (i.e. lobster) lecture.

COD-HULE, s. A pillowslip, Roxb.; q. the husk or covering of a pillow; synon. Codeware.

CODWARE, s. A pillowslip, S. A.-S. waer, is retinaculum, any thing that retains another. But we find the particular sense in Su.-G. orennetear, teguen lintuum quod cervicali inducit. Oerontit, Ihre observes, more properly is orenkuldte, literally an ear-pillow. War is from waer, to keep, to cover. It is also found in Dan. puderwaer, a pillowbeer.

COD-BAIT, s. 1. The large sea-worm, dug from the wet-sands, Lumbricus marinus, Linn., Loth. This is elsewhere called Lug, q. v.

2. The straw-worm, or larva of a species of Phryganca, ibid.

It would seemed formed from A.-S. coddle, folliculus, as this worm is hid in a kind of pod. In the same manner we speak of a pea-cod. It is called coddis and codeworm in E. But cod seems the original term. This is retained indeed by old Isaac Walton. — "He loves the mally, which is bred of the codworm or caddis; and these make the trout bold and lusty." Walton's Angler.

To COD out, v. n. Grain, which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling is said to cod out, Roxb.; from its separating easily from the husk or cod.

CODDERAR, s. Perhaps, a tramp, a beggar or sorner.


"Strangear, vagabound, nor codderar." Ibid. These seem to have resembled the Irish Codderers, who made their quarters good, as we say in S., without
invitation; although I cannot suppose that the one term can be viewed as having any affinity to the other. It seems, indeed, to be used as equivalent to *Sornar*. But I cannot learn that there is any recollection of the use of it in the north of S.

We can scarcely trace it to Isl. *quond*, petitio, as if formed like *Thiggar* from *Thig*, to beg. The only E. word that resembles it is *Calders*; “gatherers of peace,” Johns.

**CODE, s.** A chrysom. **V. CUD**.

**CODGEBELL, s.** An earwig. **V. COCHBELL**.

To **CODLE** (corn), *v. a.* To make the grains fly out of the husks by a stroke, S. B.; perhaps from *cod*, the pool.

**CODROCH, adj.** 1. Rustic, having the manners of the country, Loth., Fife.

For what use was I made, I wonder?

It was na tamely to chap under

The weight o’ ilk CODROCH chiel,

That does my skin to targets peel.

*Ferguson’s Poems*, ii. 70.

2. It is also expl. dirty, slovenly, as synon. with *hogy-r moyg*, Loth.

It is perhaps allied to Ir. *estar*, the rabble, the common people; or Teut. *bude*, the herd.

CODROCH seems, however, more immediately allied to Gael. *codrontha*, uncivilized; *codramach*, a rustic, a clown.

It is pronounced q. *Cathrough*, S. B.

**CODRUGH, adj.** Used as synon. with *Caldryg*, Strathmore.

Perhaps of Teut. origin, from *kunde*, cold, and *riech*, added to many words, as increasing their signification; *blind-ryg*, q. rich in blindness; *doof-riech*, very deaf; *dul-riech*, k.

**COELTS.**

“This jyle is full of nobell coelts with certain fresche water loches, with medick of profit.” Monroe’s Iles, p. 8. Qu. *coils*, young horses? The isle described is Duray.

To **COFF**, **COFFE, v. a.** 1. To buy, to purchase. This word is used both in the North and South of S., but far more commonly the pret. *coft*.

I sought the fair, for honester employ,

To *coft* what bonny trinkets I mith see,

By way o’ fairin to my lass, trae me.

*Shirreff’s Poems*, p. 40.

He that all man-kynd *coft* frae care,

Grawat hyn is heryn to be happy.

*Wyrdoun*, ix. 10. 54.

“Our wot—is sa quhyt and small, that the samyn is desyrt be all people, and *coft* with gret pryce specilie with marchandis quhair it is best kauwin.” Bellend.

Desor. Alb. c. 4.

He saileth over the sea sa oft and oft

Quhl at the last sene melile ship he *coft*.

*Priests of Peebles, Pink. S. P. Repr.*, i. 10.

—A’ the lasses koup bauch height

*W* perfect joy,

‘Cause lads for them *coft* broach sae bright,

Or shining toy.

*The Farmer’s Hald*, st. 23.

The sweet-meats circulate with better will,

And Hucklester Maggy *coff* her dinner still.

*Village Fair, Blackie, Mag.*, Jan. 1821, p. 432.


2. To procure, although not in the way of absolute purchase; used improperly.

“Mr. David Seton, fourth son of Sir Gilbert Seton of Farroth,—was an singular honest man, and midst all his eldest brother docthers upon landit men, and payit their tocharis, and *coft* ladies of heretage to his brother sones.”

“William first Lord Seyton—*coft* the lady Gordon of heretage, to have bene marit upon his eldest sone, callit John, and *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther,” &c.


The good old knight uses the term as if he had lived in that era in which wives were literally bought. But it is obvious that he applies it, although rather by invention, merely in reference to the prudential means employed by parents or tutors, for obtaining what are called *good* matches for those under their charge. For they are always “ladies of heretage.” Many parents in our own time are actuated by the same mercantile ideas, in the settlement of their children; although they are not so blunt as to use the terms buy and sell. As in the account given of the lady mentioned in the last quotation, one word may be applied with the same propriety to their matrimonial, as to their mercantile, transactions. She *coft* a wife for her son, and she *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther.

3. To barter, to exchange.

“To pay bot vij m, quais the half of the malt seat was gevyn quyt be umquhile Eike William in *coffing* for lands he gatherfor in Greinvill. *Rentall* of Orkn. *p.*, 7, A. 1562.

Su. *G. koop-a, kaup-a, permutatare.* *Koepa jord i jord,* agrum cum agro permutatare. The S. word used in this sense is *Coup*.


**COFE, s.** Bargain, perhaps strictly by barter or exchange.

—“That acho has na richt to the said lands of Bruneside, be resone of the *cofe* made betuxi her & vnquhile John of Brankamer.” *Act. Audit.*, A. 1471, p. 12.

This seems originally the same with *Coup*, exchange, q. v. Sw. *koop* signifies a purchase, a bargain. But *cofe* in form more nearly resembles Germ. *kauff*, id. *V. Cope*, v.

**COFE AND CHANGE, is a phrase which occurs in our old acts.**

“In the actione—for the wrangviss occupacoun of the twa part of the landis of Hoppringill clamyt & occupiit be the said Margret & William, be resone of *cofe & change* made betuxi the said Margret & Marioun hir docthir, for his thrid & terce of the remanent of hir lands,” &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.* A. 1450, p. 70.

*Cofe* may be synon. with *change*, as denoting exchange or barter. This, from the connexion, seems the most natural meaning of the phrase. It may, however, denote a bargain partly by purchase and partly by exchange; as immediately allied to *Coff*, *v.*, to buy, q. v.
COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE, s. A merchant, a hawked.

Ane scropit cocoa quhen he begynnis,
Sornand all and sumdry airtis,
For to by hennis reid-woed he rynnis.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 170.

This poem is entitled "Ane Description of Peider Coffeis," Lord Hailes is certainly right in rendering this phrase, "peddling merchants." But when he says, "What the author meant by coffees, he expl. at 1. 1, 3, where he speaks of "peider knavie;"—it surely cannot be his intention to insinuate, that the term coffee is synon. with kua en. "Coffee," he adds, "in the modern Scottish language, means rustic." This, however, is invariably pronounced cfye, and has no affinity whatsoever with coffee; which is undoubtedly from cophy, to buy, q. v.; Germ. kaufen, to buy or sell, whence kauf-man, kauf-en, a merchant. Alem. conf-man, Lat. caup-o, a merchant; Germ. Kauf, merchandise.

Pedder is evidently of the same meaning with peider; which, although Junius views it as allied to Tent. bedder, mendicus, might perhaps be the first form of the word, from Lat. pex, pedis, whence pedarius, one who walks on foot; as these merchants generally travelled in this manner. Thus peider coffee is merely pedarius mercator.

"Ane pedder," says Skene, "is called a merchant, or creamer, quha bairs ane pack or creame upon his back, quha are caibearis of the puddleiw the Scottes men of the realm of Polonia, quhairof I saw ane great multitude in the town of Cracowia, anno Dom. 1569."—Verb. Sign. v. Pedepulverosus.

This must have been accounted a very contemptuous term. For, in the 16th century, we find it is exhibited as a charge against some factions fellow:—"Mis-persoming the merchants in calling of thaim coffis, & bidding of thaim tak the salt poik & terboises [salt-bag and tar-box] in their hands." Aberd. Reg.

COFFING, COFYNE, s. 1. A shrince, a box.

He gert bryng hym a lytll coyyie,
A rone coyyie tuk he thare-of syno.
Wyntoon, viii. 32. 49.

2. It seems to denote the hard crusts of bread, figuratively represented as baskets, because the Trojans, when they landed on the Latian coast, had nothing else to serve for plates, baskets or even tables.

For fault of rude constrayt so they war,
The vthir metis all consumyt and done,
The parings of thare brede to mump up some,
And with thare hands brek and shaftis gnaw
The crustis, and the coyyngis all on raw.
Dong. Virgil, 208. 50.

In mod. E. coffin denotes "a mould of paste for a pye;" in O. E. a basket.

"And there token the reliefs of broken metis twelve coffins ful."—Mark vi.

Lat. cophinus, Gr. kopav-os, a basket.

COFT, pret. and part. pa. Bought. V. COFF.

To COG, v. a. To place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving, S. "Ye had better cog the wheel, or the cart will be o'er the brae; for that beast winna stand still."

This sense is probably borrowed from that in which the E. v. is used, as applied to a mill-wheel.

COG, COAG, COIG, COEG, COGUE, s. 1. A hollow wooden vessel of a circular form, for holding milk, broth, &c.; a pail, S.

My balm has tocher of her awn,—
Twa kits, a coige, a kilm there ben.
Watson's Coll. III., 47.

Gin ye, fan the cow flings, the cog cast awa',
Ye may see whare y'll lick up your winnin' o'..
Song, Ross's Heteronym, p. 139.

—Ane quheill, ane mellt the beir to knoik,
Ane coig, and caird wannd ane null.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 150, st. 4.

Kelly writes coog. This, or cogue, most nearly approaches to the sound. What is properly called a coog is made of staves, as distinguished from a cog, which is a bowl made of one piece of wood hollowed out. Hence the Prov. "I'll tak a staff out of your coog," I will make a retrenchement in your allowance of food, q. by lessening the size of the vessel appropriate for holding it.

Germ. kaueh, a hollow vessel, for whatsoever use; C. B. cooy, a basin, pelvis; L. B. cactus, sephial, situla, Gr. kaue, patera. It is probable, that this word is radically allied to Sc. kawg, E. coag, a wooden vessel containing four or five gallons; to Dan. kong, a small boat, a trough or tray; and also to S. cog, coye, q. v. Wachter conjectures that C. B. cavo, cavus, is the root.

Gael. cuachan, also coggan, a bowl, a cup.

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck, S. B.

"A cog of sheeding is one-fourth of a peck, and is equal in value at least to one peck of meal." Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 1.

3. This term is sometimes metaph. used to denote intoxicating liquor, like E. bowl.

When pourrith cauld, and sour dislain,
Hang o'er life's vale so foggy,
The sun that brightens up the scene
Is friendship's kindly cogie.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 173.

COGFUL, COGFU', s. As much as a cog or wooden bowl contains, S.; corr. cogill, Angus.

"By Decree-Arbitral,—the 17th peck and a cogful of meal for every bolt of sheeding." Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

"Mony is the fairer face than yours that has licked the lip after such a cogfu'": The Pirate, i. 96.

D——n comes ridin' in the gait,
Wf his short coat, and his silver rapier;
But an he wad look what he's come off,
A cogill c' brose wad set him better.
Old Ballad.

COGGIE, s. A small wooden bowl, S.; a dimin. from Cog.

He coepit a coggie for our gudwife—
Jacoib Belica, li. 54. V. Coop, v.

Nae ither way did they feed life,
Than fawe a trimmer coggy.


COOG-WAME, s. A protuberant belly, q. resembling a coag.

——A good cogg-wame,
An ye'll come hame again een, bo.
Herli's Coll., ii. 183. V. the adj.

COOG-WYMED, adj. Having a protuberant belly.
E. pot-bellied is the term most nearly allied;
but the S. word is not merely applied to persons grown up, but to children, those especially whose bellies are distended by eating great quantities of undigestible food, or of that which is not solid; S.

To Cog, Cogge, v. a. To empty into a wooden vessel.

"Ye wauna what wife's ladle may cog your kail?" Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 87.

COG, COGGE, s. A yawl or cockboat.

—Swene eytry, the Erle Jhorne
Of Murrauie in a cog alone
Come out of Frawne til Dwembartane.

Wynotoun, viii. 29. 224.

Than in the schaldis did they lepe on raw;
And sum with ardis into the coggis small
Ettillit to land. — Long. Virgil, 325. 47.

Teut. koghe, celox; Su.-C. cog, navigi genus
Apud veteres, C. B. ciech, intet. Isl. kugr
Also denotes a small boat; navigi genus brevisculum, intet;

These vessels are supposed to have been originally much rounded in their form; which renders it probable that cog, as signifying a pail, has some affinity.

To COGGLIE up, v. n. To prop, to support, Ang.; synon. to Stut. Hence,

COGLIN, s. A support, ibid.; synon. Stut.

These terms, I suspect, are allied to the v. Cogle, Coggle; as denoting what is patched up in such an imperfect manner, as to leave the work in an unstable state.

COGLAN-TREE. It is supposed that this is a corr. of Covin Tree, q.v.

I never will forget, till the day I die,
The quarters I get at the Coglan Tree.

Old Song.

To COGLE, Cogge, v. a. To cause any thing to rock; or move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overset, S.

Sibbald derives this from koghet, globus. To this correspond Isl. kogul, any thing convex, Belg. koegel, a bullet, Germ. kugeln, to bowl. The phrase, kerunter kugeln, to tumble down, may seem nearly allied. But perhaps cogule is a dimin. from cog, a yawl or small boat, because this is so easily overset; especially as the term is very generally applied to the unstable motion of such a vessel.

COGGLE, COGGLY, adj. Moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be overset, S. Cockersun, synon.

"I thought—that the sure and stedfast earth itself was grown coggly beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit." Annals of the Parish, p. 193.

[Cogglesun is also used in the same sense in Ayrs."

Perhaps we may add, to the etymology given under the v., Teut. kogel, globus. Dan. kugle, id., kugle, globular.

COGNOSANCE, s. A badge, in heraldry; E. cognizance; O. Fr. Cognosance.

"This collas was adorned with the arms of the kingdom, cognosances and a crown." Drummond's Hist. Ja. V. p. 390.

To COGNOSE, v. n. To inquire, to investigate; often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

"This general assembly nominated and appointed so many to be constant commissioners for them, to sit at Edinburgh till the next general assembly, as a committee for the Kirk of Scotland, to cognose in such manner as if the haill assembly were personally sitting." Spalding, ii. 38.

To COGNOSCE, v. a. 1. To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, in order to a decision, or for regulating procedure.

"This persons had power from the committee of the Kirk—to meet, sit and cognose Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, upon a delation given in against him—for unsound doctrine." Spalding, i. 91.

"The General resolved in person to cognose the entry into Newcastle." Spalding, i. 290.

2. To pronounce a decision in consequence of investigation.

"George Douglas's elder brother was cognosed nearest agnate." Chalmers's Mary, i. 278.

3. To pronounce a person to be an idiot, or furious, or otherwise incapable, by the verdict of an inquest; a forensic term, S.

"Before the testamentary curator can enter upon the exercise of his office, the son ought to be declared or cognosced an idiot by the sentence of a judge.—When one is to be cognosced fatuous or furious, his person ought regularly to be exhibited to the inquest, that they may be better able, after conferring with him, to form a judgment of his state." Erskine's Inst., p. 140, 141.

4. To survey lands in order to a division of property.

"They being of full intention—to cognose and designe be decision to ilk person their part off the formanit outfeild arable land seuerallie," &c.


Lat. cognosce-ere, pro jurisdictionem exercere; Cooper.

To COGNOSE, s. Spoken of two or more persons who are sitting close together, conversing familiarly with an air of secrecy, and apparently plotting some piece of harmless mischief. They are said to be cognostin the-gither, Upp. Lanarks. Nearly synon. with the E. phrase, "laying their heads together," and with the O. E. v. still used in S. to Colleague.

Evidently corr. from Cognosce-ere, used in L. B. as signifying coire, miscere; or of the v. to Cognose, as used in the S. law to denote the proof taken in order to pronounce a man an idiot or insane.

COGNOSTIN, s. The act of sitting close together in secret conference, as above described, ibid.

COG
COGSTER, s. The person who, in swinging flax, first breaks it with a swingbat, and then throws it to another, Roxb.

In rintin comes a swankie erouse,
Gehs ane beneath his oxtor.
And vaw'd he wadna quait the house,
Thil he had kiss'd the cogster.
A. Scott’s Poems, p. 16.

The only similar terms are Ird. kog-a, cogere; and Fenn. cuokh, an instrument for breaking clods, cuokin, confringo glebam; Juden. Lex.

COHOW, interj. Used at Hide and Seek, Aberd.; also written Cawow, q. v.

COY, adj. Still, quiet.

“Pappit tak tent to me, and hald yow coy, Hole am I sent to yow, ame meaning’r” From one nobil’d and richt rolloitt Rit.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 23.

Fr. coy, coy, id., from Lat. quiet-us.

Hence, as would seem, the O. E. v. “I accey, I styll;” [Fr.] Je spaise, or, Je renu quyoy.” Palsgr. B. iii. f. 137, a; 190, b. Here we have the old orthography of the Fr. adj. approaching more nearly to the Lat. root.

“It styll or cease anes anger or displeasure.—Be he never so angr ye can accey him; Tant soyt il courr-ounce in yow apayser or acceyser.” It is also written coyge. “I coyge, I styll, or apayser;—I can nat coyge hym. Je ne le pias acceyser.” Ibid.

To COY, v. a. [Prob., to cow, to snub, to treat disrespectfully.]

“The King answered, How came you to my chamber in the beginning, and ever till within these six months, that David fall into familiarity with you? Or am I failed in any sort in my body? Or what disdain have you of me? Or what offences have I done you, that you should coy me at all times alike, seeing I am willing to do all things that becometh a good husband?” Disc. of the late Troubles, Keith’s Hist. App., p. 12.

I am at a loss whether this should be viewed as a v. formed from the adj. coy, like O. E. accey, to still (V. Coy, adj.); in which case Darnley must be viewed as complaining that the Queen still acted a coy part, as avoiding any intimacy with him. The language would rather seem to bear, that, in his apprehension, she kept him under. If so, the term may be viewed as synon. with Cow, q. v. He afterwards asserts, indeed, that whereas the Queen had promised him obedience on the day of marriage, and that he should be equal and participant with her in all things, he had been used otherwise by the persuasion of David.

COY, s. The name given to the ball used in the game of Shintie, Dumfr.

C. B. cog, “a mass or lump; a short piece of wood,” Owen.

COIDYOCCH, COIDYOCCH, s. A term of contempt applied to a puny wight.

Then the cummers that ye ken came all macklack,
To conjure that coidyoch with clews in their creeds.

Paisart, Watson’s Coll., iii. 22.

Perhaps expressive of decrepitude, from Fr. coudé, crooked.” Ird. quëida denotes a thing of no value, titivillium, G. Andr., p. 155.

COYDUKE, s. 1. A decoy-duck; used to denote a man employed by a magistrate to tempt people to swear, that they might be fined.

“IT was alleged for the suspender, that the oaths were remitted by him in passion, when provoked by abuses he met with from the Magistrat and his coy-duck, who tempted them to swear, that they might catch him in a fine.” Forbes, Suppl. Dec., p. 63.

2. It is also commonly used to denote a person employed by a seller, at a roup or outcry, to give fictitious bodes or offers, in order to raise the price of an article, S.

COIF, s. A cave.

Vauld the hingand rokkis was alsum
Ane coh, and thair fresche watter springand.

Dong. Virgil, 15. 15. V. COYK.

COIFI, s. The high-priest among the Druids.

V. COVIE.

COIG. V. COG, COAG.

COIL, s. An instrument formerly used in boring for coals.

V. STOOR, s. 2.

COIL, s. Coil of hoy, hook of hay, Perths.

V. COLL.

COILHEUCH, s. A coalpit, S.

“They quha sets fire in coilehechs, vpon privat revenge, and despit, committ treason.” Skene, Crimes, Tit. 2. c. 1. § 14. V. HEUCH.

COILL, COYLL, s. Coal.


“Tha na coyllis be had furth of the realme.” Acts Maris, c. 20, Ed. 1566.

The reason of the prohibition is, that they are “becummin the common ballast of emptie schippia, and genis occasioan of maist exhorbitant dcarth and scant-ness of fewall.”

The first authentic accounts we have of coal being wrought in Scotland, was in the lands belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline, in the year 1291,—a period not very remote.” Bald’a View of the Coal Trade, p. 2.

Boece denominates coal “black staniis, quhilk hae—intollerable heat quhen thai ar kendillit.” V. WIN, v. a. 2.

COIN, COYNYE, s. A corner.

—A rycht starily fer he sent
Without the yate, theire come to se,
And baid him hald him aill priuy;
Quhill that he saw them chamber all
Rycht to coyney thar of the wall.

Barbour, xviii. 304. MS.

Cunyke, ed. 1620. [Cunzie, Prof. Skeat’s edit.]

Fr. coin, id. Fr. cuinne, a corner, an angle.

To COINYEL, v. a. 1. To agitate, as in churning milk; “Gi’te this a bit coineyelling,” Ayrs.

2. To injure any liquid, by agitating it too much, ibid.

Perhaps a dimin. from Gael. cuinneog, a churn.

To COIS, v. n. To exchange.

Let not the Infe of this lyfe temporal,
Quhill ye mon lose, but le quhen ye leist were,
Stay you to cois with lyfe celestial,
Quhen cver that the chists cumis thame betwene.

Davidson’s Commendations of Vprightnes, st. 46. V. CON, COUS.
COISSING, Cherrie and Sae. V. Cose, v.

COIST, COST, s. 1. The side in the human body.

—He throw out this sydye his sword has thrust. —
The gillt mailies makes him na stede, For in the coist he tholls dyte of dente.

B. Box. Virgil, 326. 47.

In at the gusset brynyly he him bar, The grounded sword through out his cost it shriar.

Wallace, ii. 64. MS.

In Perth edit. instead of cost it, erroneously costil.

Fr. coste, Lat. costa.

2. Applied more loosely to the trunk of the body.

In manyes forme, from his coist to his crone, Bot from his bally, and thenes fortwart donn, The remnant struche like any fyschis tale.

Doug. Virgil, 322. 6.

3. It is also used for E. coast, Lat. ora, Doug.

COIST, s. 1. Expense, cost, Doug. V. v. Cots.

2. In an oblique sense, it denotes the provision made for watching the borders.

“It is sene speidful, that their be cost mait at the east passag, betuix Roxburgh & Berwyck.” Acts Ja. II. 1455. c. 53, Edit. 1566.

Belg. Su.-G. kost, cost, charge.

COIST, s. A term used in the Orkneys, to denote meal and malt.


This word is evidently the same as Su.-G. kost, which denotes this kind of food that are opposed to flesh. Thence kosth, hospitable, kosthall, the place where food is sold, kostganger, he who lives at another man's table; Germ. Belg. kost, victualls, diet.

COYST, adj. A reproachful epithet; most probably the same with Cuist, used as a s.


COIT, COYT, s. A coat.


To COIT, QOIT, v. n. A term used in Ayrs, as equivalent to the v. Curl; to amuse one's self by curling on the ice. Cute is used in the same sense in Upp Clydes.

Belg. koot- en, signifies to play at cockal or huckle-bone. But this cannot be the origin, as Quoit is used as well as Coit. Besides, the implements of this game, in what may be viewed as its original form, are denominated quoits. Can it be supposed that this west-country name has been softened from Tent. kuyt- en, certare discis in aequore glaciato?

As there is some resemblance between this sport and that of the quoit, the latter being generally played in the country with flat stones (not pushed indeed, but thrown); coltan being given as the C. B. name for a quoit, we might have conjectured that the name had been transferred to curling. But I question if coltan, or any similar term, has been used by the Celtic nations, as I find the word mentioned only by W. Richards. We learn from Mr. Todd, however, that the v. to coit is used in a general sense, in the north of E., as signifying to throw. V. curl, v.

[Coiting, Quoiting, part. (seldom used.)

CURLING.

The term was also used as an adj., and as a s.; but it is now seldom heard in either sense.]

To COIT, v. n. To butt, to justle.

The unlift woman the licht man will lat,
Gayngs coitand in the curt, hornit like a gait:
Als brankead as a bole in frontis, and in vice.

Forssau, Scotichron., ii. 376.

V. Lait, v., for the whole of this curious description.

The female here exhibited, as abandoned in her behaviour, is compared to a goat, and to a bull. The phrase coitand in the curt, i.e. court, refers to the use which these animals make of their horns. Fr. coter, “to butt, to rush, to jostle, to knock heads together;” Cotgr. The Fr. word is probably derived from the Goth. For Isl. kuetter, kuette or quitte, signifies torvus, belumus vultus; and kueta, violenter jactare et diejocere invitum; kueta, violenta pulsio, G. Andr., p. 156; terms naturally expressive of the action of a ball, tossing and going with its horns.

COITE, s. A rate, the same with Cote, q. v.

“That quhair ony sic persounus deis within aige, that may nocht mak thair testaments, the nearest of thair kin to succeed to thaim saill hae their gudis, without prejudice to the ordinaris anent the coite of thair testaments.” Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1514, p. 377.

COITTS, s. pl. Used for Quotts. V. Coats.

COIVIE, s. The name given in Gaelic to the arch-druid, written Cuimhi, or Cloibhidh.

Bede gives the name of Coifí, or Coagh, to the primus pontificum or high-priest of the pagan Saxons. Bromton gives an account of the conversion of one whom he designs Coiff pontifex, in the reign of Edwin of Northumbria, in the seventh century. Dec. Script. col. 752. But this is evidently borrowed from Bede.

It seems to be the same word which had anciently been in use among the Gauls. It is still used in the Highlands of Scotland. I have given some examples of this in the History of the Culdees, pp. 26, 27, to which the following may be added. It had been customary to swear by the chief druid. Hence the following mode of asseveration is still retained, Cloibhidh ata, “By the arch-druid, it is;” i.e. it is true that I say. Cloibhidh mor gaid gleidh! “May the arch-druid preserve you!” This is a common mode of expressing one's wishes.

This designation might seem to have some affinity to that which was given to a priest of the Cahiri. This was kógh, also kógh, which Bochart derives from Heb. cohen, sacerdos. The want of the final s he considers as no objection, because the Greeks formed their accusatives from Heb. names ending in s, of which he gives various examples. V. Phaleg, p. 429. If Druidism, as has been supposed, was brought into Britain by the Phenicians, they had brought this term with them.

A late acute and intelligent writer derives this word from the Gaelic. “Cuibhadh, or coibhaidh, or coibhdh,” he says, “for they are all the same, signifies a man expert at arms, a protector or helper; coibhaim signifies to protect; coibhain denotes a person noble or highly exalted; coibha, knowledge or nobility; coibhantaidh means helped or protected. These words are expressly pronounced coiVI, or coivey—coivam, coive, and coivante. Hence I do not hesitate to render coibhi, helpful, and Coibhi Druf, the helpful Druid.” Haddleston’s Notes on Toland’s Hist. of the Druids, p. 250.
COLE, 8. A cock of lay, Ang. —V. Coll.

COLE, 8. A cant term for money, S. O.
—Aye channerin' an' dannerin'
In eager search for cole.
A. Wilson’s Poems, 1700, p. 235.

It has the same sense, Grose’s Cl. Diet.

COLEHOOD, 8. The Black-cap, a bird, S.

“Wae’s me,—that ever I mused had livil’d to see the colehood take the lackerock’s place; and the stanchel and the merflin chattering’ firs the cushion’s nest.”
Brownie of Bodaske, i. 208. V. Colehooding.

COLEHOODING, 8. The Black-cap, a bird, S., Coallhood; Fringilla atrro capillo, Linn.

Junco, avis capite nigro, cole-hooding dicta. Inter junos chloradul. Sibb. Scot., p. 22. It receives its name from coal, because in the male the crown of the head is black.

COLE-HUGH, 8. The shaft of a coal-pit, S.

“This year of God 1598, the cole-hugh was found be-syd Broray, and some salt pans were erected a little bywest the entrie of that river, by Jane Countes of Southerland, unto whom her sone, Earl John, had committed the government of his affairs, during his absence in France. This cole-hugh was first found be John, the fift of that name, Earl of Southerland; but he being taken away and prevented be sudden death, had no leasure nor tyme to interprize that work.”

COLEMIE, COALMIE, 8. The Coal-fish, Asellus niger, Ang. When young, it is called a poddlie or poddling; when half grown, a sede, seith, or seithe.

Germ. kohlenkneth, id. It seems to receive its name from the dark colour of its skin; Germ. kol, signifying coal.

To COLE, v. a. To caulk a ship.

That this word had this significancy in the sixteenth century is evident from a passage in the Earvs., where it is used in a loose sense.

To COLFIN, CALFIN, v. a. To fill with wadding, S.

I had new cram’m’d it near the mou;
It’s no been fir’d, I find it fu’;
Weel calsfin’d wi’ a clout c’ green.
The Piper of Peebles, p. 19.

Fr. colisat-er, Arm. calsat-ain, Teut. kalisafat-en, id.
Hence,

COLFIN, CALTING, 8. The wadding of a gun, S.

“He was so near as to see the fire, and the colfin flee out of the pannel’s gun.” Trial of Captain Porteous, p. 21.

“Then they fired again; one of them had his pistol so near my lord, that the burning calfin was left on his gown, and was rubbed off by his daughter, which wounded him two or three inches below the right clavicle, in betuix the second and third rib.” Narrative of the Murder of the Archbishop, published by Authority, Wodrow II., Appendix., p. 8.

COLIBRAND, 8. A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith; still occasionally used, Border.

I aye na mare in a’ this land,
But to a silly Colibrand,

K 3
COW, s. To cut, to clip, S. To _coll the head_, to cut the hair. To _coll the candle_, to snuff the candle.

2. To cut anything obliquely, or not in a straight line, S.

There I met a handsome child,
High-coll’d stockings and laig-coll’d shoon,
He bore him like a king’s son.

Remains of Nithadale Song, p. 203.

Su.-G. koll-a, vertice cupsillos abradere, Hre. As the E. _v. poll_ is from _poll_, the head, _kulla_ is from _kull_, vertex, the crown. Isl. _koll-r_, tonsom caput. This corresponds with Lat. _coll-us_, bald. I am much disposed to think, that our word has been primarily applied to the polling of the hair of the head. V. Cow, v.

COLLADY-STONE, s. A name given to quartz, Roxb. It is also pron. _Cow-lady-stone._

Perhaps it is corr. from Fr. _cailleteau_, “a chalk-stone, or little flint-stone,” a dimin. from _caillo_,” “a flint stone;” Cotgr.

COLLATORY, COLLECTORIE, s. A collar.


Collet was used in the same sense in O. E. Fr. _collet_, “the throat, or fore-part of the neck; also the collar of a jerkin, &c., the cape of a cloke;” Cotgr.

To COLLATION, v. a. To compare, to collate; Fr. _collation-ner_, id.

That the subscribed word was _collationed_ with the principal by them that subscribed the same, and held in all points. Stair, Suppl. Dec., p. 144.

COLLATYOWN, s. Conference, discourse. Lat. _collatio._

This man in that visyon
Fell in-till _collatyown_
Wyt the Kyng on this manere,
As now I will rehearse yow here.
_Wyntoun_, vii. 7. 340.

To COLLECK, v. n. To think, to recollect, Aberd.; nearly allied to the use of the E. _v. to collect himself._


L. B. _collecti-nium_ denotes a book kept for registering collections or contributions for ecclesiastical purposes. But I find no term exactly corresponding with _Collectorie._
To COLLEGE, v. a. To educate at a college or university, S.

"Now, say that the ladie's colleged, and leecenede to preach, what's he to do till he get a kirk, if ever he should be sae fortunate?" Campbell, i. 27.

COLLEGENAR, COLLEGINER, s. A student at a college, S.

"The grammars had 290 days play, and the collegenars had eight in Old Aberdeen, conform to use and wont at Tool." Spalding, i. 257. "Colleginer, ib. 331.

Thus this night being nightly watched, there came down the street certain of their own collogenars who were all covenanters' sons within and without the town—the watch commanded them to their beds, whilk they refused, whereupon they presented hagbuts to those scholars, syne went their way." Ibid., i. 103.

COLLEURACH, COLLEURTH, COLERAITTI, s. A surety given to a court.

"Gif he—desire the samin cause to be repleged, to his master's court, as Judge competent thairintill offerand to that effect caution of Colleurach, conforme to the lawis of this realm; and gif the said Judge—procedis and gevis out sentence, the samin is of name avail. 5 Jul. 1618." Balfour's Pract., p. 407. V. CULLEACIL.

COLLIE, COLLEY, s. 1. The vulgar name for the shepherd's dog, S.; colley, a cur dog, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

"There was lost in Prince's Street, on Saturday the 28th December last, a black and white rough colley, or shepherd's dog." Edin. Even. Courant, Jan. 20, 1806.

A better lad ne'er leaned out o'er a kent,
Or hounted colley o'er the moosy bent.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 2.

The tither was a ploughman's colley,
A rhyming, ranting, raving billie,
Wha for his friend an' comrade had him,
And in his freaks had Luath ca'd him.

Burns, ii. 2.

My colley, Ringlie, ye'ld'd an' yowlit sa' night,
Cour'd an' crap near me in an unco fright.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 6.

—"A French tourist, who, like other travellers, longed to find a good and rational reason for every thing he saw, has recorded, as one of the memorable of Catolon, that the State maintained in each village a relay of curs, called colies, whose duty it was to chase the chervux de poste (too starved and exhausted to move without such a stimulus) from one hamlet to another, till their annoying convoy drove them to the end of their stage." Waverley, i. 100.

Gael, culcan, a grown whelp, has for its vocative colye, which is the term used when one calls to a whelp. Col or cu signifies a dog.

It seems doubtful, if this is to be allied to Ir. cuilcan, colin, a whelp; or C. B. colym, Arm. colen gui, a little dog.

Tyrwhitt observes that "Coll appears to have been a common name for a dog. He refers to the following passage in Chaucer—

Bar Colle our dogge, and Talbot, and Gerlond.

Nones P. Tale, 15389.

He makes the following remark in his Note on another passage, ver. 15221:—

A col fox, ful of sleigh iniquite.

"Skinner interprets this a blackish fox, as if it were a cole fox." GL. Urr. Tyrwhitt seems to consider this epithet as allied to the name given to a dog. But I suspect that it is entirely different; and that col, as applied to the fox, is equivalent to the following character, sleigh; corresponding to Celt. kill, C. B. cauli, Corn. coll, aubst, cunning. Col, in composition, is evidently used in a similar sense; as coly prophet, a false prophet, Leg. Glendour Mirror for Mag. Col. 157, b. Col-tragéteur, false traitor, Chancer, H. Fame, Fol. 267, b.

2. Any one who follows another constantly, implicitly, or with excessive admiration, S.

3. A lounger, one who hunts for a dinner.

"The Bishop was nicknamed Collie, because he was so impudent and shameless, that when the Lords of the Session and Advocates went to dinner, he was not ashamed to follow them into their houses, unasked, and sat down at their table." Calderwood, p. 691.

To COLLIE, v. a. 1. To abash, to put to silence in an argument; in allusion to a dog, who, when mastered or affronted, walks off with his tail between his feet; Fife.

2. To domineer over; as, "That herd callant has nae a dog's life about the house; he's perfectly collied by them." S.

3. Used, with a considerable degree of obliquity, as signifying to entangle, or bewilder, S. A.

"By the time that I had won the Forkings, I got collied an' amang the mist, an' the dew, till it was a bloomin' sight." Brownie of Bodalbeck, i. 58.

4. To wrangle, to quarrel, as shepherds' dogs do. "We cou'd hardly keep them frae colleyin' ane anither," Roxb.

To COLLIE, COLLEY, v. n. To yield in a contest, to knock under, Loth.

COLIEBUCTION, s. A squabble, Kinross. V. CULIEBUCTION.


COLLYSHANGIE, s. 1. An uproar, a tumult, a squabble, S. Collieshangie, Roxb.

The collysangie raise to sick a height,
That maun gie him things wadna now be right.

Roxb's Helmore, p. 85, 86.

This mony a day I've grain'd and gaunted,
To ken what French mischief was brawin.——
Or how the collyshangie works
A'ween the Russians and the Turks.

Burns, iv. 357.

2. Used, in some places, for loud, earnest, or gossiping conversation, S. B.

A learned friend suggests that the origin may be Fr. col-lechant, licking the neck; because dogs, when eating or licking together, always quarrel. The term is expl. by the vulgar as signifying a dog's tyltye. For another etymology, V. SHANGIE, sense 2.

3. This word also denotes a ring of plaited grass or straw, through which a lappet of a woman's gown, or fold of a man's coat is thrust, without the knowledge of the person,
in order to excite ridicule, Ang. This trick is most commonly played in harvest.

I am informed that there is a Fr. proverbial phrase, from which this term may have originated. When two persons are quarrelling, it is said, Qui est ci, qui le chien est ci, q. "Who's the dog?"

I hesitate, however, as to this being the origin; Gael, collaidh denotes a tumult. G. soil is used in the same sense. Perhaps that is given as its secondary signification is the primary one. Thus the word may have been formed from collig, a dog, and shangi, a sort of shackle. V. shangie, and shangan.

To COLLUDE, v. n. To have collusion with; Lat. colludere, id.


Fr. couleur de Roig, "in old time, purple; now the bright tawny." Cotgr.

COLPINDACH, s. A young cow that has never calved.

"Colpindach, ane young beast, or kow, of the age of an or twa yeires, quhilk is now called an Covalach or quoyach." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"It is an Irish word," he adds, "and properly signifies a fuit-follower." But it seems merely a corrupt. of Ir. and Gael. colbhtach, a cow calf; or Ir. colpach, a bullock or heifer.

COM, COME, s. Act of coming, arrival.

Schir Edourd of his come was blyth;
And went down to met him sweith.

Barbour, xvi. 39, Ms.

In Pykard some message that couthe send,
Off Wallace cow that tald it til ane end.

Wallace, ix. 545, Ms.

A.-S. cum, cyme, adventus; Alem. quem, from quem-an, to come.

COLRACH, s. A surety. V. Collerauch.

COLSIE, adj. Comfortable, snug.

"Indeed, it was not so much when the poor people of Israel were chased here and there, and hung in holes and bores, and constrained to worship idola, God never thought that so great a sin in them as when Israel was colzie at hame, they sent for idols and fetched them to the land; they would be conform to other nations about." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 24.

This is undoubtedly the same with Cosie. Gael. cosagach corresponds in signification; being rendered snug. Tent. collacie, however, denotesocommersion, and collate-cie, to eat together; evidently from Lat. collatio.

COLUMBE, s. An ornament in the form of a dove.

"Item, an uche of gold like a flour the lie of diamantis, & thre beds of gold, a columbe of golde, & twa rube..." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

We learn from Du Cange that vessels were used in this form for holding the pig; also, that a dove was carried before queens, vo. Columba, l. 2. But this seems rather to have been some trinket worn by the queen.

COLUMBE, adj. A kind of violet colour.

"Ane rest of columbe taffeiteis contenim nyne ellis." Inventories, A. 1501, p. 169.

Fr. colombin, "dove-colour; or the stuffe whereof 'tis made;" Cotgr. Bepoe de colour qui est de violet lavé, du gris de lim entre le rouge et le violet. Color violace diitio. Dict. Trev.

COMASHES, s. pl.

"Comashes out of Turkie, the pce, xxx l." Rates, A. 1611. Id. 1679.

From the duty, this must have been a valuable commodity. Can it have any relation to Comacum, a precious spice mentioned by Pliny as brought from Syria, and by Theophrastus as the produce of Arabia and India? V. Hofman in vo.

COMB, s. A coal-fish of the fifth year. V. Colmie.

To COMBALL, v. n. To meet together for amusement, Fife; apparently corr. from E. cabal. Gael. combhualach, however, signifies contact.

COMB'S-MASS, s. The designation generally given to the term of Whitsunday in Caithness.

The word undoubtedly is Colum's-Mass, i.e. the mass of the celebrated St. Columba, abbot of Iona. According to Camerarius, the day appropriated in the Calendar to his memory is the second of May. De Scotor. Fortit., p. 137.

COMBURGESS, s. A fellow-citizen.


Fr. combourgeois, id.

To COME, v. n. 1. To sprout, to spring; applied to grain, when it begins to germinate in the ground, also when it grows in consequence of rain, after being cut down. The prep. again is sometimes added, S.

2. To sprout at the lower end; applied to grain in the process of malting, or to that which is kept in granaries, S.

"They let it acherpsyre, and stune out all the sighth and substance at baith the ends, quher it scould come at ane end only." Chalm. Air, ch. 26.

—Over garnelis great they take the charge
Oft turning cores within a chamber large.
(When it is right) least it do sproute or feedle.
Or come againe, or weaves in it breed.

Hudson's Judith, p. 13.

"Ye breed of good mawt, ye're lang a coming." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 80. The humour lies in the double meaning of the v. to come.

Ial. keim-an, germinare; Germ. keim-en, id.; kym, kymen, Alem. kyms, germen.

COME, s. Growth, the act of vegetation; as, There's a come in the grund, there is a considerable degree of vegetation, S.

COME, s. A bend or crook. V. Cum.
COME-O'-WILL, s. 1. An herb, shrub, or tree, that springs up spontaneously, not having been planted; q. comes of its own will, Roxb.

2. Hence applied to any animal that comes of its own accord into one’s possession, ibid.; Cumelin, synon.

3. Transferred to new settlers in a country or district, who can show no ancient standing there, South of S.

"The Tweedies were lairds o’ Drumelyier,—and has some o’ the best blood o’ the land in their veins; and sao also were the Murrays; but the maist part o’ the rest are upstarts and come-o’-wills." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

4. It is sometimes applied to a bastard child, ibid.

"Little curlie Godfrey—that’s the eldest, the come-o’-will, as I may say—he’s on board an excise yacht." Guy Mannering, i. 34.

COMER, COMERE, s. A gossip. V. Cummer.

To COMERADIE, v. n. To meet together for the purpose of having a social confabulation; pronounced as of three syllables, Roxb. It is most commonly used in the gerund; "She’s been at the comeradie."

COMERADIE, s. A meeting of this description; as, "We’ve had a gude comaerde," ibid.

This seems to be synon. with Rocking in the west of S.

Fr. comrade, "chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber;" Cotgr. O. Fr. cambré, Lat. camer-a, a chamber.

COMERADIN, s. A term used to denote the habit of visiting day after day with little or no interruption, Roxb.

COMERWALD, adj. Hen-pecked.

Comerwald crawdon, name comphés â a kerra. Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54. st. 11.

q. "Under the government of woman;" from comer, cummer, a disrespectful term for a woman, a gossip, and A.-S. Su.-G. wald, power, authority. V. Cummer.

COMESTABLE, adj. Eatable, fit for food.

"Although the fatnes of all other comestable beast for the ordinary use of man do congreale with the cold syre, by the contrary the fatnes of these beasts [kyne and oxen] is perpetually likey like coyle," Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotland.

From Lat. comest-s, comest-um, to eat.

COMFRANT-LIKE, adj. Decent, becoming, Berwicks.

This must be a corr. of Conferin, q. v.

To COMFLEK, v. n. To reflect, Berwicks.

From Lat. conflict-ere, to bend; or, complect-i, to comprehend, as applied to the mind.

COMITE, COMMITTE, s. A term which frequently occurs in our old legal deeds, as denoting the common council of a burgh, now generally called the town-council.


"He said Johane held the said croyis & fischin in tak of the prouest, bailyes, & comitte of Montross." Ibid. A. 1493, p. 179.

"The actiouen and caus precedit be the prouest, bailyes & comite of Strieling." &c. Ibid. A. 1494, p. 200.


Sometimes this term is conjoined with consale, apparently as a pleonasm.

"Johane of Anchinross bailye of Dunbertaine, &c., has drawn thanithself, thar landis, and gudis, caiusione & pleig that the comitale & comite of Dunbertaine sail stand, aibid & vnderly it—that thai do in thar name." Ibid. p. 185.

This mode of expression occurs twice in the act immediately following.

The term seems to have been originally the same with Fr. comité, given by Du Cange, as synon. with L. B. commissariat, Comities juriudicia qui fit in Comitatu seu provincia, vulgo, Anses, Comité. Vo. Comitatus, 2. col. 827.

COMMANDIMENT, COMMANDEMENT, s. A mandate.

This pronunciation still prevails among the peasantry in S., and occurs in our version of the Psalms, Ps. cxix. 19; cxix. 51, cxxxi., &c. It appeared to me that the pentul syllable had been introduced for making up the measure, till I observed that it is authorised by our old acts.

It is ordained that justicr clerkis shall not "change names ane for ane vther, or put oute any of the roylls withoute commandement of the king or the consale." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 37; Commandement, Edit. 1566, fol. 30, b. The orthography of the MS. determines the pronunciation.

At our version of the Psalms was made by Mr. Rous, an English member of the Westminster Assembly, it seemed singular that this anomaly should have crept in. But by looking into the old E. version by Sternhold and Hopkins, I find that it had been occasionally used by them. Thus, in the version of Ps. cxix., made by W. Whitingham, it occurs in more instances than one; as in ver. 40, and 165.

"And Practise thy commandements in will in deed in thought.

"Thy statutes and commandements I kept (thou knowst) in sight."

COMMEND, s. Commendation, S.

"They might haue said to the Apostle. Well, thou professet a great lone towards vs, and gieus vs a goode commend, and vfter a great rejoicing for vs, and the graces we receued of God." Rollock on I. Thes. p. 100.

COMMEND, s. A comment, a commentary.

I have also some shorte commend compylyd, To expone strange histories and termes wykle.

Doug. Virg. 483, 44.

COMMEND, s. A benefice in commendam.

Ten teyndis ar arane trumpes, bot gyf thar tak may Ane knirik of pariseh kyrris currit with commendam. Doug. Virg., 230, a. 11.

Fr. commande, L. B. commenda, id.
COMMISSAR, s. A commissioner, a delegate.

"Alsua the commissaries of the burrorys, in the name of the hault merchandis of the realm, has tane in hand, and hecchi to make the first payment of our lorde the kingis finance," &c. Ja. I. A. 1425, Acts Parl. Ed. 1514, Pref. xix.

Fr. commissaire, "a commissioner, one that receives his authority by commission; a judge, delegate," &c. Cotgr. L. B. commissar-iis, generatim is est, cui negotium quoddam erudium creditur; Du Cange.

COMMISSE CLOTHES, the clothes provided for soldiers, at the expense of the government they serve.

"The soildiers coming into a good fat soyle, clad themselves honestly, which made them want commissie clothes." Monro's Expid. P. i. p. 34.

Fr. commis, ies, assigned, appointed.

COMMISSER, s. A commissary of an army.

"Electit Mr. Alex' Gisbene of Durie to be general commissor of the hail kingdom—and of all the forceis, armeis, regimentis," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1514, V. 320.

COMMON. By common, strange, out of the common line, extraordinary, S.

COMMON, COMMUN. To be in one's common, to be obliged to one, to be indebted, in whatever way, S.

"The Earl of Northumberland—came upon the East boriders, and burnt and herred Sir George Dumbair in the same year. Sir George Douglas, brother to the Earl of Douglas, not willing to be in an English-man's common for an evil turn, gathered a company of chosen men, and burnt the town of Alnwick." Pitscottie, 24, 25.

"I am as little in your common, as you are in mine," S. Prov.; "spoken to people who have been rigorous to us, and exacted upon us, to whom therefore we think ourselves not obliged." Kelly, p. 228, 229.

It is used in another form. A thing is said to be good one's common, when one is under great obligations to do it; to be ill one's common, when one, from the peculiar obligations one lies under, ought to act a very different part.

"Good your common to kiss your kimmer;" S. Prov. V. Comm.

"It is ill your kytes common," S. Prov.; "that is, I have deserved better of you, because I have often fill'd your belly," Kelly, p. 199.

To quite a common, to require, to settle accounts with one, to repay; generally in a bad sense.

"Unto Monsieur d'Osell, he (Kirkcaldie) said, He knew that he wald not get him in the skirmischen, because he was bot ane coward: Bot it micht be that he could quait him a common ather in Scotland, or eills in France." Knox's Hist. p. 202.

These phrases seem to originate from the use of commun as signifying food, fare, diet; a term borrowed from religious societies in popish countries, or colleges, where there is a sort of community of goods. L. B. commun, bona quae in commune possessendent a canonicia Ecclesiae aliucius Cathedralis, vel quiueid ex iisdem bonis as proventibus in commune iisdem distributur; Du Cange.

COMMONTIE, s. 1. A common. S. Acts, pass.

"The commony, which was very considerable, was divided not long ago." P. Johnstone, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., iv. 220.

"Diuers persons hes ryvin out, parkit, teillit, sawin, and laubourit great portions of the samin communis, without any richt of propriite competent to thame." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 228.

"Gevand, granteid, &c., the chapellaries callit the saul preisteis and all vtheris chapellaries fundit of auld within the college annexit thairto, with the commones or communite teyndia depending ypon the yeirle fruitis, &c." Ibid. p. 293, b.

2. Community, common possession. Acts Ja. VI.

Lat. communitates.

"Lykways exceptand and reserveand all commoun kirkes pertencing of auld to the saulis bishopps and their chapteir in communis, quilkis ar dispent be his maistrie to quhatsamenur person at ony tym preceeding the date of this present act." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 283.

3. A right of pasturage in common with others, S.

"And that ane alane sering to be takin at the said principale chynames sall stand and be sufficient seing for all and sindry the landis superioritis, with the tenementis, akeris and annemullis abone written, and communite in the saidis muris, myris and mossis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

4. Jurisdiction or territory, S.

"Gif ane burges be taken without the burgh for any debt or trespass, his nighbouris sall pass and replde him upon their awin expensis, gif he was takin within the communite of the burgh; and gif he was apprehendit without the communite, they sall pass upon his expensis that is takin." Balfour's Pract., p. 54.

5. Commonalty; the commons as distinguished from the higher ranks.

"At Perth, in time of King David, all Bischoppis, Abbotsis, Erles, Baronis, Thansis, and the huill boith and communite of this realme, band and oblait thame, be swearing of ane aith in maist solemn form, that in na time cuming they sall not receip nor mantene theirelves, men-slayeris," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 547.


COMMOUND, adj. Common.

"For the breaking of the communis statutis of this townne." Aberd. Reg.

To COMMOVE, v. a. 1. To bring into a state of commotion.

"Pilate being a little commoved, declines being the author of this accusation, as being no Jew, nor acquaint with their controversies, nor caring for their religion." Hutcheson on John xviii. 36.

2. To offend, to displease.

"Quaicherfur, the nobilitie that war of guid zeal and conscience, stiding justic and aliterie smothered on everie syl, war highlie commoved at the said Alexander, earle
of Douglas, but durst not to punish thairfoir,"

Pitcairn's Cron. p. 3.

"But the king of Scotland was highlie commonder with his passage in England," &c. Ibid. p. 91.

Fr. commoun-oir, to move, to trouble, to vex; Lat. commovere.

COMMUNION, s. The name given in some places, by way of eminence, to the sacrament of the Supper, S.

"1557, August 9. The communion was given at Largo, by Mr. James Magill, minister ther."—"The same Sabbath the communion was given at the Weymier," &c., Lamont's Diary, p. 125.

For the same reason it is denominated, as if exclusively, the Sacrament; sometimes the Occasion; in the North of S. the Ordinance, and pretty generally, from the number of discourses, the Preachings. It is singular, that in S. it very seldom receives the scriptural designation.


COMPANIONRY, s. Fellowship, companionship.

"Now, how reasons the world? Is not this the fashion of all men, therefore why should not I do so? all men sleepes, why should not I sleepe? He drunken vntill he be drunken, why should not I drink vntill I be drunken? Companionry is wondrous good. I should do as others do." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 222.

COMPARE, adj. Equal, comparable with. Lat. compar.

"Schew—that there is no horsemen compare to youre horsemen, nor yit na futemen compare to your futemen." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 362. Pares, Lat.

[COMPARE, s. Comparison.

O happy love! where love like this is found!
O heart-felt raptures! bliss beyond compare!

To COMPARE, v. n. To appear, to be made manifest. The same with Compear, q.v.

—"The tressoun aganis thaim comparit—that he was condamnitt to do," Bellend. T. Liv., p. 90.

COMPARGES, Houlate, i. 19. in MS. is evidently compaignies, companies; Fr. compagnie.

Confess cier can I nochit, nor kyth all the cas,
The kynd of thair cunning, thir compaignies eke,
The maner, nor the multitud somont than was.

To COMPEIR, COMPARE, v. n. 1. To appear in the presence of another.

"Na thyn succeedit happily to Makbeth after the slaughtir of Banquo; for ylk man began to feir his life, and runt nocht compier qaharo Makbeth was." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 6. Raro ac invit. primates ad regiam comparant, Bocch.

2. To present one's self in a court, whether civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence of being summoned. It is still commonly used as to both, S.

This [King] he did send about this rich man;
And sent to him his officer, but weir,
Thus but delay befor him to compier,

And with him count and give reckning of all
He had of him at ymse baith grit and small.
Priests Politis, p. 38.

Compare is used in the same sense, O. E.

But on the morowe, Galaad and other knytcheis,
Afore the kyng by one consent comparid,
Where Galaad made his suawes and hyghtes.

Herodag, P. 60, a.

"It has been their resolution,—not to compare, not knowing the Commissioner's determination to desert and leave us, as shortly he did." Baillie's Lett. i. 100.

Fr. compar-oir, to appear; Lat. comparere, id.

COMPARE, s. The act of presenting one's self in a civil or ecclesiastical court, in consequence of being summoned, S.

"My Lordi Montgomery, &c., took instruments, in name of the complainters, against the bishops, of their acknowledging their citation, of their compareance by their proctors, of their wilful absence in person, &c." Baillie's Lett. i. 111.

COMPEIRANT, s. One who makes his appearance, when called, in a court.

—"The saidis commissioneeris will—minister justice to the compaires according to the annecian of their saidis evidencis;—and the non-compaires to be left in the last in the roll." Acts 16. 1587, p. 444.

COMPENSER, s. One who makes compensation.

"To infer compensation—it is not enough that the compenser had an assignation in his person before the other party's cedent was demuned by assignation, unless he could say that it was intimated before intimation of the other's assignation." Harcarse, Suppl. Dep., p. 77.

COMPER, s. The Father-lasher. Orkney.

According to Dr. Barry, the Fatherlaiser, (cotton scorpious, Lin. Syat.)—is—named the comper. Hist. of Orkney, p. 201.

To COMPESCE, v. a. 1. To restrain, to keep under.

"We are much rejoiced to hear, that our malignant countrymen both in the North and South, are so easily comparest." Baillie's Lett., ii. 23.

"Their enemies both in the North and South were comparest." Apologet. Relation, p. 54. Lat. compesci.

2. To stay, to assuage. Lat. compescere, id.

—"They did presently nominate two commissioners for the town, to join with the supplicant; which, to compesc the tumult, they were forced to do." Guthrie's Mem., p. 29.

To COMPETE, v. n. To be in a state of competition; the prep. with being generally added, S.

"Also the man here giveth up with other lovers; as they compete with Christ, he resolves not to be for another." Guthrie's Trial, p. 121.

The v. is unknown in E. It is evidently from Lat. competere, "to ask or sue with others." Cooper. It has been more distinctly defined, "to ask, or sue for the same thing that another doth, to stand for the same place, to be one's rival."
*To COMPLAIN, COMPLEIN, v. n. To ail, S.

Wounded soldier! if complaining,
Sleep me here and catch your death!

MacNeill's 'Wae of War, p. 3.

This is a metonymical use of the E. term, the effect being put for the cause.

COMPLENE SONG. "Compline is the last of the canonical hours, beginning at nine o'clock at night;" Rudd.

The larkis discendis from the skye licht,
Singand hir complene song etir hir gise,
To tak hir rest, at matyne home to ryse.

Dug. Virgil, 449. 29.

Instead of larkis, lark, as in both MS. Rudd, derives this from Fr. complire, Lat. completorian. But it is more nearly allied to Complendae, officium Ecclesiasticum, quod etera diurna officia complet el claudit: unde dicitur sub noctis initium; Du Cange in vo. They were also called Compendia, ibid.

O. E. complayne; Palagr., B. iii. "Complayne, in the churche, [Fr.] complies."


To COMPLIMENT one with, v. a. To present one with, S.

To COMPLUTHER, v. n. 1. To comply, to accord. "I wou'd marry her, but she'll no compluther," Roxb. Complouter, Mearns.

Lat. complandere, to clap hands together or in unison.

2. To suit, to fit, to answer any end proposed, Roxb.

COMPLUTHER, s. A mistake, Stirlings.

Perhaps from Fr. com, in composition denoting association, and plauder, to beat, to manl. V. FLODDERE.

To COMPONE, v. a. To settle, to calm, to quiet.

"Gif the external reverence, quhilk thou bearest till a man, bee of sic force, that it will make thee to compone thy gesture, and refrain thy tongue, that thou brust not forth into evill talk, quhilk may offend him : how meikle mair aught the reverence quhilk we beare to God,—mak vs to refrain from evill thoughts, and from wicked and filthie affectiouns?" Bruce's Eleven Serm. 1591. Sign. S. 2. a.

Lat. composere, id.

To COMPONE, v. n. To compound, to come to an agreement.

"—They in truth know how to get the King from us to themselves on their own terms, and if we be not willing to compone in what terms, both for religion and state, they please, to cast us off." Baillie's Lett., ii. 163.

"It sall nocht be lesun to the thesaurare and componitouris in tymes cumin to compone or fyne in jugement, or out of jugement [i.e. court] with the brekaris of the saidis actis for lesse than the paine and vnlaw contenit in the saimun." Acts Ja. V., 1533, Ed. 1814, p. 314.

"Vypong ane small suspitione that he tuik of ony of thame, he compelled thame to compone for thmselvie, quhilk was ane verie hard thing." Pitscottie's Chron., i. 20.

"At last the town was compelled for wealth and trade to compone within the burgh and freedom of the same—for payment to the Earl of the sum of 6000 merks." Spalding, i. 200 (2d).

COMPONIT, adj. Compound; in grammar.

"How mony figures is thare in ane pronoun? Thre. Quhilk thr? Ane sympl, & ane componeit, and ane decomponit." Vaus' Rudiment. Dd, iiiij. 6.

COMPONITIONE, s. Composition, settlement of a debt.

"It was allegit be the said James that the said George lcel Setoun had—maid componitioine for the gudis spulieis fra him w' vtheris persounis." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 152. V. COMPONE.

COMPONITOUR, s. One chosen to settle a difference between others, as having a power of arbitration.

—"The said parties ar handin & oblist be the faith & treuth in their bodis— to stand, abide, & ynderly the console, sentence, & deilverance of noble lordis & venerable failderis in God, Johnne lord Glammis, Johnne prior of Sanctandro, & Henry abbot of Cambuskinmeth, jugis, arbitrous, arbitratoruis, & amiable componeilouris, equally choisin betxu the saidis partis." Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176. V. INFAMITE.


COMPREHENSE, s. A form or declaration of comprising or including.

"Concerning the perpetuall peice—that quhatsumeir the kingis majestie or the parliament of Scotland sall comprehend generallie or speciallie, it saibe addit that gif the samyn comprehensis deteyne or withold haldyn land, possession, or pensusion, from the kingis maictie—the samyn comprehensis sall nocht enjoy the benefite of that comprehensiouns," etc. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 425, 426.

To COMPRYSE, v. a. Legally to attach for debt, according to the ancient form; a foresaid term, S. Fr. comprendre, compris.

"Redemptioun of comprysit landis may be callit and persewit be ane bill, or suppliacioun, and requiris not at all times ane peremptour sumounda, quhilk is necessary in redemptioun of uther landis." A. 1540, Balfour's Pract., p. 147.

COMPRYSER, s. The person who attaches the estate of another for debt, S.

"—Thairby the comprysers hes right to the maiiles, dentityes, and profities of the landis, nochtwithstanding that they far exceid the profite of that soume of money for the whico the saidis landis ar comprysad." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 900.

COMPRYSING, s. Attachment for debt.

"That his majesties liegis ar grytlie dammifie & prejudig the abase & evill custome which heitfor he hes bene observed in comprysing, whereby lordships, baronies, and other gryt portiouns of landis ar comprysit for small soumes of moneye." Ibid., Acts Ja. VI.
To **COMPROMIT**, v. a. To engage themselves conjointly; used of those who pledge themselves mutually to any effect. **Compromit** is sometimes used as the pret.

"The said partlis beand present be thaimself & their procurators, and **compromit** thaim to bide at the delivery of certain jugis arbitroris nemnyt & chosin be thaim," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 22.

Then both the said partie were **compromit** by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators." Pitcaicott. Ed. 1768, p. 23.

In Ed. 1814, it is:—"war **compromit** to their oaths to stand at the sentence," &c., p. 35. I find no term parallel to this.

Lat. **compromit-ere**, id.

To **COMPROMIT**, v. n. To enter into a compromise; a forensic term.


**COMPROMIT**, s. A compromise.

"Ane minor, and speciallly ane pupill—not authorizit with any tutouris,—cannot consent to ane **compromit**, nor yet can abide at the decrete of ane Judge arithrail." Balfour’s Pract., p. 180.

"Thar was **compromit**is maid for concord to be hade betuyx the erlis of Angus & Arane, thay kyne & freynys." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

**COMPTAR, COMPETER, COMPETER-CLAYTH**, s.

"Item, ane scarlet for ane gryt bad qhilk cam furth of France, contendand the feat and twa syddis. Item, ane competer clayth of scarlett. Item, thre gryn cow-artouris for comparteris." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 98.


As all the articles here enumerated are placed under the head of **Bed Geir**, **Compter-clayth** may perhaps signify a coverlet for a bed, now called a counter-pane. It must be acknowledged, however, that Fr. **compotir**, which this term so nearly resembles, denotes either a table for casting accounts, or a coffer for holding money.

**COMTHANKFOW**, adj. Grateful, thankful, Berwickis; evidently for comthankfow, from the phrase to con thank.

**CON, s.** The squirrel; A. Bor. id. Gl. Grosc.

I saw the Hurchoon and the Hare,—
The **Con**, the Cuming and the Cat,
Quhais dainty downs with dew were wat,
With still mustachis strange.

Cherrie and Sta, st. 3. Evergreen, ii. 99.

It is used in the same sense by Burel:—

There wes the piket Porcupine,
The Cuming, and the **Con** all thrie,
Morchin amangst the rest.

Flug, Watson’s Coll., ii. 20.

In the Lat. version, A. 1631, it is **securus**. The origin is uncertain. Sw. **korn** has the same signification; whence perhaps it is corr.

To **CON**, v. a. To Con thank. V. Cun, Cunne.

**CONABILL, adj.** Possible, attainable. With thi it be conesbill thing,
But he mar be unhappy,
He sall eschew it in party,
Barbour, ill. 290, Ms.

It is also written **Connable**.

The foresaid Ell ait gife his gude will to the marriag of his Syster Eiffane, and xx* marks worth of lande within his landis of Glenchery, outtakyng his chemys and his demayne in to Resonnable place & **canable** to the airis cummand betuyx the said Alexander and Eiffane." Indenture between Thomas Earl of Murray and Alexander Conyne, 1408. In the charter-choest of the Duke of Gordon.

According to Sibb. "q. can—able." But it is certainly formed from Lat. **conor**, **conabils**, q. what may be attempted with any prospect of success.

**Conabill** is a corruption of O. Fr. **covenable**—**conenable**, suitable, V. Prof. Skeat’s Gl. to Barbour, and Halliwell’s Dict.

**CONAND, part. pr.** Knowing, skilful. A Sytky he was of natyeowne,
**Conand** in all discreteyon.

**Wyston**, ii. 9. 34.

**Cunnand** is used in the same sense; from Cun, to know, q. v.

To **CONCEALE, v. a.** To conciliate, to reconcile.

Thus man to God, earth to **conceale** to heaven,
In time’s full terme, by him the Sonne was given.

**More’s TrueCrucifixie**, p. 18.

From Lat, **concil-ii**, id.

"Alleging sua lang as the samyn ransour con- tinewis with thame, and thay nawais **concellit** with thair saidis nychtbouris, they can not worthie res- save the said sacrament, nor can not justlie be burdent with the ministrie to do the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 173.

**CONCEITY, CONCEATY, adj.** 1. Conceited, S.

"He’s no without a share of common sense, though aillins a wee conceity of himself." The Steam-Boat, p. 399.

2. Indicating affection or self-conceit, S.

"O! that we could—perswade all—to take but as much time to the reading—of it—as is taken to—over-costly, curious, vain, and conceity dressing and decking of the body, and setting of the hair now after one mode, now after another." Durham, Ten Command. To the Reader, d 2, a.

**CONCEIT-NET, s.** A fixed net, used in some rivers, S. B. V. YAIR-NET.

To **CONCELISE, v. a.** To conceal.

"And quhat persone that makis our soverane lord cerfitication or knowlege quhat personis that ar arte or parte of the said **concelling** of the said tressour, to haf sufficient reward and remuneracion," &c. Inventories, p. 17, 18.

*CONCERNS, s. pl.* A term used to denote relations, whether by blood or marriage, S.

"At the end of seven years,—if they had been children when they were taken away, they appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language **concerns**), and declared to them their state, whether they were pleased with the condition of fairies, or
The page contains a text in Latin and includes terms such as "condescend," "condict," and "conductor." The page discusses the use of these terms in different contexts and definitions. The text is a part of a larger discussion on law and legal terms, possibly from a legal or historical document. The page ends with a note about the hiring of troops, suggesting a historical or legal context.

CONVETHE, s. A certain duty anciently paid in S. V. Conveth.

To CONFAB, v. n. To confabulate, S.

CONFAB, s. A confabulation, S.

CONFECTIONARIS, s. pl. Confections.

“Our soueraun lord,—understanding the greit exces and superfluitie vset in hryndellia and vtheris banquetts amang the meane subjectis of this realme, alaswell within burgh as to landwert, to the inordinat consumption, not calue of sic stuff as grawis within the realme, but alswa of droogis, confectauris and spicies, brocht from the pairties beyond sey, and sault at dei pryce to monie folk that ar verie vnaib to sustene that coisit; it is statute,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

Fr. confluentes, “confets, junkets, all kind of sweetmeats,” &c. – Cotgr.

CONFECTS, s. pl. Sweetmeats, comfits.

“They lodged in Skipper Anderson’s house, and got wine and confects free the town.” Spalding, i. 210.

CONFERRING, part. adj. Consonant, correspondent, S. B.

“We've words a fouth, we well can es' our ain, Tho' free than sal my banks now refrain, But are to my greed and provert conferin’.

Neither guede fish nor flesh, nor yet salt herrie’. 

Rosa’s Helenae, Intro.

Lat. conferere, to compare. E. confer is used as a r. in this sense.

CONFERRING, conj. Considering.

“I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies conferin’.” Journal from London, p. 2. Perhaps q. in a comparative point of view.

CONFESSED, part. pa. Confused; properly the pronunciation of the north of S.

“It wad drive ane daft to be confesid wi’ deuces and drakes, and thae distressd folk up stairs.” Heart M. Loth., ii. 302.

CONFERENCE, Conference, s. Analogy, agreement.

“I infer that this conference of phrase—necessarily involves, bred, wine, and all other things expedient to be eaten, &c.—John Knox does not mix the head of my particle quhair I do mark the conference betwix the phrase of the scriptures allgedd be vs baith.” Ressommg, Crosraguell & J. Knox, F. 18, a. 19, b.

L. B. conferentiis, collatico, conferendario.

To CONFESS, v. n. 1. To make a bottle confesse, to drain it to the last drop by pouring or dripping, S.

2. To bring up the contents of the stomach, S.

Both senses seem to have a ludicrous allusion to ghostly confession to a priest.

CONFIDER, adj. Confederate.

—Latinis this may not suffer be, Latinis conferit with Tronquis and Ence.


To CONFISKE, v. a. To confiscate.

“He slew many of all the rich men in his countre, for us other cause, but allaner to confiske their gudwin.” Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 1. Fr. confisquer, id.

CONFORME, CONFIRM, adj. Conformable.

Aberd. Reg. Fr. conforme, id.

“That the schirfe—the charge thame to find souirte conforme to the said acte.” Acts Ja. V., 1532, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

The earth, conforme to the Alcoran, is founded on a big cow’s horn. 

Meston’s Poems, p. 58.

CONGEY, s. Leave, permission; Fr. congé.

“Sundry men of armes—testifyst, Ceso was with thame at the said time, but our congey or passport to departe at the day assignit.” Belland. T. Liv., p. 210.

CONGREGATION, s. 1. The designation which the Reformers in S. took to themselves collectively, during the regn of Q. Mary; when more fully expressed, the Congregation of Christ.

It seems to occur first in the Connum Bowl subscribed by Argyll, Glencairne, &c., 3d Dec. 1557.

“We sall mantain thame, нарische thame, and defend thame, the hall Congregatioun of Christ, and every member thairof, at our halle poweris, and waitting of our lves.—Unto the quhilk holy Word, and Congregatioun, we do joyn us; and also dois reuense and forraisak the Congregatioun of Sathan, with all the superstitiounis, abominationis, and idolatrie thairof.” Knox’s Hist., p. 101.

2. The term is sometimes used in a more restricted sense, as denoting a local section of the Protestants or Reformers.

“At Perthe the last day of Maji, the yeir of God 1559, the Congregatioun of the West Country, with the Congregatioun of Fyfe, Perthe, Dundie, Angus, Mernis and Montrose, being convenit in the town of Perthe,—ar confiderat—to concurre and assist together, &c. And in eais, that ony trouble beintiint against the saidis Congregatiounis, or ony part, or member thairof, the hall Congregatioun sall concurre, assist, and conven togidder, to the defence of the sam Congregatiounis, or persone trubled.” Knox’s Hist., p. 138.

Hence the noblemen, who supported the Protestant cause, were called the Lords of the Congregatioun.

“The saidis Lords of the Congregatioun, and all the members thairof, shall remain obedient subiectis to our Sovereane Lord and Ladys authority,” &c. Articles agreed on at Leith, 24th July, 1539, ibid., p. 153.

“The saidis Lords of the Congregatioun intendis schortlie to convein all suche personis als will assist to thame,” &c. Letter of the Queen Regent, 10th Aug, 1559, ibid., p. 160.

This term is evidently used as equivalent to that of Church, in its most enlarged sense, as denoting the body of the faithful. The Protestants in S. most probably adopted it from Tyndale’s Translation of the New Testament. For he uses congregation in those places in which Church occurs in our version: as in Eph. v. 22, “Christe loued the congregation and gave hym selfe for it.” Ver. 32. “I speake betweene Christe and the congregation.” Col. i. 18. And he is the head of the body, that is, of the congregation.” Roma. xvi. 16. where we read, “The churches of Christ —,” Tyndale renders it, “The congregation of Christe, —salute you.”

This term may have been preferred to church, or S.
CON 

kirk, not only because the Church of Rome, as our Reformers universally believed, grossly misapplied the latter, by appropriating it to herself, but also because they viewed that of congregation, according to the simple significance of the Lat. term from which it was formed, as more literally expressing the sense of the Gr. word ἐκκλησία; both denoting a body gathered together.

CONGREGATIONERS, a derivative from the preceding term, apparently formed by Keith, from contempt of the Reformers in Scotland.

"The Hill of Baith, about three miles east of the town of Dunfermline, was the place where our Congregationers first assembled to form themselves into a society; and from that remarkable event has by some been termed Congregation-hill." Keith's Hist., p. 262, N.

To CONGYIE, v. a. To strike money, to coin.

"He had in pois [treasure] congyeit and onconygiet of mony & gold," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. CUNYIE.

CONYNG, s. Knowledge, skill.

The boke I clepe, the mater hole of all,
My wit, unto the saile that now I wynd,
To seke conyng, tho I bot lyttly fynd.
King's Quair, i. 18.


CONINGHIS, s. pl. Rabbits; E. conies.

"Item, anne bed maid of all uther piece of auld tapestrie of the hunte of Coninghies.—Item, anne tapestrie of the hunte of coninghies, containing sevin peces." Inventories, A. 1601, p. 142, 145.

CONJUNCT-FEE, s. A right of property granted in common to husband and wife; a forensic term, S.

"That the said schildre—charge thame to finde the said souritte—vnder the pane of wanting of the proffett of all sik wark landsis, conjunctfee or liferents." Acts J. a. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

"Where an entaille is made, or any right conceived, in favour of two strangers, in conjunct fee and liferent, and their heirs, the two are equal fiars during their joint lives, as if they had contributed equally to the purchase; but after the death of the first, the survivor has the liferent of the whole; and after the survivor's death, the fee divides equally between the heirs of both." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. tit. S, sec. 35.

CONJURED, adj. Used in the sense of perjured.

"For it appeird verrice unlesum—to rewe the honariss impyre from the ancysted of God, to ghuome the realm once had given their oath of fideltie; for, in so doing, they could be compelled, als ane conjured people, to chuse ane other in his place." Pitcaottie's Cron., p. 186.

Perhaps it has the same meaning in another passage: "I,—by my cruel doings, compelled all Angus—to inval thame that war cuming for thy defence, for the support of the fals conjured traitours." Ibid. p. 119.

To CONN, v. a. To know.

This word being commonly used by E. writers, I mention it merely for the purpose of restoring from the MS. a passage in The Bruce, in which cum is found in edit. Pink., as fly occurs a few lines before, instead of sly.

And fely, that now of war ar sly,
In till the lang t raw sal day:
And othir in their steed sall rys,
That sall cum liitill of that mustyss.
And quhen thay dise wyet er,
Than may ye move on thaim your wey;
And sall ryght well, as I suppos,
Bring your extent to gad purpurs.
Barbour, xix. 182.

In edit. 1820, ken is used instead of con, which expresses the sense at least. It is singular that the two lines, printed in italics, have, as far as I have observed, been hitherto omitted in editions.

To CONNACH, CONnoch, v. a. 1. To abuse, to destroy, to spoil, to consume, Aberd.

The lads in order tak their seat;
They stach and connoch thee the meat,
Their teeth mak mair than tongue haste.
Pennecuik's Poems, ii. 61.

"I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill,—only he connoch'd a hantle o' tobacco." Journal from London, p. 2.

Meat is said to be connoch'd, when it is out of season for being eaten, when it has been too long kept.

This word, although now confined to the North of S., seems to have been formerly in general use.

I connoch'd a' I could tak,
And left him mauthing worth a place.
Jacobite Relics, i. 117.

2. To trample on, Aberd.

3. To lavish or waste, Aberd.

This appears the proper sense, in the extract given from Joun. Lond.

"Connoch is thus defined,—"to waste thriftlessly, to spend without the show of expense." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

CONNAND, CONand, s. Engagement, contract.

Tharfor he trettis than beliff;
And yausd the tour on sic maner,
That he, and all that with him war,
Said saufly pass in Ingland.
Douglas held them gud conand,
And conwoold chaim to thare contré.
Barbour, x. 485. MS.

Conand is also used in O. E.

—Saune, kynge of Danmark, to that conant him bond,
R. Brunne, p. 57.

Than your fals King, wedyr colour but mar,
Throuch boned he maid till Bruce that is our ayr,
Throuch all Scotland with gret power that raid,
Wundyr that Kynge quhill he befor had maid.
To Bruce son synge he kept na conand.
Wallace, viii., 1342. MS.

2. Proffers, terms previous to an engagement.

Passand thai war, and myecht no langar lest,
Till Inglissmen their fawte for to test.
Lord off Breichyn sic conmand had thaim maid,
Off Ednard thai saul had thaim laudy braid.
F. Wallace, xi., 542. MS.

This seems merely a corr. of conveant, Fr. convenant, from convenir, to agree.

CONNERED, part. pa. Curried; a term applied to leather.

"They worke the lether before it is well connered, in great hinder and skath of the Kinseg lieges." Chalmersian Air, c. 22.
CON
Fr. conroy-er, conroy-er, to curry; L. B. conzuctores, qui pelles parent. The Fr. word is probably from cui (Lat. curium) a skin, and ray-er, to scrape.

CONNIE, s. Pl. CONNEIS. This term in pl. frequently occurs in an abusive poem addressed to our Reformers by Nicol Burne.

Ga hence then, lounis! the Iach in Abysses,
Kilt up your connies, to Geneva haste with speld.

In one stanza it occurs in sing.

Kilt up thy connie, to Geneva haste with speld.

Sibb, says, "Perhaps passports; from Fr. conge; q. conjeyps." But the phrase kilt up, still conjoined with this term, does not agree with the idea of passports. It may signify provisions; q. "turse up your provisions for taking your journey to Geneva," O. Fr. conve, from Lat. convivium, a feast, or necessaries in general, Fr. convoi. Convoy d'argent, de vivres, &c. commenestus; Dict. Trev. As Fr. conge, however, signifies a wedge, and coigne, a hatchet, "kilt up your connies," may have been a proverbial phrase, borrowed from a particular profession, equivalent to, "pack up your awl.

To CONNOCH, v. a. V. CONNACH.

CONNACH, s. A disease.

—The cock and the connach, the collick and the call.

Polvo. Watson's Coll., III. 13. V. CLEMS.

This word may be allied to connach, v. to abuse. However, Gael. connach is the marrain, Shaw.

CONNYSHONIE, s. A conversation of a silly gossiping kind. The term is sometimes used, as applying that such a conversation is carried on in whispers, S. B.

We might suppose this formed from Teut. konnywigh, curious, sciolus; and echon, Alem. even, pulcher, venustus, amoenus; q. a conversation that is entertaining and pleasant. But the etymology of words of this peculiar form is often extremely uncertain.

To CONQUACE, CONQUES, v. a. 1. To acquire, to procure, whether by art or by valour.

And he yone thither Quintus Metallus
Full grete honour saull conques vnto us.

Doug. Virgil, 195. 46.

2. To conquer, to acquire by conquest.

To Bruce son synge he keipt na command;
He said, he wald noght go conques land
Till othir men; and thus the case befell.

Wallace, viii. 1849. MS.

To purchase with money, or by means of one's own industry.

"The husband may not augment his wife's dowarie,
With lands conquesed he him after the marriage."
Reg. Maj. Index. V. ths.s.

CONQUEAC, CONQUISE, s. 1. Conquest.

Fra tymne that he bad semblit his name,
And heid tell weyle Scotland stade in sic case,
He thocht till hym to mak it playne conques.

Wallace, i. 60. MS.

2. Acquisition by purchase; as opposed to inheritance.

—"The conques of any frie man, deceasand vest
And assis therein, without heiris lawfullie gottin of
his awin bodie, ascended to him quha is before gotten,
And heritage descends be degree." Quon. Attach., c. 97.

This is also written Conquest.

"Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and sum uther landis as conquest," &c. Balfour. V. LEASUMILLIE.

L. R. conquesdes is used in the latter sense; Fr. conquest, "an estate, or purchase compassed by a man's own industry, labour, or means;" Cotgr. Conquerrir, also conquestir, signify not only to subdue, but to purchase.

CONRADIZE, adj. Perhaps, perverse, contumacious.

"I shall neither eiek nor pair [pare] what I think; but I think this generation is as conradize as ever set our crowns to God's list; the more wicked, and the more adulterous the generation be that we live among, the greater testimony for Christ should we give before them." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 19.

The term seems to mean, perverse or contumacious. But I can form no conjecture as to its origin; unless it should be supposed to be a corr. from Lat. contradicere, or Fr. contradire, a contradiction.

CONRYET.

This word occurs in MS. Wallace, ix. 18.

Bryght Phebus is in hyz chenage.
The bylys course so takin he his pla.
And Jupiter was in the crabbs face.

Quhen conryet the hot syny coloroky.
In to the ram quhilk he had his rowmys ryk.
He choyn it his place and his mantoun,
In Capricorn, the synk off the Lion.

In Perth and other Edit. it is:

Quhen aries that hot syny coloroky
Into the ram, &c.

Thus the ram is made to butt against himself.
What is asserted in this verse certainly respects the sun.

Conryet may signify disposed, prepared, put in order, from O. Fr. conrer, conver, to prepare, whence con-

roil, order of battle, V. Du Cange, vo. Conver.

CONSHAIGHT, CONSHAFT, s. Intelligence.

"He must also direct parties on all quarters of horse-
men to get intelligence, and conshaft of his enemie,
est unawares he should be surprised." Monro's Expel.
P. I. p. 9.

"Wee incamped over-night, till his Majesties
Troopes, sent out to Sultzbach, were returned with true
conshaft or intelligence." Ibid. P. II. p. 131.

Belg.한다면. This cannot be viewed as a word

belonging to our country. It has been naturalized with
our worthy countryman during his Continental services.
But I explain it, and others of the same kind, for the
benefit of those who may wish to accompany our gallant
Scots regiment in their struggles for the liberty of other
nations.

CONSERUATOR, CONSERVATOR, s. The name given to the person appointed to watch over the interests of Scottish merchants in the Netherlands, S.

"For the well of merchandis, & for the gret ex-
orbitant expensis maie be thaim apon pleis in the
partia beyond se, that therefo the conseruator of this
realm have jurisdiction to do justice amongst the
said merchants, our souerane lords lies, that is to say
betuix merchandes & merchand in the partia beyond
se.—And gif thar be nocht to the nomer of sax, that
thar sit four mercandis with him at the lest, that sall
have sik like powar with him to ministre justice." Acts Ja. IV. 1833, Ed. 1814, p. 244.
This court is held at Campvere in Holland. The Court of Session claims a cumulative jurisdiction as to causes cognisable by the Conservator. V. Ersk. Inst. B. i. Tit. 4, sec. 34.

CONSTABLE, s. A large glass, the contents of which he is obliged to drink, who, in those companies who forget the salutary regulation of Ahasuerus, is said not to drink fair; that is, not to drink as much as the rest of the company, S. This pernicious custom is now almost universally laid aside.

A similar practice has prevailed in Iceland. G. Andr. mentions the phrase Vitið býkjar, as signifying a cup to be drunk at entertainments, as an atonement for a fault; in convivis pocalum pro pia culi vitti haucruinm; Lex. p. 256. This is certainly an error, for Vitið býkjar; from Vjó, blame, S. wyte, and býkjar, a cup, a drinking-vessel, S. a bicker; literally the wyte-bicker.

As the designation of constable is given to a glass of this description, in some places one is said, in a similar sense, to drink the sherry. The correspondence of ideas indicates that these terms have been originally applied, in this sense, in allusion to the office of a constable, which is to arrest, or of a sheriff, which is to punish, delinquents. The propriety of the allusion may indeed be questioned. For, from the recourse had, in convivial meetings, to such fictitious ministers of justice, it may soon become necessary to call in the real ones.

This custom, however, has at least the plea of antiquity. For it may fairly be traced back to the times of heathenism. From what we find in Snorro Staplerson's Edda, it is evident that a punishment of this kind was in use among the Goths.

"The king—went into his palace to look for a large horn, out of which his courtiers were obliged to drink, when they had committed any trespass against the customs of the court." Twenty-fifth Fable, Mallet's North. Antiq. ii. 126. The learned Translator remarks; "Our modern Bacchanals will here observe, that punishing by a bumper is not an invention of these degenerate days. The ancient Danes were great topers."

CONSTANCY, Constant, s. Wí a con-


To CONSTITUTE, v. n. To constitute; con-


To CONSTITUTE, v. a. A term generally used in S., to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. It is said to be constitute with prayer by the Moderator.

CONSTRÉ, s. Aberd. Reg. V. Constérie.


CONTAKE, s. Contest.

But on qhat wyse fall colising all this rage?
Or now qhat nedis sa grete streit and contake?
Dong. Virgil, 103. 10.

Chaucer uses conteke in the same sense:

—The open were, with wounds all beblodde;
Conteke with blody knife, and sharp manasse.
Knight's T., 2002.

This word would appear to have been formed in the same manner with attack, Fr. attaqueur; only with a different preposition.

CONTEMPLANTILY, adv. Contempla-
tion, in contempt.

"It is statute—that na person nor personis con-
templandilie and willulie, without dispensation or re-


CONTEMPNALLY, adv. Contempla-
tiously. He had contempnally disobeyit & deforsit the balye,


CONTEMPTION, CONTEMPICTION, s. 1. Contempt.

He "maid thairfore his aithe to renve this proud contempntion done be Caratak." Bollend. Cron. F. 33, a. Lat. contempstio, id.

2. Disobedience to legal authority.

—"Thaith tha be chargeit to ward in the Blaknes within X dals eftir tha be chargeit, thaer to remane quhill that be paunist for their contempntion, & frede be the Kinside hienes." Act. Don. Conc. A. 1488, p. 116.
To CONTENE, CONTENY, v. n. To behave, to demean one’s self.

Schortly thay them contemy styw, That thal with oute disparyt war, And thounct till fayland for till far.

Barbour, lv. 98. MS.

Ye ber honoure, pries, and riches; Fredecme, welthe, and blythusne; Gyf ye conten sow manil thy.

Barbour, xl. 277. MS.

[In Skeat’s edit., contynge, and again in l. 318.]

Fr. Se contenir, to refrain, to ferbear.

CONTENING, CONTYNNG, s. 1. Demeanour, deportment.

Our all the est than yeld the kyng; And beleid to ther contynge, And saw thaim of full fayr aller; Off hardy contenence that wer.

Barbour, xl. 241. MS. V. the e. [In Skeat’s edit., contynying.]


— He to Carlede vail ga, And a quill thin soinour ma, And half his appis on the King, To know always his contynge.

Barbour, vii. 357. MS.

CONTENEU, s. Tenor, design, tendency.

“The sentens unde contenue of thyr said chepteours of the bibel, gart me consane, that the diuynes indignations hed decreitane extreme ruuyne onoure realme.”

Compil. S., p. 35. Fr. contenue, id.

To CONTENT, v. a. A verb in our old acts almost invariably conjoined with pay; To content and pay, i.e. to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor; to satisfy by full payment according to the just extent of the claim.

“ That John of Muncreif of that ilk—sell content & pay to Michel of Balforre for the teindis of the half of the lands of Incurnite & Balgovny of so many yeris & termes as the said Michel may prute before the acherif.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 72.

Sometimes the participle appears in this form:

“The said Robert sall content & pay the samyn to the said William,—guthle the haile soumeez of tochryre, & the thrird of the malez forsald of the termes bigan, be fullyc content, asitche, and pai.” Ibid., p. 96.

This has been an old ecclesiastical term. L. B. contenare, satisfacere, nostris content-er. Synodus Sodoricensis: Si vir aut mulier obierit, & nulla bona ad contentandum ecclesiam pro sua sepultura habeat, &c.; Du Cange. Contentation was used as a noun in a similar sense.

To CONTER, v. a. 1. To thwart, S. B.

2. To contradict, ibid. V. CONTRARE, v.

IN CONTARS, prep. In opposition to, in spite of, Buchan.

—Me a’ her loup, she a’ my care, In contars o’ them a’. Tawes’ Poems, p. 85.

CONTER, s. Whosoever crosses one’s feelings or inclinations, S. B. V. CONTRARE.

CONTER. A counter, to the contrary.

And what has we a counter them to say? The gair’ll prove itself gin we deny.

Ross’s Hebrides, p. 91.

This is nearly allied to E. counter, adv. from Fr. contre, against. V. CONTRAIR.

CONTERMASHOUS, CONTRAMASHOUS, adj. Perverse, Fife; evidently corr. from E. contumacious.

CONTERMYT, part. pa. Firmly set against.

The king answerd, I will neeth rid saygne, As at this tyne, my purpose is in playne.

The Duk said, Gyf ye, Sehir, conteynge be, To mowff ye more it affers necht for me. Command power saygne with me to wend, And I off this sail a as finall end.

Wallace, vi. 674. MS.

In Perth edit. it is:

Ye Duk said, gyf ye contrar mycht be—

Old edit., as that of 1618, come nearer the meaning, reading, determined.

Fr. contremet-tre, to oppose, to set against.

CONTER-TREE, s. A cross bar of wood attached to a door, and resting on the wall on each side, to keep the door shut from without, Aberd., Mearns.

The door was slightly girl’d tee, Wi’ an auld tow an’ contre-tree.

W. Beatie’s Tales, p. 53.

A friend says, concerning this term, that, according to his recollection, it denotes “a large stick or rung, which is used by some country people to fasten the doors of their out-houses. The stick is put across the outside of the door, resting on the lintels at each side, and is fastened by a piece of rope in the middle to the centre of the door, thus preventing all egress.”

The word is evidently from E. counter, (Fr. contre) and tree.

To CONTYE, CONTINE, v. s. To continue.

The red colour, quha graitly unterstul, Betakyes all to gret bataill and blind:

The greyn, cange, that thou art now amang, In strowbili wer thou sail contenye full lang.

Wallace, vii. 183. MS.

[In Barbour, viii. 68, contini—continued, and conterini, in xix. 253. V. Prof. Skeat’s edit.]

CONTIGUE, adj. Contiguous, Fr.

“Landis may be pertinentis and pendiulis of uther landis, although they ly not contigue to the same.” A. 1532. Balforre’s Pract., p. 175.

TO CONTINUE, v. a. 1. To delay.

“But the Regent’s death, and the troubles which thereupon issued, made all to be continued for that time.” Spotswood, p. 258.

2. To prorogue.

“It is seen expedient that the court of Parliament, Justice Are, Chawmerlane Are, or sic like curties, that has continuacione, nedis nocht to be continuat fra day to day, but that thay be of sic strinth and forss, as thay had bene continuat fra day to day, unto the tyne that thay be dissolut.” Acts Ja. III., 1409, Ed. 1514, p. 97.

Hence

CONTINUAGIONE, s. Prorogation. V. the v.

This is nearly allied to the sense of Lat. continere, Fr. contenir, to keep back, to hold in.

CONTIRMONT, adv. Against the hill, upwards.

The term is metaphorically applied to any thing that is contrary to the nature or the course of things.
Roquefort gives O. Fr. contremont as signifying, En haut, en remontant; contra montem.

Erskine the hemly renuer cler.
Flowis contremont, and vywart to the lift. 

Fr. contremont, upward, directly against the stream.

CONTRACT, s. The application made to the clerk of the parish to enregister the names of a couple for proclamation of the bans, Ang.

"When a couple are to marry, the first public procedure is for the bridegroom, accompanied by the bride's father, and a few friends, to wait upon the session-clerk for—getting the bans published. This always takes place on a Saturday evening, and is termed ‘the contract night.’—From the contract night to the afternoon of the Sunday after their marriage, the parties are termed bride and bridegroom, and during this period, neither must attend either wedding or funeral; or the consequences will be, in the former case, that their first-born child will "break Diana's pales", and in the latter, never be married." Eddin. Mag., Nov., 1814, p. 411.

To CONTRACT, v. a. To give in the names of a couple for proclamation of bans, ibid.

To CONTRAFAIT, CONTRAFIT, v. a. To counterfeit.

"Sen quhilk tyme divers the subjectis of this realme hes wickitlie and contemmealie purchest the saidis Papis bullis, &c. or hes ansit contrafait the sa- min in Flanders or vtheris partis with antedeltis. As alwa sum vtheris hes purchest or contrafaitis gifts and promissionis of benefices," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 77.

2. Used apparently in the sense of E. imitate.

"I will plaine my industrie, willing to contafit the wisdom and prudence of the wise and prudent medicinar," &c. Resoning, Crossaquell & J. Knox, F. 26, b.

From L. B. contrafaecer, id. contrafact-us.

CONTRAIR, adj. Contrary, Fr.

"Some, whether because they were loth, though privily they assent to that paper, yet that it should go on in a publik act, or being varied with a clean contrair spirit, were wilful to have Mr. Harry vent himself in publik, to the uttermost of his passions." Baillie’s Lett., i. 199.

[Contrar occurs in Barbour, i. 241, xviii. 265, Skeat’s edit.]


There was na man that wald contrare
This Bischope in-nil word or dyede. 

His brethren gae him a’ his powr
The army for to lead;
And syne fa durt anes center him
Was like to tine the head.
Poesin in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

Fr. contrari-er, id.

To contrarre occurs in O. E. as signifying to contradict. "I contrarre a man in his sayung" Palagr. B. iii. F. 197, a. Our term may be, as the O. E. evidently is, immediately from Fr. contrari-er. I hesitate, however, if not directly formed from Lat. contrare, a term much used in our old deeds.

[Contrarit = opposed, occurs in Barbour, iii. 271, ix. 470. Skeat’s edit.]

CONTRAIR, prep. In opposition to, S.

"That was maist ane confedere,—that quhat-symeveir was done to thame or any of thame,—

would be ane lyk quarell to thame all contrair quhat-symeveir man within or without the realme." Pitsicotte’s Cron., p. 85.

IN CONTRARE, prep. Against, in opposition to; In the contrarre, to the contrary; In our contrare, against or in opposition to us.

"He was schamfullie hanged,—notwithstanding the kings commandement in the contrarre." Pitsicotte’s Cron., p. 96.

—"We declared our state to the king our husband, certifying him how miserably he would be handled, in case he permitted thir lords to prevail in our contrare." Lett. Q. Mary, Keith’s Hist., p. 333.

Fr. contraire, against; au contraire, on the contrary.

CONTRAIRE, s. 1. Opposition, resistance, of any kind.

The streme backwarthis vpflowis soft and still;—So that the airs mycht findin na contrare. 
Doug. Virgil, 243. 4.

2. Something contrary to one’s feelings, desires, or expectations. Conter, S. B.

Bout then-a-days, we’d seldom met with cross,
Nor kent the ill of conter, or of loss.
Ross’s Helenina, p. 92.

CONTRARISUM, adj. Perverse, of a froward humour, Ang.

CONTRAMASHOUS, adj. Self-willed, opposed to all, Lanarks. V. CONTERMASHOUS.

CONTRECoup, s. Opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object, Ayrs.; Fr. contre, against, and coup, a stroke.

To CONTROVENE, v. a. To be subjected to; synon. with E. incur.

"It was fundin and declarit, that the saidis thrie erlis—had incurred and contrevinet the charge of treason." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 124.

This very literal sense of the term is unauthorized elsewhere. It must have been borrowed from Lat. contraven-ire, to come against, like incurre, to run upon.

To CONTRUEVE, v. a. To contrive; contruede, part. pa.

—This ilk schreuit wycht,
That is controwear of many wikit slycht,
Fenysis him fleyit or absait be,
That he dar not chylde furth in contrarre me;
Than with his drede and sie controwelt her,
My cryme aggreged he on his manere.
Doug. Virgil, 377. 15. Fr. contrower-er, id.

CONTRUWAR, s. A contriver, an inventor. V. the v. Fr. controuveuer, id.

CONTUMACED, part. pa. “Accused of contumacy,” Gl.

"They began first to call the absents frae this parliament both at home and abroad, but no bishop was
The article mentions several terms and phrases, including:

- **Consequence**, third
- **Artifice, stratagem, conspiracy.**

The text also contains references to works such as "Riddle, Tales" and "Gower, Conf." and discusses terms like "convene, prative, intrigue," "fruits," and "superiors."
when it was extended to live stock, to have been particularly limited, as referring to those which were brought to the altar. V. Du Cange.

The learned Spottiswoode, who introduces this term in his MS. Dict., observing that “it is supposed Gaelic,” gives a far more plausible etymology. This is cram, cram, or crum, a tribute, and thadna, life, aliment.

I find no proof, however, that cram is used as denoting tribute. Although Cama is of Gaelic origin, yet there is not the same reason for ascribing a similar origin to Conveth. For Caim had been long an established word of general use; but as Conveth seems confined to ecclesiastical matters, and appears only in a charter granted by an English bishop to monks living on the Border, it is by no means probable that a Gael. term would be used.

The only conjecture I can form as to its origin is, that it had been primarily used by the monks, in the charters granted by them to those to whom they let their lands; and that, writing in Latin, they had employed a Latin word, convictus, signifying ordinary food, meat and drink, &c., especially as intended for those who live in society, from cow and rice, which, by the unlearned, had been corr. into conveth; a slighter transition than that of many other terms when adopted by the vulgar.

It might seem more nearly allied to correctum. But the sense of this is more limited; as denoting provision, or ammunition, laid up in a town or magazine.

The very language, which occurs in a charter quoted by Mr. Chalmers, corresponds to this derivation. “The monks of Scone received yearly, from each plough of land belonging to the monastery, pro se Conveth, [as if it had been originally, pro suo convietto, for their sustenance in their conventual state] ad festum omnium sanctorum, unam vaccam, duos porcos, quatuor Chummeros farinas, decem thracas avenae, decem galinas, ducenta ova, decem manipleus caudalarum,” &c. Ibid.

CONVICT, s. A verdict or judgment finding a person guilty; an old forensic term.

―“Tuoching the production be thame—off the pretendit convict, decorit & dome gin in the Justice court haklin he be the said Justice general, &c.—And into divers points & articles contenit in the convict formall,” &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 566. 577.

Lat. convictio.

To CONVOY, v. a. To accomplish, to manage, to give effect to any purpose, especially by artful means.

Amyl the eisit this wyse did eche thryng,
Not vxenpact to convoy sic ane thylene.

Doug. Virgil, 416, 2.

“A thorny business came in, which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cunningly convoyed,” Baillie’s Lett., i. 382.

This may be from Fr. convièrir, tenter, exciter, exhorter, porter & faire quelque chose; Dict. Trev. The phrase, “convoyare of mariage,” Doug. Virgil, 1567, 26, is not from this v., but from convoy, to accompany. Our v., however, may have been formed from the latter, used obliquely; as designing persons, by accompanying those whom they mean to dupe, watch for proper opportunities of accomplishing their purposes.

CONVOY, s. 1. Channel, mode of conveyance.

“The General, and his party, finding some footsteps of this intelligence, but not knowing the convoy of it, thought they had circumscribed the men who stood most in their ways for a year ago.” Baillie’s Lett., i. 427.

2. A trick.

―But bow, alas, as ye shall hear,
Breathe thame bayth with a tryste convoy.
Makand his largiss with a boy,
Was over to Flanders fold and Berres.


3. Prudent or artful management.

“Then the earle Douglas, be whois moyane and convoy all the court was gudlyt, thought he had sufficient tyne and opportunitie to revenge all injuries done to his freinds a befoir,” &c. Pitiscottie’s Cron., p. 49.

CONVOYAGE, s. Art, finesse.

“It is strange to see the convoyage of this odd piece, hatched and made-up narrative, in the King’s name.” Spalding, ii. 102.

* CONVOY, s. 1. The act of accompanying a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey, S.

In modern E. the term is restricted to accompaniment for the purpose of defense. In S. the more general sense of the Fr. term is retained, as simply denoting “an accompanying,” Cotgr.

2. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, S. B.

Fr. convoy, “a following, waiting, or attending on, especially at marriage, and buriall matters;” Cotgr.

3. A Scots convoy, accompanying one to the door, or “o’er the dorestane,” S. In Aberd. it is understood as signifying more than half way home.

4. A Kelso convoy. V. KELSO.

[Convoy, as a v. occurs in various forms in Barbour. V. Gl. to Skeat’s edit.]

CONVOY, s. Mein, carriage.

Quhen I saw him as tremlia dance;
Hir gud convoy and contenance;
Than for his sake I wisht to be
The grytast erie, or duke, in France.

Durner, Maitland Poems, p. 95.

CONWYN, s. Agreement. V. CONUNE.

COOD, adj. V. CUBE, CUID.

COODIE, CUDIE, s. 1. A small tub, also, cude; “a small wooden vessel used by some for a chamberpot,” Gl. Rams. quddie, Aberd.

Nor keep I servants, tales to tell,
But toom’d my codies n’ myself.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 306.


It has been supposed that this word may be allied to Fr. goëlet, “an earthen bole, a stone cup, or jug;” Cotgr. But it certainly has more affinity to the terms mentioned in the Dict., as well as to Gael. cuilàn, a vessel with two handles, for holding water.

[In Ayrs. and Renfrews, pron. cuittis, almost as in Isl., although written cottle by Burns in his Address to the Deil.]

Isl. kute, kuttine, a vessel that contains about nine pints; tonnna sex cirriter xectanter continens; G. Andr. Gael. cùaid, a pail, a tub.
COOF, CUFFE, s. 1. A simpleton, a silly, dastardly fellow; "a blockhead, a nimy;" Gl. Burns, S.

In a' he says or does there's sic a gate,
The rest seem coof, compar'd with my dear Pete.
Kennedy's Poems, ii. 59.

Then sure the lasses, and ilk gaying coof,
Wad rin about him, and had out their loof.
Ibid., p. 148.

According to the pronunciation, it ought to be written cuffe. It seems originally the same with E. chief, "a blunt clown;" Johns.

2. A man who interferes with what is properly women's work, a cotqueue, Roxb.

It has great marks of affinity to Sn. G. bufo-a, to keep under, to insult; q. one who patiently submits to the worst treatment. Isl. kwelf, one who is cowardly and feeble; imbelle quid ac teneulium; G. Andr.

To COOK, COOK, v. n. 1. Expl. to "appear and disappear by fits," Gl. Burns, S.

Wyles ower a linn the burgle plays,
As thro' the glen it windit;
Wyles round a rocky scar it strays;
Wyles in a weil it dimpit;
Wyles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
W'l bickerin', dancing dazzle;
Wyles cookit underneath the brases,
Below the spreading hazel.
Burns, Halloween, ii. 137.

But it properly denotes the act of suddenly disappearing, after being visible.

2. To hide one's self; used in a more general sense,

All close under the cloud of night thou cookis.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73. st. 32.

Ir. roic, is a secret; and if we may trust Bullet, Celt. ene, cucc, cooch, one who covers or conceals any thing. But our term is more akin to Isl. eg ekic-a, moto, movere; qviro, iniqui motatio, G. Andr., p. 157.

Q. Fr. coup-aer, councher; Rosquith. A literary friend, however, who expl. the word, "to peep out repeatedly," traces it to Germ. kuck-en, synon. with quack-en, spectare, prospectare.

[COOKUDDY, COUKUDDY, COKADDY, s. A ludicrous dance performed by children in a cookin or covering posture; hence, dancing cookaddy=performing antics, Clydes.]

To COOKE, v. a. To take a long draught or pull of any liquid, (pron. long), Etrr. For.

Obviously the same with Isl. kak-a, also quok-a, de-glutire, from kok, quok, os, sivo gula vel lances, the mouth, throat, or jaws. This is from the same root with Cuck, v. to reach ineffectually, q. v.

COOKE, s. A draught, properly applied to liquids, Etrr. For.; synon. Glenk.

"Charlie got up, and running to one of the loophole, 'Gude be thankit, I'll get a cooke o' th' air o' heaven again,' said he, 'for I hae been breathing fire and brimstone this while bygone.'" Perls of Man, ii. 101.

Q. as much as fills the throat.

COOKIE, s. A species of fine bread of a round form, used at tea, S.

Teut. koek, libum, Kilian, a cake made of fine flour. Also improperly written Cuckie. V. Wyo, Wig.

An E. writer about 1750 mentions a circumstance concerning this kind of bread, which, I suppose, is now quite antiquated.

"In the Low-Country the cakes are called Cookies; and the several species of them, of which there are many, though not much differing in quality one from another, are dignified and distinguished by the names of the reigning toasts, or the good housewives, who was the inventor; as for example, Lady Cajlin's Cookies." Burt's Letters, ii. 272.

"Baby, bring ben the tea-water,—Mickle obliged to ye for your cookies, Mrs. Shortcake." Antiquary, i. 329.

"Hae, bairn,—tak a cooke—tak it up—what are ye fear'd for—I'll no bite ye." Marriage, ii. 132.

COOLIN, s. A Gaelic sport on New Year's eve transmitted from very remote antiquity, and still retained in the Hebrides and West Highlands of S.

"—Moome and many of her neighbours would have been miserable if the Lady did not eat of the cheese of the Coolin.—This year the sages and erudite Buchanan, tired of being always wise and solemn, joined in the Coolin.

"There is an imperfect account of this singular custom in Dr. Johnson's Tour. On the last night of the year the gentlemen and men-servants are turned out of the house, and the females secure the doors. One of the men is decorated with a dried cow's hide, and is provided with cakes of barley, or oat bread, and with cheese. He is called the Coolin, and is belaboured with staves, and chased round the house by his roaring companions. To represent noise and tumult seems the principal object in this stage of the ceremony. The door is next attacked, and stout resistance made from within, nor is admission granted till the assailant has shown that his savage nature is subdued by the influence of the humanizing muse. When he has repeated a few verses, the door flies open. Others rush in, but are repelled, till all have proved [by their poetical talents] their fitness for civilized life.

"When the whole company are admitted, a new ceremony begins. A piece of dried sheep-skin, with the wool still on it, is singed in the fire, smeared with and waved three times round the head. It is again and again singed, and waved, till every individual has three times held it to the fire, three times smelt to it, and nine times waved it round his head. The bread and cheese of the Coolin are next divided and eaten; and thus are the calamities of the expected year provided against." Clan-Albin, i. 122, 123.

Under BELLY-BLIND, I have taken notice of the Fr. designation of the play called Blindman's Buff, Colin-maillard; and ventured a conjecture that Colin may be merely, as Cotgr. has said, a popular diminutive from Nicolas. Since meeting with our Gael. friend Coolin, however, I am much disposed to think that he and Fr. Colin-maillard are originally the same gentleman, as their characters so closely correspond. Coolin and Colin may probably be both lineally descended from the old Celtic stock. But it is not easy to determine the pedigrees. Although the Coolin is not blindfolded, yet from his being covered with a cow's hide, and beat by the rest, he has evidently the same general attributes with Colin-maillard, or rather with the Blind-box of the northern nations. V. the article quoted above, and Gyasar. Colins might be traced to Fr. and Gael. collain, to blindfold, C.B. kooenithal, blind. If the term Coolin be supposed to refer to the savage appearance of the actor, it may be added to C.B. cuail, "a stupid fool, one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage." Owen. If to the omen connected with this sport,—to C.B. coolin, ominous, portending,
COOLRIFFE, adj. Cool, cold; feeling a tendency to be cold, S.

Her hand she had upon her haffit laid,
And fain, fain was she of the coolriff shade.
Rosse's Helenare, p. 27.

2. It is also used figuratively in the sense of, indifferent, S. V. CAULDRIFFE.

COOM, s. 1. The dust of coals, S.

"Coom—is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals." John's Dict.

2. Small coal, S.; Culin, E.

3. Flakes of soot emanating from the smoke of coals in the act of burning, Roxb.

If coom hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretokening the arrival of strangers, within twenty-four hours, provided the flakes fall down from the wind produced by clapping the hands together. If not, it is said that the strangers are not going to "light down," i.e. to alight, Teviot.

4. Smiddy Coom, the ashes of a blacksmith's furnace, Mearns. Fr. ecume, dross.

COOMY, adj. Begrimed with the dust of coals, S.

"Sit downe Girzy Hypel.'—"A fool posture that would be, and no very commodious at this time; for ye see my fingers are coomy." The Entail, ii. 22.

COOM, s. 1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge, S.

"As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame, or coom, on which it was raised, must have sunk while it was building." P. Inveresk, Loth. Statist. Acc., xvii. S. Allied perhaps to Queene, q. v.

This word, as thus used, may have been imported from the continent. Hisp. comba is rendered courbure, cambrure (Cormon), i.e. a vaulting, or building archwise.

2. The lid of a coffin, from its being arched, Fife, Roxb.

COOM-CEIL'D, adj. A term applied to a garret-room, of which the ceiling receives its peculiar form from that of the rafters and cross-beams, within which the lath and plaster extend so as to form a sort of arch, S.

COOMB, s. The bosom of a hill, having a semi-circular form, South of S.

The dark cock layed above the coomb,
Thro'ned mid the wavy fringe of gold,
Unwreathed from dawning's fairy boon,
In many a soft vermilion fold.
Queen's Wake, p. 223.

This must be viewed as having a common origin with Coom, q. v., applied to a semicircular frame for building an arch. It is originally the same with Comb, of which Dr. Johnson merely says that, "in Cornish" it "signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue." Phillips gives a more accurate account of it; "Comb or Combe (Sax.) a valley, or low plain between two hills, or a hill between valleys. The word is still used in Devonshire and Cornwall; and many places in different parts of England have taken name from their situation in such a Comb; as Compton, Comwell, Swancombe," &c.

It seems evidently of Celtic origin. C.B. cwm, val-lis, convallis, Davies; probably from coom, a curve, a round, Owen. The A.-Saxons probably adopted it from the British. Somner expl. comb, or comp, in nearly the same terms as those quoted from Phillips. Hisp. comba not only signifies curvatura; but, in some parts of Spain, a declivity terminating in a valley; Armor. combatant ii.; L.B. cumba, cumba, comba, cumbus, locus declivis, propinquis, in vallem desinens. The radical term denoting anything curved, this notion may be traced in its various derivatives; as in Lat. curvatus, L.B. cumba, a boat, a pinnace, Gr. κούβας, κουβίς, causus recursus, &c. V. Du Cange, vo. Cumba.

Coom is used in Fife, to denote a rising ground that has a circular form.

To COONER, v. a. To give a drubbing to; applied either to man or beast, as, "to cooner a dog;" Clydes., Roxb.

This seems to be merely E. conjugate used figuratively.

COONJERS, s. pl. A scolding, ibid.

To COOP, v. a. To hoop, to bind with hoops.

There was a cooper, they ca'ld him Cuddy,
He was the best cooper that ever I saw;
He coopit a coffe for our godwife,
And, heigho! but he coopit it braw.

Tent. kuyp-en, viere, coassaro, coaxare dollas.

COOP, COUP-CART, s. 1. A cart made close with boards, S.

"The writer of this has been told, that in the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called coup carts, in the parish, but at present there is no other kind made use of here." P. St. Vigeans, Forfar, Statist. Acc., xii. 150.

A. Bor. muck coop, a line coop, a close cart or waggon for carrying lime, &c. Gl. Grose.

Coops an' carts were une so rare,
An' creels an' corticalis boot to fair.
Piper of Peebles, p. 5. V. COUP-CART.

2. A cart, the box of which moves upon its shafts by hinges, by which means it may be emptied of its load without unyoking the horse, S.

"The body of the coup-cart is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards, either by degrees into small heaps, or at once, without the trouble of unyoking the shaft horse." Agr. Surv. of Berw., p. 167.

As used in the latter sense, the term is obviously from the v. to Coop, to overturn.

Sibb. mentions Tent. kopf, dolium, navigation. It may be added that as koppe properly denotes a large vessel for containing liquids, the idea seems to have been transferred to anything used for inclosing. Hence Tent. kuyape der naut, the walls of a city, also the place enclosed by walls; septa urbis, spatium urbis moenibus comprehensum; Kilian. Isl. kuypa, Su.-G. koppe, A.-S. koppa, dolium, vas. Hence, Germ. kuffe, Su.-G. kypare, Belg. kuyp, E. a cooper.

COOP, s. A small heap; as, "A coop of muck," a heap of dung; Lanarks.

Germ. kopf, summitas; A.-S. cip, cooppe, apex.
COOPER O' STOBO, a phrase used in the South of S., for denoting one who excels another in any particular line, or who is father-better. It is said to have had a local origin from a Cooper who was unrivalled in his profession.

COOER, s. A stallion. V. Cusser.

COOST, CUIST, s. "He has a gude coost," he is strong-bodied; Liddisdale.

Isl. kost-r, pinwendro.

[COOST, pret. and part. Cast, cast off, tossed; Clydes.

They red'd, they set, they crow'd, they sleekit,
Till like carlin awat and rookit,
And coost her duddies to the warck,
And linkit at it in her sark.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.]

* COOT, s. This name is given to the Guille-mot, Colombus Trole, Mearns.

COOT, s. The uncle. V. Cutie.

To COOTCHER, v. a. To parcel out, Roxb.

Shall we view this q. cot-share, to divide into huts or small apartments?

COOTh, s. A young coalfish. V. Cuth.

COOTIE, adj. Kind, affectionate, S.

And see that ye be cootie till her,
Ye dima wi' your kindness spill her.

Duff's Poems, p. 100. V. Couth.

COOTIE, adj. A term applied to those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers, S.

Rejoice, ye birling patricks a',
Ye cootie moo-rooks, croesly claw.

Barns, ii. 19.

The cooty cock abint the door
Did clap his wings and claw,
Ere Gibble from the Piper's wake
Had thought to gang awa.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 49.

COOTIE, s. 1. A wooden kitchen dish, Ayrs.

From Burns's use of this word, in an Address, which can have no tendency to hold up the eternal state of punishment to ridicule, it appears to be the local pronunciation of Coodie, Cudie, q. v. a small tub. It approaches more nearly, indeed, to Gaol. ciotag, id.

2. A bucket shaped like a barrel, Lanarks.

COP, COPE, s. A cup or drinking vessel.

Ane marbre tabule coverit was befor thir thre ladies,
With rich copses as I wys full of riche wyns.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

Sum karvis to me curtasis; sum me the cope govis.

Dunbar, ibid., p. 62.


COPAMRY, s. A press for holding cups, &c.

"A langsald bed, a copamry, & ane seurinng." Aberd. Reg. V. Avmare.

COPE, s. A coffin; "a cope of leid," a leaden coffin.

"Now because the wedder was hotte, for it was in May, as ye have hard, and his [Cardinal Beaton's] funeralia culd not sulldantlie be prepared, it was thocht best (to keep him from stinking) to give him grit salt yencehe, a cope of leid, and a nuck in the bottome of the Sey-tour, a place quhair mony of God's children had been imprinisit befor, to await quhat exquesis his brethren the Bishopis wald prepare for him." Knox's Hist., p. 65. It is the same in both MSS. and in Lond. edit. V. Cair.

To COPE' betune, to divide.

We will go se quhat may this mister mene:
So well we call us it cope betune,
Thair sail noth pass away napsyit.

King Hart, i. 20.

Fr. coup'er, to cut, to cleave; Teut. kopp'en, to cut off.

COPPER, s. A dealer. V. Couper.

COPHIOUS, s. A place for keeping cups.

"Memorandum, thir vessell underwritten delyverit to the kingis graces officiarias ; In the cophes, in the keipin of, William Douchale," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 73.

Isl. kopp, Dan. Belg. kopf, Hisp. copa, Ital. coppe, Fr. coupee, scyphus, crater.

COPILL, s. A variety of Coble, cobill, a small boat; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548.

COPMANHAWIN, Copmanhavin, s.

Copenhagen; Aberd. Reg.

This is printed Copmanhoin in what has been viewed as the feigned title-page of the first Ed. of Sir D. Lyndsay's Dialog. A. 1552. Copmanhavin is literally the haven of merchants, or "of the merchant." Kloe- benhaem, the modern Dan. name, signifies "the haven of merchandize."

COPOUT, "To play copout," to drink off all that is in a cup or drinking vessel, cap-out, S.

All out he drank, and quhelmit the gold on his face:
Syne all the nobillis therof drank about,
(I will not say that lika man playit copout.)

Dong. Virgil, 56. 51. V. Coyan.

To this correspondent L. B. Desescicitar, Gr. karatogia, calicum exhauster; Gloss. ap. Du Cange.

COPPER, s. A cupbearer.

Mercie is copper, and mixs well his winc.

Pulse of Honour, lii. 58.

Mr. Pink. renders this cooper. It is evidently from A.-S. cop, a cup.
"Thair he tuik vp hous with all office men requisite for his estate, and changed all the old officiaries, both thesaurar, comptrollar, secreair, Mr. maissar, Mr. household, Mr. stableri, copperis, carveris, and all the rest. Pitsochie's Cron. ii. 312. In Ed. 1729, p. 132, and 1768, copper.

From Teut. kop, a cup; Fr. coupee, id.; whence coupfier, a cup-bearer.

COPPIN, part. pa. Coppin in kevin, elevated to heaven.

Quho that from hell war coppin onys in kevin,
Wald efter thank for joy, nuk vi. or vii. ?

King's Quair, vi. 10.

Belg. kop, Germ. kopf, the head, A.-S. cop, the sum-
COPY, s. Plenty, abundance.
Of all corn there is 

Pese, and sty, the 
and 

Wynn. Cron. i. 13. 5.
Lat. copia. Macpherson views it as formed for the sake of alliteration, as it seldom occurs.

COR, CUR, CAR, an inseparable particle, entering into the composition of a considerable number of Scottish words, those especially spoken in Montceth. V. CUR.

CORANICH, CORRENOTH, CORMOCH, CORRINOC, CROWNACH, s. 1. A dirge, a lamentation for the dead, S.

And we shall serve, Secundum suum Sarum,
And make yow saif, we find S. Blace to broche,
Cryand for yow the eairfull Corrinoch.
Popinge, Lyndsay's Workes, 1592, p. 208.

Grit pite was to heil and se
The noys and dulesum hemonie,
That evir that dreary day did daw,
Cryand the Coraloch on his,
Alas, alas! for the Harlowe!

Battle of Harlowe, Evergreen, I. 73.

"The coronach, or singing at funerals, is still in use in some places. The songs are generally in praise of the deceased; or a recital of the valiant deeds of him or his ancestors." Pennant's Tour in Scot., 1768, p. 112.
Brawly can he lilt and sing
Canty glee or Highland cromach.
O. Thomson's S. Songs, iv.

Gael. corannach. This word is originally Ir., and is derived by O'Byrne from cora, a choir, which he again derives from Lat. chorus, (vo. Cur.)

2. Used improperly for a cry of alarm, a sort of war-cry.
Be he the Correnath had done schont,
Ersche men so gadderit him about, &c.
Dynnynayne Poems, p. 30.

3. This word must also have been occasionally used in the Highlands and districts adjoining to them, as denoting a proclamation of outlawry by means of the bagpipe.
The lend Corrinoch then did me exile,
Throw Lorre, Argyle, Monteth and Brebalba.
Duncun Lauder, Ms. Warton, Hist. B. P., ii. 275.

CORBACK, s. Expl. the "roof of a house," Dumfr.
The ship sometimes jump'd corbbacks height,
O'er whale asleep an' snarin'.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

C. B. cor, a point, batch, prominent, towering; q. "the towering point" of a house. It may, however, be allied to S. banks.

CORBAUDIE, s. "There comes in Corbaudie," that is, the obstacle; used in regard to a plausible hypothesis, which is opposed by some great difficulty that occurs; Upp. Clydes.

C. B. gorbaid signifies, "totally ceased, or at rest;" corbay-ave, to dominie, to beat or keep down; corby-veyed, a dominieing or keeping down; Owen.

CORBIE, CORBY, s. 1. A raven; Corvus corax, Linn.; S., Orkn.; a crow, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

Sir Corby Raven was maid one procourer.
Henryson's Fis., Dog, Wolf, and Sheep, Dynnynayne M.S., Gl. Compl.

"Eagles, corbies, and crows, often do great damage to the corn and young lambs." P. Delting, Shefl. Statist. Acc., i. 407.

"Ae corbie will no pyke out anither's een," S. Prov.: spoken of those of one profession, or of similar dispositions, who will do all in their power to support each other, as far as the credit of their common profession, or humour, is concerned.

This, like the Pyg or Maugie, is in the estimation of the vulgar and superstitious, a bird of evil omen:

———Yesterday, workin' my stockin',
An' you wi' the sheep on the hill,
A mussle black corby eat croakin';
I kent it forbode some ill.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 192.

Even the crow, although a more harmless bird, has not escaped this odium. I need scarcely refer to the well known verse:

Saepe sinistra cava predixit ab illice cornix.

Verg. Eel. I.

Fr. corbeau, Sw. Norv. kor, Ital. corvo, Lat. corvus, id.

CORBIE-aits, s. pl. A species of black oats, different from those called shiacks, S. B.

Perhaps from their dark colour, as resembling a raven.

CORBIE Messenger, a messenger who either returns not at all, or too late, S.

Thou corby messenger, quoth he, with sorrow now sings; Thou ischit out of Noys ark, and to the erd wan;
Tairet as traitour, and broucht na tadingis.

Hondele, iii. 14. MS.

He send furth Corbie Messingeir,
Into the air for to copy,
Gif he saw ony montanis dry,
Sum says the Raunin did furth remane,
And come nocht to the ark crane.

Lyndsay's Workes, 1592, p. 41.

In vulgar conversation, the phrase is improperly expressed, Corbie's Messenger.

"When I came to kiss his Majesty's hand, I was glady made welcome: his Majesty alluding that I was Corbie's Messenger." Melvill's Mem., p. 170.

This proverbial phrase has evidently had its origin from the scriptural account given of the raven that was sent forth from the ark, but did not return.

"It is far mair than our lives are worth for us to stay here.—Now, I wadna like that we were trooved to be corbie messengers." Perils of Man, ii. 91.

CORBIE-STEPS, s. pl. The projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs, S.

It has been fancied that they might receive this denomination, q. steps for the corbies, or ravens, to sit on. But it is evidently from Fr. corbeau, a corbeau in masonry.

This etymology is confirmed by the use of corboll stones in writing as synonym.

"The stone wall at Lundy, with the corboll stones at the tope of it,—was built by John Paterson, mason," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 174.
CORBIT, adj. Apparently, crooked.
Canker'd, cursed creature, crabbit, corbit, kittle.
Maitland’s Satyr, Watson’s Coll., ii. 54.
Fr. courbé, id.; courbette, a small crooked rafter.

CORBULYE, s. “Fine dressed leather.” Rudd. But it seems rather to signify leather greatly thickened and hardened in the preparation; such as was used for jack-boots.

—Well their seuny for to be
Of corbuley corsyn seunil grete enz hydis.
Stiff as ane burlie that stod on whir yulis.
Dowg. Virgil, 141. 9.

“Boots of jacked leather, called curbouly (cuir bouillé) were also worn by horsemen. These are mentioned by Chaucer.” Grove, Milit. Antiq. ii. 253.
Fr. cuir bouillé, corium deocquet; Diet. Trev.

CORCHAT, s. Crotchet, a term in music.
The pyet with his pretty cot,
Fenyeis to sing the nyctingalas not;
But ech a naivre the coret oul,
For harshnes of his earlech throth.
Dunbar, Banatyme Poems, p. 64, st. 4.

CORCOLET, s. A purple dye, made from Lichens tartareus, Shetl.
As this is the same lichen with that called corcur, the name seems corr. from this.

CORCUDDOCH, adj. Kindly, good-humoured; as, “They’re right corcuddochat thegither,” Aberd. V. CURCUDDOCH.

CORDALE, s. A term formerly used for the tuckling of a ship, Aberd. Fr. cordaille, id.

CORDELERIS KNOTTIS, an ornament in embroidery anciently worn by ladies in S.
“Item, ane clath of estate of fresit clath of gold and silvyr partit equale, a breaid of clath of gold and ane uther of silvyr, and upon the silver cordeleyer knottis of gold.” Inventories, A. 1561, p. 133.
Fr. cordelière, “knotted cord-work in embroidery”; Cotgr.
Cordelière, in this form, properly denotes a nun of the Franciscan order. Hence the term has been transferred to dress.

This term has been also transferred to heraldry. A thread, or twist, full of knots, which widows or daughters put, in form of a wreath, around their armorial bearings, is in Fr. called a cordelière. This ornament seems to have originated with Anne of Bretagne, the wife of Charles VIII. of France, who began to reign A. 1483. She instituted a sort of order, in honour of the cords with which our Savour was bound in his passion, and from the devotion she had for St. Frances, whose cord she herself wore. To this order she gave the name of the Cordelière; and as a badge of distinction made a collar of various knots, interlaced with what are called Lacs d’amour, literally auras of love, with which she honoured the principal ladies of her court, to be worn around their arms. It is well known that the Franciscans are called Cordeliers, from the knotted cord which they wear, in imitation of the founder of their order. V. Diet. Trev.
It appears that anciently mitred abbots in S. wore a similar cord as an ornament. Nisbet, speaking of the heraldic exhibition of the croosier and mitre, says:
“Above both is a black hat, from which issueth a knotted cord, with six tassels hanging down on each side of the shield.”
“It is to be observed,” he adds, “that all the above churchmen, who used and carried the exterior ornament of a hat above their arms, have also a cordelière (issuing out of the same), which is a cord with two running knots on each side, whereas hang down the foresaid tassels on both sides of the shield, and are always advanced in number according to the person’s degree in ecclesiastical preferments, from a protonotary to a cardinal.” Nisbet’s Heraldry, P. IV., p. 59, 60.

CORDEVAN, adj. Tanned seal-skin or horse-skin, S; evidently corr. from CORDOWAN, q. v.

CORDYT, pret. v. Agreed.
Be suntale band thai cordyt of this thing.
Wallace, i. 54. MS. Fr. accordé.

CORDON, s. A band, a wreath. Fr. id.; cordon de chapeau, a wreathed hatband.
“What are such cutts and cordons, silkes and satins, and other such superfious vanities, wherewith manie abode their rankes and place are so disguised, but infaillible tokens of an unsectiont heart?” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 960.

CORDON, s. A string; also a wreath, Fr.

CORDONIT, part. pa. Perhaps, wreathed, or braided.
Fr. cordonné, twined, plaited, wreathed, made into a cord.

CORDOWAN, s. Spanish leather, cordouan, Sibb.
This name is still given in S. to tanned horse-leather. But it had been originally appropriated to leather brought from Cordova in Spain, or such as was prepared after the same manner. Hence Cord-wainer, S. and E. a shoemaker. It would appear this was the name generally given in Europe to one who wrought in foreign leather: Fr. cordonnier, cordouanier; Sw. cordowans-makere, a leather-dresser.

CORDS, s. pl. A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a discourse of horses.
—The cords, & the coute-evil, the claps & the elcks.
Pickard’s Fighting, p. 13. V. CLEIKS.
The word is used in this sense, Northumb.

CORE, s. A party, a company, a body of men, often used by S. writers for corps.
Ye ken the kebbuck i’ the bolo.
Whar you an’ I had made a hole;
An’ had supped our thievan cofe
Wi’ twa days sufficient store.
Pickard’s Poems, 1788, p. 41.
Clement, the Knight of Ross, appealed then
With a brave company of gallant men,
Took in the house of Nairn with that brave core
The Scuthian captain slow and many more.

**In core, in company, together, Aberd.**

The lave in core poor Robie blawd,
An' mither was a witch.
They swore that night.

Dumes, and geese, and hens, in core
Rais'd their discant voices.
*D. Anderson's Poems*, p. 81, 84.

**COR, s. Heart. To break one's core, to break one's heart, Fife.**

**CORF, s.**

1. A basket used for carrying coals from the pit, Loth.
2. It must have been anciently used in a general sense.


"Item, twa round tabletts of gold within ane core of silver wyre. Item, the said corf, ane agasting lyk ane clansmarch, set in silver, and ane round beid of garnett." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62, 63.

Belg, korf, Germ. korb, Isl. korf, Dan. korf, Su.-G. korp ; Lat. corb-is, id.

**CORF, s.** "A temporary building, a shed," Lord Hailes.

And with that wirl intill a corf he carp,
Fra hair weddit, and frostis, him to hap.
*Beautaing Poems*, p. 114.

Sibb, gives the same sense, deriving it q. cour-hof, from Cour. But it rather signifies a hole, a hiding-place; A.-S. croyt, a vault, or hollow place under ground; which is the natural description of the corf to which a Fox woul betake himself. Tenn. krofte, krofte, &c.; Sw. Dan. krofte, id. a cavern; Ital. grotta ; Hisp. grotta ; Fr. grotte ; which all seem allied to Gr. κρυτή, id.

Perhaps it most nearly approaches to Isl. korber, tagiriaum; Verel. Ind.

**CORF-HOUSE, CORF-HOUSE, s.** A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in, during the close season, S.B.

"To be Let. — The salmon-fishings in the river Awe, near Oban, in Argyleshire, — with the corf-houses, sheds, &c. belonging thereto." Edin. Even. Courant, April 21, 1804.

"He sells to the complainers his right of salmon-fishing, with liberty to build two or three corf-houses, in the most convenient places near the said fishings, so as the same may be spread, dried, and built, without prejudice to any lease ground belonging to him." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 18.

"As for his rents in Murray, quhilk for the maist part consist in the fishingis of Spey, the hail workis and corf-housis, and hail materialis thairof wer barbarouslie brunte and destroyit be the rebellis," &c. Acts Clia. II. 1649, Ed. 1814, VI. 390.

It has been supposed that it is from wharf, q. corr. of wharf-houses. But the term may denote houses for curing fish; perhaps from Belg. korren, because the fish are cut up and cured in those houses. Isl. krif, kronf, krifor, excenter, to gut an animal, Su.-G. krof, kropp, ingluies.

Corf-house, however, is used as synon. with Sheal, both signifying a hut or cottage.


**CORFT, part. pa.** A term applied to fish that have been cured. Corftish fish are fish boiled with salt and water, S.B.

In this sense, I suppose, are we to understand the following words: "Ane thousand corft keyling in peyll." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17; i.e., large cod-fishes piled up. V. Keeling.

To CORIE, v. a. To curry leather. V. the s.

**CORIE, s.** A currier.


Fr. courroyer, courroyer, to curry; whence courroyeur, a currier.

**CORK, s.**

1. An overseer, a steward; a cant term, Upp. Lanarks.

2. A name given by operative weavers to the agents of manufacturers, Clydes.

Most probably from their being generally light, or in a commercial sense, without substance, given to airy speculations, and floating on the surface of trade.

Hence, To kick the corf, to ask money from the agent of a manufacturer, ib.

3. The same term is applied by journeymen tailors to their masters, Loth.

[Cork is quite a common cant term for master or employer in West of S.]

**CORKY, adj.** "Airy, brisk;" Sir John Sinclair, p. 100, S. It seems nearly correspondent to E. volatile.

Sic corbie gowks in rhymin' strains
Mann now-a-days gae craze their brains,
Wha nor wi' havis, meuse, nor conscience,
Mann drive the warl' wi' printin' nonsense.
*A. Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 57.

**Corky-headit, adj.** Light-headed, giddy, Roxb.

**Corky-noddle, adj.** A light-headed person; or one whose wisdom floats on the surface, Roxb.

**Corkes, s.** The ancient name for the Lichen omphalodes, now in S. called Cudbear, q. v.

Its name in E. is corke, Lightfoot, p. 818; and it is singular that both this and our old designation should evidently indicate the same origin; Gael. corcer being the name of Lichen tartareus, ibid., p. 812. Shaw gives corcer as signifying, "purple, a red dye."

**Corkie, s.** The largest kind of pin, a bolkin-pin, Fife; Corking-pin, E.
CORKIN-PREEN, s. Corking-pin, S.
By moonlight led, upo' the green,
The chiel's wan meet in daffin,
And warled for a corkin preen;
Syne to the yill at quaffin.
—Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

"Up comes a decent, little auld manny, — riding on
a bit broken-kneed hipfin beast of a Heeland po
w
ney,— the coat-tails o' him pinned up before wi' twa
corkins preen, to keep them frae being filed with the
auld shelly's white hairs coming aff.— And now what
think ye o' our Bishop, my man?" — Reg. Dalton, i.
193.

CORKIR, s. The Lechanora tartarea of
the Highlands and Isles.
"The stones on which the scurf call'd Corkir grows,
are to be had in many places on the coast, and in
the hills. This scurf dyes a pretty crimson colour.—There
are many white scurfs on stones somewhat like these
on which the Corkir grows; but the Corkir is white,
and thinner than any other that resembles it." —
Martin's W. Isl. p. 133. V. CORRIE.

CORMOLADE, s. Prob. a corr. of eeuw-
malade.
"Ane other summondis wes lybellit agains the said
Mr. David [Black] quhairly he was summondit to
conurpe to anser opone sic speiches as he had given
out of pulpit within thrie days befor; — To wit: — That
all kings was deunills and come of deunills, that the
denill wes the head of the court, and in the court.—
That he — callit the lords of Session miscreants, bry-
beris and koffylgasses (Galloglasses), and the nobilitie
cormoladas. He callit the queen of Ingland atheist, —

In the printed copy the nobility are called cormorants.
The editor, as in many instances about that time, has
given the word according to the conjecture formed by
himself as to the signification. But it seems to have
been originally spoken, or at least written in the libel,
as a Fr. phrase, eeuw malade; literally a diseased heart,
but probably meant as equivalent to rotten-hearted,
corrupt, worthless.

CORMUNDUM.
— I sall gar crop thy tongue,
And thou sall cry Cormundum on thy kneis.
Kennedy, Everygreen, ii. 68. st. 19.
i.e. I will bring thee to confess thy falsehood. It is
an allusion to one of the Penitential Psalms, used in
the Church of Rome, which has these words, Cor mun-
dum creo in me.

To CORMUNDUM, v. n. To confess a fault;
to own one's self vanquished, to sue for peace,
Ayrts.

CORN, s. The name commonly given to oats,
before they are ground, S.
"I haddish to the under miller, for each boll of sheel-
ing, of the increase of all corn, bear, and other grain."
Abstract Proof, Mill of Invernessmy, A. 1814, p. 2.
"Corn, generally confined to oats." Beattie's
Scotticisms.
The crap is in, baith corn and bear.
J. Gerard's Works, p. 80.
The word in E. and other northern languages
properly signifies grain in general. In the ancient
dialects the particular designation of grain was generally added;
as Moes.-G. korimo qhatteis, granum tritici. These ob-
erves, however, that the term is especially used to de-
note that species of grain which is most commonly used
in any particular region. Schletter says that, in Jut
Augustan, chern is put for wheat. Among the Ice-
landers and Swedish Goths, the term more generally
denotes barley. None of our southern neighbours can
be at a loss then, to discover the reason why the de-
signation of corn is, by way of distinction, given to
oats in Scotland.

To CORN, v. a. 1. To give a horse the usual
quantity of oats allotted to him, S.; to feed, E.
When thou was corn't a' I was mellow,
We took the road ay like a swallow.
Burns, ill. 142.

"He roar'd to Maccie — to see that his beast was
corned, and a' his riding gear in order." Rob Roy, ii.
302.

"If ye corn an auld glide-awer weel, she'll soon
turn about her heels, and fling i' your face." Hogg's
Brownie, &c., ii. 292.

2. Applied metaphorically to a man exhilar-
ated with liquor; as, "Thae lads are weel
corned," S.

CORN-CART, s. An open-spoked cart, E.
Loth.
"Hay and the different kinds of grain are carried
[home] on the open spoked cart, known by the name

CORN CRAIK, s. 1. The Crake or Land-
rail, Rallus crex, Linn.
"It gart the Empoure traw, and trewey behald,
That the Corneraik, the puindare at hand,
Hid poyneit all his priss hors in a paynd hald,
Because that eit of the corn in the kirkland.

The rail seems to receive this designation, because it
craiks, or makes a hoarse noise, from among the corn.
Thus, in the fable here, the corn is represented as his
peculiar charge.

The name given by Martin is corn-craiker; Western
Isles, p. 71. In Sw. and Isl. the name craike is
given to the crow; Alem. crace. Both Junius and Wachtler
suppose that the designation has its origin from the
sound emitted by this bird.

Its name in some parts of Norway has some degree of
analogy; agerhoena, q. the cock of the field; Dan.
aker-rix, q. king of the acre. The name daker-ken
given by Willoughby to this bird, seems merely a corr.
of the former. It has been said that it received from
Linn. the appellation of crez from its cry.

2. A hand-rattle, used to frighten birds from
sown seed or growing corn; denominated, it
is supposed, from its harsh sound resembling
the cry of the rail.

CORN-ELL, CORNELING, CORNELING, s.
Apparently the stone called Cornelian.
"Item, one ring of gold with ane quhissill. Item,
ane ring with ane cornell." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 67.

— "A string of cornellingsis sett in gold enamelled
with quichet and tus perill betwix every corneling,
containing xxxvii. cornellings, and xxvii. couple of perill." 
Ibid. A., 1578, p. 263.

CORNE PIP, s. 
"The first hed ane drone bagpipe, the nyxt hed ane
pipe maid of ane bleddir and of ane Reid, the third
playit on ane trump, the fyrld on ane corne pipe, the lyft playit on ane pipe maid of ane gait horn."

"A corne pipe is a horne pipe, pipean de corne."

This, it is conjectured, is the instrument alluded to by Ramsay in his Gentle Shepherd:

When I begin to tune my stock and horn,
With a' her face she shows a cunardle scorin.

Which he explains in a note to be "a reed or whistle with a horn fixed to it by the smaller end." Ritson's Essay on S. Songs, cxv. N.

Beauford, in his Essay on the Musical Instruments of the ancient Irish, mentions the Corn-bean as one of them. It seems to be this which, in his explanation, he simply denominates Beam. If so, it must be viewed as the same with the Stock-and-horn; and Corne-pipe is only another name for it, signifying a horn with a pipe: for Fr. and Gael. corn is a horn. Beaun, indeed, has the same meaning; so that Corn-bean appears to be a tautological designation. See the extract on this subject, under Stock and Horn.

It, however, causes some perplexity, when the ingenious writer subjoins:

"The Corn was a metal horn, in general resembling the natural horns of animals, especially those of the ram and wild ox, with mouth-pieces either at the end or side."

CORNER, s. To put one to a corner, to assume precedence or authority in a house.

"Compared Elizabeth Home, his father's relict, and alleged, That he could not be holden to renowne, seeling she offered her to prove, that, after his father's decease, he entered in his dwelling house, and not only put her to a corner, but also stayed there three or four months, using the best of his father's moveables." Sc. Foord, Suppl. Dec., p. 464.

CORNETT, s. The ensign of a company of cavalry; Fr. cornette, id.

"declaris that the said Schir James Scrymgour of Dudlop knycht—hase the ulle and indoubtit heretablie right—of the beirng of all his heines banneir, stand-a, cornettis, pinassallis, handschenyeis, vtheris signis and takinnis of battell and weir, of quhatsumever collour, schaip, or faasoun, baith on hors and fute." Acta Ja. V. p. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

La cornette est un chétard quatre, qui se port a bout d'une lance par le troisieme officer de la compagnie. Dict. Trev. Hence the name of cornet has been applied to the officer who carries this standard. The origin is probably Fr. cornet, a corner; an ensign of this kind having four corners.

CORNETTIS, s. pl. A kind of head-dress.

"In the first sevin huidis of claith of silvire embroad-erit with gold and tannie silk. Sevin cornetitis of the same," Inventories, A. 1573, p. 231.

"Ane quaiss of camorage with tua cornettis soweit with cuttilt out werk of gold and silvire." Ibid. p. 232. Fr. cornette, the two ends of a coif, which resemble horns. V. Dict. Trew.

Cornette is also rendered, Linea multiera multella; and seems occasionally as here to denote a head-dress distinct from the coif.

CORN-HARP, s. An instrument made of wire stretching over a timber frame, like the musical instrument known under that name.

"The wire, or sifting part of the corn-harp, is a parallelogram, set up so as to form an inclined plane, nearly 4 feet in height, and almost 2 in breadth, having two sides of board to prevent the corn from running off at the edges, by the continuation of the frame and sides; a happer is formed at the top of the wire parallelogram, the bottom of which almost necessarily terminating in an angle, discharges the grain through a slit of the same breadth as the wire frame, and which by the simple contrivance of a board sliding in a groove, may be opened wider, or shut narrower, as occasion requires. The wire is not stretched in one uniform plane, but inserted into cross bars about 8 inches asunder, placed in the under edges or back of the sides, so as to form 6 steps, each about an inch in height, making as many falls as the grain runs down along the wire, the strings of which are stretched so near to each other as to allow the little globular seeds to fall through." Agr. Surv. Nairns. and Morays., p. 129.

Corny, adj. Fruitful or plentiful in grain; as, "The last was a corny year," Aberd.

CORNIESKRAUGH, s. The rail, a bird, Moray; S. Corneraik; skraugh being synon. with eark, as denoting a cry.

CORNIE WARK. Food, properly that made of grain. "Nae kin (kind) o' cornie wark hae crossed his craig for twa days;" he has taken no food for two days, Tievotid.

Tent. korn-werk, bread, panificium ex frumento; Kilian.

Cornykele, s. A chronicle.

Bot Malcolm gat vpon this lady brycht Schir Malcolm Wallace, a full gentill knyght.

And William als, as Coons Corykle beholde in hand, Quhilk etyr was the reskeiv of Scotlaud. Wallace, i. 37. Ms.

CORNIT, cornyt, part. pa. Provided with grain.

"The three estasis thinkis at the bordouaris mysteris nocht a mekill ample as thai dyde,—and at thai may this yere, God be lowyt, defende themselis beter than fernyr for diners causiss; first, thai ar bettir cornyt than that war fernyre, and their inneny war cornyt." Acta Ja. II. A. 1456, Ed. 1814, p. 45, c. 2. Cornit, Ed. 1556.

Now we only speak of a horse being corned, S., i.e. having received a feed of oats.

Corno, s. Sorrow or trouble, Berwick. supposed to be from Fr. coeur noye, a troubled or overwhelmed heart.

Corps, s. A corpse, a dead body.

Fr. corps, Dan. krop, Iat. kroppen, Germ. korper, id., all from Lat. corp-us, the body.

Corps present, s. "A mortuary, or funeral gift to the church; in recompense, as was pretended, for any thing that had been omitted or withheld by the deceased; synon. with O. E. soul skott or soul portion," Gl. Sibb.

This is the account given by Mr. Brand. "It is mentioned," he observes, "in the national council of
C O R  [499]  C O R

Eghan, about the year 1006.” He also says: “It was antiently done by leading or driving a horse or cow, &c. before the corpse of the deceased at his funeral.” Popular denominations, p. 370.

“The uppermost Chait, corpe-present, Clerk-malle, the Pasche-offering, Tiend-ale, and all Handlings upland, can neither be required nor received of good conscience.” First Book of Discipline, ch. viii. s. 2.

In Knox’s Hist. MS. the orthography is the same. For in MSS, the whole First Book is inserted; although not in editions. In Spotswod’s Hist. p. 164, it is erroneously printed Corppresent.

Sir David Lyndsay satirizes this oppressive custom.
V. Unast.
Fr. corpus and present-er, q. to present the body for interment; or Fr. present, a gift, L. B. præsentia.

CORPERALE, CORPORALL, s. The linen in which the host was kept.

“In ane ether gardevient, in the fryst a lamp of silver, a corparale with a cais. Item, three quhippis and twa buikis. In Inventories, A. 1488, p. 71.

The contents of this cabinet had been all subservient to the devotions of the royal family. As the host had been preserved in the corparale, the two buikis had been breviaries; and the quhippis, or scourges, meant for penance.

“Item—twab abbis, twa aemittis of Bartane clayth, domrik to be tonelis unsachin, ane bell, twa corparallis.” Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. corporall, “the corporall; the fine linen wherein the sacrament is put;” Cotgr. L.B. corparale, palla, qua sacrificium contegitar in altari; Du Cange. It has obviously been denominated from the absurd idea of the real presence of the body of our Lord in the Sacrament of the Supper.

CORPSE-SHEET, s. A shroud, a winding-sheet.

“Her throat’s sair misgrieved and mashackered though; she wears her corpse-sheet drawn wed up to hide it.” Heart of M. Lotb., ii. 110.

CORRACH, CORRACK, s. A pannier. The panniers used by the Braymen in Angus are thus denominated.

The term seems of Gothic origin. Su.-G. korg, a pannier or basket. The hundles used, in sieges for protecting the soldiers, are called rysksorg-ar, from ris, virgiltum, and korg, q. corrachd of rise, S. V. Rise.

CORRENOY, s. A disturbance in the bowels, a rumbling noise in the belly, Fife.

Perhaps from the Fr.; q. coeur ennuég, internally disquieted; as we speak of a heart-coliic.

CORRIE, s. A hollow between hills; or rather, a hollow in a hill; also corehead, S.

“The Currie is a small stream,—deriving its name from its source, being a Corrie, a Celtic term, signifying a confined clough or glen, of which sort is the spring of the Annan, vulgarly called the “Annan Peck;” or the Marquis of Annandale’s “Beef-stand.” P. Drysdale, Dunfr. Statist. Acc., ix. 410.

Corranhoni is expl. the valley of Moni. Ib. xx. 300.

“This place is rendered conspicuous by the Corries or Corries of Balloch. They are semicircular excavations, naturally hollowed out in the western extremity of that ridge of hills, commonly known by the name of Campsie and Strathblane Fells. Some of the Corries are very spacious, being more than a mile in diameter.” P. Killearn, Stirlings. Sadly. xvi. 104.

“Corry signifies the hollow bosom of a mountain, in which, on account of the snow lying long there, the vegetation is often more luxuriant than in the lower ground.” Grant’s Superstitions, ii. 253.

“The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little corri, or bottom on the side of the burn—if your eyes are good, you may see the green specks among the heather.” Waverley, i. 241.

To CORRIE ON, to hold intimate correspondence in a low sort of way, to the exclusion of others; to gossip together; Lanarks.

It is not very remote in sense to Tent. kayer-en, nugar, confabulari; Kilian. It may, however, be allied to Su.-G. kura, clanexum dolitesedere.

CORRIENEUCHIN, part. pr. Conversing tete-a-tete. Two old wives, talking very familiarly by themselves, are said to be corrieneuchin, Fife.

It is also used as a s. Persons are said to hold a corrieneuchin. Perhaps q. to corrie in the neck or corner. V. preceding word.

CORS, CORSE, CORSS, s. 1. The cross or rood, S.

Scho hat Elane, that sync fund
The Cors in-to the haly land.
Wyntown, V. 10. 78.

2. A crucifix.

Item, a bane [bone] coffre, & in it a great cors of gold with four precious stais and a chenye of gold.

Inventories, p. 12.

3. Market place, S. Sw. kors, id. So called from a cross being formerly erected there.

The calves rang’d about the Corse. For messages ay readily, To tak your card, or haul your horse, You’ll find them true and steadily.—

Picken’s Poems, l. 906.

4. The name sometimes given to a piece of silver-money, from its bearing the figure of a cross.

5. The name of the signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney.

“It is statute and ordained,—that ilk house and family shall carefully and diligently direct the cors, according to the order and customis, to his next neighbours, with ane sufficient bearer, for admonishing the people either to convene to church for preaching or prayers, or for his Majesty’s service, and such other necessary causes, as shall be thought expedient by the ministers, sheriffs, institutioners, or their bailies, and shall not stay or lay down the same, but direct it with all diligence, upon the receipt thereof, under the pain of 7 pounds Scots taxes quotas.” Acts of Balfiary, A. 1615, Barry’s Orkney, App. p. 458.

This is evidently the same with the buikyle of the Sueo-Goths, thus defined by Hr; Baculus mutiato-
rius quo ad conventus publicos convocabantur cives veteris Sueone. It is formed from buik, bod, bun-
tins, a messenger, and kyle [whence S. cear] ba-
cillus, a rod. This mode was used when it was neces-
sary to inform men who were ignorant of letters, by means of signs. This rod was three palms in length, burnt at the one end, having a rope drawn
crossbows.

CORSBOLIS, pl. Crossbows.

"And ye saltarit compagnious of yerv, mak reddy your corssbolis, handbollis, fyir speiris." Compl. S. p. 64.

CORSES, s. pl. Money.

"My pura is [snail] of sic aane skin, Thair will na corss byd it within." Dunbar, Brunnantyne Poems, p. 68.

Thus denominated from the form of the corss ancieintly impressed on our silver money.

CORSGARD, s. Metaphorically, a place of residence.

"My old age doth no lesse crave—at the least an honest retreat from warfare, within my own garison and corseward, with hope of burial with my ancestors." Letter A. Melville, Life, ii. 530.

Fr. corps de garde, "a court of gard, in a campe, or fort;" Coig.

CORSPRESAND, s. The same as Corps-present.

"In the action—nowit be Sobir Ando Pringt chaplain & Johnn Spottiswed for the wrangwiss apostolissme & withhalin of four sek of wull, iii & xx lanyss [lambes], lx stanyes of cheiss, & v. correspresandis of the teynidis of the kirk of Stow of Weddake perteyning to thaim be resoun of tak," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 23.

As this is reckoned among the teynidis, it verifies the remark made by Jacob, that oblations, &c. are in the nature of tithes, and may be used for in the ecclesiastical courts. Vo. Oblations.

CORSY, adj. Bigbodied, corpulent; gravem Osirim, Virg.

On siclyke wyle this ilk chifaine Troyane

The corsys passad Osiris he has slane.

Doug. Virgil, 426, 18. V. Cors, 2.

CORSYBELLY, s. A shirt for a child, open before; an infant's first shirt, S. B. Ross thus describes a vulgar superstition:—

A clear brunt coal w'th the hot tongue was ta'en,

Free out the ingle-nails for clear and clean,

And thow the corsy-belly letten fa,

For fear the wecane should be ta'en-aw.'

Ross's Hebr., p. 13.

Q. a shirt that is folded across the belly.

CORTER, s. 1. A quarter, Aiberd; corr. from quarter.

2. Also a cake, Aiberd; so called because quartered.


CROWN OF THE CORTER. 1. The rectangular corner of the quarter of an oaten cake, ibid.

2. Metaph. the principal or best part of any thing, ibid.

CORTES, CORTIS, s. pl. The name of a French coin, sometimes brought into Scotland, in former ages.

For William wrichtar was of corss

Than Sym, and better kitting.

Everyson, ii. 11r. & ii. 4. Fr. corps, body.
"It is statut and oriant, that their be no deniers of Frans, mailiyis, cortie, mitis, nor nam vthir conter-fetis of blae monie, tane in payment in this realme." 
I can form no other conjecture concerning this term, than that it is written according to the vulgar pronunciation, as corrupted from Fr. quart, or more fully quart denier, the fourth part of a penny. It seems to have been the half of the mailijic or Fr. halfpenny, as defined by Cotgr., and thus corresponded to the modern denomination of Farthing.
L. B. quartus, quadrans, nisi me fallo, seu moneta minutor; Du Cange. Quart, monnoye valant quatre deniers; Roquefort. Lacombe defines it precisely in the same terms, adding the year 1190; Suppl.
The term was also used to denote the fourth of a crown; but with a particular specification. Il n’a pas un quart d’es, Signifie, il est bien pauvre; Lerox Dict. Comique.
In the same manner quarter is, in the north of S., still corruptly pronounced coter.

CORT STOP, a vessel for holding a quart.
"Ane cort stop, & ane poynst stoip," i.e. a Scotch pint; Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 23.

CORUE, s. A crooked iron to draw down buildings.
Here crooked Corues, sheeving byrgyes tall.
Their skathfull Scorpions, that raynes the wall.
_Hudson’s Judith_, p. 33.
Fr. courb-er, courv-er, to crook, bow; hence, cobeau, expl. "a certaine warlike instrument;" Cotgr.

CORUYN, s. A kind of leather.
—Their seemyt for to be
Of corublye coruyn seint grene oxin hylls.
_Dong. Virgil_, 141. 9.
Corr. from Cordouen, q. v.

COSCHE, Cosie, s. A coach; Fr. coche, pronounced soft.

Then Emprours and Kings saill walk behinde.
—As men defait, cled all in dullfull black,
In coucheys traveyd with slander, shame and lack:
Their children yong, and menyouns in a rout,
Drest all in dule sail walk their coche about.
_Hume, Chron. S. P._ ii. 382.

"The moyen that heo useth against these, is tauld in the end of the 6. verse, he striketh them with a deadly sleepe, with sik a sleepe, that the ridar was als deade as the coche. I will not insist; the chariet is here placed for the ridar." 
Bruce’s Eleven Serm. 1591, Q. 7, a.

Vnto this bishop there was brought
An new-maid coche for to decoire him. 

Su.-G. koots. Germ. Kutsche, Belg. koets, id. Wachter derives the term from koot-en, tegere; Lye, the Belg. name from koets-en, cubare, as properly signifying a couch. Callander, in his MS. notes on Ihre, says that the coach was invented by the Scythians.

To COSE, Coss, Coiss, v. a. To exchange, to barter. 
_Coss_ is still used, Loth.
I trow in warld was nocht a bettrr Kavcht,
Than was the gud Grynch off trott and hardement.
Teris thanwir frin Wallace yon doun.
Bruce saith, Fer mna on this day we haff loayt.
Wallace assaued, Allen, thae war ewill coiss.
_Wallace_, x. 470. MS.
_i.e. "It was a bad exchange; Grahame being of
more value than all who fell on the English side."
The song is lost in the old edit, in which it is,
Allace, they were ill cois—
unless this be an abbrev. of coist, then in use.
——The trait Athes.
With him hes helmes coisst, and gave him his.
_Dong. Virgil_, 236. 38.

_Coss a dote_, a phrase commonly used among children.
Loth. i.e. exchange a piece of bread, as a bit of oatmeal cake for wheaten bread.
Phillips mentions _coosse, or scourse_, as an old word, used in this sense. But it seems now to be provincial.
Grose accordingly gives _scoures, or scoure_, id., as used in the Exmoor dialect.
_Buld, derives cose from A.-S. _cosan, to choose, because an exchange, he says, is a sort of mutual or alternate election.
Su.-G. _kais-a, kiua-en_, Belg. _kies-en_, Moes.-G. _kiua-an_, id., which appears in its opposite, _kiua-en_, to reject, to reprobate. I have not observed, however, that any one of these terms occurs as denoting exchange. This is the sense of Su.-G. _kys-t_, (on which word Ihre observes that _coe_, S., has the same signification,) also of _kaut-en_, used in Thuringia. Hence,

COSSING, COISSING, s. The act of exchanging.
"Bote—signifies compensation, or satisfaction;—
and in all excommunion, or coasing of landes or gear moveable." 
_Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. Bote._

Sic coissing, but lossing.
All honest men may use
That change now were strange now,
Quad Reason, to refuse.
_Cherrie and Stace, st. 57._

To COSE. [Prob. same as E. _Cozen_.]
Then meekly saith the lady free
To Sir Egeir. Now how do ye?
I rede ye be of counsel clean,
Ye will not coese, Sir, as I ween.
I think your love be in no weir;
Therefore I rede you make good cheer.
_Sir Egeir._

The meaning is uncertain. Shall we suppose the term, in this application, allied to Teut. _kousen_, to flatter? Or is it used as before; q. "you will not change your mind."

COSH, adj. 1. Neat, snug; as denoting a comfortable situation, S.
The gudeman, now com hame, is byth to find,
Whan he ont o’er the halland flings his sen,
That ilka turn is handled to his mind,
That a’ his house looks sae cosh and clean.
_Ferguson’s Poems_, ii. 55.

2. Comfortable, as including the idea of defence from cold, Ayrs.
I’v gud gramashens worn mysel;—
They kept me coosh baith cauf an’ coots;
But Jock, forsooth, maun hae his boots.
_Pickens’s Poems_, i. 124.

3. Quiet, without interruption; _a coosh crack_, S., a conversation free from disturbance.
He lighted at the lady’s yate,
And sat him on a pin;—
And sang fu’ sweet the notes o’ love,
_Till a’ was coosh within._
_Muntrayley Border_, ill. 9.

4. In a state of intimacy; _They are very coosh._
In a similar sense it is said, _They are sitting
very cosh, or coshly; they are sitting close or hard by each other, as those do who are on a familiar footing, S.

Sibb., without any proper reason, derives it from Fr. coq, quietus.

The term, as used in the last example, might seem borrowed from Fr. coq, hard by, near; or as denoting intimacy, alluded to Belg. kooen, Germ. koen, in lieb-koen, to fawn, to cajole, Sw. G. kuska, to soothe by fair speeches, Isl. il., to persuade, to entice; E. coen. But the sense first given is most probably the primary one. The word, in this acceptance, nearly corresponds to Isl. klos, koos, a small place that is well fenced; angustas locus et circumseptau, quasi vas; G. Andr., p. 157. O. Teut. koen-en, koos-en, however, is rendered, coire, fornicari; Kilian.

COSHLY, adj. Snugly, S.

It's 't the Peaun o' David wrat.
That this world weel never shou'd fit.
But on the waters coshly sit.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 82.

To this, perhaps, we may trace an O. E. term, used by Palgrave. "Coshe, a sore house, [Fr.] cauerne," B. iii. f. 26, b. It would seem that the term cosh is provincially used also as a s. "Cosh, a confined, comfortable, or warm situation." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

COSH, adj. With a hollow beneath, or over a hollow; Galloway. V. Toschi, Tosche, adj.

COSHE, s. A coach. V. COSCH.

COSIE, Cozie, adj. Warm, comfortable, snug, well-sheltered, S.

To keep you cosie in a hoord.
This hunger I with ease endur'd.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 305.

Thenannie, in some cosie place,
They close the day.

Burns, iii. 89.

—Cozie here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell.

To a Mouse, Ibid., p. 147.

This seems radically the same with cosh, as used in the first sense.

COSIELY, adv. Snugly, comfortably, S.

While to my cod my fow I keep,
Canty and cosily I ly.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 74.

I in the field of yon auld birk-tree side
Right cosily was set to ease my stumps,
Well hop'd with bountith hose and twa-sol'd pumps.

Starrat, Ibid., ii. 589.

To Look Cozie, to have the appearance of being comfortable; to exhibit symptoms of good-humour, Fife, Dumfr.

A late writer applies this phrase to his Muse:

As on I wrote, she look'd sae cozy,
It g'ard me fyke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

Gael. cosagach, snug. V. COSIE.

COSIE, s. 1. A straw-basket. V. CASSIE.

[2. A cover for a tea-urn, to prevent cooling.]

COSINGNACE, COSIGNANCE, s. 1. A relation by blood, a cousin.

"Fenella was ane tender consignance to Malcome Duf afore slane be Kenneth." Belland. Cron. B. xi. c. 10. Mal'ta necessitudo conjuncta, Booth.

2. A grand-daughter; or perhaps a niece.

"Attoure Uoldsous sonne to the erie of Nortumbirland sae haue king Williams consigna in mariage." Ibid., B. xii. c. 10. Nepent, Booth.

Fromed from Lat. consignans, a kinman; perhaps through the medium of Fr. consignage, consanguinity.

It is also written consignance —

"Yit, because he was servand and consignance to his lordshyp, he wald do as wtheris wald, and put hand to it." Anderson's Coll., ii. 184.

To COSS, v. a. To exchange, Loth., Berwicks. V. Cosent.

COSSNENT, s. A servant or labourer is said to work at cossent, when he receives wages without victuals, S.

This, by some, is resolved into cost neet, q. the next cost, the price of labour in money, without anything additional. This seems very doubtful; especially from the inversion not being common in our language, as well as the supposed antiquity of the phrase, whereas next cost is modern. The origin, however, is quite obscure. May it be from Teut. kost, food, and neen, the negative particle; so denoting that no food is given according to a bargain of this kind?


Sometimes it is used in the form of an adj. —

"I dinna—wish you to work cossent warf, that is, without meat or wage." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 169.

This, however, I apprehend, is properly the sense of the following mode of expression:—

To Work Black Cossent, I am informed, signifies in Ayrs. to work without either meat or wages. The phrase is often used with respect to a cottager who gives part of his labour for a house.

This term seems nearly to resemble Isl. kostatt-r, kostatt-r, sumptus, G. Andr.; q. the expense at which one gives his labour. I strongly suspect, however, that it has the same origin with Germ. Comsaten, the term by which those, in legal language designed vilam, are denominated, who live in cottages, being attached to the glebe, and performing the labour requisite. Homines glebas aspersi, qui intra casam serviant, et in praedulis ruralibus operas praebant; Wachter. In L. B. they are called cotseti, an A.-S. word Latinized; cot-satcto, which denotes the inhabitant of a cottage, being formed from cote, a cottage, and satcto, which in composition signifies an inhabitant, or one who sits, i.e. resident in a place, from stitt-en, sedere.

COST, s. 1. Duty payable in kind, as distinguished from that paid in money. It frequently occurs in old writs or rentals in Orkney, corresponding with Cane in our old deeds, S.

"Confermis the letter of gift—of all & haill the superplus of the thridds of beneficiers within the boun-
dis of Orkney,—alaswell money victuall, as cost of but-
tir, oyle, and vtheris customs within the saidis boundis." Acts Js. VII. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 465.
2. This term seems latterly to have been in a special manner appropriated to meat and malt, ibid.

"Bishoprick of Orkney. Money, £251 2s. 6d. Cost, i.e. Malt, 78 Last, 21 Meil, 3 Setting, 21 Merk." Keith's Hist. App., p. 182.

"Victual called Cost in Orkney, 26 Last," &c.

3. It is also used in Ork. to denote the subsistence given to a servant, as distinct from money; as, "I got so much money in wages, besides my cost," i.e. allowance of food.

This is evidently the same with Cost, which I have defined in too limited a way.

COST, s. Side. V. Coist.

COSTAGE, s. Expense.

The purpore flouris I sail slattir and pull, That I may straw with sic rewards at least My neuses sailie to culyse and to fast, And but proflit sic costage saill excexe.

Doug. Virgil, 197. 55.

To COSTAY, v. n. To coast, to go or sail by the side of.

They farraiyd nocht eere in the land, For thair was costayre wuld stant hand.

Wynstoun, ix. 7. 25.

COSTER, s. A piece of arable land.


The same place is referred to in our Acts.

"Item, one coster of land with the pertinentis, in the territorio de Stanypeth." Acts Ja. VI, 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 464.

L.B. costor-a, the same with culture; Saepe summitur pro modo agri, qui culturae et aratur. Fr. culture, Du Cange. It may, however, be from L.B. costor-lawn, pars alienus loci; angulus; q. a corner of land. V. Carpenter.

COSTIL, Wallace, ii. 64. V. Coist.

COT, s. Prob. coat, or coating.

"The lordis decretis—that Thomas Turnebull of Fawlishope sail content & pay to Thomas Folkert his sek of gude woll but cot or ter, for the qalhik he is bannid to the saill Thomas be his obligation," &c. Act. Auidit. A. 1471, p. 18.

Probably "cot," as denoting a covering of grease, or "tar."

To COT, v. n. To cot with one, to cohabit, to dwell in the same house, S. B.

Q. to live in the same cot; unless allied to Su. Cotte, a friend.

COTE, s. A rate. Cote of a testament, the rate due, according to the value of the legacies.

"That quhare any sic persons deis within age, that may nocht mak thar testamentis, the nerrest of thar kyne to succeed to thaim sail have thar gudis, without prejudice to the ordinaries amant the cot or the testamentis," Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

L. b. cote, rata pars. Gall. cote vel quota. L. b. quota is used in the same sense. Here it denotes the assessment exacted by the episcopal court, in proportion to the extent of the goods inherited.

"Soon after the reign of David I. a right was acknowledged in bishops, not only of disposing of the goods of all who died without a will,—but of confirming the testaments of all Scotamans who died in foreign parts. In every confirmation of a testament, besides the other fees of court, the twentieth part of the moveables fell to the bishop of the diocese, which was called the quot of the testament, because it was the proportion or quota to which the bishop was entitled at conforming." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. T. 9, § 28.

COTERAL, s. An elastic piece of thin split iron, used to fasten the bolts of window-shutters; Berwicks.

Perhaps originally the same with Teut. knaterol, Belg. kotrol, a pulley. Koter-en, however, signifies fidelic.

COTHIE, adj. Warm, snug, comfortable, Perths.; synon. with Cosie.

But, oh! the greedy ganger gauq,
They do him nuckle sketh un' wrang,
For aff whan Jamie's thrivin' thrang,
"Fir' excuse an' cothie,
They light upon him in a hauq,
And spoil his bothe.

"Duff's Poems, p. 60.

Content w'th the growth o the island,
Our dailies were cothie nu' braw."

Ibid., p. 160.

In Fife, Cotic has the same signification; sometimes implying the idea of wealth.

Gael, cotin denotes meat, viuets. But I suspect that this term is of the same stock with Couth, Couthie, q. v.

COTHIELY, adj. Snugly, ibid.

"The gudeman and me said, though it was time enough for the laszie to marry, yet if they baith keepit in ae mind for twa or three years, she mith be cothially set down." Campbell, i. 331.

COTHROUGH, adj. Rustic, &c. V. Corochi.

COTLANDER, s. A cottager, who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land, E. Loth.

Formed from old E. cotland, "land held by a cottager, whether in sokeage or villessage." Dimidiae arca terrae jacent ibidem inter Cotland, quam Johannes Goldering tenet, ex una parte, & Cotland quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera. Paroch. Antiq. 532. V. Jacob's Law Dict.


COTMAN, s. A cottager, Galloway.

"At Meikle Calloch, in the parish of Urr, a boy—belonging to a cotman on the farm, was attacked by a large boar, which threw him down, and tore his cheek and side so severely, that his life was considered to be in danger." Caled. Merc., Nov. 20, 1829.

COTTAR, COTTER, s. One who inhabits a cot or cottage; dependent on a farm, S.

"Upon the different farms, a cottager, or, as he is commonly called, a cotter, is kept for each plough em-
played on the farm." P. Ceres, Fife, Statist. Acc., v. 333.

Persons of this description possess a house and small garden, or small piece of land, the rent of which they are bound to pay, either to a landlord or a farmer, by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons. This custom is a relic of the service of the villani. The service itself is still called bondage. L. B. cotera-bus, cotera-bus, cotera-bus. Fr. cotier, held, or holding, by a servile, base, and ignoble tenure. Hence S. cotterrman, cotter-fouk, contemptuously cotter-bodies; a village possessed by cottagers, and dependent on the principal farm.

This term is applied to one who lives under a farmer, either with or without a piece of land attached to his house. Mere mechanics are not properly called cottars, in general at least. In Aberdeenshire, formerly the servant employed as a ploughman by a farmer, had generally a separate house assigned him, with a piece of land, and was denominated, by way of pre-emience, the cotter; while the other sub-tenants were, for the sake of distinction, designed cottar-men or cottar-fouk. Hence, till of late, the ploughman was called the cotter, though living in the same house with his master.

**Cotter-wark, s.** Stipulated work done by cottagers to the farmer on whose land they dwell. S.

"Some of the cottagers paid a day in the week to the farmer, by the name of cotter-work." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 231.

To **cotter eggs**, to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till edible. S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. koter-en, fidicara; as there is a sort of poking in stirring the eggs. Thus, as Belg. roer-en signifies to poke, to stir, geroerde eyeren denotes what we call cotter'd eggs.

[Cotterin, part. Poking, turning over, working in a trifling manner; Clydes.]

To **cotter**, v. n. A term used in Loth. in relation to a particular plan of raising potatoes. He who has no ground of his own has it provided by another, free of rent, one year; the manure and culture being considered as an equivalent for the use of the ground. The person who raises potatoes in this way is said to cotter.

Although Teut. koter-en signifies fidicara, the term, it may be supposed, has originated from cotters, or cottagers on a farm, who had the privilege of raising roots for family use on the terms specified.

**Cotterie, s.** Apparently, provision as to a place of habitation.

"Wherever a village of any considerable extent is established, or in the centre of two or more villages, let there be a house and garden provided for a Protestant Schoolmaster. — If his duty is faithfully performed, there will arise under his tuition, a race of men and women, whose manners will be correct, whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and cotterie, and the scholars for the expense of their education." Agr. Surv. Inverm., p. 349.

**Cottown, Cotton, Cotter-town, s.** A small village, or hamlet, possessed by cottars or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm, S.

"Cottagers are collected in [into] small villages, called cottouns." Agr. Surv. Forfar., p. 137.

"And the Cotton sits freely occupy the side of the said longy on the north part, and the hospitale on the south side, the longy beand common to thaim baith." Cartul. Aberd., p. 8. This deed is dated A. 1446.

"The residence of the farmer—is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the cotter-town; the inhabitants are vassals to the farmer." Edin. Mag., Aug., 1818, p. 127.


**Cott Tail. V. Coat-tail.**

**Coubroun, adj.** Low born, or rustic.

A coubroun quene, a lalely hirlane; Off strang wesce shelli tak a jurdane, And settis in the priei. L. Rynday, S. T. R., ii. 193. V. WARM.

Perhaps q. cow-brown, as respecting her appearance; or cow-born, as it is still said of a low-born person, brought up in the byre. L. gylefat.

**Coucher, s.** A coward, a poltroon.

"It is good, ere the storm rise, to make ready all, and to be prepared to go to the camp with Christ, seeing he will not keep the house, nor sit at the fire side with couchers." Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 65.

From the E. v. couch, Fr. couch-er.

**Coucher's blow.** 1. The blow given by a cowardly and mean fellow, immediately before he gives up, S.

2. It is also used in a passive sense, as denoting the parting blow to which a dastard submits; as I gied [sawe] him the coucher blow, S. O., i.e. he submitted to receive the last blow.

To **coucher**, v. a. To be able to do what another cannot accomplish, who contends in a trial of strength or agility. He who fails is said to be coucher'd, S.

This seems to have been formed from the s. q. to make one couch, or to lie down like a dog, to lower in fear; Fr. couche-er, Teut. koets-en, cubare.

To **coucher down**, v. n. To bow down, to crouch, to submit, Roxb.

**Coudie, adj. V. Couth.**

To **coudle, v. n.** To float; as a feather alternately rising and sinking with the waves, Roxb.

C. B. coud-i, signifies to rise, to lift up, caud, what is raised up.

To **cougher, (gutt.) v. n.** To continue to cough; used in this form, Cougerin and Blocherin. V. Blocher, v.

Evidently a derivative from E. cough, or Teut. kuch-en, id.
COUHIRT, s.
Crawdones, couhirts, and thieves of kynd.—


COULIE, Cowlie, s.
1. A boy, S.
This is the common, and apparently the original, signification; allied perhaps to Sn.-G. kult, offspring; whence kulit, a boy, kulita, a girl. Hisp. chula, a male child, evidently acknowledges this Goth. origin.

2. A term applied to a man in the language of contempt, S.
But these who are long in abuse, And have drunk in some childish use, Are very fair to keep that stain. Some call them coulies of this strain, Come moved [commoved] by some schoolish toy, Ran rampart on a scholar boy, Did tear and grasp him with his claws,— For somewhat did concern the Pope Canonized at Edinburgh crosse.

Coulie's Poems, p. 177, 78.

This refers to the burning of the Pope in effigy by the students of the university of Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1686. The couerd-coule seems to be Sir William Paterson. V. Wodrow's Hist., ii. 218, 219.

Some Couilies murders more with words, Than Trowpers do with guns and swords.

Coulie's Poems, p. 112.
Si cele in Pantheon debates
When two chells a hangle; 
E'en now some coulie [e] gets his aits,
An' dirt w' words they mingle.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 54.

Coulpe, s. A fault.
"Ye sael carye no thing furth of this world but the coule of our synnis, or the merits of our vertu."
Fr. coupé, Lat. culp-a.

Coulpit, part. Prob. bartered, sold.
Alice that ever Scotland could have bred 
Sic to [sic] awin dishonour, shame, and greif; 
That, ijken ane nobilman was thairto red, 
At beth to sike some succour and relief.

COULTER-NEB, s. A sea-fowl and bird of passage, West. Isles. V. Bouger.

COULTER-NIBBIT, adj. Having a long nose.
"Hear to the couler-nibbit piper, said one." Perils of Man, ii. 250; q. a nose resembling the couler of a plough.

COMMIT-BED, s. A bed formed of deals on all sides, except the front, which is hung with a curtain, Roxb.

This, I think, is the same with Acoe-bed; from S. Coom, as denoting the arched form of the front. Coom may be allied to C.B. cuun, a rounding together, Owen.

COUNCIL-POST, s. "A term in Scotland for a special messenger, such as was formerly sent with despatches by the lords of the council."

"Have the charity to send a council-post with intelligence; the post does not suit us in the country."

To COUNGEIR, v. a. To conjure.
"Quha brekis the secund [with Protestants, the third] command?—Thay that abusis the name of God, to couner the deuil be incantaments, be expresse or print patictions with him."—Abp. Hamilton's Catechisms, 1531, Fol. 32. a. Hence,

Coungerar, Cowngerar, s. A conjurer.
"Oft tymes geir tymn or stowin is gettin agane be couengerara," Ibid. Fol. 21. b.

To COUNJER, v. a. To intimidate or still by threatening, Clydes. V. Coonjer.

COUNYIE, s.
In dace they war so slaw of feit, 
They gaft thame in the fyr a heit, 
And maist them quicker of cownyie.

Dunbar, Dunbar's Poems, p. 20, st. 7.
"Quicker of cunning or apprehension; or perhaps, quicker of coin, of circulation, or course;" Lord Hailes. But the last idea supposes Dunbar to use a very unnatural metaphor. It may either be from Fr. cognir, cognir, to beat, to strike, as respecting the increased quickness of motion. Or we may view the poet as referring to what he had already said in the same stanza. Having compared Sweirnes or Indolence to a sow, he adds:

Full slepy wes his grunyie.
grongie, from O. Fr. coin, coign, the cry or grunting of pigs, Coign.

COUNT, s. An account; Hence, Count-book, a book of accounts; Counting, arithmetic, S.

COUNTER, s. A person learning arithmetic. "A gude counter," one who is skilful in casting accounts, S. V. COUNTING.

COUNTERCHECK, COUNTERCHECK-plane, s. A tool for working out, which groove unites the two sashes of a window in the middle, S.

To COUNTERCOUP, v. a. 1. To overcome, to surmount, Ayrs.
2. To repulse, ibid.
3. To overturn, ibid.
4. To destroy, ibid.

Although one of the senses given is to overturn, it does not seem to have any connexion with S. Coup, id., but to be formed from Fr. contrecoup, a term used at billiards, when, on one player striking his antagonist's ball, it returns and strikes his: Reciprocus percussio, Dict. Trev.

To COUNTERFACTE, v. n. To counterfeit.

"Diverse the subjects of this realm, hes wicked, and most contemptuously purchased the said Papes Bulles, dispensions, letters and privileges at Rome, or hes caused counterfacete the samim in Flanders or uthers parts; as ala, sum uthers hes purchased, or counterfaicte gifts and provisions of benefices." Acta Ja. VI. 1572, c. 51. Murray.

Fr. contrefaire, id., part. contrefait; Lat. contra and facere.

COUNTING, s. The common name for the science of arithmetic; as, "I gat nae mair learning, than reading, writing, and counting, S.

To COUNT KIN with one, to compare one's pedigree with that of another. It is common for one who has perhaps been spoken of disrespectfully, in regard to his relations, to say of the person who has done so, "I'll count kin wi' him whenever he likes," S.

This evidently refers to the genealogical accounts kept for families, especially in feudal times.

COUNTRY, s. In the Highlands of S., a particular district, though very limited, is so called.

"The father of Allan lived in another country; that is, beyond a ridge of stumps mountains, which in the Highlands are the boundaries of what are called countries." Clan Albin, i. 46.
The same idiom had formerly been known to the English. Thus Shakespeare makes the Chief-Justice say, "Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the countris as you go." See 1st Part of Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 3. In Reid's Edit., indeed, countrie is substituted. But I suspect that the other was the term used by Shakespeare.

[O. F. contre, country. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

COUNTRY DANCE, a dance of Scottish origin, in which a number of couples form double rows, and dance a figure from the top to the bottom of the room, S.

When dinner's o'er, the dancing neist began,
And throw and throw they lap, they stag, they ran:
The country dances, and the country reels,
With streaked arms bobby'd round, and nimble heeles.
Rosc's Hecatom, p. 116.

COUNTRY-KEEPER, s. One employed in a particular district to apprehend delinquents, S.

"I said away from the Ba-spiul—only for fear of the countrykeeper, for there was a warrant against me." Tales of my Landlord, i. 124.

COUNTRY-SIDE, s. A district or tract of country.

"Mr. Guthry continued until the 1664, and then was obliged to leave that country-side, although the Earl of Glencairn spoke to the Bishop in his favours, who gave him a very short answer; which made the Earl say, We have set up these men, and they will trample upon us."

"The old man—had the pleasure of receiving the reiterated assurances of young, old, and middle-aged, that he was simply the best qualified person for the office of arbiter in the hall country-side." Antiquary, ii. 342.

COUNTY, COWNTIR, s. 1. Encounter.

At the first country into this bargane
Almon Tyrrheus eldest son was slane.
Dong. Virgil, 220. 17.

2. A division of an army engaged in battle. Wall.
The v. is abridged in the same manner from the Fr.

To COUP, Cowp, v. a. 1. To exchange, to barter, S. Sometimes it includes both the idea of buying and of selling; as "to coup cattle," to buy in order to sell again.

2. To expose for sale, Roxb.

3. To buy and sell, to traffic; commonly used in this sense, Aberd., but only of an inferior kind of trade.

Id. koup-a, Su.-G. koup-a, vendere.
A. R. coup, Yorks. Norf. cape, id. Su.-G. koup-a, not only signifies to buy, but to barter; kopa jord i jord, to exchange one piece of land for another.
A.-S. ceap denotes cattle. The v. ceap-an, to buy might be derived from this, as Lat. pecunia, money, from pecus cattle; because among barbarous nations cattle are the primary article of barter. This reason, however, is capable of being inverted.
The ancient Latins give the name of capuo, not only to one who sold wines, but to him who sold goods of any kind; whence capuwnari, to make merchandise in general.

Coup, s. 1. Exchange, S.
Yit houp hinges be ane hair, Houping aganes all houp;
2. A good bargain; any thing purchased below its just value; Gl. Surv. Moray.

Sw. *keep*, purchase, bargain.

2. *The hail coup*, the whole of any thing, the entire quantity without diminution, *S*.

This phrase is evidently derived from the idea of a bargain, and must originally have signified "the whole purchase, or barter."

3. A company of people. The term is used rather in contempt; as, "I never saw sic a filthy ill-manner'd coup;" Fife.

**COURP, COPER, s. 1.** A dealer, a chafficer.

"They are forebuyers of quheit, bear, and aites, *copers*, sellers, and turners thereof in merchandizes."

Chalmers' *Agr.*, c. 21, s. 3.

This term is now generally used in composition, as a *horse-copper*, a jockey, one who buys and sells horses; a *cow-copper*, one who deals in cows, *S*.; from *coup*, v., to barter.

"The horse which our *coupers* bought had at Morton fair, were arrested many of them by the Mayor of Newcastle." Baillie's *Lett.* i. 85.

"Nor are they, in any way, a match for *horse-coupers*, *cow-coupers*,—the people that farmers have to deal with." P. Leslie, *Fife Statist. Acc.*, vi. 44. *Cope-man* occurs in O. *E.* in the sense of purchaser, chafficer, or chapperon in modern language.

Only for hope of gain, and that uncertain,
He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

*Ben Jonson's Volpone.*

Phillips explains *copper-mate*, "a partner in merchandising," *Dict.*

2. Applied to one who makes merchandise of souls.

"If the way revealed in the word be that way, we then know, these *soul-coupers* and traffickers show not the way of salvation." Rutherford's *Lett.* P. iii. ep. 66.

**Coup-word, s.** The first word in demanding boot in a bargain; especially applied to horse-dealers, *Roxb.*; from *copper*, a dealer.

**To COUP,** v. a. To overturn, to overturn, to overset, to tumble over, *S.*

"The pure woman perceiving him so bent, and that he stoop'd down in his tub, for the talking full of stick stuff as was within it, first *coupt* up his booles, so that his hid went down." Knox, p. 203.

"He has *coupt* the mickle dish into the little;" *S.* Prov. "The jest is in the different significations of the word *coup*, which signifies to buy and sell grain, cattle, &c. and to turn one thing upon another; spoken when people have fallen behind in dealing."

*Kelly,* p. 144. V. the v. n.

**To COUP o'we, v. a.** To overturn. This idiom is very common, *S.*

The crousest should be *coupit o'we* 't death's gory fault,
Or the least heart o' some 't the swaill should be causid.

*Lament L. Mac Neil, Jacobite Relics,* ii. 34.

**To COUP CARLE, to tumble heels over head, (synon. to *Coup the Creels*), *Galloway.*

Right winsome was the simmer e'en,
When lads and lasses pingle,
An' *coupin* carle on the green,
An' dancing round the ingle.

*Davidson's Seasons,* p. 59.


**To COUP the CRANS.** 1. To be overturned, *S.*

—"The trades assembled, and offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should *coup the crans*, as they had done elsewhere."

Rob Roy, ii. 128, also 529.

The language is borrowed from the *cran*, a trivet, on which small pots are placed in cookery, which is sometimes turned with its feet uppermost by an awkward assistant. Thus it signifies, to be completely upset, *S.*

2. It is also occasionally used to denote the misconduct of a female, *S.*

**To COUP the CREELS.** 1. To tumble heels over head, *S.*

"He added, that—if folk couldna keep their legs still, but wad needs be *couping the creels* over through-stanes, as if they wad raise the very dead folk wi' the clatter, a kirk wi' a chimney in't was fittest for them." Rob Roy, ii. 150.

2. To bring forth an illegitimate child, *Roxb.*

*To cast a lagen-gird, synon.* *S.*

3. To die, *Roxb.*

"If ye should tak it into your head to *coup the creels* just now, you know it would be out of the power of man to get you to a Christian burial." *Blackw. Mag.*, Mar., 1823, p. 312.

**To COUP, v. n.** 1. To overset, to tumble, *S.*

The whirling stream will make our boat to *coup*,
Therefore let's pass the bridge by Wallace's loup.

*Muses Threnodie,* p. 136.

"The brig braik and the cart *couppet*." *Cottagers of Glenbarrie,* p. 130.

2. Used metaph. as signifying to fail in business, to become bankrupt, *S.*

Who has not seen the youth imprudent fa',
With prospect pleasant in life's morning dawn?
And who has not heard Glb's old cronies say,
That he would *coup* some not far distant day?

*Train's Mountain Muses,* p. 98.

This seems radically the same with Germ. *kippen*, mutilare, inclinari ad terram, *auf der kippe stehn*, pronum esse ad lapsum, in discrimine lapsa versari; Wachter. This he derives from Gr. κυπτεῖν, vergere, propendere. But it is certainly more directly from *kippe*, *kipf*, also *kopf*, apex, summitas. One, however, might suppose that it had some affinity to Sw. *gupp-a*, to rock, to tilt up; *Bauten gupper*, the boat rocks or pitches, q. is in danger of being overset; *Wideg.*

**Coupit, part. pa.** Confined to bed from illness of any kind, *Loth., Roxb.*

**To COUP o'we, v. n.** 1. To be overset, *S.*

2. To fall asleep; a phrase often used by the vulgar, especially in relation to one's falling asleep in a sitting posture, *S.*
3. A vulgar phrase applied to a woman, when confined in childbirth. The prep. is sometimes prefixed; as, *She's just at the over-coupin*, i.e., She is very near the time of childbirth.

**COUP, Coup., s.** 1. A fall, S., sometimes *coupis*, S. B. 
   Stand by the gait: lat se if I can loup. 
   I mon run fast in dreid I get a coup. 

2. A sudden break in the stratum of coals, S. 
   "The coal in this district is full of irregularities, 
   stilled by the workmen *coups* and *hitches*, and *dykes*. 
   These *coups* and *hitches*—are found where the strata 
   above and below the coal suddenly approach, or 
   retreat from each other, by this means *coupings* the coal 
   out of its regular bed."  

**Coup, s.** Leg.  
   *Caup*, i.e. cap or bowl.

   "Ay, let him gang," said the miller—"I wad rather 
   deal wi' the thankless that neither gies coup, nieve'a,
   nor lippie, than hie' him."  
   *Perils*, iii. 39.

**Coup-cart, Coup-cart, s.** V. Coop.

**Coup-hunded, adj.** 
   "Stolen—from the barn of Willowyards in the 
   ground of New Grange, near Arbroath, belonging to 
   Alexander Davidson, a brown, coup-hunded, switch-tailed 
   horse, with a snip in his forehead."  

**Coup-the-ladle, s.** The play of see-saw, 
   Aberd.

**COUPAR, a town in Angus, referred to in a 
   common S. Prov.**

   "He that will to Coupar, maun to Coupar. He that will, will."  
   Gl. Antiquary.

   The Prov. fully expressed is, "He that will to 
   Coupar maun to Coupar, though Killemuir [Kerry 
   muir] had sworn't." The meaning is not accurately 
   expressed as above. The idea is, that when the will 
   is obstinately set on any course, it is an indication 
   of necessity, and is sometimes to be viewed as a symptom 
   of fatality.

* **COUPE-JARRET, s.** One who hamstrings another.

   "Meantime, he has accused me to some of the 
   pri-mates, the rulers for the time, as if I were a cut-throat, 
   and an abettor of bravoes and assassinates, and Coupe-
   jarrets."  
   Waverley, i. 236.

   Fr. *coupier le jarret*, to hough, to cut the hams. 
   This word seems introduced merely as suited to the 
   pomposity of the character; for it does not appear to have 
   been adopted into our language.

**COUPEN, s.** A fragment. V. Cowpon.

   "Gin I winna gie ye a helpin' haun' myself" 
   tae 
   rive him in *coupins* lith, lim', an' spawl."  
   *Saint Patrick*, iii. 311.

**COUPLE, Cuppil, s.** A rafter, S.

   —Twenty *cuppil* he gave, or ma, 
   To the body of the kyrk alsa. 
   *Wyntoun*, ix. 6. 163.

   "The oak *couples* were of a circular form, lined 
   with wood, and painted in the taste of the times."  
   P. Cupar-Fife, Statist. Acc., xvii. 140.

C. B. *kypit ly*, tignum, a rafter of a house, a beam. 
It is observed, Gl. Wynt., that rafters are "so called 
from being in pairs or couples." It is favourable to 
this idea, that C. B. *kypilhyg* signifies to join or couple. 
Heb. 222, *kobel*, compes, copula; 222 *cadal*, duplicate.

**COUPLE-YILL, Kipple-yill, s.** A potation 
   given to house-carpenters on putting the 
   couples or rafters on a new house, Teviotd.

To **COUR, Courie, v. n.** To stoop, to 
   shrink, to crouch, S., *cower*, E.

   Chaucer writes *coure* —
   "Kingsse mote to his knelle and *cours*.*  
   P. T.  
   V. the etymology, *v. Curr, 2.*

To **COUR, v. n.** To recover. V. Cower.

**COURAGE-BAG, s.** A modest designation 
   for the *serotum*, Galloway.

   —By yaul-ented heifer, round thee playing, 
   In merriment, toossing her gaited heed 
   Beneath thy wyne, licks down thy barley lisk. 
   And rubs thy courage-bag, now toom's a whissole. 
   *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 47.

**COURANT, s.** A severe reprehension, the 
   act of scolding, Dumfr.

   Probably in allusion to the high French dance called 
   coranto, curranto, and currant; if not from Fr. courant, 
   chasing, as signifying that one gives another a heat.

**COURCHE, s.** A covering for the head, a 
   kerchief, S. *Curekhy*, Dunbar.

   A roussat gonn of her own scho him gaff 
   Apon his weyd, at courty all the laffy, 
   A soundly *courche* our hed and nek left fall. 
   *Wallace*, i. 241. MS.

   The *courch*, or as also denominated, S. B. *courtsey*, 
   is thus defined by a friend: "A square piece of linen 
   used, in former times by women, instead of a cap or 
   *mouch*. Two corners of it covered the ears, one the 
   neck, and another the forehead. The latter was folded 
   backwards."

   It must anciently have been of a different form, 
   from the description given of it in an old act of Parlia-
   ment; probably resembling what is now called a toy. 
   The act respects the wives and daughters of *communonis* 
   and *pure gentill men*, with the exception of persons 
   "constitute in dignitie, as Alderman, Bailie, or other 
   gude worthy men, that ar of the counsell of the 
   townes."

   "That thay mak their wyffis and doughtris 
   be ablyeit ganand and corrspondand for their estate, 
   that is to say, on thair heidis schort *courches*, 
   with lytil huds, as ar vait in Flanders, Ingland, 

   "Cleanliness is couthie, said the wife, quhen she 
   turned her *courche*," S. Prov.

   "Some of these good women generally buak 
   the bride's first *courch*.—The hair, which the day before 
   hung in tresses mixed with ribbon, is now rolled tightly 
   up on a wooden bodkin, and fixed on the top of the 
   head. It is then covered with the *courch*, a square 
   piece of linen doubled diagonally, and passed round 
   the head close to the forehead. Young women fasten 
   the ends behind; the old wear them tied under the 
   chin. The corner behind hangs loosely down." *Dis-
   cipline*, iii. p. 292, N.

   Fr. *courve-chef*, a covering for the head.

**COURERS, Cureers, s. pl.** Covers, Gl. Sibb.
To COURIE, v. n. V. COUR.

COURIE, s. A small stool, Lanarks. V. CURRIE.

COURSABLE, CURSABLE, adj. Current, common.

"The lordis auditoris ordinis that the saidis partyis tak brevis of divisioun, or any vther cursable brevis of our sounerain lordis chapell to the quhilkis that ha consentit before thaim." Act Audit, A. 1478, p. 67. Also Act Conc. A. 1478, p. 19, 20. Cursable, ib. p. 270.

This literally signifies current, from the Fr. term of the same form, and must respect such brevises as were common and legally warranted.

COURTHAGIS, s. pl. Curtains, Aberd. Reg.; probably a contr. from Fr. courtinages, id.

COURTIN, s. A yard for holding straw, Berw.

"A set of farm buildings is called a stead or steading; the straw-yard is the courtin." Agr. Surv. Berwicks, p. 305.

Probably an oblique use of O. Fr. curtin, a kitchen-garden; Verger, jardin potager, Roquefort; or perhaps directly from L. B. cortin-a, curtin-a, rustica area quae muris cingitur; derived from cortis, stratum. This term might be introduced by the monks in writing charters, &c.

COUSIGNANCE, s. A relation by blood. V. COSINGNACE.

COUSIGNES, s. A female cousin-german.

"Aneuther question, Whether if a man abusing his cousignes, his father's brother's daughter sevin yeiris, and begottin children, and presentlie wald marrie her, and underly correctioun, may mareie her or not?" General Assembly, A. 1565. Keith's Hist., p. 543.

"It was the custom to say Cousigne for the male, and Cousignes for the female." Note, ibid.

This expl. the proper meaning of Cousignance, q. v.

COUSIN-RED, s. Consanguinity, kindred, South of S.

"You are his relation it seems."—"There is some cousin-red between us, doubtless," said the Bailie reluctantly." Rob Roy, ii. 237.

A term strangely compounded, cousin being from Lat. consanguinum, and red, contracted from A.-S. racden, conditio, status, as in manred, kindred, &c.

[O. F. cosin, cousin, a cousin.]

COUT, Couty, s. A young horse, S.; corr. from colt. Hence,

COUT-EVIL, s. Properly colt-evil, a disease incident to young horses; E. strangles, in which the maxillary glands swell so much as to threaten strangulation; Border, Northumb.

—The Cords, and the Cout-evil, the Chaplets, and the Cleeks. Polwarth. V. CLERKS.

To COUTCH, v. a. To lay out, or lay down; applied to a proper division of land among joint proprietors or possessors, Stirlings.


Fr. couche-er, to lay down. It is used as to gardening.

To Coutch be cawill, to divide lands, as properly laid together, by lot.

—"The saids lands sal be desigent and coutchit be cawill, vthir wayis as sal be the moit expedit, conform to their parts and portions tharoff falling to thame." Ibid.

COUTH, s. A portion of land lying in one division, not in ruairig, Stirlings.

"Boddame, Burnflat, &c., were different from Grahame's Muir, whereof the Howmair was only a part, and were outfield arrable lands belonging to the feuars of Falkirk, lying runrig, and which they were therefore to divide into coutches, so as every man's share might be laid together by itself." Ibid., p. 7.

Fr. couche, en termes de Jardinage, est une prepara-

tion, d'un quarrer de terre avec du fumier, du terrean,


COUTCHACK, CUTCHACK, s. The clearest part of a fire, a blazing fire, S. B.

"The first was a lieuteniant o' a ship, a gaucy, swack, young fellow, an' as gud a pint-ale's man as ere beeked his fit at the couthack o' a browser wife's ingle." Journal from London, p. 1.

O happy is that dovece-gawn wight,

Whose saul ne'er mints a swervin,

But gnaws wole plede a'ts couthack's light,

Has sense his evir serve in.

Torres's Poems, p. 43.

"A small blazing fire;" Gl.

The first syllable seems allied to Teut. koud, warm.

To Coutcher down, v. n. To bow down, to crouch, Roxb.

COUTCHIT, part. pa. Laid, inlaid, stuffed.

Thair smeyt for to be

Of corbuley corun semin gret oxin hyllis,

Stiff as ane burd that stab on sthir aijdis,

Stuffit and couthkhit full of irne and ledie.

Doug. Virgil, 141. 11.

Fr. couche-er, to lay. In this sense Chaucer uses the phrase "coched and perle." v. 2136.

COUTH, a. v. Could.

A gyrd rycht to the King coutk maik,

And with the ax he hym our strak.

Berbour, v. 629, MS.

He wesa a man of gret bownih

Houoralis, wys, and rycht worthye:

He couth rycht mekli of cumpany.

Wynlow, viii. 42. 182.

Properly rendered in Gl. "He could bring many followers to the field." This is also used in Wallace and by Douglas, and in the same sense by Rob. Glouc. and K. de Brunne. V. TYSNALE.

This seems to be the A.-S. pret. cutte, novi, from cun-aen, nescire, as originally used to denote ability
of mind, or knowledge, and thence transferred to power in a general sense.

COUTH, part. pa. Known.

_Counterfeited._ I neem't it, but bade
Our folks than that th'airth and glad,
Of this couth surmount our new cict,
Exhort I to grait hous, and leif in lee.

_Southerly._

A.-S. cuth, id.

COUTH, s. Expl. "enunciated sound; a word."

"O, blessons on thy couth, lord John;
Wec's me to see this day;
For mickle has I done and dreed;
But wleel does this repay.

_Jamieson's Popular Ball.,_ i. 125.

He refers to Gael. cuth. I have not met with the word elsewhere. It is probably peculiar to Moray. But it is more probably of Goth. origin, as allied to Isl. _qwaede_, aylla, _qued-a_, Su.-G. _quaed-a_, affari, dice, to speak.

COUTH, COUTHY, COUDY, adj. 1. Affable, agreeable in conversation, frank, facetious, familiar, S.

Ramsay uses _couth_ in this sense:—

_Nor will North Britains yield for forth
Of Ilka thing, and follows couth
To ony but her sister South._

_Poems_, ii. 419.

_Fu' weel can they ding dool away,
Wi' commades couthy._

_Ferguson's Poems_, ii. 45.

_Heel be your heart, gay couthy carle,
Laug may ye help to toom a barrel._

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 340.

2. Loving, affectionate, kind, S.

And sayd, God-spleid, my son, and I was fain
Of that couth word, and of his company.

_Henryson, Everygreen_, i. 187, st. 7.

Of the nuts on _Halloween_, it is said:—

_Some kindle, couthie, side by side,_
_An' burns theather trinly:—_
_Some start awa' wi' saucy pride,_
_An' jump out-owre the chimley_
_Fu' high that day._

_Burns_, iii. 128.

Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak.
And held her in gude tune wi' mony a crack.

_Ross's Helenore_, p. 32.

Here the adj. is used for the adv.

3. Comfortable, giving satisfaction.

_Hiss pantry was never ill-boden;_
_The spence was as couthie an' clean._

_Jamieson's Popular Ball.,_ i. 263.

_A mangle gown, of our ain kintra growth,
Did mak them very braw, and unco couth,
A tartan plaid, pin'd round their shoulders tight,
Did mak them ay fu' trim, and perfect right._

_Galloway's Poems_, p. 152. V. COURCHE.

4. Pleasant to the ear, S. B.

_The water feckly on a level sled_
_Wi' little dunn, but couthy what it made._

_Ross's Helenore_, p. 22.

5. In a general sense it is opposed to solitary, dreary; as expressing the comfort of society and friendship, when one is in a state of suffering, or when far from home and friends, S.

—"Tell me, what are ye,
That in this dreary darksome hole kens me?"
"E'en Lidy here, your ain auld helpet's sin,
Wf' shal'd hands an' wi' w' a sair paid skin."
"That's unco luck, but gneed I sauna cat;" But yet there's something couthie in it fra't." 

_Ross's Helenore_, First Ed., p. 43.

6. With a negative prefixed, it denotes what is supposed to refer to the invisible world. Anything accounted ominous of evil, or of approaching death, is said to be no _coudy_. The term is also applied to a dreary place, which fancy might suppose to be haunted, Ang.

It is nearly allied to A.-S. _cuth_, notus, familiaris. There are other terms which have an evident affinity to this as used in the first sense. _Taut, kudelie, incteriae_, focus; _kudielie_, facetus, jucundus; Kilian. _Is. kueldis_, salutare, valedicere. _Isl. kueldir_ is nearly allied to sense I. _Testificatio familiaris incolatus, qaud, saluto, valedico, quedatis_, salutatio; G. _Andr._, p. 155, 156.

COUTHLY, adv. 1. Kindly, familiarly, S.

As they drew near, they heard an elderin dey,
Singing full sweet at milking of her ky:
In by they come, and hailed her couthily.

_Ross's Helenore_, p. 76.

2. Comfortably, agreeably; in regard to situation.

_Sae down they eat by favour of a stane;
That oer their heads right couthily did lean._

_Ross's Helenore_, p. 74.

COUTHINESS, COUDINESS, s. Facetiousness, familiarity, kindness, S.

COUTHY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being kind, familiar, or agreeable, S.

He—spoke sae kindly, couthy-like, and fair,—
That at mair saught my mind began to be,
And he some meat his laddie gart ge me.

_Ross's Helenore_, p. 68.

"Dinna ye tell me ho kind and couthie-like Lord Arubank was lookin' to this same Miss Flora at the circat?" _Glenfergus_, i. 239.

COUTHLESS, adj. Cold, unkind.

To read their fu'some, puffing lays,
Their face, unmeaning, couthless praise,
Wad gar ane think their votaries
Were perfect sannts.


Apparently from _Couth_, the more ancient form of the adj., and less, as signifying, without affection.

COUTRIBAT, s. Confused struggle, a tumult, Eitr. For. Read _Caubrat_, often applied to dogs' quarrels.

"Is a' safe? Is the _coutribat_ ower? Sic a fie-gae-to as you I saw never. Hech I but it is an unsounsy place this!" _Perils of Man_, ii. 145.

Perhaps q. _cout-rippet_, disturbance made by _colts_; or _Isl. knetar_, feils, and _riftabale_, violentus, q. an uproar of cats.

COUTS. V. SUMMER-COUTS.

COUTTERTHIRL, s. The vacuity between the _couter_ and the ploughshare, S. V. _Thirl._
COVAN, s. A convent. Pink. and Sibb. very oddly render convanis "guests;" although interrogatively.

It is no glaid collation
Quhyle ane mak makketh, ane uithair fylks doun.
And ane, ane uithair playde out.
Let ane thecope go round about,
And wyn the convanis benyoun.

By ancient writers it was generally written convent.

—One thing wold I wite, if thi wil wair;
If beds of bishoppis might bring thi to bliss;
Or convanis in cloistre might kere the of care.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gala., i. 18.

I am Wrath, quod he, I was sometime a Fryer,
And the convetis gardiner, for to graften impes;
On Limitours and Legistes laynges I imped.

R. Gloce., p. 433.

—He ys byvore the heye wened yhared there ywys,
And of the hous of Teekeseby thakle convant ys.

J. Gloce., p. 22, p. 2.

—The name of Coyvanten in London; i.e. the garden which belonged to a certain convent.

In S., covain is still used for convent. Thus at Arbroith there is a place called the Covain's kirk-yard, that is, the churchyard belonging to the convent.

COVATYSE, COVETISE, COVATYSS, s. 1. Covetousness.

In this sense it is frequently used by Doug. Arm. covetis, O. Fr. covetise, id.

2. It is used, somewhat obliquely, as denoting ambition, or the lust of power.

Thus was the land a quhile in poss.
Bot covetises, that can nocht coze
To set men upon felony,
To get them cum to scowrywry,
Girt Lordis off full great renowne
Mak a fell comunication.

Agayn Robert, the donchy King.

Barbour, xir. 2. MS.

Covetise is also used in O. E. Itooccurs in a very remarkable passage in P. Ploughman, which has this colophon, How covetise of the clerytry wyll destroy the church.

For covetise after crosse, the crown standes in golde,
Both rych and religions, that rode they honour
That in grotes is grawn, and in golde nobles.
For covetise of that crosse, men of holly kyryk
Shall turne as tempsiers did, the time approcheith nere:
Wyte ye not ye wyse men, how the men honoure
Mere treasure than trueth, I dare not tell the sothe,
Reason and ryghtfull deme, the religious demed.
Ryght so ye clarkes for your covetise ere longe
Shal they dene Dun Ecclesye, and your pride deso.

Depond petentes de sede, &c.
If knyghthode and kayneywyt, & commune by conscience
To gyther loun lelly, lenth it well ye byshoppes,
The lordeisyp of landes for euer shall ye lese,
And lyse as Leulted, as our Lorde you teacheth.

Per primitias et decimas, &c.

Fol. 55. a. b.

It is a singular fact, that, in different countrees, poets have been the first to lash the corruptions of the church, and have in some respects laid the foundations of that Reformation, the happy effects of which we now enjoy. It has been asserted, that Sir David Lyndsay contributed as much to the Reformation in Scotland, as John Knox. Although this assertion is not consenent to fact, it cannot be denied that, in consequence of the severe attacks which Sir David made on the clery, the minds of the people were in so far prepared for throwing off their galling yoke.

It is well known that poetry, in another form, was subservient to the interests of the Reformation in France. The charms of Clement Marot’s verse, in his beautiful translation of many of the Psalms, diffused their influence even in the gay court of Francis I., and rendered those partial to the Reformation, who perhaps were not influenced by any superior motive. Although the Reformation was crushed in Italy, similar exertions had been made in that country, first by Dante, and then by Petrarch. V. Catalog. Test., pp. 721, 770.

COVE, s. A cave. S. A. Bor.

"Kyngh Constantyne was tame and brocht to ane cove, beside the see, quhare he was heidit the xii. xir of his regne." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 17.


COVERATOUR, s. A coverlet for a bed.

"Item, for coveratours of grene taffatlis stikkit." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 45.

Fr. couverture, id.

COVETTA, s. The name given to a plane used for moulding framed work, called also a Quarter-round, S.

COVINE, s. Fraud, artifice; "But fraud or coccine." South of S.

This is an old Scottish law-phrase, v. Conntyne.

[It is used by Barbour in the same sense, ix., 14; as—counsel, xii., 122, plan, power to contrive, ix. 77. V. Skeat’s Gl. to Barbour.]

COVIN-TREE, s. A large tree in the front of an old Scottish mansion-house, where the Laird always met his visitors, Roxb.

This term occurs in the following beautiful stanza, the only one known to remain, of a Mother’s Lament for her Son—:

He was lord o’ the huntin’horn,
And king o’ the covin-tree;
He was lust in ’t the westlan waters,
And O! he was dear to his minnie.

The last line is otherwise given—:

And best lust by his minnie.

It has been supposed that this is q. convoy-tree,—q. the place to which the host accompanied his departing guests. Many more probably from covyne, as signifying convention, or place of meeting, (like Trayvinge-Tree.) V. Conntyne, &c., s. under CONVENE, v.

To COW, v. a. 1. To poll the head, S.

"They had their hedis ay covit, as the Spanyeris vysa bot ony buont or cover les than thy war trublit with infirnity. None of theym throw ythand coving of their hedis grew behld." Bellend. Descrip. Alb., c. 16. This is the translation, instead of capitis tonis, Boeth.

Ye gar us trow that all our hedis be covit.

Philot. st. 67, Pink. S. Fr. Repr. i.

This alludes to the Prov., "Wad ye gar me trow that my head’s cowd, when neer a sheers came an’t?" Ramsay, p. 74.

2. To clip short, in general.

Where we clip, quoth the Cummers, there needs na kame; For we have heith to Mahown for handel this hair: They made it like a scraped swyne; And as they cowd they made it quhryne.

Potteson, Watson’s Coll., iii. 19.

Ye harmless race! it is for needy man
You’re of your fleeces rob’d. Be not afraid,
’Tis not the slacht’rous gully ‘bove your heads
That’s lifted—’Tis the gently moving hand
3. To cut, to prune, to lop off.

A cow, which wants the horns, is said to be _cowit_.

_S. A. Bor._

_S. G._, _bullit._, _id. bullot._, _C. B._, _kela._ Quid _cornibus_ cararet. For the origin, _V. Coll._ v.

The name of an old S. song, mentioned in _Compl._ S., was "_Cow thou me the rashes gren_." P. 100.

To _cowit_ out, to cut out.

I'd fret, wae's me! to see thee lye
Beneath the bottom of a pye;
Or _cowit_ out, page by page, to wrap
Up smut or sweetness in a shap.

_Ramsay's Poems._ ii. 581.

4. To consume as food, to eat up, S.

"Welcome, auld carl," said the Captain;
"Auld cruket carl, wi' your fat yow;
It weel will sau' wi' the good brown yill;
And the four spawls o' I wait we's _cowi_."

"The spawls o' it gin ye should _cowi_,
Ill will I thole to brook the _cowi._"

_Jamieson's Popular Ballad._ ii. 169, 170.

5. To be _cowit_, to be bald, to have little hair on the head.

Well counth I claw his crulk bak, and kene his _cowit_ nodill.

_Dunbar, Maitland Poems._ p. 54.

6. It occurs in one instance, as signifying shaven; applied to the Roman tonsure.

— _Those I shall Call acts that's _preter-scriptural;—_
Imposing nodd's caps, and _cowit_'s heads,
The wearing relics, cross, or beads.

_Cleland's Poems._ p. 83.

Is. _koll-r._, _cranium_; item, _tonsum_ _caput_; _G. Andr._, p. 149.

7. It is often used metaphor. S. like _E. snib_.

—_The like of you,
Superior to what's mean,
Should gar the trockling rogues look blue,
And _cowit_ them laigh and clean._

_Ramsay's Poems._ ii. 401. _V. Cadie_.

Sometimes the phrase is completely figurative; as,
I'll _cow your horns_ for you, i.e. I will abridge your power.

_[Cow, Cowin, s._ 1. A cutting, a polling, a pruning, as, "Gae to the barber an' get a _cow_."]

2. The act of pruning, viewed metaphor., [i.e. a dressing, a taming]. _S._

But _new-light_ heads get sic a _cow._

Folk thought then ruin'd stick-an-stowes._

_Burns._ iii. 255.

Improperly expl. "fright" in Gl.

(This was improperly given by Jamieson as a 6th sense of _Cow, Kow_., a twig or branch, &c.; but the term is still used in Ayrs, in the sense here given, "I'll _gie ye a cow_ ye'll no forget this while," i.e., a dressing, a taming, is quite a common threat.)

To _COW_, v. 1. To depress with fear, (common to _S._ and _E._) seems to be radically different.

Dr. Johnn. preposterously derives it from _coward_ by contr. although this is evidently its own diminutive. Its origin is certainly _S._-G. _kuye-a_, _id. id._, _also kug-a_, supprimere, insinuare. _V._ _Thre_ in _vo_.

2. To upbraid, to rate, to scold an equal or superior; not used of an inferior, Dumfr.

To _COW_, v. a. To exceed, to surpass, to excel;
as, "That _cowes_ a," that exceeds everything, _Clydes._, _Loth._, _Fife._, _Mearns._

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. _kuye-a_, supprimere.

_COW_, s. A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit, Dumfr.


_Cow, Kow, s._ 1. A twig or branch of any shrub or plant, a wisp; as a _brook_ _cow_, a twig of _broom_, a _heather-cow_, a twig of heath.

Sone, after that ane lytt, came the king
With monie man can gladde sport and sing;
_Ane cow_ of birks into his hand had he.
To keep than well his face fra mids and floe.

_Priests_ _Pett._, _Pink._ _S. P. R._, i. 21.

"It is a bare mure, that _he gae o'er_, and _get na a cow_;" _Ferguson's S._ _Prov._, p. 21. This is spoken with respect to greedy, scraping fellows.

2. Sometimes improperly for a bush.

For when ye gang to the _broom_ field, _bly_; _Ye'll find your love asleep,
With a silver belt about his head
And a _broom-cow_ at his feet._

_Minitrayl Border._ iii. 272.

3. A besom made of _broom_, _S._

To _the Vicar I left Diligence and Care,
To tak the upperm clath, and the _kirk kow._

_Duncan Laidler, or Macgregor's Testament_,
dated _A._ 1490, quoted by _Warton_, _Hist._ _E._ p. ii. 328, who has the following note on this word:—"_The kirk-cow, or cow, is an ecclesiastical perquisite which I do not understand."_ It is a poor perquisite indeed; being merely the bunch of _broom_ used for sweeping the church. Here it is evidently mentioned ironically.

4. Used as _birch_, in _E._ to denote an instrument of correction, because occasionally employed for this purpose. Thus, it is a common threatening, _I'll take a _cow_ to you_, _S._

This seems derived from _cow_, v., as signifying to cut, to lop off.

5. The fuel used for a temporary fire, or _breeze_, _S._

_Put on a _cow_ till I come o'er the gate,
And do the best you can to had you hot.
The lasses bickling does, and o'er they gae,
And of bleesh'd _hurns_ put on a canty blaze._

_Ross's _Melanora._ p. 77.

_COW, Kow, s._ 1. A scarecrow, a bugbear, _S._

With _Wallace_ also, _Earl Malcolm's_ gone,
A _better lord, and braver could be none._
And _Campbell_ kind, the good knight of _Lochow._
To Suthran still a fearfall _grievous cow._

_Hamilton's _Wallace._ _B._ _vii._, p. 190.

_Hence the compound word, a _worrie-cow_, any frightful object; although the term is now often used in a ludicrous sense, to denote any one who makes a ridiculous appearance, in consequence of being fantastically dressed, or from any other cause. _Cow_ is sometimes used by itself in the same sense._
2. A hob-goblin, S.

Gudeman, quia? misteris all thir mawis,
As ye war cumbed with the cows

Philot. st. 120. Pink. S. P. Rep. I.

And he appeared to be a cow, and
For 's his quiver, wings, and bow.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 145.

It deserves observation, that like this, the S. B. word
doole signifies both a scarecrow and a hobgoblin.

Hence bu-kow, id., and cowman, also used in both
senses. Cowman, indeed, is a designation sometimes
given by the vulgar to the devil, especially to frighten
children, S.

From cow, v., to intimidate; or as immediately corre-
responding to Icel. kugr, suppressio; Verel.

To play kow, to set the part of a goblin.

—And Browny als, that can play cow,
Behind the clath with many a mow.

Roul's Cursting, Gl. Compl., p. 330.

Cow. Brown cow, a ludicrous designation given by the vulgar to a barrel of beer, or ale, from its colour, as contra-distinguished from that of milk, S.

While the young brood sport on the green,
The said ones think it best
With the brown cow to clear their en,

Snuff, crack, and take their rest.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 114.

COWAN, s. A fishing-boat.

"When the Earl [Argyll] came to Allangreg in this
critical juncture, he resolved to man out four prizes he
had got at sea, and thirty large cowans or fisher-boats,
with the thousand men he had with him, and join his
own three ships with them, and attack the men of war
that were coming up." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 535.

Perhaps a dimin. from Su.-G. kugr, Icel. kugr-r,
genus navigii apud veteres; C. B. cuh, liuter. O. E.
cugge.

COWAN, s. 1. A term of contempt, applied
to one who does the work of a mason, but
has not been regularly bred, S.

2. Also used to denote one who builds dry
walls, otherwise denominated a dry-diker, S.

"A boat carpenter, joiner, cowan, (or builder of stone
without mortar,) get is at the minimum, and
good maintenance." P. Merven, Argyles. Statist. Acc.,
x. 267. N.

Cowan, masons who build dry stone dikes or walls, P. Halkirk, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xix. 24. N.

Cowaner is the only term used in this sense in Loth.

3. One unacquainted with the secrets of
Freemasonry.

Su.-G. kujon, kugjon, a silly fellow, hominem im-
bellem, et cujn caputi omnes into illuminat, kujon, app-
pellare moris est; ire. Fr. coquin, coign, a coward, a
base fellow; Cotgr. Qui fait profession de lacheté,
ignamus; Dict. Tre. The editors of this Dict. deduce
it from Lat. quieta. But the term is evidently Goth.
It has been imported by the Franks; and is derived
from kofe-a, supprimere, insularare.

To COWARDIE, v. a. To surpass, especially
in athletic exercises, Mearns; synon., Cowie,
Fife, and Coucher, S.

This would seem originally the same with Fr. coward-
er. But the latter is used merely in a neuter sense.
The S. term, in its signification, more nearly resembles
Su.-G. kufie-a, supprimere, insularare, which is certainly
the radical term.

COWARDIE, s. The act by which one is
surpassed in such exercises, Mearns; Cowie, Fife, id.

COWART, s. Covert.

Throw a dyrk garth sobo gyrlit him furth fast,
In cowart went and vp the wattur past.

Wallace, L 253, MS.

COWARTRY, s. Cowardice.

"Thay—tynit the victory be thair cowaryt that
they conquest alore with thair victority & manheit.


COWATYSS. V. COUATYSE.

COW-BAILLIE, s. 1. The male servant on
a farm who lays provender before the cows,
and keeps them clean, Berwicks. This
designation is sometimes given in contempt to
a ploughman, who is slovenly and dirty. V.
BYRE-MAN.

2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd,
Upp. Clydes; q. one whose magistratic
authority does not extend beyond his drove.

COWBECK, s. The name given to a mix-
ture of hair and wool.

"Hats of hair and wool mixt or cowbecks, the dozen

This may have been the name of the hat made of this
mixed stuff.

To COWBLE, v. n. To shog; as, "The ice
is a' cowblin' ," Roxib.

This differs only in pronunciation from Cobl, q. v.

COW-CAKES, s. pl. Wild parsnip, Roxib.,
Loth.

The Heracleum sphondylium of Linn. is called the
Cow parsnip. But this seems rather to be the Pasti-
neas sylvestris.

COW-CARK, s. A bugbear, one who intimidates
others; Dumfr.

COW-CLOOS, s. pl. Common trefoil, S. B.
Trifolium pratense, Linn.

By the inhabitants of Upland the yellow trefoil is
called kott-klor, q. cants cloos, and by the Dalecarlians
biorn-cler, q. bears cloos; Linn. Flor. Suec.

COWCLYNK, s. A harlot, a loose woman.

This is one grit dispyt, I think,
For to reasiff sic ane cowclynk.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 52.

I see no cognate term, unless we suppose this to
have been originally the same with Teut. kognalinck, a bas-
tard, from kogn-se, forniciari.

It has been suggested that this is q. "to cow the
clink," because a woman of this description brings
down, q. depresses, one's money. But although there
were no other objection to this etymology, there seems to
be no evidence that clink, which is merely a cant term,
was used to denote money so early as the time of Sir
D. Lyndsay.
COW-CRAIK, s. A mist with an easterly wind; as, "The cow-craik destroys a' the fruit," Lam.

To COWD, v. n. 1. "To float slowly, with the motion affected a little by slight waves; as, "The boat cowds finely awa;" Upp. Clydes.

When comes the landlash wi' ra'r an' swash,
I cowd on the rowan' splet, &c.
Marmadale of Clydes, Edin. Mag., May, 1829.
2. It is also expl. to swim, ibid.
3. The act of swimming, ibid.

Most probably a C. B. word, transmitted from the Welsh inhabitants of Clydesdale; cud-od, to stir, move, or agitate. Cowd, Owen observes, "an anomaly to express the imperatives of codi (to rise, to swell up) and cwydd;" (to arise, to lift up.) Cowd, a stir or shake, agitation; cwyddad, adj., agitating, shaking, stirring; cwydder, a riser; one that raises up, or uplifts.


The cowdles' bells on the wealden' flude
Are the ships that sail in.
Marmadale of Clydes, Edin. Mag., May, 1829.

COWDA, s. A small cow, Roxb.; Cowdie, Dumfr.
"Cowdy, a little cow, a Scotch rutn without horns, North." Gl. Grose. V. COWDACH.

COWDACH, s. A heifer; cuddoch, Gallo-
way: expl. "a big stirk, a little nolt beast."
"Colpindoch, any young beast, or kow, of the age of an or two yeirs, quhikil now is called an Cowdach, or quoyach, quhairof the price was threttle pounds." Leg. Mat. Mack., i. 4. Skene Verb. Sign., vo. Colpindoch.
This seems formed from Quoyach by the insertion of the letter d, euphonius causa. V. CUDDOCH and QUES.

COWDAS, s. pl.
Weel pleas'd I dander out at noon
An' hear the dancin' cowdcas croon,
An lammasle (like to wear their shoon
Sae fond o' play.
J. Scott's Poems, p. 319.
This undoubtedly signifies heifers, being used as the pl. of COWDACH, q. v.

COWDOTE, s. Some kind of epidemic.
"Ther was try a yeirs before this tyrne [A. 1582] ane grant universal seiknes through the maist part of Scotland: uncertaine quhat seiknes it was, for the doctors could not tell, for ther was no remed; and the comons called it Cowdote." Marjoreybanks Annals, p. 37.
Transmitted, perhaps, from A. S. coth, cotha, cothe, morbus, valetudo, "a disease, a sickness, a malady; item, pestilential, the sickness or plague;" Somner. Perhaps the word in MS. should be read Cowlisehe, which thus would be only a slight variation from cetha sounded with a guttural termination. Kilian renders Sax. kuge, contagium vaecarinum, porcorum, ovium, Boxhorn explains C. B. cowyn, pestis, pestilentia, lues.

COWDRE, s. A beating; as, "Ye'll get cowdram for that," you will get a beating, Mearns.

2. Severe reprehenson, ibid.
Trut. kudder, clava, and drawm-er, pransers? or Isl. kuelett-a, malum metuere, and rum, spatium, q. ground for fear? Gael. cadran denotes contention; conundrum, justice; C. B. cowdy, ird, indignatio, Boxhorn.

To COWER, COWXR, Cour, v. a. To recover.

Yhst, said the King, with owtn wer,
Thar bost has made me hails and fer.
For suld na medicynse as sone.
Half cowtrynt me, as thal halft done.
Barbour, ix. 233, MS.
But he a bout him onch for thi
Wes gaderand men ay ythenly.
For he thought yet to cowryr hys cast.
O. E. cower is used in the same sense:
For ther nes in al the world world wcl ylche:
For ther nas non ther with y wonded, that ever cever myggt.
R. Glou., p. 49.
It is still used in this sense in the higher parts of Angus.
Say, ye'er in love, and but her cannot cover:
But for her sake man view the lands o' leel,
Except she play, and your ailment heal.
Rex's Helenores, p. 37.
This word is retained, although rather in a different form, in Yorks. "To cover, is to recover;" Clay.
Contr. from Fr. cwr-er, to heal, or rather recover; as Barbour elsewhere uses recover in the same sense.

COWERING, s. Recovery.
Off his cowering all blith that war.
Barbour, ix. 238, MS.

COW-FEEDER, s. A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, feeding them for their milk in the mean time, and to be sold when this fails, S.
"Macer, call into court Jean,—daughter of David Deans, cowfeeder, at Saint Leonard's Craigie." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 263.

COW-FISH, s. A name commonly applied to Macrura lutaria, Mya arenaria, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney.

COWFYNE, s. A ludicrous term of endearment.
Be still, my cowfynge, and my cowf,
My new spaid howphyn frae the souk.
Evergreen, ii. 19, st. 4.
Being joined with cowf, calf, it is perhaps allied to colpindach, a young cow.

COW-GRASS, s.
"He tried also, upon a field of the same sort of soil, in a small patch of the field, a species of clover called cow grass (very similar in appearance to the red clover,
with a dark green leaf, which grows spontaneously in our hedges."—Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 132.

COW-HEAVE, s. The herb Tussilago, Selkirk's.

As this is in Sw. denominated haesthof; or horse's hoof, and fole frutter, colts-foot, perhaps the S. term has been originally cow-hoof, from a supposed resemblance to the hoof of a cow.

COWHUBBY, s. A cowherd.

He gaff till his ane apie-ruby, Gramerce, good schoo, my kind cowhubbis. Everygreen, ii. 21.

Shakespeare uses hobby for a stupid fellow; perhaps from Belg. hobbe, in hobbe-land, vorago paludosus, Killian, as sumph, from Germ. sum, marsh; or hobb-en, to moll and toil.

COWIE, s. The name given to the seal in the Firth of Tay; so called from its round cowed head, without any apparent ears, and as resembling an animal that has no horns.

COWIE, s. A cow wanting horns, S. V. Cow, v.

COWIE, adv. Very; as cowie weel, very well; cowie fow, very or exceedingly intoxicated, Lanarks.

It is also used as an adj. A cowie chiel, an odd, queer fellow; supposed also to imply the idea of cleverness.

COW-ILL, s. Any disease to which a cow is subjected, S.

"And then what wad a' the country about do for want o' auld Edie Ochiltree, that—has skill o' cow-ills and horse-ills, and kens mair auld sangs and tales than a' the barony besides?" Antiquary, i. 263.

COWIN', s. An alarm, a fright, S., from the v. Cow, to depress.

"Ye hae gi'en Dranebog a bonny cowin', when his capernoitie's no sure of the bizzin' yet wi' the right of the Loch fa'ries that war speelin' amang the rokes." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

COWINS, pl. Apparently what is cowed, cut or broken off, Renfr.

Twa plinta weel-bult; soldia sawins,
Wi' whunks o' gude salt-farle cowins,—
Wad scarce has ser't the wretch.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 91. V. Cow, v.

COWIT, part. pa. 1. Closely cut.

2. Having short and thin hair. V. Cow, v.

To COWK, Kowk, v. n. To reach ineffectually, in consequence of nausea, to threaten to puke; in the same sense in which bok is sometimes used, S. B.

"Cowker, a straining to vomit; Quecken, to vomit, North." Gl. Grose.

A tradesman, abline too a gowl,
May richer grow than better fowk ;-;
Yet his pride may gar auld N— cowk.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 11.

"Lanach, coaken, to strain in the act of vomiting;" Tim Bobbins.

COWKIN, s. A beggar, a needy wretch.

"Cowkins, hensels, and curleun kerels.—Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 109.

Fr. coquin, a beggar, a base scoundrel, Cotgr. Teut. kochin, a female cook.

COW-LICK, s. A kind of quartz, Roxb. V. COLLADY STONE.

COW-LICK-STONE, a kind of quartz, Roxb. V. COLLADY STONE.

COW-LICK, s. A tuft of hair on the head, which brushes up, and cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair, S.

It seems to receive this designation from its resemblance to hair 'licked by a cow.' In Su.-G, this disorderly tuft is called Martosou, or the Mare's tuft; because it is vulgarly attributed to the riding of this nocturnal hag.

COWLIE, s. A man who picks up a girl on the street, is called her Cowlie, Edin.; most probably a corr. pronunciation of E. cully.

COWMACK, s. An herb supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male, S. B.

COWMAN. V. Cow.

COWNTIR, s. Renounter.

Schir Jhou the Grayme, quhen be the cowntir saaw,
On thaim he rait, and stuid bot tillit saaw.

Wallace, v. 923, MS.

Ye want warpynys and harnes in this tid,
The first cowntir ye may nocht weil abide.

Ibid, vi. 511, MS.

COWNTYR PALYSS, opposite, contrary to, acting the part of an antagonist.

Bruce prest hym with xii Scottis to be thar.
And Wallace said, Stud thow rychtwsys to me,
Cowntyr palys I said nocht ba the,
Wallace, x. 524, MS.

This might seem at first view to be from Fr. contrepot, against the hair, against the grain. But it rather appears to be a term borrowed from Heraldry, referring to the opposing of one pale to another, in the different quarters of a scutcheon. Contrepal, terme de bilan, se dit de l'Ecu ou ne pal est oppose à autre pal, en sort qui sont alternes, et que la couleur répond un metal. Contrepalat, Contrepalé de gueules et de sable; Dict. Trev.

COWWIT, pret. Convoyed. Leg. convowid from MS.

Dowglas held thaim gud conand,
And cowwoid thaim to thar countré.

Barbour, x. 456.

COWWAR, s. A horse-dealer, S.

I find the term used in this sense by itself, before the close of the sixteenth century. The title of one of the Acts is, Anent the halding of horsis at hard meit be cowpere.

"Amangis the monie vtheris occasions of death of viuialsis within this realme, thair is ane speciale veris

vnproufitabilill in the commone weill; quilik is the halding
of horses at hard meit all the somer season, visit com-
monlie be persons of meane estate compartis, of intention
for the maist part small naigis and na horses of service."

COWPEN, s. A young cow.

"That Alex' Meldrum of Newhall sail deliter & gig
again to Cristiane Petrow, xx ky, a bull,
auchtee cowpon, & certane gudis venesal & domicil, &c.
another place it is written Cowpendow. V. Colfin-
dach.

COWPES, Cowpis, s. pl. Baskets for catching
fish, S.

"Pische—a distroyit be cowpis, narrow masesis,
netis, prynis, set in rivers.—All myllar, that slaisys
smoltis with crellin or oon vyther maner of way—salbe
punied.—That ilk schireff—sail distroy and cast downe
the said instrumentis, cowpis, prynis, and narrow
masesis, netis, crellin, or oon vyther sic lykes." Acts
Murray.

"Cowpe might seem to be synon. with crowe. They
are, however, somewhat different from crueves, accor-
ding to the following account.

"In the spring and summer months there are a good
many salmon taken, and in harvest and winter, there
are a considerable quantity of whiting, cod, and
flounders got, by means of what the people call coops
or large coles, so placed in the water, that the fish
run in them as the tide ebbs, and are taken out at
low water." P. Kirkmaibrook, Kirkcud. Statist. Acc.,
xxv. 552.

The crueves are fixed, whereas these kopies seem to
be moveable.

A. Ber. coop is undoubtedly the same word. "A fish
coop. A hollow vessel made of twigs, with which
This cowpe is originally the same with E. coop, as
used in hen-coop.

Tent. kyppe is used in a secondary sense to denote
an inclosure; kyppe der stad, septe urbis, spatium
urbis moenibus comprehensa, locus urbis vallatus;
Kilian. The term primarily denotes a tub or cask;
Hence applied to any thing that surrounds or incloses;
Iel. kyppe, kupper. SW. kyppe, lagan. Ie. The sense
of pryne, is more doubtful. At first view it might seem
to signify some sharp instrument, such as the leister,
for wounding large fish; Su.-G. piren, Isl. prion, acus.
But as pryne is mentioned in connexion with netis,
cowpis, crellis, &c., the word seems rather to denote
some species of crib, with a narrow entrance. Su.-G.
praenig is rendered, angaiports, semita inter contingus
aedes; Belg. pranghen, arctare, comprimere.
The number of terms in the O. E. laws on the same
head, now unintelligible, is, I suspect, still greater.

"That no person or persons,—with any manner of
nete, weele, butte, tayninge, kepper, lynne, creele,
rawe, fawnete, trollette, trymenet, trymbote, stalbote,
weblyster, aerum lammet, or with any deuyse or inginne
made of hire, wolue, lynne, or canaus,—shall take and
kyll any yong broode, spawned, or trye of eels, salmon,
pick or pickerd;—or take fylace with any maner of
nete, tramell keppe, wore, hylle, crele, or by anye
other inginne, deuis, waies, or meanes whatsoever." Acte
192, a.

COW-PLAT, s. Cow's dung dropped by the
animal in the field, Clydes., Roxb.; synon.
Plat.
Perhaps from Tent. plat, planus, because of its flat
form.

COWPON, s. 1. A fragment, a shred, S.

"Gif na mair bee signified bee the bread, but the
flesh and body of Christ onelie, and na mair be signi-
ified be the wine, but the blood of Christ onelie, thou
cannot say, that the body of Christ is Christ; it is but
a coupon of Christ; thou cannot say that the blood
of Christ, is hail Christ, it is but a part of him, & a cou-
pon of thy Sainioue saue thee not, a part of thy saior
wrought not the work of thy salvation: and as suppose
thou get a coupon of him in the sacrament, that cou-
pon wald do thee na good." Bruce's Scrm. on the
Sacr., Sign. B. S. a.

"Quen thai cleik fra us twa companionis of our Crede,
tyme is to speak." N. Winiet's Quest., Keith's Hist.
App., p. 227.
He refers to these articles, "The halu Catholic Kirch,"
and "the Communion of Sanctis."
This word in Fife is often applied to a small portion
of animal food.

2. In pl. shatters, shivers; pron. Coopins, Aberd.

Fr. coupon, "a thick and short slice, or piece cut off
from a thing. Coupon de dray, a shred of cloth;" Cotgr.,
from coup, to cut.
Colpo, -onis, fruitatum, nostria Copon, quasi particula
abscessione avula; nam nostri copier & copier, absin-
dere dicunt, ex Graeco coupon, male cursor & coupon
in Gleesio, pro frusto rei cujuslibet & fragmento. Proprie
autem usurpatur de cereis candelia minuitarius,
Coupon de cire. Du Cange; q. "a coupon of wax." It
occurs in Hoveden. V. Sphln, in vo.

COWPER JUSTICE, trying a man after
execution; the same with Jeddart, or Jed-
burgh justice, S.

Yet let the present swearing trustees
Know they give conscience Cowper Justice,
And by subscribing it in gross
Renounces every solid gross.—
And if my judgement be not saent,
Some lybel will be revealant,
And all the process firm and fast,
To give the Counsel Jedburgh cast.
Cledelaw's Poems, p. 109, 110.

This phrase is said to have had its rise from the
conduct of a Baron-bailie in Copar-Angus, before the
abolition of heritable jurisdictions.

COW-QUAKE, s. 1. An affection of cattle,
caused by the chilliness of the weather.

"Come it early, come it late, in May, comes the
Cow-quake." S. Prov. "A cold rain oftimes falls
out in May, which makes the cows, which are then
but poor and weak, to tremble;" Kelly, p. 80.

2. The name is transferred, on the East coast
of Loth., to the cold easterly wind in May,
which produces the disease.

The disease itself is also called Blasting; as, in con-
sequence of it, the skin apparently adheres to the
ribs, Roxb.

3. A very cold day in summer, Clydes.

Of such importance did this appear to our forefathers,
that they have honoured it with a sort of rhyme:—
Come it air, or come it late,
In May comes the Cow-quake.

COW'S BACKRIN, cow's dung dropped in
the fields, Galloway; synon. Paperick, Dumfr.
A-S. bos, tergum, and yrna, prolivium; q. what is
ejected from behind.
COW'S BAND. It was an ancient custom, in Dumfr. and Galloway, and perhaps in other counties in S., that when a man borrowed money he gave the cow's band in pledge; which was reckoned as legal an obligation as a bill.

COWSCHOT, CUSCHOT, CRUCHET, s. A ringdove. V. KOWSHOT.

COW-SHARN, s. Cow's dung. V. SHARN.

COW-SHOT, s. The name given to certain kinds of marl.

"The brown and gray sorts, usually called cow-shot, is to be used in the same manner; only lay it on twice as thick." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 265.

COWSLEM, s. An ancient name given to the evening star, Rosxb.

The last syllable may be allied to A.-S. leamn, S. leam, a beam, q.; or the cow's beam, or that which marks the time of her returning home. The term, however, has considerable resemblance to those of Celtic origin; though I can discover no trace of it in C. B. or Gael.

COWSMOUTH, s. The vulgar name for the cowslip, or Primula, Loth.

COW'S THUMB. A ludicrous term for a small space, a hair-breadth. "Ye're no a cow's thumb frae't," a phrase used to denote that one has hit on the proper plan of doing anything, that it exactly corresponds with one's wish, Stirlings.

This seems to be one of those ludicrous modes of expression that are common in Scottish, which suppose an absurdity, or what does not exist. The meaning of this phrase appears to be: "There is nothing between you and what you wish to attain." It resembles such phrases as the following—"Y'll be a man before your mither."—"Ye hae nae mair sense than a sookin' [sucking] turkey."

COW-THE-GOWAN, s. A compound term used in the South of S. for a fleet horse, for one that cuts the ground. It is also said of such a horse, He cows the gowans.

COWT, s. A strong stick, a rung, Fife; also, a young horse; apparently the same with Cud, q. v.

COWZIE, adj. 1. Boisterous; as, a cowzie day, one distinguished by a high wind, Renfrews.

2. Inspiring fear; as, a cowzie earl, a terrific old man, ibid.

Should we suppose that frightful is the primary sense, the word may be viewed as merely a vulgar derivative from cow, the pl. of Cow, a bug-bear, a bogoblin. Dan. kyssen, however, signifies frightful, terrible, horrid, &c., from kyser, to fright, to scare or terrify. The transition to the sense of boisterous might originate from the idea of the fear inspired by a tempest.

C. B. cosy signifies oppressive, or tormenting, cos-i, to straiten, to afflict, from caves, a darkening, or closing up, displeasure, offence, vexation; Owen.

COXY, adj. Coxcomical, foppish, S.

—Walk off, till we remark
You little cosy wight that makes sic wark
With tongue and gait: how crassly does he stand!
His legs turn'd out, on his left hanck his hand.

Roxany's Poems, i. 355.

To COZAIN, v. a. To barter or exchange one thing for another, Orkn.

This is evidently from the same source with Cos, Loth., id. V. Cosz.

COZY, adj. Snug. V. COSIE.

To CRAB, CRABE, v. n. To fret, to be pockish.

I wat, gude wemen will not wyt me,
Nor of this sedull be excharrit;
For be thy courtys, thy wyll quyt me;
And gyf thy crab, heir I quytclame it.


Belg. kribbig, Su.-G. krepak, morous. These Ihe derives from Mod. Sax. kribb-en, irritate.

To CRAB, CRABE, v. a. To provoke, to irritate, to incense.

"...Thou saull consaue ane erenst sorrow & haftful displeasure in thi hart, for that thow hes left & forsakin as luuffing a Lord, that thow hes followit syn, and thaurly thow hes crabbin & offenit God, of quhom thow wes callit to be in the stait of a son & inheitrour with our salniour Jesus Christ." Alp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 153. b.

I will nocht fyte, that I conclude
For crabbing of thy celsitude.


It is used nearly in the same sense, by Folwart, although as a reflective v.

"...Only because, Owls, thou dais use it,
I will write verse of common kind;
And, Swingeour, for thy sake refuse it,
To crabe thee humbler by thy mind.

W. Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

"Now for his [Mr. A. Melville's] patience, howbeit he was very hot in all questions, yet when it touched his particular, no man could crab him, contrare to the common custom." Melville's MS., p. 42.

Teut. krabb-en, lacerare unguibus.

To CRACK, CRAK, v. n. 1. To talk boastingly.

Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,—
Quhen ye have done, its tyrne to crack.

Cherrie and Scot, st. 47.

The victor, Langshanks, proudly cracks,
He has blown out our lamp.

Evergreen, i. 216, st. 8.

This word also occurs in O. E., although probably of S. origin. It is used by Grafton, in a singular character which he gives of the Scots, in his Dedica-
tion of Haryng's Chron. to Henry VIII., that shows the estimate which was formed concerning our nation at that period.

For the Scottes will aye be bostyn and crakyn,
Euer sekyng causse of rebellion;
Spoiles, bootles, and presedes euer takyn;
Euer seying quarelles of discission;
To burne and stakle all their inchnoun;
And yet as people whom God doth hate and curse,
Thei alwayes begyn, and euer haue the wors.

Signs, ii. 3.

I know not whether it be in this sense that Lyndsay uses the term, or as signifying to prattle, to talk foolishly.
Thair was few of that garrison,
That leerin him ane gade lesson:  
But sum to croak, and sum to clatter;
Sum maid the rule, and sum did flatter.  
Walrus, 1593, p. 267.

2. To chat, to talk freely and familiarly, S.

Be we had ridden half ane myle,
With myrie mowis passing the quhyte,
Thir twa, of quhome befor I spak,
Of sinder purposes did craak.  
Elegy, fine Titulus, p. 1—Reign of Q. Marq.

Cae warm ye, and croack with our dace.—
The priest stood close, the miller croaked.  
Romany's Poems, ii. 522, 524.

3. To talk together in a confused manner; often as also implying extension of voice, S. Thus it denotes a conversation, in which several people speak at once, and speak with considerable vehemence.

4. To talk idly, S.

"To croack," to boast, Norfolk; to converse, A. Bot.  
Fr. croquer signifies to boast. Signifie aussi dans le style familier, Mentir, habler, se vanter mal-a-propos et faussement, Dict. Trev.  

From what is mentioned by Mr. Pinkerton, it might seem to have been immediately borrowed from the French. Speaking of a famous tree in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg at Paris, he says:—"I believe this was the genuine tree of Crocania, so called by a pun, not from the Polish town, but from the old word croquer, which signifies to gossip, as we say to croak jokes. For here the politicians used to assemble, and sit like so many destinies, spinning the thread of nations on wheels of rotten wood." Recollections of Paris, i. 182.

Which of these is the primary sense, seems quite uncertain. We might suppose that the term were transposed from A. S. earc-ian, to prattle, to chatter. But perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. krak-en, Belg. krock-en, to make a noise; as the S. word is seldom or never used to denote conversation carried on in a low voice. What might seem to confirm this derivation, is the colloquial phrase, which evidently alludes to the supposed origin of the word: "crackling like pen-guns," i.e. converging with great vivacity. There is a Belg. phrase, however, which may be viewed as indicating that the word had originally implied the idea of boasting. Kraaken ende paffen, to brag, to boast; krecker, a boaster, a braggart. Gael. craccaire, a talker, Shaw.

CRACK, Craik, s. 1. Boasting, S.

This to correct, they shew with many crakkis,
But little effect of speir or batar ax.  
Dunbar, Bannatyn Poems, p. 43, st. 8.

That this means boasting, as it is expl. by Lord Hailes, appears from the next stanza:—

Sic vant de souwouns with hairits in sinful statues, &c.  
This sense is supported by another passage:—

He that does all his best servys,
May spill it all with crakkis and cryis.  
Dunbar, Bannatyn Poems, p. 46.

"Heard you the crack that gave? S. Prov., spoken when we hear an empty boast;" Kelly.

2. Chat, free conversation, S.

—Nae langsyne, fan our auld founks were laid,
And taking their sin crock into their bed;  
Weening that I was sleeping, they began To speak about my getting of a man.  
Ross's Heldenore, p. 20.

3. Any detached piece of entertaining conversation, S.

Kindly and contay ayy to her he spak,  
And held her in gude time wi' mony a crock.  
For he was ay in droad that she might rue,  
And see she straye to keep the subject new.  
Ross's Heldenore, p. 32.

Probably from crack, as denoting a quick and sharp sound. This term, S., is especially used with respect to the smack of a whip. Crack is used as a v. both a. and n. in the same sense.

4. A rumour, a piece of uncertain news; generally used in pl. in this sense.

"A' cracks are not to be trow'd." S. Prov. Ramsay, p. 12.

5. Idle or meaningless conversation; "idle cracks," S.

CRACKER, Crocker, s. A boaster.

Adew, crokker, I will na langer tary; I trust to see the In ane firy fary.  
Lindsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 15.

CRACKY, adj. 1. Talkative; often used to denote the loquacity, which is the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink, S.

Dryster Jock was sitting crockly,  
Wi' Pete Tamson o' the Hill.  
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 3.

2. Affable, agreeable in conversation, S.

CRACK, s. A blow producing a sharp sound, S.; synonym., Click; from Teut. krack, crepitus.

CRACK, s. In a crack, immediately, S.

I trow, when that she saw, within a crack,  
She came with a right thieless errand back.  
Romany's Poems, ii. 71.

This phrase is not mentioned by Johnn. But it seems to be used in E.  
—Poor Jack Tackle's grimly ghost was vanish'd in a crack.  
Selby's Tale, Lewis's Tales of Wonder.

Crack is sometimes used without the prep. in before it, although not commonly in the same sense, S.  
"Ablain ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the ganger, I' ll no be a crock o' tellin it." Saxon and Gael, i. 57.

Fr. crac, id. Se dit aussi popularemment de tout ce qui fait avec promptitude, et tout d'un coup. Subjé, respént, continué, Dict. Trev.

CRACK, adj. Crack-brained, Aberd.

To CRACK, v. a. 1. To crack credit, to lose character and confidence in any respect, S.; primarily applied to the loss of credit in mercantile concerns.

"By Solomon's record, shee that gade th' abroad cannot be well thought of: with Wisdome shee hath crack'd her credit." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 970.

2. To crack tryst, to break an engagement.

V. TRIST, s.

CRACKER, s. A hard water biscuit, Roxb.; apparently a cant term, from the noise made in breaking it.
CRAKREN, q. A. O. Tallow, a
sometimes properly not
Aberd. V. to
Aberd. V. Workmen,
alga properly
1. so
A the
One
192. Croft,
to
CRADEUCH
CRADLE-CHIMLAY,
CRADILL,
CRADDEN,
CRACK-TRYST,
CRACKERHEADS,
CRACKIE,
Owen.
lump,
things.
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"Item, twenty croyg-cloths and cravatta for men, quahairo three gravatti laced." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 114.

**LANG CRAIG, a cant term for a purse,** Aberd. Gl. Shirreffs.

**CRAID, s.** Prob. yellow clover.

The lam' like the gowan wi' dew when it's droutikit; The hair like the braik, and the craid on the lea.

Gael. criadh, signifies earth, clay. But see CNOTH.

**CRAIG, s. A rock, S.**

Yonder's a craig, since ye have tins all hope, Gas till't your ways, and takes the lover's loup.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 69.

"They made a distinction here between mountains, hills, and *craga*[craiga]. The mountains are very high, rocky, and covered with heat or heather: the hills are high, not rocky, and covered with grass, which makes the finest pasture for sheep and small black cattle: the *craga* are hard crags, not high, and thinly covered with grass, through which the rocks appear like a scab." Defoe's Journ. Scotl., p. 2.

A. Bor. *craig*, id. But the origin is evidently Celtic.

C. B. *kraig*, Corn. *karak*, Ir. *karraig*, Gael. *craig*, rupeus. Hence, according to Bochart, the stony plain, extending about an hundred furlongs between Aries and Marseilles, was denominated *La crau*; Celtia enim *craig* erat potra, ut Britannis hodieque. Chanaan, Lib. i., c. 41. He also endeavoured to show that *crae* was used in the East as denoting a rock. Hence Strabo observes that Kpeyes in Cilicia is a precipitous rock on the margin of the sea. Ibid., c. 42, p. 755.

**CRAIG-FLOOK, s.** A species of Flounder.

"*Rhomboïdes nester*, the *Craig Flook*," Sibb. Fife, p. 120, i.e., the rock flounder. This has been supposed to be the *Smear-lag.*

**CRAIG-HERRING, s.** Supposed to be the Shad.

"*Alosa* seu *Clupea*, the Shad, or mother of the herrings. I suspect this may be that which our fishers call the *Craig-herring*, which they say is more big than four herrings, with skals as large as turners, which will cut a man's hand with their shell." Sibb. Fife, p. 120.

**CRAIG-LUGGE, s.** The point of a rock, S.

"As some express it, Every croyglugge makes a new tide, and many crags and lugs are there here;" Brand's Zetlant, p. 140, 141.

**CRAIGSMAN, CRAGSMAN, s.** One who climbs *craigs* or cliffs to procure sea-fowls or their eggs, S., Shetl.

"I was a baudt *cragismen*," he said, 'ance in my life, and mony a kittywine's and luag's nest hae I harried up amang thae very black rocks; but it's lang, lang syne, and nae mortal could sped them without a rope; and if I had ane, my e'e-sight, and my foot-step, and my hand-grip, hae it faild mony a day sin-syne.' Antiquary, i. 162.

"I am more of a croygman than to mind fire or water." The Pirate, i. 68. V. CRAIG.

**CRAIGY, adj. Rocky.**

Beneth the south side of a *craigy* bield,—
Twa youthin' shepherds on the gowans lay.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 63.

"The montane Grampius is evill favoured and *craigie*, which Tatscyl in the lylye of Agricola dooth remember." Pitscottie's Cron., Introduct. xv.

**CRAIER, CREAR, s.** A kind of bark or lighter.

"It is statute and ordainit, that na maner of person, strangear nor hooge, nor inhabitar in this realme, tak ypone hand to transport, car or tak furth any coillis be Schip, Craiger, or ony bate, or other veschel quhataumeuer." Acts Marie, 1563, c. 20, edit. 1566, also Burrow Lawes, c. 181, § 4.

This term occurs in the account given by an E. writer of an *"Expedition in Scotlande," 1644.*

"They lefte nether shythepppe, Craiger, or bot bote longynge to neffer village, town, creke, nor hauen, of neither syde the frith, betwene Sterlyng and the mouth of the rive, vnbrent, or brought away, which contayneth inlength fyfte myles." Dalyell's Fragments, p. 3. Dan. *kreier*, a scoop, a small vessel. It is used by various old e. writers. V. Todl. John's, vo. Crai.

This L. B. term *craiera, creyera,* also written *teryris,* occurs in the same sense in Rymer. Fend. in the Charters of Edward III. Du Cange defines it, navigi genus apud Septentrionales. Sw. *kraerja,* a small vessel with one mast; Wideg.

[To CRAIGHLE, v. n. To cough in a dry, husky manner. Clydes. V. CROICHEL.]

**CRAIGHLING, adj.** Coughing, Ayrs.

"I'll hae the and *craigilie* scoot afore the Lords. The first cost was mair than five and twenty guineas." The Entail, i. 118.

[CRACHILE, s. A dry, short, husky cough. V. CROICHEL.]

To CRAIK, v. n.

1. This primarily denotes the cry of a hen after laying; or when dis-satisfied with her confinement in a crib; the clamour or screeching of owls in general. The cry was so ugly of elves, apes and owls, That geese and guisling cries and croaks. Poloniar, Watson's Colk., iii. 21, 22.

2. To call for anything, with importunity and impatience, S.

3. To croak, to emit a hoarse sound, S.

"A pyet,—after alighting on a tree in his yard, croaks as is usual with them; he being at dinner,—takes out his gun and fires at her," &c. Law's Memorials, p. 230.

Teut. *kraek-en*, crepare, strepere. This seems radically the same with Lat. *screack-in*, ejulare, Sw. *skrik-a*, and E. *screech*, being often prefixed to Goth. words. Perhaps we may trace these terms to Moes-8, kruk-a, crocataire, to crow as a cock, kruk hanus, the cock crowing, Matt. xxvi., 75.

**CRAKING, s.** The clamorous noise made by a fowl.

A gannyr made
Så hwege croygging and sic cry,
That the Romans yss suddeynly
Waknyd—-

Wytoun, iv. 9. 9.

**CRAIK, a.** A kind of little ship." Rudd.

Now poth our barge, for nether houk, nor *craik* May here bruik said, for schaid bankit and sandys. Donf. Virgil, 66, 49.

Contr. from *cuvraia?*

Hollingshed writes *carike*. Strutt seems to view this as synon. with the Lat. designation seems *aneraeia.*

"Carikes or hulkes," he adds, "(according to Hollingshed's translation,) were also large vessels." An-
gel-cyman, ii. 10. It is evidently the same with L. B. carrica, carica, carraca, a ship of burden; navis oneraria, Gallis navicella de charge, unde forte nomen, Du Cange. Carica indeed seems synon. with charge; for it is sometimes simply rendered onus. Norm. carca signifies loaded; Kelham. Teut. karrake, kraeke, circuitus, navis majoris genus; Kilian. Fr. carraque, id. "The huge ship termed a carrick; Cotgr. Thus it appears that the sense of the term was misunderstood by the learned Rudd,; and also that our pronunciation kraik correpsons to the Teut. word in one of its forms.

Wachter deduces L.B. carica, Hiip. carraca, navis oneraria, from Teut. karr-en, evehere, from its being used for carrying goods; or according to Vossius, q. carrius marinus, more locquendi poetico. It must be observed, however, that Lhuyd gives, from Keating, kraech, kreas, as an Ir. word, denoting a ship, perhaps radically the same with curach; The term may thus be originally Celtic.

CRAIK, CORN-CRAIK, s. The Land-rail; E. crack.

TO LISTEN the CRAIK in the CORN, to carry on courtship by night, under the canopy of heaven, South of S.

Yes, farewell dear moments o' sweetest delight,
By the shade o' the fair-owing thorn,
Where I've wo'd my dear lassie the sweet summer night,
An' listen'd the craik in the corn.*
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 127.

"This is descriptive of the manner in which rusticus often conduct their amours, by forming assignations to meet on some retired spot in the fields, agreed on by consent of the parties in the summer season." N. ibid.

CRAILL-CAPON, s. A haddock dried, but not split, Loth. This is called a lucken haddock, q. locked, slnt. Ang. Fife.

—To augment his drouth, each to his jaws
A good Craill capon holds, at which be rugs and gnaws.
Ander Fair, C. H. ii. st. 29.

"A Craill capon is a dried haddock." N.

This word might originate from Craill's, town on the coast of Fife, where such haddocks were prepared; as Berrie from the village of Inverberie, and Findrum speldings, from Findhorn.

CRAIM, s. A booth. V. CREAM.

CRAIT, CREET, s. A term used to denote that sort of basket in which window-glass is packed, S. "A criat of glass," is a basket filled with glass; from Germ. kreetz, corbis, or perhaps Su.-G. krets, a circle, as these kind of baskets are of a circular form.

"A Bor. crates, panniers for glass and crokery;" Gl. Grose.

To CRAIZE, v. n. 1. To creak, Clydes., Roxb.

2. To make a creaking noise; as, when one sitting on a chair moves it backwards and forwards with his whole weight on the hinder feet. ibid.

Ital. croc-tere, to make a creaking noise.

Perhaps the E. v. to crack, as denoting the sound made by what is broken, may be allied, as well as Fr. creus-er, to bear down, to crush in pieces.

CHAIZIN, s. The act of cracking, ibid.

TO CRAK. V. CRACK.

CRAKER, s. Tho Rail, Rallus crex, Linn. commonly called the corn-craik.


CRAKYS, s. pl. Great guns, cannons.

Twa newelyts that day thi saw,
That forthin in Scotland had bane nane.
Tymmeris for helmyns war the lane,
That thain thocht thane off gret bewte,
And alsa wondyr for to se.
The tethyr, craikys war off tver,
That thit befor hert neurit or.

Barbour, xix. 399, MS.

Dr. Leyden understands this phrase as denoting fire-balls, which, he says, "were probably the original species of fire-arms, and have been used from time immemorial by the Hindoo and Chinese tribes;" Gl. Compl. But the expression undoubtedly denotes some kind of guns; and there is every reason to think that it is equivalent to another phrase used by the same writer, gunys for crakis, Bar. xvii. 250. For they are there opposed to Springalds, of which Jhano Crab, the Flemish Engineer, had provided abundance. V. Gunys. Groat, I observe, calls these crakis artillery; Milit. Antiq., I. 388. It would occur, at first view, that these military engines had received their name from the noise they made when fired. The v. is also used to denote the report made by artillery.

All his cannisris scho let craik at anis,
Deem seukhe the streanaris from the top-castell,
Thay spirit not the poulner nor the stais.
Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 257.

One thing, however, may be objected to this etymology. Teut. kraeke, kraekeberat are rendered by Kilian arcaletista. After the introduction of fire-arms, the name given to the instruments, which were formerly in use, may have been transferred to them.

Or, perhaps, we may rather suppose that the Teut. name kraeke, for the cross-bow, had never found its way into Britain, as we find the term crackes applied by an O.E. writer either to a larger kind of muskets, or to the report made by them.

Toward these occur a small bridge—very hardly did ride about a doosein of our labaturis on horselack, and helleth them at bay so nie to their noses, that whether it wear by the goodness of our men or badness of them, the Scottis did not onely not cum down to them, but also very curtelye gane place & fled to their fellows: & yet I know they lack no harte, but thei cannot so well away with these crackes." Somerset's Expedicion, Dalvily's Fragments, p. 43.

CRAKLENE POKIS, "bags for holding artificial fireworks and combustibles, employed in naval engagements," Gl. Compl.

"Boitis man, bayr stanis & lyme pottis ful oflyme in the craklene-pokis to the top." Compl. S., p. 64.

This has been derived from Fr. crapeur, to crackle.

CRAME, CRAMERY. V. CREAM, CREAMERY.

CRAMESYE, CRAMMESY, s. Crimson, cloth of a grain-colour.

———Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,
Inchit of his saffron bed & euy lous,
In cramesy clede & granit violate.

Doug. Virgil, 390, 29.
CRAMMOY, adj. Of or belonging to crimson; ingrained.

“Item, and some of crammosy satyne heich neckt, with aue small vane of crammosy velvet lynit all through, with crammosy velvet without hornis.” Invenories, A. 1536, p. 33.

It appears that the term was not restricted to the colour of crimson, but applied to any dark colour, of this tinge, which was ingrained. This corresponds with the use of Fr. cramoisie, in our own time. “Les couleurs qui ne sont pas cramoisies sont appelées couleurs communes; & les couleurs cramoisies sont celles qui se font avec la cochenille. Ainsi on dit, de l'écarlate cramoisie, du violet cramoisie.” Dict. Trev. V. SAD.

CRAMPET, CRAMP-BIT, s. 1. A cramping-iron, S.

2. An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small pikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground, S.

We need not card, nor crostaffe for our pole, But from thence landing clann the Dragon hole, With crampets ou our feet, and clubs in hand.

It is also written, but, I suspect, improperly, cram-bit.

Firm on his cramp-bit stands the steady youth, Who leads the game: low o'er the weighty stone He bends incumbent, and with nicest eye Surveys the further goal, and in his mind Measures the distance.

Graeme's Poems, Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

And for a crampet to his stumps, He wore a pair of hob-nail'd pumps.

Meston's Poems, p. 11.

3. It seems to signify the guard of the handle of a sword, in the following passage.

—No hilt or crampet finely hatched,
A lance, a sword in hand we snatch'd.

Watson's Coll., i. 23.

Here, however, it may merely signify the cramping-iron of the scabbard.

4. The cramp-iron of a scabbard.

“On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overlit, two of them near to the crampit are enambled blue, and thereon in golden characters Julius II. Pan. Max. N.” Invenories, p. 341.

5. An iron spike driven into a wall to support anything, Aberd.

6. The iron guard at the end of a staff, S.

Gael. crampaid, a ferril.

Teut. krumpe, id. from krem-pons, to contract, because it is meant to confine the thing to which it is applied.

CRAMPLAND, part. pr. Curling, curled.

Full latheby thus sail by thy lusty held, Holkit and lowe; and wallowit as the weald, Thy crampland hair; and ilk thy cristall eie.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 139.

This is evidently from the same source with E. crumple; Teut. krempe-pons, contrahere; Sw. krymping, contractus.

CRAN, s. An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle.

It seems to be denominated from its form, as if it bore some resemblance to a crane.

CRAN, s. To Coup the Crans, to be overset. V. COUP, v. a.

CRANCE, s. Probably some stuff made of hair.

“xx fyre ells & 3 of tanne [tawney] crance, fyre ells & a half of rowand tanne, iii ells & 3 of melais that is rycht gud.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

Tent. kranits, O. Fr. cran, hair, from Lat. crinis.

CRANCE, s. A crack or chink in the wall, through which the wind blows, Fifé.

Fr. cren, denotes a breach or cleft.

CRANCE, s. A chaplet, a garland.

Thair hekis wer garnisht glattanlie With costly cranies made of gold.

Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

Tent. kranits, corona, corolla, serutum, strophiun, Kilian. Germ. kronz, It. Sw. Belg. krons, garland; kranz, kranzelen, a little garland. Hence Fr. cran-celis, a term in Herkry, which denotes part of a crown, plated as a band on a sword; Dict. Trev. This word is radically the same with Germ. krone, Lat. corona, a crown. Wachter seems inclined to derive these terms from the Celtic; C. B. cren, Arm. cren, fr. cren, all signifying what is round. As the invention of the crown is attributed to Saturn, who receives the epithet of coronatus, Peron views the word as originally Phrygian, and supposes that Saturn was called Krēnos by the Greeks, q. the inventor of the crown.

CRANCH, s. A crush, the act of crushing, Etr. For.; Crush, id.

“Myne grunyie knoitiyd with ane cranch against thilke lofte.” Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42. V. CRUNCH.

To CRANCH, v. a. The same with Crinch and Crunch, Roxb.

CRANDRUCH, s. Hoarfrost. V. CRANREUCH.
CRANE, s. A kind of balista or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.

Throw Crabys cannons, that was sley,
A crane that half gert dress wp hay,
Rymand en quellerils, that that mycht bring
It quhar that nede war of helping.
Barbour, xvii. 608, MS.

Mr. Kerr has justly remarked, that "it is clearly described by Barbour, as a very powerful projectile engine of vast elastic force, susceptible of different degrees of tension, and of projecting its shot or missile in various directions, according to the management of the engineer." Hist. of Robert I., ii. 214, 215.

Whether it received its designation from its resemblance to the crane, it is impossible to determine. Colgr. mentions Fr. cranequin as "an engine for battery, used in old time." Perhaps, it might be another name for the trebuchet, an engine of similar use, which was employed, in the same era, in the wars of Edward II.

CRANE (of herrings), s. As many herrings, not salted, as fill a barrel, S.

"They both fished and bought the herring fresh from the country people, at the great price of from 9s. to 12s. per crane, (which is the full of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net." P. Uig, Lewis, Statist. Acc., xlix. 262.

CRANGLING, part. pr. Winding, moving unequally.

It g rew a serpent fell with head and tails,
Which cranling crept, and ranne from trod to trod
In many a knot.—Hudson’s Judith, p. 18.

He uses it also as a s., p. 75.

As deth the Danow which begins to flow,
By Raurak fields with snaking cranling slow.

It is the same with E. crankle, which Johns. derives from crank, s. But the word is Teut. kranckel-en, intuorquere, sinuare, flectere; krancktel, intortus.


This seems to be of Scandinavian origin. Isl. krang signifies what is slender or lank, miselus et macer; G. Andr. Hence, kranget is used to denote a neck of this description; Collum ovis longum et tenuerum; Halderson. This is perhaps the root of krank-r, Teut. kranck, debilia, Wemy may be corr. from fing-r, digitus, which is very plausibly deduced from smenja, præhender, q. that which funga or takes a grasp of any object. Or it might be traced to von-a, immemor, because of its being so much smaller than the rest; or to ran-r, inequa, poor being often used as expressive of affinity and sympathy. It must be acknowledged, however, that if we search for an etymon to both parts of a reduplicative term, we tread on very uncertain ground; one of them most generally having no definite sense, being formed, like a bad line in metrical poetry, merely for the sake of the rhyme.


2. Hard, difficult; as, “a crank word,” a word hard to be understood, Aberd., Mearns, Roxb.

“A crank job, a work attended with difficulty, or requiring ingenuity in the execution;” Gl. Shirsrefs.

3. Crooked, distorted, Aberd., Mearns; as crank-handed, a crank hand.

These are most probably secondary senses of the term as signifying weak, infirm. Su.-G. kraenck and Isl. krang-r are both, like the Teut. term, rendered by Lat. aeger. Alem. crame denotes what is both small and weak.

CRANK, s. “The noise of an ungreased wheel,” Gl. Burns; used metaphor. to denote inharmonious poetry. A. Bor. crank, the noise of a raven; also, to pride.

When wanting thee, what tuneless cranks
Are my poor verses!

Burns, iii. 17.

This may be from kraenck, aeger, infirmus; as denoting, like Lat. aeger, aegre, difficulty in motion. V., however, the adj.


This while she’s been in crankous mood.
Her lost Militia fir’d her blood.

Burns, iii. 23.

Su.-G. kraenck-a, to violate, to infringe; Gael. cronchann, strite, cronchann-an, to strive,

* CRANK, s. An iron guard for the feet in curling, to prevent sliding on the ice, Roxb.; synon. Crampet.

To CRANK, r. a. To shackle, to apply the hob- or ham-shackle to a horse, Ettr. For.

“As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be crankit before and kicked behind.” Perils of Man, i. 267.

Formed perhaps from the E. s. Cranck, as denoting a square instrument of iron. The origin of this word is quite uncertain.

CRANNACH, s. Pottage; North of Ang. and Aberd.

Perhaps of Gael. origin, although I find no word resembling it. Grian is used by the Norwegians to denote every kind of meal or grain.

* CRANNIE, s. A square or oblong aperture in the wall of a house, Galloway; synon. Boal.

CRANREUCH, CRANROCH, CRANREUGH, CRANDRUCH, s. Hoar-frost, S. O.

"This last winter was—no frost at all, excepting some cransoroch, or small frost, in some mornings in January." Law’s Mem., p. 239.

“A low creeping mist, or hoar-frost (called, provincially, rhyme, or cransorach), in a dead calm, particularly after a tract of rainy weather, is seen to settle after sun-setting, upon land of this description.” Agr. Surr. Peeb., p. 8.

Now thou's turn'd out, for a thy trouble,
But house or hall,
To thele the winter's sleeky dribble,
An' cranreuch can tak’d
Burns, iii. 147.

Gael. cranntarach, id.

CRANROCHIE, adj. Rimy, abounding with hoar-frost, S. O.

"Whar’s the leefu-hearted Caledonian wha wad be drich in drawing togar the walloit [wallouit] skand o’
our mither tongue shine like the rooky gleemoch in a cranachic morning?" Edin. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 352.

CRANSHACH, CRANSHAK, s. A crooked, distorted person, S. B.

There's wratacks, and criples and cranashaks.
And all the wandoghts that I ken,
No sooner they speak to the wenchis,
But they are taken far enough ben.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

Gael. cramanda, decrepid, corranta, crooked.

CRANTZE, s. The Common Coralline, Millopora polymorpha, Linn. Shetland.

Can this name have any relation to the form of the coralline, as allied to Sw. krans, a crown?

CRAP, s. The highest part or top of any thing, S.; crop, E.

"The crop of the earth," the surface of the ground; "the crop of a fishing-wand," the top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod. Chancer designs the tops or outermost boughs of trees croppis; in which sense our word is very commonly used. The crop of the sea', the highest part of it in the inner side of a house. The coves of the are called for-crops, S. B.

A.-S. corpa, Su.-G. kroppa, id. Sw. kroppas is the ridge or top of a house.

CRAP AND ROOT, adv. 1. "Wholly, entirely;"
Gl. Ross, S. B.

Content, says I, but I mean gang and see
My honest a'nt, afore I married be.
And ye may mind, I taud you crop and root,
Fan I came here.—
Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

2. Metaph. both beginning and end, S.

CRAP, s. The quantity of grain put at one time on a kiln, to be dried, Aberd.

This seems to be a figurative use of the term, q. the produce of the kiln.

CRAP, s. Crop, the produce of the ground, S.
—Sun-burn'd Gypsies reap a plentiful crop,
Ramsey's Poems, i. 323.
The farmer's crop, weel won, an' neast,
Was drawn by monie a beast in.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

CRAP, s. 1. The craw of a fowl, crop, E.; used ludicrously for the stomach of man, S.

"He has a crop for a' corn," Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 31; an expression used with respect to one who has a keen appetite, or a stomach fit to receive any kind of food.

"To shake one's crop at another," to give vent to any grudge of the mind, S.

"Afore ye let him get o'er meekle time
To shake his crop, and skaud you for the quan,
Be bauld enough to tell him a' your mind."
Shirreff's Poems, p. 54.

Crapine is used in the same sense.

"I never lo'd meat that crawd in my crapine."
Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 40; spoken of those who do one service, and afterwards taunt one about it.

2. It is a common proverbial phrase: "That will never craw in your crop," S., when it is meant that a person shall never taste of some kind of food referred to. The allusion is to the crowing or self-gratulating sound made by a fowl when its stomach is filled.

3. Used metaph. as to painful reminiscence; as, "That'll craw in your crop," that will be recollected to your discredit, it will be matter of reproach to you, S. B.

4. It is metaph. used, like E. stomach, to express resentment. It stuck in my crop; I could not digest it, S.

CRAPIN, CRAPPIN, s. The maw or stomach of a fowl, S. crop, E. the craw of a bird; synon. Crop.

Gude crawdy in my crappin should craw,
In gude brown ale I'd drink and drown me.
Song, Blackie's Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 408.

"The road was gayan lang, and Jock's crappin began to craw." Perls of Man, ii. 190.

Teut. krop, ingluvies; stomachus. It also signifies, bills, indignant, as our crop in the second Prov. phrase. Su.-G. kropp, kraefoo, ingluvies.

To CRAP, v. a. To fill, to stuff, S. Hence crappit heads, the heads of haddocks stuffed with a pudding made of the roe, oatmeal and spiceries; formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce in S.

Teut. kropp-en, saginare, ingluvium avidum facere, turundis facere. Thus, according to Kilian, it has its origin from krop, the stomach of a fowl, as being generally stuffed with food. Su.-G. korf is the general word for a pudding.

CRAP, pret. v. Did creep, crept, S. V. CRAUP.

To CRAP, v. a. To crop, to lop, S.

Like thee, by fancy wing'd, the Muse
Scuds ear an' heartseams over the dews;
Fu' vogie, an' fu' blythes to crap
The wisome flow'rs fro Nature's lap;
Twining her living garlands there,
That I yre Time can ne'er impair.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 32.

That sword it crapped the bonniest flower
Ever lifted its head to the sun.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 186.

Teut. krap, procapere, abscondire.

CRAPPIT HEADS, s. pl. Heads of haddocks stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper, S.

"I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar's chicken myself, and the crappit heads too, and that's what I dinnin do for ordinary, Mr. Glosin." Gay Manmaring, ii. 178.

Berg. krap-en, to cram; as, eenen gans kroppen, to cram a goose; Teut. krop-nes, turundas, massa qua faciuntur aitilia.

CRAPS, s. pl. 1. The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard, Roxb.

2. Runches in general.

"In Sussex, crap is used for darnel; in Worcesters. for buck-wheat;" Ray.
CRAT, adj. Feeble, puny. As, a crat slammock, applied to one who has no appetite, Selkirs.

It is also used as a s. He's a perfect crat; i.e. a weak child, but still immediately referring to the stomach.

I. krota, delicatulus, krosota, mollitites, krothia, infans morbidus vel tenuilat, Haldorson; kroath, parva statura, Verel. Perhaps we may view Crat as nearly akin to Croot, q. v.

CRAUCH. Prob., defeated, overcome.

— Cry crauch, thou art owreset.

Dunbar, Everygreen, i. 60.

This may be merely an abbrev. or perhaps a corr. of Crowdous, q. v. I rather consider it, however, as from Arm. creoch, a bastard, the son of a bastard. To cry crauch is synon. with, to cry ok. V. Cock.

CRAUCHMET, (gutt.) s. An execution made by men in a state of war.

"Item, that tuke crauchmet of Bute the samyn tyme, viz. 1s. bollis of male, 1s. bollis of malt, 1s. mertis, 1s. mercis of silver." MS. Chronicle of the reign of James II. of Scotland.

Can this be formed from Gael. crauch, plunder? It may indeed be a corr. of some word left by the Norwegians, resembling Dan. krigs-ang, force of arms; or formed from kroag, a place for drink. Teut. kroegh-en, potare, and mete, a measure or proportion, q. thing given under the name of drink-money.

CRAUG, s. 1. The neck, Teviotd.; the same with Crag, Craig, q. v.

2. The weasand, ibid.


CRAUP, pret. of the v. to Creep, S.

"I hurkit litherly down, and craup forret alang on myne loofis and myne schymes." Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

To CRAVE, v. a. 1. To demand a debt importunately, to dun, S.

2. To dun a debtor; "I crav'd him whenever I met him," S.

CRAYING, s. The act of dunning, S.

He—strives to pay what he is due, Without repeated craving.

W. Ingram's Poems, p. 75.

To CRAW, v. n. 1. To crow; crawin, part. pa.

Phæbus croatis bird, the niebit criggers, Clappin its wingis thryss had crautis cleris.


"As the awld cock crowes, the young cock learns." S. Prov., Ferguson, p. 2. This intimates the obligation lying on parents, to set a proper example before their children.

2. To boast, to vapour, S.; like E. crow.

— They have scatit the dautt Plum, Then craw fell crously o' their work.

Ferguson's Poems, li. 105.

A.-S. crow-an, id. Teut. kraege-en, cornicari, garrire more cornicium. It is not improbable that both these verbs, as well as the name of the crow itself, have been formed in imitation of its cry.

A crowing hen is viewed, in the traditional code of superstition, as very unsound, Teviotd.

This coincides with the old proverb, "A crowing cow, a crowing hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luck to a house." V. Choyse, v.

TO CRAW DAY. May I ne'er crow day!

"May I never see the morning!" an imprecation used in Dumfr.

Evidently alluding to the cock's announcing the dawn; a figurative transition from that which causes the sound to the person who hears it.

CRAW, s. The act of crowing, S.

No more the morning cock, with rousing crow, Awakens Gib to toil ere daylight dawn.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 96.

CRAW, s. A crow, S.

The crow of S. is properly what is denominated a rook in E.; as crow in E. denotes what we call the iudy, i.e. the carrion-crow.

November chill blaws loo' angry songh, The shortening winter day is near a close; The miry beasts returning frae the plough;

The black'ning trains o' craws to their repose.

Burns, l. 174.

"The crow thinks her ain bird fairest." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 30.

A.-S. crowe, Alem. crane, Dan. krye, Belg. krye. These words Junius derives from Gr. krateo, clamor.

CRAW-CROOPS, s. pl. Crow-berrys, or black-berried heath, S. B. Emeytrum nigrum, Linn. Sw. kraud-ris, id. V. Choyse.

This word in the west of Perthshire is pronounced craw-croob.

"And what pay will you dine on? Rob. Crow-croob, hips.

Blackberries, slases, rough brambles frae the rock.


Crow-berryes are called Crowe-berries, A. Bor., from creke, a crow.

CRAW-DULSE, s. Fringed fucus; S. Fucus ciliatus, Linn. In S. this is eaten like the Fucus palmatus.

Denominated perhaps, like the next word, from its supposed resemblance to the foot of a crow.


I wrought it cer thestreen upo' the plain, A garliun' o' braw spunks and crawefoot made.

MacRae's Poems, p. 190.

CRAW-SILLER, s. Mica, Shetl.

"Micaslate is the most common rock of the primitive class in Zetland. It is composed of quartz and mica; the last ingredient is termed by the natives craw-siller." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 121.

CRAW-TAES, s. pl. 1. Crowfoot, S. This name is given to different species of the Ranunculus, particularly, R. repens and acris.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass-lands are, crow-foot, or crow-tae, ranunculus acris." &c. Wilson's Herewirth, p. 136.

Blue heather bells, the cranos sweet and mild, Wi' a' the blossoms o' the rural wild;
2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckerings of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health, S.

It evidently respects the supposed resemblance of such wrinkles to the impression made by a crow's foot. Chaucer uses *crown's feet* in this sense.

So long mots ye liven, and all proude,
Till *crown's feet* growin under ye ear.

*Trove, and Cress*, ii. 404.

3. Caltrops, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses, S.

—"His friend, the Rev. Doctor Heavyseme from the Low Countries had sustained much injury by sitting down suddenly and incautiously on three ancient caltrops, or *craaws*, which had been lately dug up in the bog near Bannockburn, and which, dispersed by Robert Bruce to lacerate the feet of the English chargers, came thus in process of time to endanger the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht." *Antiquary*, i. 53, 54.

**CRAW’S-COURT, s.** A court of judgment held by *crews*, S., Shefl.

"The *crows* generally appear in pairs, even during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called the *crows’ court*. This latter institution exhibits a curious fact in their history. Numbers are seen to assemble on a particular hill or field, from many different points. On some occasions the meeting does not appear to be complete before the expiration of a day or two. As soon as all the deputies have arrived, a very general noise and croaking ensues, and shortly after, the whole fall upon one or two individuals, whom they persecute and beat until they kill them. When this has been accomplished they quietly disperse." *Edmonstone’s Zctl.*, ii. 234.

A great assemblage of crows in a field, if in summer, is supposed to betoken wet weather, if in winter, a snow-storm. If these birds gape opposite to the sun in summer, it is a presage of rain, Teviotd.

 Isl. *kridz* not only signifies a *crow* but a bird of evil omen. *Avis fatidica sinista*. *Hildisidis kraus*, temperatorem omnium, Haldorson; q. "ill-weather *craw,*"

**TO SIT LIKE CRAWLS IN THE MIST, to sit in the dark, S.**

**To CRAW, CRAWE, v. n. and a.** To crave.

"The petitioner humbly *crawle* that the Kingis Majestie," kc.—"Ane gracious answer the petitioner humbly *crawle*." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.*, 1814, V. 487.

**CRAWDOUN, s.** A coward, a dastard.

Beemn than coward *crawdoun* recrind,
And by consent cry cok, thy dede is light.

*Dong. Virgil*, 356. 29.

This has been viewed as the same with E. *creant*, *creave*; by pronouncing which, he, who was vanquished, in a criminal trial by battle, was obliged to proclaim his submission. If the appellant, or accusers, made this ignominious concession, he was said, mitigately liberam legem, as becoming infamous; if the appellee, or party accused, he was accounted guilty, and immediately hanged.

Skinner derives *creaves* from the v. *craeve*; Sibb. from A.-S. *cwef-an*, Isl. *kref-an*, postulare, and *onde*, anima, spirits. But the term is undoubtedly from O. Fr. *creant*, terme de jurisprudence feudale. *C* est une promesse de rendre service, Dict. Trev. By the use of it, therefore, the vanquished person merely declared that he did homage to the victor as his superior. Hence O. Fr. *creant-er*, *creant-ere*, L. B. *creant-are*, title ad sacramentis intersim promittre; and *creant-an*, canto de re quasiam facienda; Du *Cange*.

"*Crawdoun* may be a corr. of *creant*. But if not from a different origin, we may suppose it to have been formed from *creant* and *dom-en*, to give faith, or do homage. V. *RECRIAND*.

The word has been known in the North of E. For *Craw* gives "*creually*, cowardly; i.e. like a *crawdoun*. "To lead *crawdilins*, to play bold adventurous tricks," Tim Bobbins; q. to act with such intrepidity as to lead cowards captive.

**CRAWS. Was my *craws*! a phrase used as expressive of great sympathy, Mearns.

Teut. *krauweye* signifies the diaphragm. Shall we suppose that this is put for the bowels, q. "I feel for you at my very heart;" or, "My heart is sorry?""

**CRAZE, s.** 1. A degree of wrong-headedness, craziness, S.

2. Dotage, foolish fondness, Aberd.

**CREAGH, s.** An expedition for the purpose of forcibly driving off cattle from the grounds of the lawful owner, a kind of foray.

"He had indeed often heard of Highland thieves, but had no idea of the systematic mode in which their depredations were conducted; and that the practice was connived at, and even encouraged, by many of the Highland chieftains, who not only found these *creaghs*, or *forays*, useful for the purpose of training individuals of their class to the practice of arms, but also of maintaining a wholesome terror among their Lowland neighbours, and levying—*a tribute from them*, under colour of protection-money." *Waverley*, i. 227.

"On the *creagh*, when he foretold to us we should bring home a hundred head of horned cattle, we gripped nothing but a fat haillie of Perth." Ibid., p. 257.

Gael. *creach*, plunder; an host; *Sra. crouch*, id.

It is not improbable that this word had been borrowed from the Goth. by means of the northern invaders of Scotland and Ireland, Su., Dan. *krijg*, Germ. *krieg*, war; Alen. id. controversy. In an earlier age *kri* and *kry* were used to denote war. V. *Ire*, vo. *Kriq*.

**To CREAM, v. a.** To hawk goods, to carry them from place to place for sale, S. B. Belg. *kraam-en*, to expose to sale.

**CREAM, Craim, Crane, s.** 1. A merchant’s booth, a wooden shop, or a tent where goods are sold, S.

Hence the *Creams* of Edinburgh, which are small shops or booths, projecting from the adjoining walls.

"The excellent law of death-bed, securing men’s inheritances from being alienate at that time, may happen to be frustrate and evacuate,—if they make their merchandize and other goods in a shop called *creave*, or come to the mercate-place, when there is no publick mercate." *Acts Sed.*, Feb. 29, 1692.

"*Booths*, (or as they are here called, *creains*) containing hard ware and haberbushery goods, are erected in great numbers at the fair [fair], and stored with such articles as suit the generality." P. Lessuden, Roxb. Statist. Acc., x. 207.
A stall in a market.

In one passage it would almost seem to be used as denoting a portable pack.

- "Desiring support, &c., to help him to one cream, that he may travel to win his living [living] in the country."—Aberd. Reg. A. 1590, V. 21.

Perhaps it means merely an assortment of goods; Tent. cream, Su.-G. cream, merc.

3. A pack, or bundle of goods for sale.

"Ane pedder is called a merchand, or creamer, quha bears ane pack or creame vpon his back; quha are called beiraris of the pushill be the Scotts-men of the realm of Polonia."—Skene, Verb. Sign. V. Pede-puleverous.

Often have I turnt your hether cream, And borne your self right oft-times name, With many a toom and hungry waue, Su.-G. Wne the first was well packit. Collington Mare, Watson's Coll., i. 40.

i.e. Merchandise of heath.

Tent. cream, has also the sense of merc; Su.-G. Dam. kream, merchandise of every kind. I find no vestige of this term in A.-S. Perhaps the origin is Sw. kram, to press, because goods carried in a pack are compressed into as narrow bounds as possible.

CREAMER, s. 1. A huckster, a pedlar, S. B.

Skene explains Pede-puleverous as signifying "ane merchand or creamer, quha hes na certain dwelling place."—Verb. Sign.

"Of the above there are—2 cadgers (fish-carriers).—2 creamers, persons who go through the parish, and neighbourhood, and buy butter, hens, eggs, &c., mostly for the Dundee market."—P. Kirkden, Forfars. Statist. Acc., ii. 609.

2. One who keeps a booth, S.

"Neither being a merchant, could he obtrude minority; as was decerned against Agnes Short, cramner."—Poord, Suppl., Dec., p. 460.

Tent. kreamer, propals, Teut. kraemer, tabernarius, vendor mercium.

CRAEMERIE, CREAMERY, s. Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar, Aberd.

With my creamy gift ye list sell; Heir I haif folly hastis to sell. Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 94.


Tent. kreamerije, mercx.

CREAM-WARE, CREAM-WARE, s. Articles sold by those who keep shops or booths.

"Those who commonly frequent this country and trade with the inhabitants are Hamburgers,—who come here ordinarily in the month of May or about the beginning of June, and in several places set up booths or shops, where they sell—several sorts of cream-ware, as linen, muslin, &c."—Brand's Deser. Zeitland, p. 131.

CREAM-WIFE, CREAM-WIFE, s. A woman who keeps a stall in a market at fairs, Roxb.

* CREAM, s. A lick of cream, a proverbial phrase, synon. with that in England, a sugar-plumb.

"The country being sore oppressed with David Lesley's army, took the advantage of Argyle's absence to supplicate the committee of estates for disbanding the same. But the answer was, an act ordering the army to disband upon October 20th, provided the committee—should then think it expedient. When the suppliants found this was all they had obtained, they called it a lick of cream, and said it was like the rest of Hamilton's doings."— Guthry's Mem., p. 247.

CREDOMEZ, s. Credence.


Whether this be for Credimus I cannot say. But I find no such term anywhere else.

CREAR, s. A kind of lighter. V. CRAWAR.

To CREEE, v. a. Generally used negatively; No to cree leys wi', not safe to meddle with; Etrr. For.

"Aha! our auld friend, Michael Scott, has some hand 't this! He's no to cree leys wi' to be quite wi' him."—Perils of Man, i. 131.

It seems to have no analogy to the phrase, "To cree wheat or barley, to boil it soft. North!"—Grose.

Cree, as here used, may rather signify, to contend with; Dan. krieg-er, to war, krieger med ord, to contend, to quarrel; q. to contend with in strength or speed. Tent. krieg-eu, bellare, concertare.

CREECH, (gutt.) s. A declivity encumbered with large stones, Upp. Lanarks.

Gael. carrac, rock—S. craig. The vulgar idea is that the Fairies delighted to live in creeches.

CREED, s. A severe reproachment or rebuke; as, "to gi' e one an a'fwi' creed," Clydes.

Transmitted, perhaps, from the era of Popery, when the more illiterate found it a hard matter to repeat the creed so as to satisfy their priest or confessor.

CREEK of day, the first appearance of the dawn, S.; shreek, S. B.

Where they appear, nae vice dare keek, But to what's good gives way, Like night, soon as the morning creek Has usher'd in the day.

Ramsay's Works, i. 121.

It appears that this term is used S.B. as well as screek; for it occurs in Ross's Helmore, first Edit., where screek appears in later editions.

An' ilka morning by the creek of day They're set to wark, an' amply ca'd away. P. 46.

Tent. kriec; aurora rutilans, primum diluculum, matutinis splendor, crepusculum; kriek-en, rutileare, to shine, to glitter, to look red; Belg. 't kriek-en von den dog, the peep of day. V. Greking and Serker.

CREEL. V. CREEL.

To CREEP, v. n. The flesh is said to creep, when the skin rises up, so as to resemble that of a fowl newly plucked; as, "My flesh is a' creepin'," S. Synon. Groose.

CREEP, s. Caule creep, that sensation of rigour which extends itself over the surface of the body in consequence of exposure to severe cold, or of some sudden alarm, S.

CREEPERS. V. CREPARI.
To CREEP IN, v. n. To shrink, to be contracted. Cruppen in, shrivelled, S.
Isl. kropna, contrahi.

CREEPY, CREEPIE, s. 1. A low stool, such as is occasionally used in a pulpit for elevating the speaker, S.

2. It sometimes denotes the stool of repentance, or that on which it was customary for culprits to sit when making public satisfaction in the church, S.

"It’s a wise wife that kens her weird, "What tho’ ye mount the creepie?"
Kerwick’s Poems, 1. 273.

"The stool of repentance." N.

Perhaps from the v. creep, as being low.

"O silly lassie what wilt thou do?
If thou grow great, they’ll hear thee high."

"Look to your soul,—if Jock prove true.
The clerk free creepies will keep me free."

Herd’s Coll., ii. 58.

3. A child’s stool, or a footstool, S. B.

4. It denotes any small stool, used as a seat in houses, Meorns, Lanarks.

I sit on my creepie, I spin at my wheel,
And think on the laddie that lo’ed me sae weel.

Song, Logan’s Buchan.


The reporter says that a handful of this plant, or of the Upright Bur, given to a horse among his oats, is an excellent cure for the basts, or worms in the stomach.

V. Upright Bur.

CREET, s. V. CRAIGT.

CREEZE, CREEE, s. Crisis, S. B.

At this the lassie’s courage got a hece,
And thinks her wiss is now come to the creeze.
Ross’s Hesilore, p. 52.

CREIGHLING, CRAIGHLING, s. Coughing, Ayrs.

"What a creighling the creature made, raxing and hadding its sides," The Steam-Boat, p. 287.

Tent. kriskel-en, mitulare.

CREIL, CREILL, CREEL, s. 1. An ozier basket, a hamper, S.; scull, synonym. Also, a kind of trap for fish.

—Ane card, ane creill, and als ane eraidill.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159, st. 7.

"As for millaris, that settis creillis and nettis in dammis, milne landis, and watters, destroy say reid fishe, and fry of fishe, as said is, saibe a punct of dittay." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 32, Ed. 1566. e. 15, Murray.

Panniers are also called creills.

Of lads and louns ther ryses sic a noysse,
Quhy wenech rin away with cards and quheils,
And calgers avers cast baith coals and creills.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.

Put your hand i’ the creel,
And take out an adder or an ed.

Ferguson’s S. Prov., p. 27.

To CREEIL, v. a. To put into a basket, S.

2. It is used metaphor, in this form, "He’s no guide to creel eggs wi’," i.e. not easy, or safe, to deal with, Roxb.; synonym. "Kittle to shoe."

This refers to the practice of Cadgers or Explers, who collect eggs through the country, and pack them in their hampers.

CREELFOW, CREELFULL, s. A basketfull, S.

"The Piper of Peebles would have killed a creelfull before Maister Francie made out the half-dozen." St. Ronan, i. 62.

CREELING, s. A foolish and indelicate custom, on the day after marriage, still retained among the vulgar in some places, S.

It is described, Statist. Acc., ii. 80, 81.

To CREIS, v. n. To curl.

O now thon spere, that menr faylyete in dede—
Now is the tymie that I maister mythe—
That with my stalwar handis I maay the—
His haubreik of his body to arrae—
And in the dusty powde here and thare
Suddill and fulle his crisse and ylloare here,
That are made creell, and curills now a wele.

Duny, Virgil, 410. 2.

Not from Fr. frier, or Lat. crispere, as Rudd suggests, although uncertainly: but as allied to Germ. kruas, Su.-G. kruis, Belg. kroes, crispus; Tent. kroes-en, Germ. kruas-en, crispere.

To CREISCH, v. a. 1. To grease, S.

"Like the Orkeyn butter, neither good to eat, nor to creisch wool." S. Prov. "applied to a thing that is useful no way." Kelly, p. 237.
2. Used metaphor. in reference to the use of money, S.

To creish one’s lufe, to give one money as a veil or gift; also, as a bribe, S.

"We could not get a child to show us the gate, al- quiest we had creish’d his lufe [lufe] wi’ a shillin."

The E. phrase, "to grease one in the fist," cor- responds in the latter sense at least; "to bribe, to corrupt," Johns. The Fr. word is used in a metaphor, sense nearly allied; Il n’y a pas grand graisse, there is not much gain to be made.

2. A stroke, a blow, S. It is used in this sense metaphor.

New some for this, wi’ satire’s leesh.
Has g’en auld Edinburgh a creish.

Fre. grasse, id. Skinner derives E. grease from Lat. creas-us.

2. A species of the Polypody Fern, Dumbartons.

CREIST, s. A person who is at the same time diminutive and loquacious, Border.

Perhaps from Teut. kroes-en, kruys-en, to cur, to contract. If the designation has originated from loquacity, the origin might be traced in Isl. kryste, strido, also, stridor. Dan. kryster, a simpleton.

CREYTH, s. A term borrowed from the Germ. or Belg. to denote a circle or district.

"Walcastine also drawing near to the Duke of Saxon,—and Papenham then dominieing in the nether Saxon Creitches;—his Majesty very wisely resolved to hang the little townes, cloisters and abbacies belonging

to the Papists in Bavaria by the perus."

Monroe’s Expod., P. ii., p. 129.

Germ. kreis, Belg. kryt, a circle, a circuit.

[CREN, s. A cranke, war-engine.

Thai flaggatis byrnynd in a baill.
With their crew though that till avail.

Barbour, xvii. 629, Shear’s Ed.]

See also in l. 608. V. CRANE.]

CREPARIS, CREEPERS, s. pl. Grapnels of iron, for dragging things out of the water; S. creepers.

"He persist in Lochtay, quhare he hapmit to be at ane fisching with his servantis for his saloche. His body was found be creparis, and buryit in Colmekyll." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 20. Frenchis, Booth.

From the v. crep, because of their being dragged along the channel.

CREPINALL, s. Prob. a knave, a servant.

"Thair was ou [one] in his awin court, called Som- vernall, an crepinall of the devil, without aither faith or religion,—tauk the office in hand,—and thair accused the poor man crimallice, and condemned him to the death." Pitscottie’s Cron., p. 522.

This is most probably of Fr. origin, but corrupted like many other words used by Pitscottie, Crepau- dallie is expl. by Cotgr. "a curse of ought knaves."

CREEVE, s. A kind of cap worn by women; also called a Squintie, Upp. Clydes.

This being synon. with Squintie, which is evidently borrowed from the shape, it is most probable that Creeve has a similar allusion; shall we say to Germ. kreis, Belg. kries, a circle? I recollect what were called round-ear’d caps being in fashion.

CRESPIE, s. A small whale; apparently the same with that commonly called the Grampus.

"Malcolm IV. likewise gave them [the monks of Dunfermline] a grant of the half of the blubber (dimi- dium saginis) of the crespie or small whales, which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church, ad Liminaris coram aliusbus pra- nominatae ecclesiae." Stat. Acc., xiii. 451, N. V. also Sibbald’s Fife, p. 295.


CREVIS, s. pl. A crawfish, or crayfish.

"We were by the way great expenses; their inns are all like palaces; no marvel they extortion their guests:—for three meals, coarse enough, we would pay, together with our horses, L16 or L17 sterling. Some three dishes of crevishus, like little partans, 45s. sterling." Baillie’s Lett., i. 216.

CREVIS, pres. v.

Cryand Cravis, and Kai, [and] that crevis the corne,—
Will into the corne yard
At evin and at mornes.

Houlate, i. 15.
In MS. and is evidently deleted. Cressia may either be for crassa, A.-S. crost-bun, Dan. kreft-ser, postulare; or smatches, Germ. krueng-en, rapere; although the first seems preferable.

To CRIAUVEN, v. n. To crow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

CRIE, s. Synon. with a bicker o' broke; as, "Haste ye, and gie me ma [my] crie, Guidewife," Roxb.

Perhaps a metaph. phrase borrowed from the stall; q. "Fill my crie with provender." Or shall we rather view it as allied to Isl. krubba, ampulla, a flask or vessel with two ears?

CRIE, s. The name of the reel for winding yarn, Roxb.

CRIEBIE, s. A term used by women in Roxb., &c., in reel yarn, as expressive of the quantity reeled; *ae crie, tua criebo.*

A criebie is as much yarn as goes half round the reel. Isl. kryppa signifies a winding.

CRICKE, s. Prob., a house.

O Bell, why dost thou flyte and scorn?
Thou kenn'st my clock is very thin;
It is so bare, and overworn,
A criebo thereon cannot rin.

*Tek your Audl Cloik, Pink. Sc. Ball., ii. 103.*

Most probably an old word for a house. It is still said of a threadbare coat, that "a loose wouldna be able to keep it's feet oan." V. CRICK.

CRICKET, s. This term is applied to the grasshopper, Roxb., Loth.

Teut. krebel, id. from kreken, to make a noise. Germ. heuschrecke, id. seems to claim a different origin; heu, hay, and schreck-en, to leap, like the E. term, also the Fr. sauterene; q. a leaper.

CRICKETT, s. A smallest of a litter, the weakest bird of the nest, Ayrs.; synonym. Wallydrag, Wrig, Croot.

Isl. kreklott-r signifies distorted. But perhaps rather allied to Belg. krekel, a cricket. V. CRIKE.

CRIED FAIR, a fair or market, the place and the time of which are proclaimed some time before. Where a crowd is assembled, and in a state of motion, it is common to say, "It's like a cried fair," S.

"Drumlinthie Michael fair for cattle, is generally well attended, being nearly the last in the season. It is held on the first Thursday after Michaelmas O. S.; and is commonly followed, in two weeks after, by what is called a cried fair, so distinguished, by being audibly proclaimed at this." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 407.

"On the sabbath nights, there is such a going and coming, that it's more like a cried fair than the Lord's night." Ayrs. Legatess, p. 192.

CRIKE, s. A small reptile that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick, Galloway. It is, however, defined to me "a chirping insect." V. CRICK.

Fidgin Davie clew his haffit,
Hotchin thrang o' crickes an' lice.
*Remains of Nithsdale Song,* p. 105.

Beltg. krickie, a cricket. Su.-G. krauch, reptile, et per metaphoram animal quodvis exiguum; lre. It is derived from krauck-a, reptare, Isl. krek filling, id.

CRYKES, pl. s. Angles, corners.

Willyam Fraynes tham be for Clamb in crie by forth clock ay.

*Barbour,* x. 302, MS.

"Creeks and corners," is still a common phrase, S. A.-S. crouc, a creek.

CRILE, CRYLE, s. 1. A dwarf, S. A.

"The tane was a wee hit hurkin crile of an unearthly thing, as shrinkit an' wan as he had benn seven years i' the grave." Brownie of Bodbeck, i. 13.

2. A child or beast that is ill-grown, Roxb.

V. CROIIL, CROYL.

Cry'l't, part. pa. Unthriven, stunted, ibid.

CRIMINALS, s. pl. Criminal causes.

—"By the civil law, albeit probation, especially in criminals, cannot proceed unless the defender be present, yet the chief criminal doctors except the case of less majesty." Stair, Suppl. Dec. p. 139.

CRIMPE, adj. Scarce.

"At such times as we were commanded forth, as convoyes for our horsemen, that went for forrage,—sometimes we lighted on one another, striving always for cablowromes, whereof at length the Empirallists made us very orimpe or scare, having but one quarter of our leaguer free, to bring in our forrage." Monro's Exped. F. II. p. 140.

I hardly think that this term has been used in S. But the good old Colonel, from his long absence, having almost forgotten his vernacular language, transmutes *srimp* into Sw. *krimp*, short. V. SCrimp.

To CRIMP, v. a. To crumble, to plait very nicely, S.


CRIMPING-PIN, s. An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap, Loth.


To CRINCH, v. a. 1. To grind with the teeth.

It is also, and perhaps more generally, pron. *crunch*; and is undoubtedly the same with E. *crunch*, "to crush in the mouth," Johns. This, by Ben Jonson, is written *crunche.*

--- *Shoe can crunch*

A sack of small coals I eat you lime, and harre,
Sopr-ashes, loisme, and has a dainty spice
O' the Greene sicknesse !


2. To masticate what is hard, as biscuit, or rack, as unboiled vegetables; including the idea of the sound made, S.

"I have seen them sitting at their supper, with their yellow faces, like puddocks round a plate, *crunching custocks.*" The Steam-Boat, p. 258.

3. To crinch the teeth, to rub them one against another, to gnash.

In this sense *grunstyn* is used by Wielif.

"There schall be weespyng and *grunstyn* of teeth," Mat. viii.

Fr. *grin-er les dents*, Ital. *grinciare co'denti*, id.
CRISP, CRISPE, KRISP, s. 1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn.

I have forget bow in a robe.
Of clearely crispe, side to his knees,
A bony boy out of the globe,
Gawe to his Grace the siluer keis.

Barcl, Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

Ane cleely crispe hang owre his eyes.

Cheriis and Scees, st. 9.

This is mentioned in the description of Cupid. In the Lat. version:

Involvens nivea de Syndone lumine velo.

Dunbar writes krisip.

—Curches, casuin thame abone, of krisip cler and thin.

Maitland Poems, p. 45.

Fr. crespe, cobweb lawn.

To CRISP, v. n. To crackle, as the ground does under one's feet when there is a slight frost, Roxb.

The days were short, the nights were lang,
Wi' frost the yird was crispin'.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 63.

G. Andr. mentions Ias. kryste as signifying stridio; kryst, stridior.

CRYSTE, s. [Prob., another form of Creyst.] I'll come an' gae to the fairy knows,
Whane'er it listeth me:
Sae feckless yet sae crousse a cryste
What maid did ever see!


CRIE, s. Corr. from E. criib, denoting either the rack, or an ox's stall, Buchan.

Was I maill when I gae to the criib or faul,
Nae maill I'll hear his reed's harmonious sout.'

Tarros's Poems, p. 115.

CRO, CROY, s. The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank.

"Quhen ane ryand upon horse, passes throw the townes, and with his horse foot strampes to the earth ane man gangan before him, swa that thereby he dooises; he quha ryand commits this fault, or sufferers that samine to be done, sall pay Cro and Gahnes (amusement) as giff he had slane him with his awin hand." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 24. s. 1.

"The Schrif or Minister of Regalitie, that minis- ter's not the law," viz. on those who have shed blood, shall "pay to the King xl. pandus and the croy to the nearest of the kin of the slaine man." Acts Ja. I. 1429, c. 104, Edit. 1566.

The "Croy of ane Erle of Scotland is seven tyme twaente kye, or for ilk kow, thris pieces of gold Ora; —of ane Earles sonne, or of ane Thane, is ane hundreth kye; —of the some of ane Thane,—thris-score sax kye—of ane husbandman—saxtones kye." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 36.

To this the term is used in some factories, where the workmen are in some degree bound for each other.

As from their poverty, money is often advanced before the work be finished; if any one of the workmen run
off in arrears to his master, the rest are bound to finish
the work, which is called making up his crok. S.

Gael. cro signifying cows, and crow a sheep-fold or
cow-pen, Dr. M'Phermon supposes that this word may
thus have had its origin; as denoting that the man-
slayer was to make preparation in cattle taken out of
his pen or fold; Crit. Dia. xii. It might, however,
originate fromIr. croth, death.

Wares seems to have viewed this term as peculiar to
the Albanian Scots, or the Celts of Scotland; Antiq.
p. 71. "Eril was the synon. word among the Irish; as
Weryig in A.-S.

To CROAGH, (gutt.) v. a. To strangle with a
rope, Fifes.

Teut. kroeh-gen, jugulare.

To CROE, v. a. To go across.

"The general may dismiss such regiments—to go
home be the nearest way to their owne shires, quhen

CROE, CROYS, s. One of the sails in a ship.

Heis he the croe, (he bad) at mak thaim boun,
And feynyn benefitt bene le the mane sale down.

Doug. Vergil, 156. 11.

And now the wynd blawis wele to sale away,
The manyners glaid lays schippis vnder croys.

Ibid. 114. 22.

Sw. kryss-top, the mizen-top, kryss-segel, the mizen-
topsail. Kryss has the sense of cric, cross.

CROCHET, Crochert. V. Hagbut.

CROCHIT.

The King crochit with crown, cumly and cleir,
Takes him up by the hand
With ame fair sembland.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 22.

Mr. Pink. renders this covered; and it is evidently
the meaning, as appears from St. 29.

The King, cumly with kith, wes crochit with crowne.

But I have met with no similar word, used in this
sense.

CROCK, s. A ewe that has given over bear-
ing, S. The captain's gear was all new bought—
Wf cash his hogs, and croeks, had brought,
And ewe-milk cheese besides.

Linstown Green, p. 13. V. Crok.

Also written crok, pl., crokis, crokky, S.

Crokis are thus defined, Gl. Compl.:—
"Sheep which are two old for breeders, and which
are separated from the flock to be fattened about the
time that their teeth begin to fail: hence the adj.
crokkan, applied to a sheep at this period."

Sum, that war rytus as ramnis,
Ar nou nae tame lyk an lamnis,
And settin doon lyk sary crokis.

Dig. Fatherland Poems, p. 99.

Crock Ewe, an old ewe that has given over bear-
ing, S.; the same with Crok, q.v.

"I wad rather seek my fortune wi' a creped bow
an' a bent pistol than to grope for my subsistance among
crock ewes and gimmer pets." Blackw. Mag., Mar.
1820, p. 150.

CROCKATS, s. pl. To put out, or set up
one's crockats, a phrase applied to a young
person, or to one who is an inferior, when
shewing ill-humour, or giving an indiscreet
answer; as, "Is tou gaun to set up thy
crockats to me?" Renfr.

The term might be originally applied to small
stunted or crooked horns. It is probably the same
with O. E. "crookes, the little bals that grow about
the top of a deer's or oxen's horns." Phillips. The or-
namental knobs on turrets or minarets, in a building
after the Gothic order, are denominated crockats.

CROCKIE, s. A low stool for children,
Ang.; synon. with Creepy.

CROCKONITION, s. Destruction. A term
applied to any thing bruised all to pieces, so
as to be rendered quite useless, Buchan.

Perhaps formed from Teut. krugk, an earthen vessel.

CROFTER, s. V. Crafter.

CROFTING, s. 1. The state of being
successively cropped, S.

"By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour
and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it,
may be employed in improving and enriching the other
third part, and bringing it into crofting." Maxwell's
Sel. Trans., p. 12.

2. Transferred to the land itself which is
cropped in this way.

"The lands are generally divided into Crofting and
Outfield-land.—The Crofting consists of four breaks.
—They shall dung no part of their former crofting,
and these four new breaks are brought in." Ibid. p.
213, 216.

CROFT-LAND, s. The land of superior
quality, which, according to the old mode of
farming, was still cropped, S.

"Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few
acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out

This land was usually dunged the fourth year.

"The method of using it [the croft-land] hitherto
has been, to sow it first with bear, and then two
years with oats, then with peas, and then the bear again;
at which time only it gets dung." Maxwell's Sel. Trans.,
p. 9.

CROGAN, Crog, Crok, s. A term used in
the West Highlands, to denote a bowl,
or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you
a kaper, and a crogan of milk?" Clan Albin, i. 211.

"I warrant she will get good colour, after drinking
icrogans, and breathing the air of the Bein,"
Saxon and Gael, iv. 43.

The term, as far as I can learn, is unknown in the
Gael. of Perthshire. There crog is a vulgar term for a
man's paw, and crogan signifies paws. Crog is used
for paw in vulgar S.; as, I'll no gie you a bit in your
crog, or crogan. It is evident that crogan is alluded to Gael.
croc, which denotes an earthen vessel. But it more
closely resembles C. B. crocken, "a boiler, a pot;"
Owen. That this properly denotes an earthen vessel,
appears from its cognate, crocken-u, "to make pottery;"

id. This term has been common to Celts and Goths;
as appears from A.-S. croca, and crog, Alem. croch,
Su.-G. kruge, It. crocca, Dan. krakte, Teut. kruze,
Germ. krug, Fr. croches, all signifying vats, &c.,
crockery. Wachter thinks that they may all be traced
to croi, clay, latum, argilla; adding that a vestige of
To CROICHELLE, CRAIGHLE, (gutt.) To have a short dry cough, Upp. Lanarks., Renfrews.

Is Muirdin fat or fair wi' a' his gear! Addi croithlin' wight, to hide the ills o' age; Ho! he opens like a monkey on a stage; An' cracks, and sings, and giggles some light and little; Wi' auld beard slaver'd wi' tobacco spittle.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 13, 14.

CROICHELLE, CRAIGHLE, s. A slight, or short dry cough, Renf.

—I'm just now at my prime, I'm just now five and thirsty come the time! Ho, ho, ho, ho, (coughs) I pity them where'aeauld! Ye'teen I catch'd a was bit croithl o' cauld

Ibid. p. 19.

Belg. kruch-en, to groan, might seem allied. But I apprehend that the S. term is radically the same with Isl. krygela, excrementum, sacrato e pectoris, G. Andr., p. 59. The root seems to be kracht-in, square, oxespure, scarewe; whence kracke, spatum, Ibid., p. 129.

The Isl. writer remarks the affinity to Heb. icrobial, rakak exspuit, and p, rob, spatum. I need scarcely observe that & in Isl. are commonly interchanged; and that, in the cognate dialects, which is originally the same word often appears without either of these letters. Thus Su.-G. rachli-a, signifies to hawk, scarewe; rokel-a, impedire, et cum stridore anhelare; Germ. kracht-a, Teut. rachel-en, ruka-en, rauca voce tussire, &c. A.-S. rach-a, to hawk, to spit, to reach; Somer. Su.-G. rachle-a also signifies scarewe, and Germ. trackle-en. JFr. crock-cer, to spit, to spit out. It deserves observation that A.-S. hracce, denotes both a cough, and the throat, the jaws. C.B. cryg, hoarse, crygleis-taw, to scream or screech.

CROICHLIES, s. pl. A disease affecting the cattle on the coast of Moray, and described by the reporter as peculiar to that district.

"The only name by which it is any where known is the Croichlin. —At first one apprehends a dislocation, or other cause of lameness, in the hip-joint. While attending to that, the other leg is discovered to be in the same state, and in a short time the lameness appears in all the legs." Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray, p. 316.

Isl. kri-a, parum se movere. Kreik-a signifies, lenti progreidi; which G. Andr. derives from kryk-r, the thigh. But croithle is more probably a dimin. from Su.-G. rach-l-a, curvare, as denoting the lame state of the animal.

CROIL, CROYL, s. A crooked person, a dwarf.

Of this misused mouldwark mischief they mut.

The crooked cambs crool, unchristen, they curse.


Mean's thy silly mind,
Thy wit's a croil, thy judgment blind,
And love worth nought ava.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 453.

Cryle, expl. by Sibb. dwar, is undoubtedly the same word. It is used to denote a child that is able to speak before it can walk, Border; which suggests the idea of its being dwarfish or rickety. "A crell, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man;" Northumb. Ray.

Schroyle is used as a term of contempt by Ben Jonson; but whether originally the same, is uncertain. —"I scorn it, I do, not to be a consort for every hum-drum, hang 'em Schroyles, there's nothing in 'em, i' the world." Works, i. 6. Shakespeare also uses it:—

—These Schroyle of Angiers flout you, kings.

King John.

Steevens derives it from Fr. escroouelles, i.e., scabby, scrophulous folloas.

Kilian gives kriel as a word used in Holland in the same sense; parvulus tumulis: whence krielken, a dwarfish hen. It seems radically allied to Teut. krol, which denotes what is contracted.

CROINTER, s. One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Grey Gurnard.


CROIPIN, part. pa. Crept. V. CRUPPIN.

"We—maist faithfulie promittis to yow to consent, —nocht only to the trampling down of idolatric, —but also to the cutting away of the appeand occasioni tairfof, croipin in the kirk anyways, be warldly wikit men, be the spirit of avarice, ambition, or carnal affection;" N. Wincey's Quest. Keith, App. p. 202.

To CROISE, v. a. To brand with a mark of the cross, Etrr. For.

The most ancient mode of marking sheep, after the introduction of Christianity, may have been to impress the figure of the cross. Fr. croises, to mark with a cross.

To CROISE, v. n. To gossip, to talk a great deal about little, to magnify trifles. This word is much used, S. B. It is often applied to those, who, in religious matters, are supposed to have more sound than solidity, who make much ado about things that are indifferent, or magnify those which are comparatively of less moment.

I have sometimes thought that this word might originate from the crusades, especially after they came into disrepute; Fr. croiser, to go a crusading. Those who manifested a whimsical or extravagant zeal might hence be said to croise. Britton uses croyse in the sense of pilgrimns, probably because they wore the sign of the cross on their upper garments. V. Cowx, in vo. R. Brune has croiser to denote taking on the cross, or assuming this badge; p. 226.

—When Lowys herd of that

Hirself the first was croised on his flesh.

In Angus it is pronounced croise; in the northern counties, as Moray, croose.

The term, according to the latter orthography, is thus defined; "To whine in sympathy with any person in pain or in distress." Gl. Surv. Nairn. In this sense, it is nearly allied to Su.-G. krua-a.

Su.-O. kru-s, however, is nearly allied to the general meaning. Literally it signifies curled; it is used metaphorically, as denoting language employed to set
off any thing, or with a design to deceive; whence kru-a, to use a feigned discretion in language. Krus, metaphorice itsa dicuntur verbum calamin etr. ad decipendum compositae sermonis venentes unde krusa, ficta in verbo civitate uti; ihre. Hence, Crozie, adj. Fawning, wheeling, Buchan; phrasing, synonym.

CROISITARICH, s. The fire-cross, or signal of war.

"The moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, (the blood of any animal,) and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword, was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest neighbour, whether man or woman; that person ran to the next village or cottage, (for measures had previously been so concerted, that every one knew his route,) and so on, till they went through the whole country; upon which every man instantly laid hold of his arms, &c., and repaired to Car-naumniel, where they met their leaders also in arms, and ready to give the necessary orders. The stake of wood was named Croishtarich." P. Crathy and Braemar, Aird. Statist. Acc., xiv. 352.

There is so striking a resemblance between this custom and that of the ancient Goths, that it seems highly probable that it was introduced into the Highlands of Scotland by the Norwegians or Danes, when they had possession of the Western Islands, and had many places of strength on the coast.

The bullock of the Swedes, (from bod, bod, a messenger; and kyfe a rod,) was burnt at the one end, and had a rope fastened to the other. The meaning of these symbols is explained by Olafus Magnus. "As often," he says, "as enemies appear on the coasts of the northern kingdoms, by the order of the prefects of the provinces, in the convention, and with the consent of the elders, a rod, three palms in length, is, in their sight, committed to a young man of great agility, that he may carry it to the particular village pointed out in the edict, requiring that in three, four, or eight days, one, two, or three, or all who are able to bear arms in it, appear at a certain place,—under the penalty of having their houses burnt, and of being themselves hanged; (the burnt part of the rod signifying the one, and the rope tied to it the other). At the same instant, one or more messengers are dispatched from one village to another, to shew what is to be done in the place appointed. Thus, in a very short time an innumerable multitude, with arms and provisions, is gathered together," Hist. lib. vii. c. 3.

This rod was also denominated in Isl. heraur, and in Su.-G. haerwen, i.e. literally, "the arrow of the army." For an arrow was originally used for this purpose. V. Aairvhoes. The Icelanders had still another name for it. This was Leifangabod, from leifang or leifung, educitio exercitus, and bod, nutans. V. Fynx Croock.

Shaw writes Crostara, perhaps from croit, a cross, and tara, a multitude.

CROK, s. A dwarf, Ang. droich, synonym.

Su.-G. krook, reptile, et per metaphoram anima quadrata est quinam, ihre. But it seems to have a nearer affinity to Isl. kraare, kroge, foetulus, tener puellus vel pullus; G. Andr., p. 151.

CROK, s. V. Crook.

To CROK, v. n. "To suffer decay from age." Sibb.

He conjectures that this v. may be formed from the last s., or from Teut. kroegen, curvare.

CROKONITION, s. Destruction, Aberd.

Fancy might suppose that this had been originally a Fr. phrase from croquer, to crack, to crase; q. crocet aux nessus, crushed to nothing, reduced to atoms. V. Crockonition.

CRONACH. V. CORANICH.

CRONACHIE, s. A nursery designation for the little finger, Ang. V. Craan-wany and Pribie-Winkie.

CRONACHIN, part. pr. Gossipping in a tattling sort of way, S. B.

This word seems allied to E. crowy, an old acquaintance; generally used in S. to denote one who is somehow in the gossiping style; or corr. from Coranich, q. v.

CRONDE, s.

The croude, and the manycoorde, the gynhornis gay.

Moulate, iii. 10.

This seems to be croude in MS.; C. B. croul, Gael. cruith.

"Crouith is the name of a stringed instrument used of old in Scotland and Ireland, which was the same with the Welch croid or croeth. For a long time past it has been confined to North Wales.—The Rev. Mr. Evans gives the following account of it. Ex sex chordis felinis constat, nec eodem modo quo violum modulator. quamvis a figura hand multum ablatud." Report Comm. Highland Soc., App. p. 298.

To CRONE, v. n. To use many words in a wheeling sort of way, Buchan; synon. Phrase.

CRONY, s. A potatoe, Dumfr. It seems to be a cant term. Hence crony-hill, a potato-field.

CROO, s. 1. A hovel.

1 may sit in my wen croo house,
At the rock and the reol to toll fu' dearly, &c. Jacobite Relics, l. 45.

2. A sty, S. B.; C. B. crow, and Armor. crow, denote a sty; Harx, Boxhorn. V. Cruife.

CROOBACKS, s. pl. A sort of panniers borne by horses, and used in mountainous districts, for carrying home corn, peats, &c. They are connected to the car-saddle by widdies; Sutherl., Perths.

This is undoubtedly the same implement which is also called Criban, q. v. Shaw renders E. pannier by Gael. cleabhan. But perhaps we ought rather to trace this term to the Norse. Isl. kverf, a basket, a hamper; Dan. kuef, id. These are evidently allied to Lat. corbo-is, which exactly corresponds in signification.

To CROODLE, CROUDLE, v. n. 1. To coc, Renfrews.

Far ben thy dark green plattin's shade,
The cawth croodle among you;
The mavis, down thy bughted glade,
Gars echo ring free ev'ry tree. Tannahill's Poems, p. 159.
2. To purr, as a cat, ibid.
   An' while Deborah moids some crumbs,
   Auld baurdous sits an' crooldin' thraums:
   In short, the twa soon grew sae yacl, 
   Chuck roosted upna pusey's back.
   *Ibid., p. 47.*

3. To hum a song, to sing with a low voice, Ayrs.

   *Crowding to a body's bell
   Does weel anecho.*

   *Burns.*

   This is evidently a dimin. from the v. Crowd, to coo, pronounced crood.

To CROOK, v. a. To bend. This term is used in various forms unknown in E.

To CROOK a FINGER, to make an exertion of the slightest kind; as, "He didna crook a finger in the business," he did not give me the least assistance, S.

To CROOK a HOUCH. 1. To sit down, to be seated.

   "I'll soon see you an' her, an' that litle limb, a' 
   Hang up by the links o' the neck, than ony o' ye saal 
   Crook a hough or break bread wi' me." Brownie of Bodabeck, ii. 125.

2. To bend the knee-joint in order to motion, S.

   "I have often wondered-how any that ever knew 
   What it was to bow a knee in earnest to pray, durst 
   Crook a hough to lyke and fling at pipers' and fidders' 

To CROOK the ELBOW; as, She crooks her elbow, a phrase used of a woman who uses too much freedom with the bottle, q. bending her elbow in reaching the drink to her mouth, S.

To CROOK one's MOUTH. 1. To bring the lips together, so as to be able to articulate, S.

   ——Wi' the cauld
   Sa daver he, he cou'd na crook his mouth.
   The Ghaisl, p. 3.

2. To disfigure the face as one does who is about to cry. It is often said to a child; "Ye needna begin to crook your mouth, for ye've nae cause for't," S.

3. To manifest anger or displeasure by a distortion of the mouth, S.

   O kend my miny I were wi' you,
   Ilfully wid she crook her mouth.
   *Gaberlunzie Man, Herd's Coll., ii. 51.*

4. Used as expressive of scorn, S.

   When a lad wi' langing eie,
   But mints to wey,
   They scornfu', toss their head aje,
   And crook their mouth.
   *Mayne's Glasgow*, p. 31.

   ——Tho' at me she crooks her mouth,
   I canna think she looks ill on you.
   *Donald and Flora*, p. 21.

CROOK, CRUK, CRUCK, s. "The iron chain with its appropriate hooks, by which the vessels for cooking are hung over the fire," S. GL. Surv. Nairn.

   "As black's the crook," a phrase applied to any thing that is very black, S.

   "They were a' glistening wi' gowd and silver— 
   They're now as black as the crook," *Bride of Lammermoor,* iii. 114.

   The hook at the end of the chain is called the Gib, S.

   "The clips is lincked upna a hook at the end of a 
   Chain, called the crook, which is attached to an iron 
   Rod, or wooden beam, called the Rattle-tree." Penne-

   "When a child was baptised privately, it was, not 
   Long since, customary to put this child upon a clean 
   Basket, having a cloth previously spread over it, with 
   Bread and cheese put into the cloth; and thus to move 
   The basket three times successively round the iron 
   Crook, which hangs over the fire, from the roof of the 
   House, for the purpose of supporting the pots when 
   Water is boiled, or victuals are prepared. This may 
   Be anciently intended to counteract the malignant acts, 
   Which witches and evil spirits were imagined to prác-
   Acc.,* V. 83.

   Su.-G. krok, Isl. krok-r, Dan. krog, uncus, uncinus, 
   A hook. [F. croc, a hook.]

CROOK-STUDIE, s. A cross beam in a chimney 
   From which the crook is suspended, Roxb.; 
   Synon. Rannel-tree; q. that which keeps the 
   Crook steady.

CROOK-TREE, s. A beam of wood, or bar of 
   Iron, which runs across the chimney of a 
   Cottage, on which the crook is hung, Roxb.; 

To CROOK, v. n. To halt in walking, to go 
   Lane, S.

   "We halt and crook, ever since we fell," Ruther-

   "It is ill crooking before cripples." Ramsay's S.
   Prov., p. 45.

   Sw. crok-is, id.

CROOK, s. A halt, S.

   "If ye mind to walk to heaven, without a cramp or 
   a crook, I fear ye must go your alone." Rutherford's 

CROOKED MOUTH, the name given to a 
Species of Flounder, Buchan.

   "Pleuronecetes Tuberculatus, Crooked Mouth," Ar-
   buthnot's Peterhead, p. 18.

CROOKIE, s. A low designation for a six-
   pence, Lanarks.; obviously from its having 
   been usually crooked before the introduction of 
   the new coinage.

CROOKS, s. pl. 1. The windings of a river.

   V. CRUKIS.

[2. Cracks, clefts, ledges.

   Of the craig, that was hie and achore, 
   Cham in the crookes forouth chain sy.
   Barbour, x. 602 and 603, Hart's Ed.
   Evidently, another form of cryks. V. Skeat's Ed.]
CROOKS AND BANDS, the hooks and staples used for hinges, S. The hook is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the hand turns.

Su.-G. krok, quivium aduncum vel incurvum est; Belg. krook, Fr. croc, id. C. B. crocca, curvus, incurvus.

CROOKSADDLE, s. A saddle for supporting panniers, S. B.


"Horse-loads are for the most part carried in small creels, one on each side of the horse, and fixed by a rope to the crook-saddle." P. Stornoway, Lewis, Statist. Acc., xix. 248.

"Cadders are aye cracking of crook-saddles." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 9.

It is probably denominate from its curved form; as Su.-G. klof signifies panniers, and klofesaddle, a pack-saddle, from klof, to cleave.

CROOKSTONE DOLLAR, the vulgar designation of a large silver coin struck by Q. Mary of S. V. Mary RYALL.

To CROON, v. n. To emit a mummuring sound. V. CROYN.

CROONER, CROWNER, CROINTER, s. According to some, the Grey Gurnard, a fish, S. Loth. Trigla Gurnardus, Linn. It receives this name from the crooning or crouning noise it makes after being taken. It is also vulgarly called the Captain.

"It is no sooner landed on board, than it begins to utter a croaking, plaintive noise, something like that of an angry person." Barry's Orkns., p. 287.

But, from its character, it appears rather to be the Trigla Lyra. It indeed seems to be called Lyra, and also the Piper, E., for the same reason that with us it is denominated the Cruiser, V. Penn., p. 234.


To CROOP, v. n. To croak. V. CROUP.

To CROOT, v. n. To make a croaking noise. V. CROUT.

CROOT, s. A puny, feeble child; A weary croot, Loth. The youngest bird of a brood. "The croot of the clockin'," S.; the smallest pig in a litter, Border; pron. as Gr. v. Synon. Wrig.

According to Bullet, Arm. crot is a little child, petit enfant. More probably, however, this is merely a metaphor, use of Crote, q.v. Isd. krota, effectum animal decrepitacse actatis. V. CRAT, which seems nearly allied.

CROOTLES, s. pl. A diminutive from Croot, given as a nickname to one who is small and ill-proportioned, Roxb.
CROSPUNK, s. The name given in some of the Western Islands to the Molucca bean which is drifted to their shores.

"For curing the Diarrhea and Dysenteria, they take small quantities of the kernel of the black Molucca beans, call'd by them Croupunk; and this being ground, and drunk in leas'd milk, is by daily experience found to be very effectual." Martin's Western Islands, p. 11, 12.

This would seem literally to signify in Gael, the point of the cross, from crois, crux, and punce, punctum. The term, perhaps, has some superstitious reference attached to it.

CROSS-BRATH'D, part. adj. Braided across.

Upp' their spinndles near the tap,
They biggit ay a bulgy knap
O' thread, cross-bruth'd, firm to defend
The rest free raveling o'er the end.

Piper of Puebles, p. 6.

Teut. brygid-en, contexere, nestere.

CROSS-FISH, s. The name given to the star-fish, Shetl.


Norw. "Kors-fisk, or Korse-trold, the Stella Marina, star-fish, or sea-star." Pontoppidan, p. ii. p. 179.

To CROSS-NOOK, v. a. 1. To check, to restrain, Aberd.

2. To get out of the way. Used as a sort of imprecation.

Come in! come in! my sudditife bown—
Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' let him in
Afore the fire.

W. Scottie's Tales, p. 4.

CROSS-PUTS, s, pl.

"False herebeik, thou sayst it is not leisome to kirkmen to take their tithes, offerings, and Cross-Puts." Pitcstottie, Ed. 1728, p. 151.

In Ed. 1814, Croce presentis; which has most probably been the word in the MS, from which Ed. 1728 was printed, only perhaps contracted, as pariz. V. Croirs-present.

CROTAL, CROTTLE, s. An ancient name in S. for Lichen omphalodes, now called Cudbear. Lightf. p. 818. Gael. crotal, and crotan; Shaw.

"Parmelia omphalodes is much used by the Scottish Highlanders, under the name of crotal, for dyeing a reddish-brown. In the north and west of Scotland these lichens are sometimes promiscuously called crottes." Edin. Encycl., xii. vo. Lichen, p. 739.

Perhaps we ought to trace Crotal to C. B. crot-iwau, to grow or cover over, or crusfed, what grows over, a coat, or surface, from crus, a covering.

CROTTLE, adj. Covered with lichen, S. O.

No mere the maidens meet our sight,
Who, till the rocks around them rung,
Great or na Rurs sweetly sung;
Or Morrey's mourning ditty gained,
As o'er the crottilie crags they climb'd,
To see his funeral dance complete,
And roll him in his winding sheet.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 65. V. Crotal.

CROTE, s. The smallest particle.

Gyve eyr I thought for to de ens,
I temp God, hynye I newry ga;
This, in its form, resembles the E. v. to _crude_, of uncertain etymology. Skinner deduces it from £. _crowd_, premere. The most probable origin is Gæl. _gruth_, which signifies curds, _grathbuch_ curdled; Macfarian. Lhuyd gives Ir. _kruth_ in the same sense.

To CROUP, CROPE, CROPE, CROWP, v. n.

1. To croak, to cry with a hoarse voice; a term applied to crows.

"The roep of the ræunis gart the eë, i.e. (crows) crope; the ludditt crais eit varrok, varrok." Compl. S. p. 60.

_Croup and croak, I sall gar crop thy tung._

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 83. st. 19.

--In time of Spring the water is warm, And _crouping_ frogs like fishes there doth swarme.

_Hudson's Judith_, p. 31.

2. To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of a cold, S.

It is also written _croop_.

_Ye _croopin_ corbeles, black as soot,
Rair frac the sëk a dinnae rout._

_Tarras's Poems_, p. 44.

The following anecdote is related of Donald Ferguson, one of our early reformers, minister at Dunfermline:

"Having met at S. Andrews, along with other ministers of the church, to protest against the inauguration of Patrick Adamson as archbishop of that see, one came in and told them that there was a _crow crooping_ on the church. 'That's a bad omen,' said he, shaking his head, 'for _inauguration_ is from _asium garritu_, the raven is omnimodo, a black bird, and it cries _corrupit, corrupt, corrupt_.' 

_Row's Hist., Ap., Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox_, ii. 299.

--Sally chang'd we the times,
Beith here-a' and liber climes,
Sin you and me, remote frae dool,
Did _croup_ and sport in yonder pool.

A. Scott's _Poems_, p. 46.

This has been traced to Moes.-G. _krop-jan_, clamare; Isl. _krop-a_, id. vehemenster clamo; G. Andr.

CROUPING, CROUPING, s. The hoarse sound made by cranes.

--Trumpetts blast raseit within the tunn
Sic manere brute, as tochtt men hard the soun
Of _crannis crooping_ being in the are.

_Dong. Virgil_, 324. 32.

CROUP, s. A fatal disease affecting the throat of a child, in consequence of which it breathes with a kind of croaking noise, S.; _Cynanche trachealis_.

"It is known by various names in different parts of Britain. On the East coast of Scotland it is called the _croup_. On the West they call it the _chock_ or _stuffing_. In some parts of England, where I have observed it, the good women call it the _rising of the lights_." Buchan's Domestic Med., p. 615. It is also called the _closing_. F. Landon, Ayrs. Statist. Acc., iii. 107.

But whatever name may be given in some particular places, that of _croup_ is generally known through S. It seems to originate from the noise made in breathing.

V. the v.

I know, denotes a roaring noise. If applied to cattle, it might be as synon. with groat, croot. The belly is said to croot, when there is a noise in the intestines in consequence of flatulence. The Germans have at least a synon. phrase; Der bauch gurret, the belly rumbles.

2. To coo, as a dove; also, to emit that sound which is made by an infant in its throat, when well pleased, S.

"The best croyds and sad sad that soundit lyik sorroon." Compl. S., p. 69. V. Crow.

3. To croak, used concerning frogs, S.

"Men led with the spirit of Satan, liers and murderers like their father,—authorised by Antichrist his state, and in special by the false prophet head thereof, are sent abroad, as crouding frogsges, to bestirre themselves," Forbes on the Revelation, p. 158.

It deserves to be remarked, that in Su.-G. the frog has a denomination which would seem to respect its croaking, crouting, or croaking noise. This is spreadsheet which the frog deduces from gro germinare, because of its great fecundity. But the Germ. krotu, kroto, used both for a frog and a toad, corresponds in its resemblance to the term expressive of the sound emitted.

4. Used to express the murmuring of the intestines, S.

Sna cause, said they, had guts to croot, For gastrics rair't wi' reamin stout, &c.

Craw's Poems, p. 133.

CROVE, s. A cottage. V. Crufe.

CROW-BERRY, s. The name given to the Empetrum nigrum, and to its berry. But in Moray the name is given to the Vaccinium Myrtillus, the whortleberry, or by bilberry-bush.

CROWDIE, s. 1. Meal and water in a cold state, stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, S.

There will be drummock, and croodie.

st. 211.

Croody-mowdy is sometimes used in the same sense:

With crowdy mowdy they fed me.

Ibid., p. 182.

2. It is frequently used as a designation for food of the porridge kind in general.

Grind the graddie, grind it:
We'll a' get croodie when it's done,
And bannocks stieve to bind it.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 355.

"Keep your breath to cool your croodie," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 47.

This word is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar terms in other languages. Su.-G. grot, Isl. grautar, pulse made of meal and water, eduli genus ex aqua et farina confectum. A.-S. grut, grut, Belg. grutte, Germ. gruss, meal, E. groat, coarse meal; S. groats, oats that have the husk taken off, and are partially ground. Sheetl. grutte, id. Fr. grottes, groatte, meal.

A. Bor. croody signifies oatmeal scalded with water; Grose.

3. In some parts of the north of S., a peculiar preparation of milk. In Ross-shire it de-
notes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter, nearly in an equal proportion. A little salt is added. This, when properly made, may be kept for a long time.

"Then came—the remains of a cog of croody, that is, of half butter, half cheese.—The milk was good, the cheese better; and the croody the best of all." Glenfgus, ii. 275.

CROWDY-MOWDY, s. This generally denotes milk and meal boiled together, S. B.

In haf an hour he's get his mess
O croody-mowdy.


CROWDIE-TIME, s. Time of taking breakfast; croodie being here used, as above, rather in a ludicrous sense, for porridge, S.

Then I gael hame at croodie-time,
An' soon I made me ready.

To CROWDLE, v. a. To crawl as a crab, Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it be viewed as a diminutive, or perhaps a frequentative, from the v. Crawl, q. v. C. E. croth, however, denotes the belly.

To CROWDLE, CROWDLE THEOTHER, v. n. 1. To draw one's self together, Fife.

2. To draw close together, as children do in bed to keep themselves warm, ibid.

"To Croddle (diminutive of Croudle,) to keep close together as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen," Yorks. Marshall.

CROWDLE, s. A heap, a collection, Fife.

Teut. bruyel-en, pellere, protrudere; Su.-G. krotu, kongery, conforta turbu. A.-S. cruth, multitud., turbu confertissima.

To CROWL, v. n. To crawl, S.

Ha! where ye gaun, ye croostin ferdie,
Your impudence protects you sairly.

To a Louse, Burns, iii. 228.

Belg. kroel-en, id.

CROWL, s. A term transmitted to me as synon. with Croot, a puny, feeble child, Ang.

Belg. kriel, parvulus, pumillus, Kilian; Isl. kril, res perparva.

CROWNARE, CROWNER, CROUNAL, s. 1. An officer, to whom it belonged to attach all persons, against whom there was any accusation in matters pertaining to the crown. There seems to have been one for each county, and in many instances for each district. The office was materially the same with that of Coroner in E.

"All attachments pertaine to the Crown, quhere the accuser makes mention, in his accusation of the breaking of the King's Peace. Otherways, if he makes no mention thereof, the attachment pertaine to the shire." Lawes Male, ii. c. 16.

Till Elandonan his Crownare past,
For til arret mysdoaris thare.

Wynstone, viii. 24. 120.
3. He who had the charge of the troops raised in one county.

"When all were ordained to send out the fourth man, we (in the sheriffdom of Ayr) sent out 1200 foot and horsemen, under Lord Loudon's conduct as crowner. —Renfrew had chosen Montgomery their crowner." Baillie's Lett., i. 164.

"Our crowners lay in canvas lodges, high and wide; their captains about them in lesser ones; the soldiers about all in huts of timber, covered with divot or straw. Our crowners for the most part were noblemen." Ibid., i. 175.

Here it is used, although improperly, in the same sense with colonel, Hisp. Belg. coronel. S. pron. cornel.

*Crownd* seems to have the same signification.

Sen for loun Willac to be your crownd strang, Quhais held and schoulders ar of bok aneuch, That was in Scotland vyressen you amang, Qhene as he drave, and Knor held steeve the plesch. Nicol Burns, Chron. S. P., iii. 455.

CROWNARIE, CROWNRY, s. The office of a crowner, the same as Crownership.


"Sir James Stewart—pursues Mr. John Stewart of Ascog, Advocate, for reducing his right to the crownership of Bute, and for declaring his lands free from the custom and casualty of so many cats, &c. payable to the crowner's office," &c. Fount., i. 348.

CROWNERSHIP, s. The office of a crowner.

The first certain proof of the existence of this office occurs in the reign of David II.

"Carta to Allan Erskine, of the office of the Crowner'ship of Fyfe and Fothrith." Robertson's Index, p. 50.

Although in most instances, as would seem, the coronership included a county, it was occasionally confined within very narrow limits.

"Carta to Gilbert Carrick, a lenefer of the office of Coronership betwixt the waters of Air and Don." Ibid., p. 41, No. 42.

This is evidently an error for Done, or Donve, the Donn celebrated by Burns.

CROWNELL, s. A small crown, a coronet.

Her crownell picht with many pretius stane
Infrith all of birnand flasw schane.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 18.

L. B. coronula, parva corona ; Du. Cange.

CROWNER, s. The name of a fish. V. Crooner.

CROW-PURSE, s. The ovarium of a skate, Orkn.

CROY, s. 1. An inclosure, generally wattled, for catching fish.

"That John Erskin younger feare of Dyve dois na wrang in the occupatione of the Crowes of Montross and fishing of the samyn in the watter of Northesk; because the procursions of the said John Erskin product an instrument under the signe of Patrik Buttergask public notari, that the said John had the said cruyes & fischin in tak of the provest, ballyesis, & comite of Montross." Act. Audit., A. 1498, p. 179.

2. A sort of fold, of a semicircular form, made on the sea-beach, for catching fish, Argyles. When the sea flows, the fish come over it; and are left there when the tide recedes.

3. A mound or kind of quay, projecting into a river, for the purpose of breaking the force of the stream, and guarding the adjacent ground from encroachments, Perths.

This is not viewed as a Gael. word. It may be either corr. from Crowe, q. v., which denotes an inclosure for catching fish; or immediately derived from an old Goth. term still retained in Isl. kró-a, circumseire, includere. Hence it is applied to inclosure in a fold; et króla lúmbin, agnos includere. V. also Isl. kro, vo. Creife. It may be observed, however, that Cróe is the form which Crowin assumes in the Lat. of our laws. Omnes illi, qui habent erotes, vel piscarias, &c. Stat. Rob. I., c. 12.

CROY CLAYCITH.

"xxiiij ell of croy claycith;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. Cloth of Croy, a town in France!

CROYD, s. Yellow clover, Ayrs.

This, I suspect, is, in a passage formerly quoted, misprinted Crowd, q. v.

The hare likes the brake, and the craid on the lea. I find no word resembling this, save the terms which denote an herb in general, Teut. kryzd, Germ. kratz, Su.-G. krylida, &c.

CROYDIE, adj. A croydie lea, a field on which there is a great quantity of faggars for sheltering game, Renfr.

I know not if this has any connexion with the preceding word, or with Croyt, a species of the Polepod Fern.

To CROYN, CRONE, CROON, CRUNE, v. n.

1. To make a continued cry, as a bull does, in a low and hollow tone, S.

He said he was a lihelos bul, That croyd evan day and nycht. 
Mastland Poems, p. 360.

Cramnie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crane, Wt milkness dreeping fre her tecks adown. 
Farquhar's Poems, ii. 74.

"A crowing cow, a crowing hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luck to a house." "The two first are reckoned ominous; but the reflection is on the third, in whom whistling is unbecoming." Kelly, p. 33.

A. Boc. "cune, to roar like a bull;" Groae. Green, to whine, Cornwall.

Mr. Pink. renders this *bellowed*. But this word, as generally used, is rather too forcible. *Roust* corresponds to bellow, E., and denotes the roaring of cattle, S. But crowes signifies the murmuring or groaning noise made by them, when they want food, are pained, or are dissatisfied on what account soever. Belg. kroen-en, kroen-es, to groan, to whimper; Isl. kryn-a, grunniere, Verel. ejulare, G. Andr.

2. To whine, to persist in moaning; often used concerning peevish children, or adults who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition, S.
3. To hum, or sing in a low tone, S.

Tam skelpit on thros' dub and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
While holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet.

Burns, iiii. 330.

4. To purr, applied to a cat, South of S.

Down sat she o'er the spunk to cry,
Her leafu' lone,
Except poor hadrous crooning high.
To soothe her main.

_The Old Maid, A. Scott's Poems_, p. 86.

CROYN, CRONE, CRUNE, CROON, s.

1. A hollow, continued moan, S.

Like as twa lustuous bulls by and by,—
With front to front and horse for horn standis
Rusched badir with _crune_ and ferefull granis.

_Doug. Virgil_, 457. 49.

Among the branches, on the bane,
Between her sn' the moon,
The dell, or else an outler quay.
Get up sn' gae a _croon_.

_Burns, Halloween_, st. 20.

2. An incantation; as being uttered with a hollow murmuring sound.

Here Massy lives, a witch that for _suns'_ price
Can cast her contrails and gie me advice:
She can o'er cast the night, and cloud the moon,
And make the dels obedient to her _crune_.

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 95.

3. A simple piece of music, an artificial chant, S.

The Gypsies, often called _Sornars_, I am informed,
Have their _crune_, when they dance to the voice.
A weefu' night I wast it wes;
Rab never got abune That irksome throw, when he to please,
Dau'd tae the _Sornars'_ _Crune_.

To CRUB, v. a.

To curb, S.

CRUBAN, s.

A disease of cows, S. B.

"The _cruban_ prevails about the end of summer, and
during harvest, and is produced by hard grass, scarcity
of pasture, and severe sucking of the calves. The
cows become poor, exhausted, and scarcely able to
move, while their hinder legs are contracted towards
their fore feet, as if they were drawn by cords. The
only remedy is to give them ease, soft pasture,
and prevent them from being so much exhausted by

CRUBAN, s.

A sort of pannier made of wood for fixing on a horse's back, Caithn.

"The tenants carry home their peas, and some lead
their corn, in what they call _crubans_." _P. Wick,
Statist. Acc., x. 23.

To CRUCK, v. a.

To make lame; as,
"You'll fa', and _cruck_ yourself," _Lanarks_,
evidently a peculiar use of the E. v. to _Crook_.
The word in this form gives the hard pronunciation of Clydes. _V. Cruke_, v.

To CRUDLE, v. n.

To coagulate, S.

To CRUDLE, CRUDLE, v. a.

To curdle, to coagel, to cause to coagulate, S.

"It would _crudle_ the royal blood in your Majesty's
sacred veins, were I to relate what is told and believed
concerning the deeds done by the Popish friars in that
ruinous monastery." _The Steam Boat_, p. 144.

Junius gives _Cruze_ as synon. with _Curdle_. _Ir. cruith_,
curls, Lhiyd. _V. Cruds._

CRUELITE, CRUDELITIE, s.

Cruelty; _Fr. cruelité_.

—"That his master the king of France, havand
regard to the ancient lig, confederation, and amitie,
standand betwix the realm of France and this cuntie,
and of the mortall weiris, _crudelitie_, depredationis,
and intolerrahil injuris done be our auld enimies of

CRUDS, s. pl.

Curls, _S. cruuds_, Buchan.

He—roo'd my _crued_, and said, to seek my praise,
He ne'er had fooded better a his days.

_Skirlies' Poems_, p. 142.

CRUDY BUTTER, "a kind of cheese, only made
by the Scots, whose curds being generally of
a poorer quality than the English, they mix
with butter to enrich it." _Sir J. Sinclair's
Observ._, p. 154.

CRUE, s.

A sheep pen or smaller fold, Shetl.

"On the Mainland, that is, in the largest inhabited
island of Shetland, the proprietors of sheep, about the
end of March and beginning of April, gather their sheep in [r. into] folds, or what are termed hoar pandes
and _crues_." _Agr. Surv. Shetl._, App., p. 43.

Isl. _lamba kroe_, caula agrorum; _at kroos lamb_, agno
a lacte dopulos claudiere domi; _G. And._, p. 152.

_V. Crue_, with which this is originally the same.

CRUE-HERRING, s.

Apparently the Shad or Mother of Herrings, _Clupea Alosa_, Linn.

_V. Penn._, p. 296.

Alosa minor, a _Crue-Herring_. _Shib. Scot._, p. 23.

Are they thus named, because so large that they are
sometimes detained in _crueds_?

CRUELL, adj.

1. Keen in battle.

Persey's war trew, and ay of full gret waill,
Sobry in peas, and _cruell_ in battall.

_Wallace_, iii. 303, MS.

2. Resolute, undaunted.

Off man heal'd that in harts _cruell_ was;
That thocht to wyt, or neir thine to pass.

_Ibid_. vi. 666, MS.

3. Terrible.

The awful est, with Edwourd of Ingland,
To Beggar come, with sexte thousand men,
In wer wedis that _cruell_ war to ken.

_Wallace_, vi. 341, MS.


_Cruel_ is used in E. as forming a superlative; "Very,
exremely; as _cruel cross_, very cross; _cruel sick_,
very ill, _Cornw._ and _Devons._" _Greese_.

CRUEL RIBBAND. V. CADDIS.

CRUELS, s.

The king's evil, scrophula, S.

_Fr. scroelles_, id.

"Not long after, his right hand and right knee
broke out in a running sore, called the _cruels_.—Not
many days after he died in great terror, and used to
cry out. This is the hand I lift up to take the Test,
and this is the knee I bowed." _Wodrow_, ii. 445.

"June 18 [1660], the Lady Weyms tooke journey
from London for the Weyms, with hir daughter, the
Lady Balcleuch, who, after she was there, was touched
by his Majestie, for she had the cruells in hir arme.”
Lamont’s Diary, p. 154.

“The waters—used to be thought good for nac-
thing, but here and there a pair body’s bain, that
had gotten the cruells, and could not afford a penny-
worth of salts.” St. Ronan, i. 50.

CRUER, s. A kind of ship; apparently the
same with Crayar, q.v.

“One of our Cruers, returning from England, was
once by an English pyrat, pilled, and a very good
honest man of Anstruther slain there,” &c. Melvill’s
MS., p. 182; id. 183.

CRUFU, CRUFE, CROVE, s. 1. A novel, a
mean hut, S. cru, S. B.

—The pure husband hes noch
Bet cote and crupe, upon a clowt of land.
Harryson, Dunadym’s Poems, p. 120. st. 17.
—I that very day
Fre Roger’s father took my little crow.
Karesy’s Poems, i. 186.

2. A stye.

“Cryfe, or hora portorum and crupe, or ane
swine’s crupe,—quhill in sum cud buikes is calle
stye.” Skene, Verb. Sign.

“Gif thair be ony swine cru ves biggit on the fore-
gait, stoppand the samun, or donand on it unhonestill.”
Chalm. Airn, Balfour’s Pract., p. 388.

“There never was such a quantity of linens made in
our place.—Every barn, byre, and swine crowe are
converted into weaving shops.” Lett. from Kirrim-
muir, Caile, Mercur, Dec. 28, 1822.

Isl. kroo, Su. G. kroo, Teut. krovegh, all signify a
tavern or alehouse. But it seems more nearly allied
to Isl. kroo, hroof, structura vilis,—qualia nigrigor
statuincula; G. Andr. Perhaps we may view as cogen-
tate terms, A. S. cryf, Teut. krofe, krofe, a vault or
hollow place under ground, a cave; as, Corn. krow,
signifies a hut, a stye; Ir. cro, id.

CRUGGLIS, s. pl. A disease of young kine, S.

“The crugglis also is an old kind of disorder, with
which young beasts only are seized. In this disease
the animal is affected with a convulsive movement in
its limbs, by which they are contracted, and inter-
twined among each other; and soon becoming unable
to stand, it dies seemingly of pure weakness.” Agr.

Corr. perhaps from crock-ill, as denoting a disease
affecting the limbs: Su. G. krook-a; Teut. kroock-en,
plicare, curare, flectere.

CRUIK STUDIE, supposed to be a sthity or
anvil, with what is called a horn projecting from it, used for twisting, forming horse-
shoes, &c.

“Iem, three iron studdis and ane cruik study.—Thre

This term is evidently different from Crook study,
explained above.

CRUSKEN, of whisky, a certain measure of
this liquor, Ang.

Dan. krus, a cup, a goblet to drink out of, a mug.
This word, however, has probably been imported from
the Highlands; as Fr. criseign signifies a small pot or
pitcher. [Isl. kruke, Sw. kruke, a pitcher.] 0. Fr. creusequin, coupe, gobelut; Roquefort.

To CRUKE, v. a. To lame.

—“Hes cruikt my said hors that he will never mak
sted to me,” Abercl. Reg., A. 1588, V. 16.
Su. G. krok-a, Teut. krok-en, curvare.

CRUKE, s. A circle. At the monys cruks, at
full moon.

It semys ane man war manglit, theron lint luke,
Like drenes or doufage in the monys cruel.
Dong. Virgil, Pro!., 158. 29.

“He uses the word cruke, or crook, for circle, when
the moon’s orb is round and full. Thus we say, S.
He has a thing in the crook of his neff, when his hand
and round and encompasses it, that it is scarce seen.”
Rud.

The term would seem more properly to apply to
the moon when in the form of a crescent; from Teut.
krok-en, curvare.

Among the articles necessary to the purposes of inc-
tantion, mention is made of the

—Tail and mayn of a baxter aver.
Has carkh trainheather to the oyne,
Cuttet off in the cruks of the moone.
Wallace, v. 513. MS.

The meaning of this luminous seems to correspond
best to magical operations.

CRUKIS, CROOKS, s. pl. 1. The windings of
a river, S.

The Persye said, Forsuth he is nocht deel;
The cruks off Forth he knavis wondyr weyll;
He is on lyff, that sal our nationes soll;
Quhen he is strett, than cau he swyn at will,
Gret streth he has, bith wyt and grace thare-till.
Wallace, v. 318. MS.

The noble Neilpath Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge and Tweed’s meandering crooks;
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands.
Penceball’s Tweeddale, p. 90.

2. Hence it came to signify the space of ground
closed in on one side by these windings, S.

Isl. krook, angulus; dellexio itineris; G. Andr., p.
153. Su. G. krok; krok-a, curvare.

The use of this word renders it probable that links,
the term which denotes the land included in the
krooks, contains an allusion to the links of a chain.

To CRULGE, v. a. To contract, to draw
together, S. Thus a hunchbacked person, or one who is rickety, is said to be aw crulged
theyther.

It is also used in a neut. sense, as signifying, to draw
the body together.

—Help the sakeless saul,
Wha, tho’ his pulse beats brisk and baul’,
Is forc’d to hide the front and caul’
When he lies down,
And, crulgir, lay himsell’ twa-faul’,
And bap his crown.
Shiers’s Poems, p. 358.

Teut. kroll-en, krell-en, intorquere, sinuare, flectere.
Isl. kroll-a, confundere. It seems radically the same
with Croil, q. v.

CRULGE, s. A confused coalition, or conjunc-
tion of different objects. Sometimes it includes
the idea of collision, S.

Isl. kroll, confusio.
To CRULL, v. n. 1. To contract, or draw one’s self together, Upp. Clydes.

This is precisely the same with Teut. krull-en, kruyll-en, intorquere. V. CRULGE.

2. To stoop, to cower, ibid.

* CRUM, s. Used to denote a small bit of any thing; as, “a crum of paper,” S.; “a crum paper,” S.B.

CRUMMIE, CRUMMICK, s. A name for a cow; properly, if I mistake not, one that has crooked horns, S.

My crummie is an useful cow, And she is come of a good kine. Auld Clock, Tea Table Miscell.

They tell me ye was in the other day, And sauid your crummock, and her bissand quey. Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 57.


CRUMMET, adj. Having crooked horns, Galloway.

—Spying an unco, crummett beast
Among his bromeiny knows;
He eried Colly down the bræe,
An’ bade him scour the flats. Davidson’s Seasons, p. 51.

CRUMMIE-STAFF, CRUMMOCK, CRUMMIE-STICK, s. A staff with a crooked head, for leaning on, S.

But wither’d beldams, auld and droll,—
Lowpling and flinging on a crummock,
I wonder didna turn thy stomach. Burns, iii. 333.

Gael. cromag, id.

CRUMMILT, adj. Crooked; as, The cow with the crummitt horn, Roxb.; the same with Crummie, which seems the corruption of Crummit.

CRUMMOCK, s. Skirret, a plant, S. Sium sisarum, Linn.

“Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or crummocks, &c. grow to so great a bigness here as anywhere.” Wallace’s Orkney, p. 35. It is also mentioned by Brand, p. 24.

Gael. cromag, a skirret, Shaw; perhaps denominated from its being somewhat crooked in form.

To CRUMP, v. a. 1. To make a crashing noise in eating anything that is hard and brittle, S.

Th’s teeth the sugar plums did crump. Morison’s Poems, p. 19.

[2. To smack, to thwack; as, “He crumpit my crown wi’ his stick,” Clydes.]

CRUMP, CRUMPLIE, adj. Crisp, brittle; applied to bread that is baked dry, E. crimp.

—Fars’ bak’d wi’ butter
Fu’ crump that day. Burns, iii. 31.

Auld auntie, now three score an’ sax,
Quick numbled them sae crumpie.

Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, i. 23.

Johnson derives the E. word from crumble or crumblie.

Perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. krep-en, to contract; as bread of this kind, by a similar metaphor, is said to be short.

[CRUMP, s. A smart blow, Clydes. V. CRUN.]

To CRUMP, v. n. To emit a crashing noise; to give such a sound as ice, or frozen snow, does when it yields to the foot, S.

—Fogs, condensing in the gelid air,
Up’ the plains fall heavy. Humid even’
Along the western sky its vapor trails
In chilly train, an’ to the plant foot
O’ plodding passenger, the grassy path
Crumps sonorous.—

Davidson’s Seasons, p. 133.

_________—Now close upon
Her snow-cap’d haunt the rude pursuer comes,
Eager and watchful, lest his crumping tread
Should her untimely rouse.—

Ibid., p. 151.

CRUMPIN, adj. Crispy, crackling.

Alongst the drifted crumpin knaves,
A’ roun’ his glimmerin’ een he roves,
For hares, or bits o’ burdils. A. Wilson’s Poems, 1790, p. 197.

CRUMPILT, CRUMPLED, part. adj. Crooked; especially applied to horn; as, the cow with the crumpilt horn, Fife.

Sw. krymp-a, to shrink, to be contracted; rympling, a cripple. E. crumple is used in a similar sense.

To CRUNCH, v. a. To grind any hard or rank substance with the teeth. V. CRINCH, v.

[CRUNCH, s. A grating or grinding noise, Clydes.]

To CRUNE. V. CROYN.

CRUNER, s. A fish of the Trigla kind. V. CROONER.

To CRUNKLE, v. a. 1. To cress, to rumple, S. A. Bor. part. pa. crinkel’d, E. crenelid, Chaucer. Sw. skrynka, id.

“He lent me this bonnie ank apron,—forby this crunkled waur-for-the-wear hat, and his best hammer.”


2. To shrivel, to contract, S.

Wi’ crunk’d braw, he aft wad think
Upo’ his barkin’ feet. Tarras’s Poems, p. 46.

Teut. krenkel-en, Belg. krenkel-en, to curl, to wrinkle; ge-krenkeld, full of windings, bent; Su.-G. skrynka, to wrinkle.

CRUNKLE, s. A cress, a wrinkle, S.

CRUNKLED, adj. Shrivelled, contracted.

CRUNT, s. A blow on the head with a cudgel, S.

An’ mony a fellow got his licks,
Wi’ hearty crunt. Burns, iii. 255.
CRUPAND. V. CROVP, v.

CRUPPEN, CRUPPIN, part. pa. Crept, S.

"Little Eppie Daillde, my oc—had plaid the tramant frase the school—and had just cruppen tae the gallows fit to see the hangin', as was natural for a wean." Heart M. Lothan, i. 109.

Cruppen thegither, contracted, S.; a phrase used of one who is bowed by age, or who shrinks in consequence of cold.


CRUSHIE, s. A familiar name for a shepherd's dog, a car; Upp. Lanarks. Collie, synon.

Perhaps from Teut. krüys, crapus, as the hair of this species is often rough and curled.

CRUSIE, CRUSY, s. 1. A small iron lamp with a handle, S. B.

Meg lights the crusi wi' a match,
Auld Luckie bids her mak' dispatch,
And girdle heat. The Farmer's Hut, st. 9.

At my crusie's blinkin' lowie,
Mony a night when I gaed home,
Hae ye gart me sit fu' dowie,
Broodin' o'er the hills to come. Ingram's Poems, p. 87.

"A small wicket—was forced open,—through which was protruded a coarse clumsy hand, holding a lamp, of that description called a crusie in Scotland," St. Kathleen, iii. 157.

From the same origin with E. crusie, crusie, a small cup, q. a cup for holding oil. Teut. krüys, cyathus, kruys, vas potorum.

2. A sort of triangular candlestick made of iron, with one or more sockets for holding the candle, with the edges turned up on all the three sides, Dumfr.

3. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron used for melting metals, South of S.

Isl. krus, testa, crater testaceus.

To CRUSIL, v. a. To contract the body in sitting, South of S.; Hoker, Hurkle, synon. Crusill, part. pa., applied to one who sits bowed together over the fire.

It may be allied to Germ. kreusel-en, krausel-en, cruspe, because what is curled is shrivelled or contracted; kraus, cruspe.

CRUTE, s. A decrepit person, Roxb.

This is undoubtedly the same with Croot, although differently pronounced.

CRUVE, CRUVE, s. A box or inclosure, made with spars, like a hen-crib, generally placed in a dam or dike that runs across a river, for the purpose of confining the fish that enter into it, S.
CUCKING, s. A term expressive of the sound emitted by the cuckoo.


Whether this word has been used in S. I do not know. But it corresponds with Isl. gawk-a, Dan. gawk-ar, cuculare.

CUCKOLD'S-CUT, s. The first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, Roxb.; the same with the Loun's-piece; in E. Kissing crust.

The reason of the designation it would not be easy to discover; and it would not at any rate be a recompence worthy of the reception.

CUCK - STULE, CUKSTULE. V. COCKSTULE.

CUD, s. A strong staff, S. cudgel, E. Brave Jessy, w' an etnach cud.

That cudgy rung the Drumfries call
May him restrense again this Yull.


To CUD, v. a. To cudgel, S.

CUDDY-RUNG, s. A cudgel.

CUDBEAR, s. The Lichen tartareus, Linn. Dark purple Dyr's Lichen; used as a dye-stuff, S.

This is a manufacture for making a dye-stuff, now becoming an useful article, and employed chiefly in the woollen and silk manufactures of Britain, and is made from an excrecence that grows upon rocks and stones, a species of the lichen or rock-moss, which, with certain chemical preparations, makes a dye-stuff called cudbear. It was known and used as a dye-stuff in the Highlands of Scotland by the name of coleor or crotfel, some hundred years ago." Barony P. Glasgow, Statist. Acc., xii. 113.

It is a species of moss named cull bear or cup moss, of spontaneous growth; and, so far as has yet been ascertained, not admitting of any kind of cultivation.—Mr. Cathbert Gordon—published in the Scotia Magazine for Sept., 1776, certificates by several eminent dyers, that they found it answer their purpose well, for dying linen, cotton, silk, &c. Surv. Banfis., p. 60.

At Glasgow it is called cud bear—a denomination which it has acquired from a corrupt pronunciation of the Christian name of the chemist who first employed it on the great scale (Dr. Cathbert Gordon); at least it is the principal species used in the cud bear manufacture." Edin. Encycl., xii. 739.

CUDDIE, s. The abbreviation of the Christian name Cathbert, S.; as, "Cuddy Litill," Acts 1585, III. 393. Everybody is acquainted with the celebrated Cuddy Headrig.

CUDDIE, s. An ass.

This term is of pretty general use, S.

Their hey the ass, the dainty ass'! That cock's ala's!—
And mony shee will get a bite, Or cuddy gangs awa.

Jacobite Relics, L. 33.

His courage fail'd him a' at length, His very heart maist left its hole! But what think ye was't at the last, Just simple Cuddy an' her fial!

Duff's Poems, p. 90.

Grind'm every phiul with mirth's peculiar grin;
As through the loan she saw the caddies awkward
Busting some straight, some thwart, some forward, and some backward.

Anster Fair, C. iii. st. 47.

While studying the pons asinorum in Euclid, he suffered every caddie upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird." Heart M. Loth., i. 209.

You've change'd your caddie for a swart;" or word; Prov. used in the South of S.; i.e. You have made a bad exchange, you have given a living ass for a dead sheep. V. Gangrel.

Haul the caddie recking;" a proverbial phrase, Roxb., as signifying. Make constant exertion, used in relation to any business.

CUDDY ASS, is sometimes used in the same sense with Cuddie, S.

Though Pegasus may be dened
By jolly bard's case occupied,
Wf we'll mount our cuddy ass,
An' scour like fire around Parnassus.


This word is most probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gypsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. guddo signifies an ass; and I am informed that Gudda has the same signification in Hindostanee.

CUDDIE, CUTH, s. The cole-fish.

"The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, mackerel, haddock, flounders, sledge and caddle." P. Durinish, Skye Statist. Acc., iv. 131.

The Cuddie is elsewhere mentioned as the same with the saltiv. V. Seats. Here, the sedge, as distinguished from it, may denote the pollack or sythe, the Norw. name of which is sley. Pennant's Zool., iii. 194, first ed.

It is also written Cuddin.


CUDDIE, s. A small basket made of straw, Shiel.

Su.-G.HUDDE, saeculius, pers. It originally denoted a bag of any kind; hence applied to a pillow.-

CUDDIE, s. A gutter in a street, Roxb.

CUDDING, s. The name for char, Ayrs.

"In both loch and river (Dou) there are salmon, red and white trouts, and cuddings, or char." P. Straiton, Ayrs. Statist. Acc., iii. 589.

To CUD, v. a. To embrace, to fondle, South of S., Fife.

I' e'm main brook my sin hit noodle,
Although it were na warth a boddle,—
And I Parnassian dames to coddle
Ne'er cock my nose.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 130, 131.
“The deal—shoots auld and decent folk o'er wi' a pickle ait-meal.”—Very true, Janet, unless ye sell yourself o'er to him a' thegither; an' then he'll mak mickle o' you, and dandle an' cuddle you like ane of his ain dawties.” Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

To CUDDLE, CUDDLE, v. n. To embrace, to nestle; generally with the prep. in affixed, S.

I saw na how it came to pass,
She cuddled in wi' Jonnie,
And tumbling wi' him on the grass,
Dang a' her cockernony
A' jae that day.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 273.

It is often applied to a child nestling in its nurse's bosom; Cumb. coddel, id. Cuddle is used by Prior, but merely as signifying to lie close, to squat.

She cuddles low behind the brake.

Johnson views it as "a low word—without etymology." But it may be from Teut. kudd-en, coire, convenire; or C. B. cuddige, cubiculum, from cuddio, abscendere, celare.

[Cuddle is often used as a s., meaning an embrace, a fondling.]

CUDDLIE, s. A whispering, or secret muttering among a number of people, S. B.

Perhaps allied to Belg. kout-en, to talk, to discourse; or a dimin. from Isl. kveld-a, id. O. Teut. gueule-en, garrire.

CUDDOCH, s. A young cow, or heifer, one of a year old; Galloway, Dumfr.

—Between thy horns
The cuddocks wantonly the battle feign.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 46.

The same with COWDACH.

CUDDUM, s. A custom, Aberd. Gl. Shirefs.

To CUDDUM, CUDDUM, v. a. 1. To break, to train. "To cuddum a beast," to make it tame and tractable. Cuddumin sitler, is money and tractable to a shepherd, that he may be attentive to a beast newly joined to the herd or drove, S. B.

2. To bring into domestic habits; applied to persons, S.

Well, aunt, ye please me now, well mat ye thrive!
Gin ye her cuddum, I'll be right belyve.

Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

—Alas! she'll be my dead,
Unless ye cudem and advise the lass,
Who has to me a heart as hard as brass.

Morison's Poems, p. 121.

Teut. kvude signifies a flock, and kvude-en, to go or flock together. But it seems to be rather from Fr. accoutumer, to accustom.

CUDDUM, adj. Tame, usually applied to a beast, S. B. Fr. accoutumé. V. the v.

CUDE, CUDE, s. (pron. as Gr. v.) A small tub, Ang. V. GOODIE.

CUDE, CODE, s. A chrisom, or face-cloth for a child at baptism, according to the Romish form.

“'The Earl of Eglington carried the salt, the Lord Semple the cuide, and the Lord Ros the bacon and ever.' Spotswod, p. 197.

I pray God, and the holy rules,
Sen he had smord intill his cuide,
And all his kyn.

Pink. S. P. R., ii. p. 176.

—"You was christened, and cromsed, with cuide and cude, Followed in fontestones, on frely beforne."

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., i. 18.

Ahp. Hamilton describes this as if it were a covering for the body —

"Last of all the barren that is baptizit, is cled with ane quyte lymning claiith calett ane cuide, quhilh betakins that he is clene weechin fra il his yaunis, that he is broch to the liberty of the Ily Sprit, that he sall lyne an innocent lyte alitlan, and ane o' his lyte, aye quhilh he cum to the ingement salt of our saluour."

Catechisme, Fol. 132.

The word occurs in O. E., "Cude, cude-clooth, a chrysom, or face-cloth for a child.—Probably Guilde-clooth, i.e. God's cloth, or the holy piece of linen, used in the dedication of the child to God." Cowel. Perhaps rather from C. B. cuide-to, to cover, to conceal.

CUDE, CUDE, adj. Hairbrained, appearing as one deranged, Border; synon. sker.

This word is entirely different, both in sense and pronunciation, from cuide, suppressed; and may be allied to Isl. kveld, to fear evil, quide, fear, quidde, timid, fearful; meticulous, G. Andr. It may have originally denoted that temporary derangement which is produced by excess of fear. Teut. keve, however, signifies stultus, insanus, vacillans; also as a., a disease of the brain; Kiblan. But as it is used precisely in the same sense with Skedol, q. v., it may have been originally the same word, the s being thrown away; this letter being very ambulatory, in the beginning of words, in different Goth. dialects.

As Dan. kvude also signifies fear, it may be observed that G. Andr. gives such an explanation of Isl. kvule, quide, as seems to suggest the very idea attached to S. cuide: Metus, quibus etiam irrationallibus praesagis competit. I understand his language as denoting such a degree of fear as is indicated by symptoms of mental disorder; or respects one who is under the influence of an innocent or sottish derangement.

It is undoubtedly the same word which Sibb renders "frollicksome," deriving it from Belg. koud, pratting, jesting. As far as I have attended to the use of this word, it more commonly denotes that startled appearance which one has, who has been greatly alarmed.

CUDEIGH, 1. A gift, a bribe; a premium for the use of money, Loth.; a gift conferred clandestinely, S. Sibb. derives it from Gael. cuaid, a share or part. Cuilcagham signifies to help, to assist, Shaw. In Ayr. it denotes what may be properly viewed as a bribe.

2. Something conferred as a present, in addition to wages, and synon. With a cuilcagh, and ten per cent, Lay in my hands.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 308.

CUDGER, CUDGE, s. The blow which one school-boy gives to another, when the former
dares the latter to fight with him, Roxb.; synon. *Coucher's Blow.*

**Cudreme, s.** A stone weight. V. *Cudremere.*

**Cudum, Cuddum, s.** Substance or largest share, Dumfr. Gael. *cuid,* a share.

**Cudweed, s.** A plant, Roxb.; apparently the same with *Cudbear,* q. v.

[The true *Cudweed* is a flowering plant, the *Grapha-rium umbratum*; the *Cudbear* is a lichen.]

**Cudwudgie, s.** V. *Cutwuddie.*

**Cudyuch, s.** 1. An ass; Dumfr. V. *Cudie.*

2. A sorry animal; used in a general sense, ibid.

To **Cue, v. n.** To fuddle, Loth. Hence, *Cuer, s.* One who intoxicates others, ibid.; apparently a cant term.

**Cufe, s.** A simpleton, S. V. *Coof.*

**Cuff of the neck,** the fleshy part of the neck behind, S.; perhaps from Fr. *cuf,* the neck.

"*Her husband,—seizing his Grace by the cuff of the neck, swung him away from her with such vehemence, that she fell into the corner of the room like a sack of duds.*" R. Gilhaize, i. 81.

To **Cufie, v. a.** To outstrip, to overcome, especially at athletic exercises; as, "I'll *cufie* you at loupin'," I will have the advantage of you in leaping, Fife; to *Cowardie,* Mearns, id.

Su.-G. *kufin-a,* supprimere, insulare. Ine views this as radically the same with Isl. *kuv-a,* cogere, adige; subjugare, supprimere, Verel. The E. synonym to *cou,* "to depress with fear," retains the form of the Isl. *v,* while S. *cufie* exhibits that of the Su.-G.

**Cufie, Cuffie, s.** The act by which one is surpassed, Fife; *Cowardie,* id. Mearns.

**Cuid, s.** The chrismon used in baptism, in the church of Rome. V. *Cude.*

"The baptist to be covert with a quhitte clayth callit the *Cuid,* to be thryis dipit in the water." N. Winzet's Quest., Keith's Hist., App. p. 232.

**Cuyllyac, s.** The Tellina rhomboides, a shell-fish, Shetl.


**Cuilier, s.** A flatterer, a parasite.

"All this supercilious shewe of a force assault is but a vain and weakly backed bravado, which, to offer us with a newe and high morgue, our adversaries have newlie bene animated by their late supplemet of fresh forces from beyond sea; who, and their *cuillier,* what disposition they are of is evident by this, that they are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that, which, justie, hath dumped in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the isles." Forbes's Defence, p. 63, 66.

This I once viewed as denoting a caterer, from Fr. *cuiller,* to collect. But it rather seems to be from *Cuyle,* to cajole.

[O. Fr. *Cagicolier,* a flatterer.]

**To Cuinie, v. a.** To coin, to strike money.

The learned Spolman has observed, that L. B. *cuneus* signifies the iron seal with which money is struck; Sigillum ferreum quo nummus cudetur; a forma die- bumin; atque inde coius quasi cune, pro moneta. The term occurs in this sense in Domestacy Book, Tit. W:i Trecetre.

The origin is certainly Lat. *cuneus,* a wedge. For although we do not find that the Lat. word was applied to the work of the mint, the Fr. v. *coulery,* undoubtedly formed from it, not only signifies to wedge, to drive hard, or knock fast in, as with a wedge; but also, in reference to the mode of striking money, to stamp, to coin. V. Coutr. In like manner, Ital. *conio* signifies both a wedge, and a coin; also the instrument for stamping. Hence *coniare* to coin.

"That the *cuinieourie* vnder the pane of deid, noother cuinie Demy, nor vther that is cryit till haue cours in the land, nor yit vi d. grotit." Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 84, Edit. 1566.

Fr. *coulery,* id. L. B. *cin тре,* cuine notare, typo signare; Du. *Cange.*

**Cuinie, s.** 1. Coin, money, S. B.

"That there be ane trew substantious man,—quhilk sall forge money, and cuinie to seure the kings liegis." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

The law he made, let him be paid Back just in his sin *cuinie.* *Poems in the Buchan Dialect,* p. 8.

2. The mint.

"As for the siluer work of this realm, quhilk is brocht to the *cuinie,* that is not as syne, the said cuinieour sall gif and deliuer thairfor the vraye amule to the awnar of the said siluer." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

**Cuinie-house, s.** The mint.

"The valoure of money, sauld in the *cuinie-house,* sauld be modificd be Goldsmithes." Skene, Index to Acts of Parliament.

**Cuinyoure, s.** The master of the mint. V. *Cuinie, v.*

**Cuir-Berar, s.** One who has charge of any thing.


**Cuire, s.** Cover.

For as the weirman, that works vnder *cuire,* At leith the tre consumits that is duire, So women men, fra thay in credit creipe. Test. K. Henrie, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.,* p. 262.

**Cuirie, s.** Stable, mews.

"The King of France caused his Mr. Stabler to pass to his *cuirie,* where his great horse were, and waled a dozen of the best of them, with all things requisite to them, and present them to the King of Scotland." Priscottie, p. 159.

Fr. *cuirie,* id. It is also written *Quirie,* q. v.
CUISSE-MADAME, s. The name given to the French jargonelle, S.

"The Cuisse Madame, (i.e., the French jargonelle) is not nearly so good a fruit as the former [the jargonelle]; but the tree being a good bearer, the kind is liked for the London market." Neil's Hortic. Edin. Encycl., p. 211.

CUISSER, Cusser, s. A stallion, S.

Without the cuissers prance and nicker, 'An' o' the heebe wind.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 23. V. CURSOR.

CUIST, s. A term allied to Custroum, q. v.

And we mell, thou shalt yell, little custroun cuist.

Foltart, Watson's Coll., ii. 2.

CUIST, pret. of the v. to cast, S.

I cuist my lass in Largo bay.

Song, Beefie roses.

CUTCHOURIS, s. pl. "Gamers, gamblers; also smugglers, those who lie in wait to carry on some secret trade. Fr. coucheur; or perhaps from Teut. kutte, talus, a cubical cone used as a die." Gl. Sibb. V. COUCHER.

To CUTLE, CUITLE, v. a. 1. To tickle; used in a ludicrous sense.

It's up Glenbanchor's braes I pass, And o'er the bent of Killiebrae, And mony a weary cast I made, To cuite the mooor-fowl's tail. 

Waverley, i. 150.

2. To wheedle. V. CUTLE, v.

CUTTIE, s. A measure of aqua vitae or beer, Roxb.; used in E. Loth. for a cap or bowl containing liquor.

Isl. kut-r, congius, a gallon, haefkut-r, congius dimin. Halderson gives kütting as the Dan. synonym of kat-r.

CUK-STULE, s. The cucking-stool. V. COCK-STULE.

CULDEES, Culdey, a sort of monkish preachers, who formerly resided in Scotland and Ireland, were greatly celebrated for their piety, and chose some of their own society as their overseers. The latter were designed by early writers, without distinction of place or rank, Scoltorum episcopi.

"These Culdees, and overseers of others, had no other semblion but of well doing, nor striving, but to advance true piety and godly learning." D. Buchanan's Prof. to Knox's Hist., C. i. b.

In this time the Scottis began to be rychly profound in theologie and haly wrift, he doctrine of certain monisks, quhilkis wer callit in thay dayis Culdey, that is to say, the honorarie of God. For than al pries- tis that honorit God war callit culdei. Thir priestis be general vocis chesit ane bishop to have antoricie and jurisdiction abone thaynus." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 5.

According to Boece and Buchanan, they were called Culdei, q. cultores Dei, or worshippers of God, from Lat. collo and Deus. Spottwood thinks that they were named from the cells in which they lived; Hist. p. 4.

Others have embraced still more far-fetched etymons. Nicolson says that Culdey signifies a black monk, as being meant to denote the colour of the cowl, Ir. culta; Pref. to Irish Hist. Library. Some have supposed that this word was borrowed from the Greeks, in the same way as the names bishop, presbyter, deacon, and monk, have come to them; for their monks confined to cells are called Καλεσσαι. V. Goodall, Introd. ad Scotichron., p. 68.

The origin assigned by Obrien is certainly preferable to any of them. In Ir. it is Celi-De, from célé, a servant, and De, God. Goodall adopts this etymon; observing that, in more ancient MSS, the word is not written Culdei, but Keledei, and that the more learned in our ancient language affirm that the word is compounded of kelé, a servant, and Dies, God.

Dr. Smith gives the same etymon. "The word Keledei is, in fact, merely the Latinised Gaelic phrase, Gilles De, which signifies Famuli Dei, or 'Servants of God.'" Life St. Columba, p. 162.

Toland, however, contends that Keledei is "from the original Irish or Scottish word Ceili-de, signifying separated or exposed to God." Nazarens, Acc. of an Irish MS., p. 51.

"It has also been said that Gael. cuil and coail, signifying a sequestered corner, cave, &c., those who retired to such a place were called Culdeach, plur. Culdeach; which they who spoke or wrote Latin, turned into Culdeus and Culdei, altering only the termination." P. Blair-Atholl, Statist. Acc., ii. 461, 462.

"Culdeis is a Gaelic word, signifying a monk or hermit, or any sequestered person. Culdeach is common to this day, and given to persons not fond of society. The word is derived from Cul, a retired corner." P. Kilfinichen Argyles. Statist. Acc., xiv. 200, N.

CULE-AN'-SUP, a term used to denote a state of poverty; thus, "It's been cule-an'-sup wi' them a' their days," Tevioti; q. cool and sup, as if obliged to swallow every meal without sufficient time to cool it.

CULE-THE-LUME, s. A person who is extremely indolent at his work, Roxb.; q. one who suffers the instrument he works with to cool. Synon. Cule-the-airn, i.e., iron, Clydes.

CULES, s. pl. Buttocks (Lat. nates); "Clap a carle on the cules, and he'll drive i' your lufe." Prov. Aberd.

This coarse but expressive proverb has been explained to me as equivalent to, "Flatter a person, and he will do what you please." I suspect that it rather signifies, "Shew kindness in the most condescending manner to a boor, and he will make you a very base requital." Kelly gives this proverb in a different form, p. 78.

Fr. cul, id. V. CULLS.

To CULYE, CULYIE, (erroneously printed CULZE,) v. a. 1. To coax, to cajole, to flatter, to entice, S. To culey in with one, to attempt to gain one's affection, by wheedling, to curry favour, S.

Now him withwildias the Pheximene Dido, And culey him with sleekt words sie.

Doug. Virgil, 34, 22.
2. To soothe.
—Sehe bir lang round nek bane bowand raith,
To gif them souck, can thaym culye bayth,
Semand sohe suld ther bodyis by and by
Likh with hir toung, and clenge ful tendirly
Ibid., 260. 3. Mulochat, Virg.

It is also used to denote the ceremonies reckoned necessary to give peace to the names of the dead.
The purpour florlais I saltakth and pull,
That I may straw with sic rewards at leist
My nevvest saile to culye and to fust.
Ibid., 197. 54.

3. To cherish, to fondle.
This sayyand, se do the bing ascends on ane,
And gan embrase half deile hir sister germane,
Catlyand in hir bosum, and murmannd sy.

4. To gain, to draw forth.
"Our narrow counting culyes no kindness."—S. Prov.
"When people deal in rigour with us,
we think ourselves but little obliged to them." Kelly, p. 273.

5. To train to the chace.
The cur or mastis be haldis at smale anale,
And culyes spanyeatris, to chace partrik or gnaal.
Rudd, views this as "probably from Fr. cutiller, to gather, pick, or choose out." Sibb. renders it, "to cally, to impose upon, to gull." But this throws no light either on the signification or origin.

Did we derive it from Fr., the most natural origin would be color, to embrace, la faire tenir à une autre avec de la colle, Dic. Trev.; whence E. call, e. to clip and coll; from Lat. call-um, the neck. Colées is rendered, flatteries affectées, ou tromperies affectées; GL. Rom. de la Rose. But it is probably allied to Su.-G. kel-a, bladiiri, which Ihere traces to Gr. καλέω, blandior; kel-a, to cocker, to fondle; kela melt on, to make much of one, Wideg. Ihere, vo. Kales, sermocinari, mentions Sc. cutze as a cognate word. But, from the absurd orthography, ho has most probably been misled as to the sound. Gr. καλέω is a flatterer; GaeL cutlag-an, to flatter, Shaw.

CULYEON, s. A rodfoon, E. cutlion.
But Wallace quickly brought the culyeon back,
And there gave him the whistle of his pack.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 36.

CULLIONLY, s. The conduct of a rodfoon;
from E. cut lion.
"Argyle's enemies had of a long time burdened him,
among many scanders, with that of cowardice and cullyonry." Baillie's Lett., ii. 284.

CULLAGE, s. "Habit, figure or shape of body," Rudd.
—Men mycht se hyn aye
With birsay body portirit and vissage,
Al rouch of haris, seyming of cullogy
In manmys formes, from the coist to his crom,
Bot from his bally, and thens fordward duns,
The remanant straucht like ane fyches tale.
Dong. Virgil, 322. 5.

Lye renders this "apparel, habit," deriving it from Ir. cutliagh, id. But he seems to have been misled as to the sense, by the resemblance of the word which he adopts as the etymology. For the term apparently refers to the characteristic marks of sex. Triton, here described, not only displayed the human form, from his sides upwards, as distinguished from a fish; but that of a man, as opposed to the figure of a female. The word seems formed from Fr. couille; whence couillage, "a tribute paid in times past by Priests for licences to keep wenchas;" Cotgr. L. B. caulag-ium, tributum a substantia matrimonio jungendis, Domino exsolvendum; Du Cange.

CULLESHANGEE, s. An uproar; the same with Collieshangie, q. v.
—Sitting too long by the barrel,
Macbane and Donald Dow did quarrel,
And in a culleshaun-vard landed.
Meston's Poems, p. 115.

CULLEBUTION, COLLIEBUTION, s. A noisy squabbl without mischief, Moray, Fife, Perths.
One might fancy that this had been formed from Fr. couiller, to gather, and lucerne, a trumpet or cornet, as alluding to the bustling of rushing on to action. But it has much the appearance of a cant term ludicrously formed; perhaps from Collie, a cur.

CULLISHANG, s. A broil, a squabbl, Roxb.
"Cullisang t'sween man and wife
Happen whyles for want o' siller;
Sonrest reek, an 'woeful' styile [styre]?!
Haunt the house for lack o' siller." A. Scott's Poems, p. 98. V. COLLIESHANGIE.

CULLOCK, CULLEOCK, s. A species of shell-fish, Shetland.
"The Cullock is the Tellina rhomboides; and the same name seems to be sometimes applied also to the Venus Erycina, and Mactra solidia." Neill's Tour, p. 93.

CULLONARIS, COLENARIS, s. pl. The inhabitants of Cologne.
"The said commissaria desiria of our souveran lordis
gade grace his gret sele, to giddir with the sels of his lordis that gaff the sentence here in Scotland apon the Cullinaris clame, to be hungag to the said sentence and processe therof for the verification of justice that thai gat in Scotland, quhilh may be distrucion of the saide lettre of marque," &c. Acts Ja. III., 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 178. Colenaris, Edit. 1506.
Colen, Agrippina Colonia. Ubierum urbs ad Rhenum; Kilian.

CULLS, s. pl. The testicles of the ram, Roxb.
Teut. kui, colesus, testis, testiculus; whence perhaps Fr. couillon, if not immediately from Lat. colenus, id. Isl. kisil, culens, scrotum, claims a common origin; as well as Su.-G. gnell, and C. B. caill, testiculus.

CULMES, CULMEZ, s. A rural club.
To mak debate, he hold in til his hand
Ane rural club or culmes in steke of brand.
Dong. Virgil. 383. 5.
Perhaps allied to Ir. cauisse, a club; Fr. galimasse, id.

CULIPIS, CULPPIS, s. pl. Cups.
"Item, twa culpis gilt,—Item, twa culppis with their coveris gilt." Inventories, A. 1642, p. 74.
Our old writers often inserted it where it was unnecessary. Thus Gavyn Douglas has walk for word, walk for rod, rollstari for rovers, pisp for pop, dolf for doup, &c.
CULPIT, part. pa. Thocht ye be culpit ai togidil, With silk and sowlis of siluer frye; Ande dog may cum out of Balquiddar, And gar yow leid ane lawer tryne. Lyndsay’s Works, 1592, p. 305. It certainly should be read culpit; edit. 1670, coupled. Sowlis, (edit. 1670, sooles) swivels. Isl. sweiða, voluteur.

CULREACH, COLRACH, COLERAITH, COLLERETH, s. A surety given to a court, in the case of a person being repledged from it. V. REPLEDGE.

"Gif he is repledged to his Lords court, he sall leave behinde him (in the court, for the quhilk he is repledged) ane pledge called Culreach, quha sall be bound and obliisst, that justice sall be done against the defender in his Lords court, to the quhilk the defender is repledged." Quon. Attach., c. 5, s. 4. This is also written Colrach, Colerath, and Collereth. "Colrach, sumtimes is calle ane furth cumberd borgh, but mair proper it may be calle ane back-borg, or cautioner." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"The tementis and inhabitantis of our saidis landsis —to replege, reduce & agane bring caution of Culrach for justice to be ministered to partes compleanand within forme of law," &c. Chart. Convent of Melrose, A. 1535, constituting the King Baillie of their Abbey; ap. Spottiswood’s MS. Dict. vo. Baillie. To repledge, reduce and recall, and to give and find caution de Collereth for administration of justice under terms of law. Ratification in favours of the burgh of Cromarty, 1641, Acts Cha. I., V. 627. It is erroneously printed Culreach in Du Cange. Sibb. says that this is a corruption of A. S. gilden reild artha. But the A.-S. word is gyldan-wedda. Erakine gives a more rational etymology, "from the Gaelic cul, which signifies back, and rach, cautioner." Institute, B. i. Tit. iv. s. 8. He seems to have understood the term cul, as signifying that the criminal was repledged, or called back from the court before which he was carried on the ground of a proper pledge.

The term, however, which signifies a surety is wreath, Gael. cull, another word of the same form, denotes custody, and reached, a law.

CULRING, s. A culverin, a species of ordnance.

"Sua Johan Kimnok be his awin confession entered not in the kirk by ordinar vocationis, or impositionis of hands, but be impositiones of bullatis and poulender in culringis and lang gunnis." Nicol Buns, F. 120.

CULROWN, CULROIN, s. "A rascal, a silly fellow, a fool," Rudd. He makes it equivalent to E. culy or culion.
The capera calls furth his caply wyth craikis wile callit, Count the colysers ane knaf and culaf full quere. Doug. Virgil, 250, a. 51. For lichtines the culroin dois misken His awin master, as well as uthir men. Bannatyne Poems, p. 142.

It is sometimes used as an adj.

"He said, quhore is ye culron knaf I?"

It has been derived from ItaL coglione, a fool; from Fr. comille, a hubbarly coward, and the common termination, "e." But more probably it is from Belg. koul, testiculis, coloues (evidently from the same origin) and Rywmen, castrare, emasculare, whence Ryw, a gelding. Thus, to call one a culroon, was to offer him the greatest insult imaginable. It does not so properly signify a rascal, as a mean silly fellow.

CULTELLAR, s. A cutler, Aberd. Reg.
L.B. culterll-ius, whence Fr. coutelier, id. I need scarcely add, that it is from cul-te-ll-us, a small knife.

CULTIE, s. 1. A nimble-footed little beast, Kinross; sometimes used as synon. with Skeltie.

Perhaps from E. colt, in Sw. kulung.

2. Applied to the feet, and synon. with the cant term Trotters, ibid.

To CUM, COME, v. n. Used in the definition of the future; as, "This time come a year," i.e. a year hence, S.


This idiom, however, is not peculiar to S. It seems to be provincial E., as used by Gay: Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died: and is well expl. by Johns., "when it shall come." It is indeed resolved in this manner in other acts.

"The lordis assignis to Patric Ramsay Monnday that next cumyns, with continuaciones of days, to prufe," &c. Ibid., A. 1480, p. 69.

To CUM, v. a. To bring, to fetch; applied to a stroke, with different prepositions added.

To CUM at, v. a. 1. To strike at, S. B.

2. To hit with satire, ibid.

To CUM ahort, to strike athwart or across, S. He jee'd na out o' that inch, Afore a memenas man, Come a' at anes ahort his hinch A sowi, and gart him prag His bum that day. Christmas Da'ying, Skinn. Misc. Poet., st. 19.

To CUM or COME in, v. n. 1. To be deficient, to fall short, to shrink, S. To gae in, synon.; Angus.

2. Used in a moral sense, in regard to any thing viewed as exuberant or excessive; as, "Gie him time, he'll come in o' that," S. V. IND.

To CUM Gude for, v. n. To be sure for; as, "I'll cum gude for him, that the money shall be paid, when it falls due," S.

One would think that the v. had been originally become. I find no idiom exactly analogous. That in the Sw. is nearest, Gaa i god foer naagin, To be security for one, to be bound for one; Des vill jay gaa i god foors, That I will be responsible for; Wideg. This is literally, "to go in good."

To CUM, or COME o'er, or ouer, v. a. 1. To befall, used in a bad sense; as, "I was ay telling ye, that some mischander wad cum o'er ye," S.
2. To get the better of one, in whatever way; as in an argument, a bargain, a contest, &c., S.

"Ye needna think to come over me that wy, as gin I had nae ma'r brains than a guse." St. Kathleen, ill. 194.

3. To circumvent, to take in by craft, S.

"My grandfather, on his part, was no less circumspect, for he discerned that Winterton intended to come over him, and he was resolved to be on his guard." R. Gilhaise, i. 159.

To CUM over, or out over, v. a. "As, I cam a straky out over his shouthers;" Renfr.

To CUM o'er wi', to strike a person or thing with; as, "He cam o' her pow wi' a rung," S.

To CUM upo', or upon, v. a. "He cam a yark upo' me," he gave me a severe blow, Aberd.

To CUM about, or about again, v. n. To recover from sickness, S.

To CUM on, v. n. To rain. "It's cumin on," it begins to rain, S. Hence oncim, oncime, a fall of rain, Loth.

To CUM out, v. n. To dilate, to widen; opposed to the idea of contraction or shrivelling, S.

To CUM throw, v. n. To recover from disease, S.; affliction being often compared to a river or torrent, perhaps from the idea of the danger to which one is exposed in passing through a swollen stream.

To CUM to, v. n. 1. To recover, S.

"Thoch I be not in perfyte helthe, yet I find myself in very gude in the cuming to." Knox's Hist., p. 275.

This is a Gothic idiom. Su.-G. komma sig, komma sig for, qui ex graviore morbo ad sanitatem redeunt, Ibro.

2. To make advancement in the knowledge of any science, art, or piece of work, S.

3. To regain one's usual serenity, after being diseased or angry, S.

4. To come near in respect of local situation; or, to come close up to, S. B.

As she weer in by
Amo' the trees, a lass she do's ope'
Heigh hoy, she says, as soon as she come too,
There's been a langsome dooiie day to me.

Ross's Helmore, First Edit., p. 59.

In Edit. Third, "come near." Too is improperly used, as if it gave the S. pronunciation of to.

Fan she come too, he never made to steer
Nor answer gae to ought that she could speer.

Ibid., p. 8.

5. Used of one who seems shy about a bargain, or reluctant to enter into any engagement, &c., when there is reason to suppose that he will at length comply. It is said, "He'll come to yet," S.

This phraseology is often applied to a suitor who fights shy, or seems to fall off.

6. To rise to a state of honour, to be advanced from any station to another that is higher, S.

"After that David was made a king, he that was keeping sheep before; in truth he came very well to." Scotch Preb. Elq., p. 123.

CUMD, part. pa. Come, Loth.

Or art than cumd of Phoecames,
Or of the monster Olites!

Burrel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 51.

This provincialism is most probably of long standing, being at least two centuries old.


CUM, COME, s. A bend, curve, or crook, Lanarks; allied perhaps to C. B. cam, crooked; cummnu and cemn, a bend, a curve.

CUMBER, adj. Benumbed. In this sense the hands are said to be cumber'd, West Loth.

Text. komber, kommer, aegritudo; angor, moeror.

CUMBLUFF, adj. To look cumbluff, to have the appearance of stupefaction, Perths. Bombazed, synon.

CUMERB, s. V. CUMERLACH.

CUMERLACH, CUMERLACH, s. Apparently a designation of an inferior class of religious persons in the Culdee monasteries.

This term occurs in some old charter; particularly in one granted by David I., and in another by William the Lyon.


From the Cumerlach being connected with omnes servi, in the first passage quoted from Dalzell's Fragments, I entertained the idea of their having been bondmen. But perhaps the phrase, Quos pater meus et mater, &c. et cerem, respects the servi only, or at any rate does not imply that the Cumerlachi were given to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same sense as the servi.

It seems probable that the Cumerlachi were of a higher class, because they are represented as having property of their own. This seems, at least, to be the meaning of the expression, Cum tota pecunia aut.

As all the churches dedicated to the Trinity appear to have been old Culdee foundations, and as David I., who granted this charter, introduced monks from Canterbury, and did all in his power to alter the
ancient constitution; it seems highly probable that these Cemerlachs were religious, who became fugitives from Dunfermline, that they might enjoy their original privileges elsewhere. V. Hist. Cudlcs, p. 165. They might be a kind of lay-brethren, who assisted the regular monks in their functions, or managed their temporalities.

It must be acknowledged that the origin of the name is still obscure. The only L. B. word which has any resemblance is Cemerling-us, Qui ex vassallo et serva seu cessualis nascitur; sic fortasse dictus, quodquid instar Camerlingi, servitio Domini specialius addiceretur; L.L. Deudal. Ottonis Comitis, ap. Du Cange. Now Camerengus, the preceding word, is given as synon. with Cemerarius, a chamberlain. From the definition, and the quotation subjoined, it appears that the name Cemerling-us was given to a base-born child of a bond-servant, who was viewed as the property of the superior.

But there is no reason to suppose that there is any affinity between this and the L. B. term, especially as Cemerling-us, is merely Ital. Camerlengo, a chamberlain. Several circumstances render it highly probable that our Cumerlach is merely a monkish modification of the Ir. and Gael. term Comharba, properly signifying a partner in church lands, a successor, a vicar; especially as Cumerlach is, in the second passage, conjoined with Comharbas, in the accusative plural. The writer has given to both, as nearly as possible, the Gael. or Ir. orthography, without regard to the pronunciation. The latter term was written in a variety of ways, Coarb, Coerba, Corba, Comerba, Co- morban, Covert, &c. V. Hist. Cudlcs, p. 50. It frequently occurs in the history of the monastery of Iona which was the prototype of that of Dunfermline.

According to analogy, Cumerlach corresponds with Ir. and Gael. comhairleach, a counsellor, an adviser; from comhairligh-im, to advise, to consult.

It is not improbable that one cause of the departure of these persons from Dunfermline, was the enforcement of the Romish doctrine of the celibacy of the clergy. For at this period the term Coarb was used as an opprobrious designation for those clergy who had wives. V. Hist. Cudl., p. 30, X.


I have examined the original MS. in Adv. Libr., supposing that there would be the mark of abbreviation above the a in Curn. But there is no vestige of it. Although the writing is very ancient, yet the whole MS. being evidently written by one hand, I apprehend that it must have been an early copy; and that the scribe had overlooked the abbreviation, as there is every reason to think that it had been originally meant for Cumerlaches.

It is remarkable, that a similar demand was made by William the Lion, in regard to the Cumerlaches belonging to the Monastery of Scone, where his grand-nephews Alexander the Fierce had introduced the same innovations. V. Hist. Cudl., p. 166.

In his charter the Comherbas are conjoined with the Cumerlaches.

CUMLIN, s. Any animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord, S. A cumlin-cat, one that takes up its residence in a house spontaneously.

O. E. comelynge denotes a stranger, a new comer.

Cummer, in his Gloss to the Decem Scriptorum, vo. Wolp, mentions cumeling as an old E. term, obsolete even in his time, which was equivalent to waif or stray. V. also Spelman, vo. Albusus.

Comeling is yet used in E. as a country word, denoting one newly come. Ballie derives it from Germ. ans-komeling, id.

CUMMAR, s. Vexation; difficulty, entanglement, E. cumber.

"Delitiur vs fra all dangear and perrellis of fyre & watter, of fyrlauchis and thundir, of hungar and derth, aeditionn & battel, of playis and cummar, solkies and pesellence, &c. Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 190, b.

Bolg. kommer, id.

CUMMER, KIMMER, s. 1. A gossip, a companion, S.

Till any Yule evm your wyfes to counsell went, Though spare an Lawers wyfe bath trim and gent, Cummers, (quod soch) it is pictain to se Folk in a town for cold and hauier die. It is mair schame in buryg for se beggers. Nor It is worth in Chamont to want dreggers.

— Sa they did skall, and scho tuke with hir Pryde, And on the mome scho cam furth lyk an bryde, With his new gaist as proud as ane peyscoc, And in hir hart scho did her Cummers mint.

Lamentation L. Scott. F. 6, a.

"Good your common to kiss your kimmer," S. Prov.; "spoken to them whom we see do service, or shew kindness to them, to whom they have great obligations." Kelly, p. 116.

Franck, speaking of the Scottish women in Dumfriesshire, says:—

"Now the very name of Comer they mightly honour; but that of Gossip they utterly abominate, as they hate the plague, or some mortal contagion. So that whether to conclude it a vulgar error, and an abomination among the Scots to pick up an English proverb, it matters not: Or whether to fancy a more laudable emphasis in the word Comer than there is in Go-aip; I leave you to judge of that, and those other abominable customs, that [make them] drink till they sigh to do penance for their sins." Northern Memoirs, p. 77.

Jhon Hamilton writes comers. "What means the prophete, be this wyne that ingendres virgins? Is it sik quhaisof thy tippel willinglie at ther Comers banquets?" Facile Tractisse, p. 48; also 49.

2. It sometimes occurs in the sense of godmother, in relation to baptism.

"An honest burgess of Aberdeen caused bring to the kirk a bairn whilk his wife had now born, but to be baptised, because it was weak,—and convened his gossips and comers, as the custom is." Spald., ii. 105.

The phrase gossips and comers, seems equivalent to "godfathers and godmothers." For, giving another instance, the author applies the term gossip to a male:—

—"But Mr. Andrew Cant would not give the bairn baptism in the father's hand, till a gossip got the bairn in his hand, alding he was a papist." Ibid.

3. A midwife, Moray, G. Surv. Ayrs., Shetl. —She in travell was Beside the hauntet bow'r.— No kindly kimmer nigh there was To mitgitte her pain Nor ought to hap the bonie bawe Frae either wind or rain. Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 89.

The transition from the sense of gossip to this is very natural. Mr. Chalmers, G. Lynls., vo. Cummer,
has said that Cummerise is the vulgar term for a midwife in S. I have never heard it used in this sense, nor indeed the compound word used at all.

4. A common designation for a girl, corresponding to calland for a boy, Ang.

This is probably an oblique application of the term, from the idea of companionship and intimacy among young people.

5. A young woman, Dumfr.

"I say 'tis a bonnie sight to see so many stark youths and strapping cimmers streaking themselves see evidently to the harvest darke." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

6. Applied to a female, without respect to her age, as expressive of contempt or displeasure, S.

Up gat Kate that sat i' the nook,
Vow, cimmer, and how do ye?
Up gat and call'd her cimmer,
And ruggit and tae'd her cockerencorie.

Humble Beggar, Her's Coll., ii. 29.

"Pressing his lips together, he drew a long sigh or rather grumph, through his nose, while he shook his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour cimmer.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 42.

7. Used to denote one supposed to be a witch, Dumfr.

"The boat played bowte against the bank, an out loupes cimmer, wi' a pyked naig's head i' her hand."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 285.

It seems to bear the same meaning in the following passage:

"That's a fresh and full-grown hemlock, Annie Winnie—mony a cimmer lang syne wad hae sought me better horse to flee over the hill and how, through mist and moonlight, and light down in the King of France's cellar." Bridie o' Lammermoor, ii. 230.

C. B. cimmer denotes an equal, a spouse, a companion; cimmarni, to join, to unite. But our word is perhaps rather from Fr. commere, a she-gossip or godmother; L. B. commer, from con and mater.

Cummerfealls, s. pl. An entertainment formerly given in S. on the recovery of a female from inlying.

"Than at the leddy's recovery there was a grand supper gi'en that they ca'd the cimmerfealls, an' there was a great pyramid o' hens at the tap o' the table, an' neither pyramid o' ducks at the fit," &c. Marriage, ii. 130.

Fr. commere, a gossip, and ville, a vigil, a wake, a feast; q. "the cimmer's wake, or feast."

Cummerlyke, adj. Like cummers or gossips; Dunbar.

Cummer, s. Vexation, &c.; the same with Cummar.

"Providing always that the actioun be not coft, or vtherways purchast, or maid be the persewar for cummer of parte, bot be their awin proper actioun proceedit ypen ane gude ground and foundament at the aycht and discretion of the Lordis of counsiill." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

Cummer-room. In cummer-room, an incumbrance, appearing as an intruder.

"F'rithet, an' ye think I'm in cummer-room, I'll no bode mysel' tae hide." Saint Patrick, iii. 147.

CUMMING, CUMYEONE, s. A vessel for holding wort.

"Item, ane maskin let—ane kettell—ta a gyle fatten—ane cumming." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 174.

V. CUMMING.

CUMMIT, part. pa. Come.

"Be the emperoris quha ar yit cummit S. Johne menis of ane vthir Antichrist quhilk sal inauade the trev kirk." Nicol Burne, P. 133, a.

CUMMOCK, s. "A short staff with a crooked head."

To tremble under fortune's cummock,
On scarce a bellyfu' o' dranmock,
Wi' his proud independent stomach,
Could ill agree.

Burns, iii. 218.

Gael. cam, camogach, crooked.

CUMMUDGE, adj. Snug, comfortable; Berwicks; probably a cant term.

To CUMPLOUTER, v. n. To accord. V. COMPLUTHER.

CUMPTER PACISS. "Tua cumpter pacciss of leid, ane for ane grite chyne, & ane vthir for ane small." Invent. Gùidis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

As the weights in a clock are still called paces, S., probably two leden counterpoises.

CUMRAYD, pret. v. Encumbered, embarrassed.

Of Fyfe thare fays that conrayd swa.
That mony that gert drownyld be.

Wyntoun, viii. 11. 20.

To CUN, CWN, v. a. 1. To learn, to know, E. con.

—i.e., Frere Martyn, and Vincena

Storyis to cwn did diligena.

Wyntoun, v. 12. 290.

Swyngeouris and skurvyagis, swankyis and awanyis,
Geuis na cure to cun craft.—


2. To taste.

They sell not than a cherrie cun,
That wald not enterprese.

Cherry and Saxe, st. 47.

"Dicimus—to cun a cherry or apple, gustare;" Rudd.

This is a Su.-G. idiom. Kaema is used to express the exercise of all the senses. This use of the word, which primarily signifies to know, is certainly very natural. For a great portion of our knowledge, with respect to external objects especially, arises from our senses. A knowing is a small portion of any thing, that is an object of taste, Clydes; privis, synon., as much as is necessary to make one acquainted with its particular relish, or put this to the proof.

It is still used in this sense, Dumfr.

To CUN, or CUNNE THANKS. 1. To give thanks, to express a sense of obligation, S.

"Upon the 19. of February [1590], the King in his letter to Mr. Robert Bruce,—prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming, and prepare themselves accordingly: for his diet would be sooner perhaps nor was looked for, and as our Master saith, He will..."
come like a thief in the night: & whose lamp he found
burning, provided with oil; these he would 
wenne
thanks, and bring in to the banquet house with him." Calwerwood, p. 248.

Some green’d for hawf an hour’s main fun,
"Cause fresh and mair aare fall’d;
Ither did Sanny gyte thanks caun,
And thro’ their haifets trail’d
Their maes that day.
Christmas Belling, Skinner’s Misc. Poet., p. 133.

2. To feel grateful, to have a sense of obligation;
expressive of what passes in the mind.
S. Often in sing. con thank, S.

Con thank occurs in the first sense in O. E. V.
Con, v., Johnson. He observes, that it is the same
with Fr. savoir gre. Stevens has made the same
remark on Shakespeare. It occurs also in the singular,
which is perhaps the more common phraseology in S.
"Now I con you thanks," Dodgey’s Collect. The Four
P’s., p. 76. Also, in Erasmus’s Praise of Folly, Chol-
ner’s Transl, Sig. E. ii. b. 1548. "In the mean time,
ye ought to cause me thank, for suche, and so
many commodities, &c. I iv. a. "The houbande—
neathless comned him as great thanke as if they
had been right jewels."

To con or con thank is still used in this sense,
A. Bor., V. Lancash. Dial. The oldest example I
have met with is in Palgrave, who gives a different
orthography of the v. "Je vous en scay bon gré, I can
you good thanke," B. iii. Fol. 69. b. Elsewhere he
writes it in the common way:—"I have augmented
his lyncode a C. b. by yare, and he comnet me no
thankes: Je luy ay augmenté ses reuemes dunc
toires per an, encore ne me scait il poynet de gré. Ibid.,
F. 166, b.

Like the Fr. phrase, it occurs both in a good and
in a bad sense. "I can one good thankes, I am well pleased
with his doynge; Je luyen scay bon gré. I can one
quell thanke; Je luy scay mauluis gré." Ibid., F. 180,
b.

I have observed no vestige of this idiom in any of
the Goth. dialects. Su.-G. kueena-a, however, signifies
to confess, to acknowledge; and perhaps the phrase pro-
sperly signifies to acknowledge obligation. This seems to
be also the sense of savoir, as used in this connexion.
Hence the Fr. phrase is explicable, by Cotgr.: "To—
acknowledge a beholdingnosse unto."

CUNDIE, s. 1. An apartment, a place for
lodging: more strictly a concealed hole, Ang.
It is supposed that this is a cor. of E. and Fr. con-
duit, Tent. conduit.

2. A sewer or shore. One filled up with stones
is called a rumbling cundie, synon.; rumbling syver.

3. An arched passage, for conducting, under a
road, the water collected by drains from wet
grounds on the upper side of the road, Ayrs.

4. Sometimes used to denote a grate, or rather
the hole covered by a grate, for receiving
dirty water, that it may be conveyed into
the common shore, Ang.

CUNDIE-HOLE, s. A conduit, as one across a
road, Roxb.

I mind when neighbour Hewin’s sheep
Through Wattle’s cundy-holes did creep,
And eat the corn an’tread the hay,
That Hewin had the skait to pay.
Ric dwick’s Wayside Cottager, p. 109.

CUNING, CUNNG, s. A rabbit; S. kinnen.

E. conie.

Scho thrangis on fat capounys on the spelt,
And fat cunngis to the frye can lay.
-Dunci, Mattened Poems, p. 70.

Make kinnen and cauny ready then,
And venison in great plentiful.
We'll welcome here our royal king;
I hope he’ll dine at Gilnockie.
Minstrosy Border, i. 64.

The con, the cunng, and the cat.
Cherrie and Slaec, st. 3.

Bolg. konyn, Germ. kynen, Sw. kamin, C. B. kun-
ner. Corn. kynis, Arm. con, Ir. cunna, Gael. conin,
Fr. conin, L. cuniculus.

CUNNINGAR, CUNNINGAIRE, s. A warren
for rabbits, S.

"The said clerek sail inquir of the — destroyers
of Cunningaires and Doweattes, the quhilkis sail
be punished, as it is ordained of the steallers of woodde."
Acts Ja. I., 1424, p. 33; Murray; Conungharis, Edit.
1656, c. 36.

"The whole isle is but as one rich cunnygar or con-
ywarren." Brand’s Orkn., p. 37.

The orthography of the MS. is cunninggar.

The O. E. designation is very nearly allied. "Cony
Cunngysgar, id.; seems to be an imported word. It is
also written cunngyceir.

Sw. kunningaard, Wideg.; from kanin, a rabbit, and
gard, an enclosure. V. Yaire.

CUNYSAANCE, s. Badge, emblem, cognisance.

Ily knyght his cunysaunce kithit full cleir.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 14.

Fr. cognisance, id.

CUNNAKD, s. Covenant, condition.

The cunnad on this wyse was maid.
Barbour, iii. 735. MS. V. Cunand.

CUNNAKD, part. pa. Knowing, skilful, Wyn-
town.

Of Saynt Andrewwys Byschape than
Targot wes, a cunnad man.
Of Durans befor he wes Priore,
And than Saynt Margretis Confessors.
Wynston, vii. 3.

In the same sense cunning is used, not only by
Shakespeare, but by Prior. This is the old part. from

[CUNNANSES, s. Skill, cunning. Barbour,
iii. 712.]

CUNNING, s. Knowledge.

"Gif thair be ony pure creature, for fault of cunning
or dispenses, that cau not, nor may not follow his
cause, the King, for the love of God, sail ordane the
Juge befor guame the cause aulde be determin[ite], to
purwey and get a leill and a wyse Aduocat, to follow
sik pure creaturis causis." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 49.
Edit. 1566.

A.-S. cunnyn, experientia. This word has now, in
general use, greatly degenerated in its signification.

To CUNNER, v. n. To scold, Upp. Clydes.
CUNNER, s. 1. A scolding, ibid.

2. A repriemand, a reproof, Fife.

Gael. cain-an signifies to dispraise, cainseoir, a
scolder, and cainseoinacht, scolding; cunnnan-an, to
grumble, and cunnan, contention; Shaw.
CUNNIACK, s. A chamber-pot, Galloway. This is most probably from Ir. cuinseog, a can; C. B. kinog, id.

CUNSTAR, s.

"And that the officiaries pas outyly with their cunstaris throu the quarters," &c. Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

Undoubtedly allied to Tent. Dan. kunst, art, science; if not corr. from kunsten, an artist.

CUNTEXNYG, s. Military discipline, generalship; Barbour, MS. contenyng, q. v.

CUNVETH, CUNEVETH, s. A duty paid in ancient times. V. Conveth.

CUNYIE, s. A corner formed by the meeting of two right lines, Roxb., Berw.; the same with Coin, Coneye, q. v.

Fr. coing, id.; deduced from Lat. cuneus, a wedge, and this again from C. B. cye, Celt. cuen, which have the same signification with the Lat. term.

CUNYIE-NUIK, s. A very snug situation; literally the corner of a corner, Roxb.

CUNYIE-HOUSE, s. The mint; by the ignorant orthography of early copyists written Cunzie-house.

"The deponar and his marrow—came down the turnpike, and alang the back-wall of the Queenes garden, quhill thai came to the back of the cunyie-house." Anderson's Coll., ii. 168. V. Cunzie.

CUPAR JUSTICE, a proverbial phrase denoting trial after execution, S.

The popular tradition is, that a man, who was confined in prison in Cupar-Fife, obstinately refused to come out to trial; and that water was let into his cell, under the idea of compelling him to forsake it, till he was actually drowned; that those who had the charge of him, finding this to be the case, brought his dead body into court, and proceeded regularly in the trial, till it was solemnly determined that he had met with nothing more than he deserved.

CUP-MOSS, s. A name given to the Lichen tartares, Banffs.

"It is a species of moss named cud bear or cup moss," &c. Surv. Banffs. V. Cudbear.

The name probably originates from the resemblance of the substantiation to cupa.

CUPPELL, s.

"Item, 4 cuppella of butter and cheese." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 112.

Either denoting a small tub, as a dimin. from Tent. kypp, a tub; or q. kypp-full, "as much as filled four tubs."

CUPPIL, s. Rafter. V. Couple.

CUPPLIN, s. The lower part of the backbone, S. B.; thus denominated from its being here joined or coupled to the os sacrum.

CUPS AND LADLES, the husks of the acorn, from their resemblance to these utensils, Roxb.

CUR, an inseparable particle prefixed to many words in our language. This particle indeed assumes three different forms; and it is impossible to say which is the original one:—and therefore conjecture as to the source is left still more at uncertainty. It is written or pronounced Cur, Cor, and Cur. V. Car, 2. It also appears in the form of Cor, as in Corbaudie, Coreuddoch, and some others. But its most common form is that of Cur; and perhaps most of the words that appear with a change of the vowel should be brought to this as the standard.

As it is often doubtful what is the peculiar force of this particle in the composition of the word, there is not less difficulty in endeavouring to form a satisfactory idea as to its origin. Gael. cor denotes "a state, condition, circumstance," Shaw. C. B. gor is an intensive particle, prefixed to many words, equivalent to very, exceedingly, in the extreme. Car, Cor, and Gar, all signify near, hard by. Cur denotes care, anxiety. In some instances cur seems to point out Fr. coeur, the heart, as its origin.

CURAGE, s. Care, anxiety.


CURALE, adj. Of or belonging to coral, S.

"Item, a pare of curale bedis and a grete muske ball." Inventories, p. 12.

CURBAWDY, s. Active courtship; as, "She threw water at him, and he an apple at her; and so began curbaudy." Dumfr.

This nearly resembles Corbaudie, although quite different in signification. It might seem to be from Fr. coeur, and bard-ir, q. what glorried the heart.

CURCH, s. V. Courche.

CURCUGDOCH, CURCUDIE. 1. "To dance curcudie," or "curcuddoch," a phrase used to denote a play among children, in which they sit on their houghs, and hop round in a circular form, S. [Also, coucuddie. V. Cook, and Cour.]

Many of these old terms, which now are almost entirely confined to the mouths of children, may be overlooked as nonsensical or merely arbitrary. But the most of them, we are persuaded, are as regularly formed as any other in our language. The first syllable of this word is undoubtedly the v. curr, to sit on the houghs or hams, q. v. The second may be from Tent. kuddie, a flock, kudd-en, coire, convenire, congregari, aggregari, kuddle weis, gregatin, catervatim, q. "to curr together." The same game is called Harry Hurcheon, S. B.; either from the resemblance of one in this position to a hurcheon, or hedgehog, squating under a bush; or from Belg. hurken, to squat, to hurkle, S. q. v.

2. Sitting close together, S. B.

But on a day, as Lindy was right throug

Weaving a snood, and thinking on use wrang,
CURER, s. A cover, a dish.

—All wer marchelit to melt meky and myth:
Syne servit semyly in false, forsooth as it seemit,
With all curers of cost that cokis could kyrth.
Houlate, iii. 5.

Fr. couvrir, to cover; or rather perhaps, cuire, to boil, to bake, to make ready.

To CURFUFLE, CURFUFFLE, v. a. To discompose, to dishevel, S.

Na dentic gair this Doctor seik.
Of tottiis ryslie his rylling brakis;—
His ruffe curfuseid about his craig.
Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jee nor mair,
Ye ken where Dick curfufled a' her hair,
Took aff her snood, and syne when she yeed hame,
Boot syne she tint it, nor durt tell for shame.
Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

O. Fr. gourfouler signifies to crush, to bruise. But V. FUFFLE.

CURFUFFLE, s. "Tremor, agitation," S.

"My lord maun be turned fecl [fool] outright, an' he put himsel into sic a curfufle for any thing ye could bring him, Edie." Antiquary, ii. 353.

"In an unco curfuffle," out of breath, in a great hurry, Roxb.

CURFURE, s. The curfew bell. V. CURPHOUR.

CURGELLIT, part. adj. Having one's feelings shocked, by seeing or hearing of any horrible deed, Ayrs.; expl. as synon. with, "It gars a' my flesh creep."

Fr. courir, and gel-er; q. "to freeze the heart?"
In describing an intense cold, the French speak of laine gelée, which conveys the same idea.

CURGES, s. pl. Undoubtedly meant to denote eurches, kercies, or coverings for the head.

"Of camarage to be foue curges xvii elle; of small holen [Holland] clath to be curges x elle." Chalmers' Mary, i. 207. V. CURGEHE.

CURGLAFF, s. The shock felt in bathing, when one first plunges into the cold water, Banffs.

CURGOFT, part. adj. Panic-struck.

Curgoft, confounded, and bumbard,
On east and west, by turns, he gazed;
As ship that's toss'd with stormy weather,
Drives on, the pilot knows not whither, &c.
Meston's Poems, p. 131.

CURIE, s. Inquiry, search, investigation.

Sam gouns qnhl the glas pyg grow al of gold yrt,
Throw curie of quintassance, thocht clay muggis crakks.
Doug. Virgil, 328, b. 52.

Fr. quere, querir, to inquire, to search out. Lat. quaerere.

* CURIOUS, adj. Anxious, fond, S.

"The Presbytery of St. Andrew's were not very curious to crave his transportation; Sir John, in the Provincial [Synod] of Fife, urges it." Baillie's Lett., i. 309.

"And because it is not the respect—of the person, but the ayme ather to the goods or landis of the paitie
revised [ravished] in possessioun or apparence that moves the fact, without all doubt some provision made by statute to disjoint thame of those their valuachfull holie wald make thame the les curious to offend heirim." Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 410.

O. Fr. curios, curiosus, empress, pleine de zelc, d’affection, exigneux, attentif; GL Rom. Rorquefort.

To CURJUTE, v. a. 1. To overwhelm, to overthrow; a term much used by children, especially with respect to the small banks or dams which they raise, when these are carried off by the force of the water; Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it be deduced from Sæ. G. koer-a, to drive forehily, and giut-a, to pour out; q. to use such violence as to give free course to the current.

2. To overpower by means of intoxicating liquor; Curjutit wi’ drink, Fife.

CURKLING, s. The sound emitted by the quail.

—"Curling of quails, chirping of sparrows, crackling of crows," &c. Urquhart’s Rabelais; V. Chestero. If this be not a term formed by Sir Thomas himself, it may be a diminutive from A.-S. earc-tan, strider, crepotare.

To CURL, Curle, s. To cause a stone to move alongst the ice towards a mark, S.

To curle on the ice does greatly please, Being a manly Scottish exercise. 

Pennancoit’s Poems, 1715, p. 59.

CURLER, s. One who amuses himself by curling, S.

"Orkney’s process came first before us. He was a curler on the Sabbath-day." Baillie’s Let. i. 137.

CURLING, s. An amusement on the ice, in which contending parties move smooth stones towards a mark. These are called curling-stanes.

"Of the sports of these parts, that of curling is a favourite and one unknown in England; it is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding, from one mark to another, great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which had been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist," Pennant’s Tour in Scott., 1772, p. 93.

---The curling-stane.

Slides murm-ring o’er the icy plain. 

Pennancoit’s Poems, ii. 383.

"As could a’s a curling-stane," a proverbial phrase used to denote any thing that is cold as ice, S.

"Dec. 30, 1684. A party of the forces having been sent out to apprehend Sir William Scot of Harden younger,—and one William Scot in Langhope, getting notice of their coming, by the Calders or others, he went and acquainted Harden with it, as he was playing at the curling with Riddel of Haining and others; who instantly pretending there were some friends at his home, left them, and fled." Fountainhall, i. 323.

The term may be from Teut. broll-en, broll-en, sin-ure, fectere, whence E. curl; as the great art of the game is to make the stones bend in towards the mark, when it is so blocked up that they cannot be directed in a straight line. Fr. croul-er, croul-er, to move fast.

The origin of the name, however, may be illustrated by the same words as otherwise used. Both Teut. broll-en, and Fr. croul-er, signify to shake, to vibrate; and the game may have had its designation from the vibration of the stones in their motion, in consequence of the inequality of the surface.

This game, it would appear, is known in the Low Countries, although under a different name. For Kilian renders Teut. klügen, kalügen, ludere massis sive globis glaciatis, certae discis in aquo glaciato.

CURLDODDY, s. 1. A stalk of ribgrass. Quod hie, my claver, my curldody. Evergreens, li. 10, st. 5.

Here it is used ludicrously as a personal appellation. This is perhaps an error for curladody, as it is generally pronounced. It occurs, however, in the same form in a silly Interlude on the Laying of a Guist, preserved in the Bannatyne MS.

Little gaist, I conjure the, With litter and larie, 

Bath fia God and Sante Marie, First with one fischis mouth, And syne with see sowlis towth, 

With ten pectane tais, And nyne knois of windli strais, 

With three heldis of curle dody, 

Scott’s Border Minstrelie, I. Introd. CXXII.

2. A name given to natural clover, S. Orkn.

"Never did our eyes behold richer tracts of natural clover, red and white, than in this island—Trifolium medium; T. alpestre of Lightfoot; known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland, by the whimsical name of Red Curladody; and Trifolium repens, called White Curladode." Neill’s Tour, p. 41.

CURLDODDIES, s. pl. Curled cabbages, S. Brassica oleracea var. Linn.

CURLLET, s. A double curllet, a double coverlet.


CURLIE-DODDIE, s. The Scabious, or Devil’s bit; Scabiosa arvensis, Linn. South of S.

CURLIE-DODDIES, s. pl. The name given to a sort of sugar-plums, rough with confectionary on the outside, given to children, Roxb.

CURLIE-FUFFS, s. pl. A term applied, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by females in order to supply deficiencies, Teviotdale; from the idea of puffing up the hair. V. Fuff, Fuff, v.

CURLIES, s. pl. A particular kind of colewort, so called because the leaves are curled, S. B. sometimes curlie-kail.

CURLY KALE, the same with Curlies, s.

—"The bare nae langer loves to browse on the green dewy blade o’ the clover, or on the bosom o’ the kindly curly kale." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 159.
A name of the same signification is given to them in Iceland. They are denominated krullkael, brassica apiana, sabellica; i.e. curled kail; in Dan. kruskael, or crisped colewort.

**CURLIEWURLIE, s.** A figure or ornament on stone, &c.; synon. **Tirly-wirly.**

"Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curlie-wurlies and open-stock hems about it." Rob Roy, ii. 127.

"Curliewurls, fantastical circular ornaments." Gl. Antiq.

To **CURLIPPIE, v. a.** To steal slyly, Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin of this term, unless it should be viewed as having some reference to the corn measure called a Lippie; in connexion with the dishonest means employed by farm-servants, ostlers, or millers, in abstracting grain or meal for their own emolument; in which case it may be supposed that they are careful to *curie*, i.e. cover up, or conceal, the Lippie.

**CURLOROUS, adj.** Churlish, niggardly.

Ada curlorous coffs, that hego-skreper, He sitsit at hame quehen that they bulk;—
He tells thame ilk ane caik be caik.

*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 171, st. 7.

Formed, in an anomalous manner, from A.-S. ceorl, rusticus.

**CURLUNS, s. pl.** The earth-nut, the pig-nut, Bunium bulbocastanum, Linn., Galloway; synon. **Lousy Arnot.**

**CURMW, s.** An accompaniment, a convoy, Fife.

Gael. coirmeog denotes a female gossip, coirme, a pot-companion; from coirn, currn, ale.

**CURMUD, adj.** 1. Close, cordial. Conjoining the ideas of closeness of situation, and of apparent cordiality or intimacy, South of S., Lanarks.

—in a bog twa puddocks sat, Exchanging words in social chat, Cock't on their hunkers facin'ither, The twosame sat curmud thegither.

*A. Scott's Poems*, p. 46.

2. Intimate, in a state of great familiarity, Roxb., Tweed. It is often used in a bad sense; as, They're o'er curmud thegither, signifying, that a man and woman are so familiar, as to excite suspicion.


To **CURMUD, v. n.** To sit in a state of closeness and familiarity. *They're curmuddin' thegither,** Angus.

**CURLMUDIE, CARMUDLIE, s.** Close contact, a state of pressure on each other, S. B.

In blythe the St. John's, that coathie hole,
There hands a Fair, 1 wyte fu' droll,
In thick curlmudie cram'md
O' fun this day.

*Tarras's Poems*, p. 91.

The origin may be Isl. *kurva*, to sit at rest, (V. (CURR); and *mot*, opposite to, or rather Dan. *mod*, by aside.

**CURMUDGE, s.** A mean fellow, Fife; E. curmudgeon.

**CURMUDGEOUS, adj.** Mean, niggardly, ibid.

Johnson derives the E. word from Fr. *cœur mechand*, to which he adds, as his authority, "An unknown correspondent." It is a ludicrous blunder that a later lexicographer has fallen into, who renders *cœur* "unknown," and *mechand* "correspondent."

**CURMURRING, s.** Murmuring, grumbling; sometimes applied to that motion of the intestines which is produced by slight gripes, S.

A contrairy had ta'en the batts, Or some curmurring in his guts.

*Burns*, iii. 48.

This is one of these rhythmical sort of terms, for which our ancestors seem to have had a peculiar predilection. It is compounded of two words, which may be traced both to the Teut. and the Gothic. Teut. *koer-en*, *koer-len*, genera instar turturis aut columbae, genere praed animal angustia; Otrfrid. ap. Kilian: *murr-en*, *grimmire*, et murmurare, ibid. Sn.-G. *kur-a*, to murmur, is used precisely in the same sense mentioned, *Kurrar i magen*, stomachus latrat; *Their. Isl. kwr, kurr, murmur; murra-a, murmurro; G. Andr.

**CURN, KURN, s.** 1. A grain, a single seed, S. used in the same sense as E. *corn*, Joh. xii. 24.

Thus, when speaking of the increase after sowing, we say that *there is the aucht, or the tenth corn, S.* To express the greatest want, it is said that one has not meal's corn, S. B.

And she with seeking him is almost dead.—
Nae sust'nam's got, that of meal's corn grew,
But only at the cauld hill-berries gnew.

*Ross's Helvetore*, p. 61.

"—That Will the Wache of Dawie wall content & pay to Maister Gawan Wache—the sawing of vi chaler of atta & a half. Item, the sawing of xii bollis of bere & a half, & for the sawin bathe of the said atts & bere, of ilk chaler the thrird kurre." Act. Auditt., A. 1474, p. 35; i.e. according to the proportion of one grain out of three.

"—The Lords—deduced 7 florts of each acre for the seed, which is excepted from the multure; this is the 4th pickle or curren." *Fountainhall*, i. 334.

3. A particle, whether greater or smaller part of a grain of seed, S. written *corne*. "They grind it over small in the mynde,—quhere it should be broken in twa or three cornes in the mynde." *Chalmersian Air*, c. 26, § 6. In dua vel tres *particulas, Lat."

3. A quantity of any thing; a parcel or indefinite number, S. B. He saved him the fyre to stelpe; Syne cryt, Colliers, Beff and Colilles,—

*Curn* of meilli, and luifillis of malt,—

Throw drink and sleep mawth him to ral,
And awa with vs they play the knafe.


—On the haggis Epea spares nae cost;
Small are they shorn, and she can mix fou nice

The gusy laggins with a *cur of spise*.

*Reynay's Poems*, ii. 91.

"You wou'd na hae kent fast to mak' o' her, unless it had been a gyre-carlen, or to set her up amon' a corn air bear to fly awa' the ruicks."

*Journal from London*, p. 2.
3. A corn o' bread, a small piece of bread.

A corn ate, a quantity of oats; a corn saut, a quantity of salt; a corn sheep, a number of sheep. When it is meant that the number is considerable, it is sometimes called a gay corn.

1. To corr. not. A quantity of salt, but, a corn. Perhaps a hand-mill.

He sank like a stone; for only a corn bubbles break on the tap, and syne the water ran on as gin naething was aneath it.” St. Kathleen, iv. 143.

4. Used to denote a number of persons, S.

“I saw a corn of cemla-like fallows wi’ them.”—

Journal, ut sup., p. 8.

Moes-G. kaurno properly signifies a grain of any kind of corn, or seed of any plant; as kaurno quaheteio, Joh. xii. 24, a grain of wheat; kaurno sinapule, Mark iv. 31, a grain of mustard. Thus the first sense mentioned exactly corresponds with that of the original word. Belg. korn, a grain, is also used with the same latitude as our corn; een kera zoute, a grain of salt.

Su.-G. korn denotes the smallest object, rem quamvis minutissimum sae natura indicat; sandkorn, a grain of sand. Hence it is used in Latin, as a mark of diminution; trioskorn, Joh. xii. 6, a small candle, bornakorn, Mark ix. 36, Gr. τεκνον, a little child; stundarkorn, a moment of time.

The idea of alluding, according to the sense last mentioned, to grains of corn as marks of quantity, was very natural for men in a simple state of society.

Curney, Curnie, s. A small quantity or number, South of S.

“He foretold that all my sister’s children should die some day; and he foretold it in the very hour that the youngest was born, and that is this lad Quentin—who, no doubt, will die one day, to make up the prophecy—the more’s the pity—the whole curney of them is gone but himself.” Q. Durward, iii. 211.

Curny, adj. 1. Grainy, full of grains, S. Meal is said to be curny, when the grains of it are large or when it is not ground very small. Germ. kernicht, id.

“We man gair wheat-flour serve us for a blink,—it’s no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman’s stomach as the curney alike is; the Englishers live amast upon’t; but, to be sure, the buck puddings ken nae better.” Tales of My Landlord, iii. 148.

2. Knotted, candied; as honey, marmalade, &c., Roxb. Quernté, id., Kinross.

Curn, Curne, s. A hand-mill, Fife; Quern, E.

To Curn, Curne, v. a. To grind, Fife.

Berie-Curne, s. Expl. “the bere-stane.” Curne is the same with E. quern, Moes.-G. quain, A.-S. cwearn, cwearen, cwearn, Su.-G. quern, quern, mola, Su.-G. wair-a, circumagere, or hurra, in gyrum agitare, has been viewed as the root. Perhaps hwerg-fa, id. has as good a claim.

Pepper-Curne, s. A mill for grinding pepper, ib.

To Curnaab, v. a. To pilfer, Fife.

The last part of this v. is evidently E. nab, to seize without warning. In S. it properly signifies to seize in this manner what is not one’s own, to seize in the way of rapine. Su.-G. mapp-a, eto arrirere. I know not if we should view the frist syllable as allied to kur-a, clanculum delectasse; q. to lay hold of clandestinely.

Curnie, s. A nursery-term for the little finger, sometimes curnie-tournie, Fife.

Curnoitted, adj. Peevish, Mearns.

Curphour, s. The curfew bell.

For fra the sound of curfew bell, To dwell thinks nevir me.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 177, st. 14.

“The corwe-fewe, and by corruption, curfew. This bell was rung in boroughs at nine in the evening. Act 144, Parl. 13, James I. The hour was changed to ten, at the solicitation of James Stewart, the favourite of James VI.” Lord Hailes, N. ibid.

Skene writes it curfew.

“And quhen Curfew, (Coverfew) is rung in, he saul come forth with taw wapons, and sall watch carefullie and discretelie, untill the morning.” Burrow Laws, c. 86, s. 1.

Balfour renders this “the time of covert fyre.” Practicks, p. 60.

This is a corn. of the word, from Fr. couroir, to cover, and feu, fire. It is well known that this term had its origin in F. from the statute made by William the Conqueror, under severe penalties, that every man, at the ringing of a bell at eight o’clock in the evening, should rase up his fire and extinguish his light. “Herein,” says Stowe, “in many places at this day, where a bell is customary rung towards bed-time, it is said to ring cur feu.” Annals. Thus the name has passed to S.

Curtle, s. A crupper, S. Fr. croupe.

Croupe is used by R. Brunne, p. 190.

The body he did ouerwhelm, his hede touched the croupe.

i.e. crupper.

Curpon, Curpin, s. 1. Properly the rump of a fowl; often applied in a ludicrous sense to the tail or buttocks of a man, S.

Oh had I but ten thousand at my back, And were a man, I’d gar their curpons crack.

Hamilton’s Wallace, p. 9.

The graip he for a harrow taka.

An’ hauris at his curpin.—Bums, iii. 133.

The scyn and fless bath raes his down.

Pro his hals to bys croupons.—Yveine, v. 246.

To pay one’s curpin, to beat one. “Your curpin paid, your skin paid, you got a drubbing;” Gl. Shire refs.

2. Curpin is the common term in S. for the crupper of a saddle.

3. Apes curpon, a designation applied to a child, when meant to express displeasure and contempt, Ang.

Fr. cropion, the rump; from croupe, id.

To CURR, v. n. To coo as a dove, S. V. its etymon, co. Currhunno.

To CURR, v. n. 1. To cover, to sit by leaning one’s weight on the hams, S.

2. Used in the same sense with E. coever.
In Edit, Third changed to cour’d, which more properly expresses the idea.

This word, although, as would appear, radially the same with cour, E. cover, is used as different, and in a more limited sense. Cour signifies to crouch, to draw the body together, in general. There is not, indeed, an E. phrase that properly expresses the idea attached to curr. It exactly corresponds to Lat. in talos desi, which is the sense of C. B. curr-in; decidere in talos, Davies; synon. to sit on one’s hunkenrs. V. Hunker.

The term seems to have been common to the Celt. and Goth. For L. kuru, korv, is rendered, avium more reclinatus quiesco; and kura, tales quies; G.andr., p. 154. Su.-G. kur-a, clancula delitescere, ut solent se subducientes, et quaevis latubila petentes flexus poplitei conquisscere. Sw. kwunda, squat, sitiunde paa rump-as, som en hare, Seren.; i.e. seating on one’s rump, like a hare. Germ. kau-en, to squat, to sit on the buttocks. Shall we suppose that this is allied to Heb. v’est, carakh, incurvavit se, demisit se in genua? V. CURRUCCH.

To CURR, v. n. To purr as a cat, Roxb.

It had been long since used in the sense of Coo, as applied to doves. Hence Urquhart, in his strange enumeration of sounds, mentions the “carring of pigeons, grumbling of cushion-doves,” &c. V. CURRANK.

CARRACK, CURRICK, CURROUGH, s. A skiff or small boat, formerly used by the inhabitants of S.

“How may their be ane greter ingyne than to make ane bairt of a bull hyd, bound with na thing but wandis? This bairt is callit ane currick, with the quhilk they fische salmond, and sum tymie passis our gret rivers thairwith.” Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16.

It is not much more than half a century since currachs were used on the river Spey.

“Before their time [the establishment of the York-building Company], some small trifling rafts were sent down Spey in a very awkward and hazardous manner, 10 or 12 deals huddled together, conducted by a man, sitting in what was called a Currach, made of a hide, in the shape, and about the size of a small brewing kettle, broader above than below, with ribs or hoops of wood in the inside, and a cross-stick for the man to sit on; who, with a paddle in his hand, went before the raft, to which his currach was tied with a rope. This rope had a running knot or loop round the man’s knees in the currach, so that if the raft stopt on a stone or any other way, he loosed the knot, and let his currach go on, otherwise it would sink in a strong stream; and,—after coming in behind the raft again, and loosing it, he proceeded again to make the best of his way. These currachs were so light, that the men carried them on their backs home from Speymouth.”


Ga. currach, a small boat, Ir. currach, according to Lhuyd, a horse-skin boat. C. B. curvedge, id, is evidently only a different formation of the same word, or a deriv. from currach. Hence E. coracle, id.

But the Celt. terms seem to claim affinity to Su.-G. kuru, IaL. kurv, scapha, a yawl. Ihre views this as originally the same with the C. B. word. Hence L. B. corob-us, which is defined just as a currach. Corobus est parva scapha ex vimine facta, quae contecta nudò corob genus navigii praesert. V. Irene, vo. Bonde.

CURRACK, CURRICH, s. A small cart made of twigs, S. B.

“Before that period the fuel was carried in creels, and the corn in curracks; two implements of husband-

dry which, in this corner, are entirely disused.” P. Alvah, Banffs. Statist. Acc., iv. 395.

“A better kind of plough is introduced, and carts, which 40 years ago were unknown, are now generally used instead of creels and packets and currachs, as they were before, which did little work, with more oppression to man and horse.” P. Kintore, Aberg. Statist. Acc., xiii. 56.

“The cereal currachs was then the common vehicle in use.” P. Banff. Statist. Acc., xx. 331.

Gael. cuircrug, a cart or waggan, Shaw. Su.-G. kerre, id.

CURRICK-CROSS’T, adj. Bound to a Currack, Buchan.

Behold me bown’ fast to a hector—
An’ my ant hurldles currick cross’ to
Win’ and wather baith expos’.
The Cadgers’ Mares, Tarra’s Poems, p. 53.

CURRAN-BUN, s. The vulgar name for the sweet cake used at the New-year, from the currants with which it is baked, S.

—ANE augments the gladsome fest,
W’l whangs o’ cuuran-bun’ an’ cheese.
Picken’s Poems, 1783, p. 13. V. Bun, Bunn.

CURRAN-PETRIS, s. The name given to a certain root, South Uist; a wild carrot.

“There is a large root grows among the rocks of this island, lately discovered, the natives call it Curran-Petris, of a whitish colour, and upwards of two feet in length, where the ground is deep, and in shape and size like a large carrot; where the ground is not so deep, it grows much thicker but shorter; the top of it is like that of a carrot.” Martin’s West. Isl., p. 96.

Gael. curran denotes a carrot. Pairing is a partridge. But perhaps it may be rather q. St. Peter’s Carrot, it being very common, in the Highlands and Islands of S., to denominate objects from some favourite Saint.

CURRIE, COURIE, s. A small stool, Lanarks.; denominated perhaps from the v. to Curr, to sit by leaning on the hams, or Cour, to stoop, to crouch.

“The herd was sitting by her currie,—when I heard my dochter cryan’ out, ’O mither, mither!’” Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 603.

To CURRIEMUDGEL, v. a. To beat in good humour, Fife. Curriemudge is used in Loth. One takes hold of a child’s ears, rubbing them in good humour, says, “I’ll curriemudge you.”

The first part of the word is probably from Fr. courroyer, as the phrase to curry one’s hide is still used in the same sense.


“Thae—criticis get up sic lang-neebit gallehooings,—
Kippelt wi’ as mony smulit currie-currie rants as wad gar ane that’s no’ frequent wi’ them trow they stil to mak a bookeek o’ them.” Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 351.

To CURRIT, v. n. To run. A term applied to a smoothgoing carriage or vehicle of any kind; as, “It currile smoothly along,” Roxb.
One would suppose that this must have been originally a school-boy's word, from the 3d p. sing. ind. of the Lat. v. currere, to run.

To CURROO, v. n. "To coo; applied to the lengthened coo of the male-pigeon." Clydes.

The lusty casket scamp't through the shaw, 
An' currroil the trees amang. 

Isl. kerr-ca, 1. marmurare; 2. minuare palumbam; 
Haldorson. Tov. kerr-ca, gemere instar turturis aut columbae.

CURSABILL, adj. Current; Fr. corusible, id.

"In cursabill & usuall pennys and penneworthis," 

CURSADDLE, s. V. CAR-SADDLE.

CURSCHE, s. A covering for a woman's head, S. "Certane lyning [linen] class & curschis." 
V. COURCE.

To CURSESE, v. a. To reprove; to punish, Aberd.

CURSELL, s. Pyle and cursell, a technical phrase, formerly used in the mint, apparently denoting the impression made on each side of a piece of money, and equivalent to E. cross and pike.

"That their salbe ane hundredth stane wight of copper, ymniit with any other kynd of mettalle, wrocht and forgott in ane mith, and be the said mith maid redly to the prenting eftir the accusmatat forms of his majesties cunyiehouse, with pyle and cursell, quhaire-through the same be not counterfute." 

Fr. pyle denotes not only the impression made on the reverse of a coin, but the die with which it is made:
"The pyle, or under-iron of the stampe wherein mone is stamped; and the pyle-side of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a cross; whence, Je n'ay croix my pyle." 
Cogtr. From this definition, it would appear that the E. word, as well as the Fr., was formerly applied to the die itself. Junius deduces the name from pyle, as signifying a heap, because arms and emblems are wont to be accumulated on the obverse of a coin; Du Cange, from pilis, as denoting a pillar, because formerly a temple or sacred edifice appeared on the reverse of the French coins, supported by pillars. As A.-S. pil signifies a mortar, and the term may have been originally applied to the die, it is not improbable that the inferior matrices might be viewed as a mortar, as it received the stroke of the other die acting as a pestle.

As in the more ancient coins of the Christian nations or states, the cross was always on one side, even after the head of the king was substituted, this continued to be called the cross side, as the other was invariably denominated the pyle. V. Du Cange, Cruzi, in Moneia. As our forefathers always used the metathesis, saying cors for cross, cursell seems merely a diminutive from cors; like O. Fr. croiselle, petit crois; Boqueraet, Gl. Rom.

CURSE O' SCOTLAND, the name given to the nine of diamonds in the game of Whist; said to have originated from the tidings of a severe defeat of the Scots having been written on the back of this card, South of S.

Grose has given quite a different account of the reason of this singular designation:
"The nine of diamonds; diamonds, it is said, imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a sinner to that country. Others say, it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyll; the Duke of Argyll having been very instrumental in bringing about the Union, which, by some Scotch patriots, has been considered as detrimental to their country." Class. Dict.

CURSOUR, S. COUSER, CUSSER, s. A slat. 
Rudd.

Dicson he send upon a curoor wycht, 
To warn Wallace, In all the haist he mycht, 
Wallace, ix. 1602, MS.

Wallace was horsynt upon a curoor wycht, 
At gud Corne had brought in to thair syeht, 
To stuff the chas with his new chewairy. 
Ibid. ver. 1704, MS.

In both places cuiser is substituted, Edit. 1648, which affords a clear proof, that by this time the curoor term still in use had taken place of the other. We accordingly find curoor used, by Scott, in the latter sense.

Rycht swa the meir refusis 
The curoor for ane aiver. 
Chron. S. P., iii. 147.

This originally signified a war horse, or one rode by a knight. In latter times it has been used to denote a stallion, pron. cuser.

The reason of the transition is obvious. "In the days of chivalry it was considered as a degradation for any knight or man at arms, to be seen mounted on a mare." Colombiers says, if any one presented himself at a tournament, under false proofs of nobility, he was then condemned to ride upon the raim of the barrier bare-headed, his shield and casque were reversed and trodden under feet, his horse confiscated and given to the officers at arms, and he was sent back upon a mare, which was deemed a great shame; for a true knight would anciently have been equally dishonoured by mounting a mare, whether in time of war or peace. Even geldings, so much esteemed at present, were banished from among them." Grose's Milt. Antiq., i. 107.

Fr. coursier, "a tilting horse, or horse for the carerre;" Cogtr. L. B. cursor equus, courser-ine, equus bellator. V. CUSSER.

CURTALD, s. A kind of cannon.

"I past in the Castell of Edinburght, and saw the provision of ordinance, the quhilk is bot letill, that is to say ii great curtaldis, that war send out of France, x falconis or litill serpentinis," &c. Lett. Ramsay of Balmain to Hen. VII, Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 440.

Fr. courtauld, O. E. courtaund, "a kind of short piece of ordinance, used at sea;" Phillipsa. It is evidently from Fr. court, short.

CURTEONS, s. pl.
"Item, tna barrellia of curteons, serving to binr in fyre pannis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Apparently corr. from Fr. carton, thick paper, or pasteboard; probably such as that used for cartridges.
Here it seems to have been employed for wrapping powder or other combustibles.

CURTILL, s. A slut, Gl. Lynds.

CURTILL, adj. Sluttish.

Ane curtill queen, ane laddie lurdan.

Mr. Chalmers properly refers to O. E. curtill, a drah.

W 3
CURTIOUSH, s. "A woman's short gown," Ayrs., Gl. Pick'en; i.e. what is in E. called a bed-gown; Loth., id.

Apparently from Fr. court, Belg. curt, short, and house, which itself includes the idea of shortness, "a short mantle of course cloth (and all of a piece) worn in ill weather by country women, about their head and shoulders;" Cotgr. This word has been most probably introduced by the French, when residing in this country, during the regency of Mary of Guise.

CURWURING, s. Synon. with Curmur- ring, Loth.

Ial. kurr-a, murmurate, and verr-a, or verr-a, hirrire.

CUSCHE', Cusse', s. Armour for the thighs.

He bryn dresst his sted to ta; Ilis cuscon laynere brak in twa.

Hys cuscon laynere brak in twa.

—Mony falbyd in that nede
Cuscon, or Greis, or Brasers.

Ibid., lix. 3. 131.

This is evidently the same with E. cuissart. In the description of a man-at-arms, Grose says: — "The arms were covered with brassarts, — the thighs by cuissarts, and the legs by iron boots, called greaves, and sometimes by boots of jackd leather." Milit. Antiq., i. 103.

This piece of armour is also called E. Our word is immediately from Fr. Aussot; ausate, pl. "tass'el armour for the thighs;" Cotgr., from cuisse, the thigh. Fr. cuissard, whence the E. word was used in the same sense; Du Cange, vo. Cuissetus.

CUSCHETTE, s. A ringdove. V. Kow- schot.

CUSHIE, Cushie-dow, s. The ring-dove, S.

As to their guns,—thas fell engines, Borrow'd or begg'd, were of a' kinds
For bloody war, or bad design.
Or shooting cuisses.
Magyn's Siller Guns, p. 13. V. Kowsoor.

CUSHIE-NEEL, s. The drug cochinesal, as the word is still pronounced by the vulgar in S.

"Take—Pomegranate bynyd, Cushie-neel, of each three ounces." St. German's Royal Physician, p. 216.

* CUSHION, s. Set beside the cushion, laid aside; equivalent to the modern phrase, "laid on the shelf."

"The master of Forbes' regiment was—discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates.—Thus is he set beside the cushion, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause." Spalding, i. 291.

I have met with no similar phrase. It has been understood as signifying, ill rewarded.

CUSHLE-MUSHLE, s. Low whispering conversation, earnest and continued muttering, S. B.

But O the unco gazing that was there,
Upon poor Nory and her gentle squire!
And as thing came, and some another said,
But very few of fans poor Nory freed.—
But all their cushle-mushle was but jest,
Unto the coat that brunt in Lindy's breast.

Ross's Holdmore, p. 98.

A council held condemna the loan,
The cushle-mushle thus went roun.'

Dominie Depose'd, p. 41.

The last part of this word seems allied to Su.-G. mual-o, to sneak, to shuffle, to hide, as mudge, in hedge-mudge, to Su.-G. mungy, clandestinely. The first perhaps admits no determinate etymon; which is often the case in these alliterative terms. It may, however, be allied to Su.-G. kus-kus, to soothe by kind words.

CUSYNG, s. Accusation, charge.

Then he command, that thay said some thaim tak,
Him self began a sair eunyng to mak.
Squier, he said, sen thow has fanyit armys,
On the side fall the first part of thair harnys.

Wallace, vi. 397, MS.

Abbreviated from accusing.

CUSSANIS, s. pl. Perhaps, armour for the thighs, Fr. cuissots.

Gret grapsys of gold his greis for the manis,
And his cuissane cuillie akynd and full cleir.

Ranf Collyear, B. iii. b.

CUSSELS, s. The viviparous Blenny, Blennius viviparis, Linn., Fife; synon. Green- bone.

This vulgar name is evidently allied to that given by the Swedes to another species, Blennius ruminus. They call it aklykos; Linn. Fauna Suecia, No. 316; from abl, an eel, which it resembles, and perhaps kuse, a bugbear, as other fish fly from it.

Cusseles may indeed be viewed as merely an inversion of the Sw. name, q. kuss-a-ohl.

CUSSE, COOSER, s. A stallion, S.

"Then he rampaged and drew his sword—for ye ken a fie man and a cuiser fears na the deal." Guy Mannering, i. 189.

Like coosers daft were Litoun dale,
Or cattle stung by flies.—

Litoun Green, p. 21. V. CURSOUR.

CUST, s. Prob., a beggar, a low fellow.

On oes this brangling and bere;
Remember quoth the come here,
That ilk knave, and ilk cuist,

Comprysit Horlere Hust.

Cudleblie Son, F. i. v. 406.

Abbreviated perhaps from Custroun, for the rhyme. Su.-G. kus decrees one who affects superiority over others.

CUSTELL PENNIE, "a due the Bailleive claims out of the goods of the deceased." MS. Explication of Norish words, Orkn. Shetl.

This evidently corresponds with the Best Aucht formerly claimed in S. by the proprietor on the death of a tenant. According to analogy, therefore, this term may be from Ial. kust. De relus dicitur animis, inanimatis, instrumentis, supplicelatis: kuki kusti, instrumenta domus animata; Verel. Thus kust includes insight and plenesthes, or spectacie; and kuki kusti is the live stock. Perhaps the last part of the word is allied to tal, tale, acutamotio seconnum partes fundi et possessionis in debitis vel multa exigendis; Ibid. Hence Su.-G. mansat, hominis estimatio, a capitatio tax.

CUSTOC, s. V. Castock.

CUSTODIER, s. One who has any thing in trust, in order to its being carefully kept, a depository, S.

This word is still in common use with lawyers.
"Now he had become, he knew not why, or wherefore, or to what extent, the custodier, as the Scottish phrase is, of some important state secret, in the safe keeping of which the Regent himself was concerned."

The Act of 290, Du Cange.

CUSTOMAR, CUSTOMER, s. One who receives custom, or a certain duty on goods, in a burgh; or elsewhere, S.

"It is statute and ordnand, that no custumaris within burgh tak ony maer taxatonsis, custumis or dewtesis, than is statute and vait in the auld Law." Acts Jr. IV., 1493, c. 78. Edit. 1566. c. 46. Murray.


CUSTRIIL, KOSTRIIL, s. A sort of fool or silly fellow, Roxb.

"The auld laird of Mildem-mill, being once in England, betted he would use language that would not be understood by any one present. He said to the outler who brought out his horses: 'Tak 'im off the loupin-on-stane. Does the kued custriel trow I can heech aff the bare yird o'tha' thai warehouse?"

O. E. custrell denoted the servant of a man at arms; and O. F. costereaus, paissanty outlaws. V. CUSTROUN.

CUSTROUN, s.

As he cummis branckand throw the toon,
With his kels clyndkand on his arme,
That cail chrin-futid fild custroun,
Will mery name bot a burges byrme.

Bannadale Poems, p. 171, st. 5.

Lord Hailes thinks that this is "the description of a low-born fellow, who intrudes himself into the magnificacy of a royal borough;" p. 299. His being called kwainstir coffe implies the original basseness of his rank. His furrit yow, mentioned before, seems to indicate that he is to be considered as a commissioner from a borough to Parliament; as it does not appear that any below the rank of a commissioner might wear such a gown; Acts Jr. II., 1455, c. 47.

The word occurs elsewhere, although the meaning is equally uncertain—

Learn, skybald knife, to know thy sell,
Vile vagabond, or I invey.
Custoun with cufs theo to compeil.

—A counterfeit custoun that cracks, does not esir.—

Polvart, Watson's Colli, iii. 6. 25.

Chaucer uses questron, which is undoubtedly the same word, although somewhat disguised by the orthography. Ury renders it "a beggar." But Tyrrwhitt says: "I rather believe it signifies a scullion, a garçon de cuisine," GL.

Fr. costereaus denoted "peasantry outlaws, who in old time did much mischief to the nobility and clergy;" Cotgr. This was in the reign of Philip Augustus, A. 1163. They were also called Routers, whence our Rotters. As we have retained the latter term, the former may also have been transmitted.

O. E. costrell signified "the servant of a man at arms, or of the life-guard to a prince. For K. Henry VIII.'s life-guard had each a custrell attending on him;" Blount's Gloss. Fr. costullier.

Perhaps this word is derived from Cuist, q. v. It is evidently used in a similar sense. But both this and the foregoing are lost in obscurity. Sibb, explains it "pitiful fellow;" literally, perhaps, a taylor of the lowest order, a botcher. Fr. coutourier; or q. cuwstroun, from Fr. cuistre, a college pedant, and the common termination roun.

Ritson uses what appears to be the same word, in referring to the language of Skelton—"See how he handles one of these comely cuwstounes." Dissert.

Anc. Songs, xlv. The term is here applied to persons who played on the lute.

Since writing this article, I have observed that Skinner mentions questron, which he says is "expl. beggar, perhaps from Fr. G. gateur, oim fortis ques- tron, importunus regator, a Lat. quareure."

A literary friend suggests that this term is probably derived from Ital. castrone, a castrated lamb. It also signifies "a blockhead, a simpleton, a booby." Afteri.

CUSTUMABLE, CUSTOMABLE, adj. This word, besides signifying, as in E., "according to custom;" (V. Spottisw. Suppl. Dec., p. 209), also denotes what is subject to the payment of custom.

"Customable gudes may nocht be caried forth of the realm, vnder the paine of banishment.—Customers saul haue ane roll of all customable gudes." Skene, Inl. to Acts, vo. Customers.

CUSTUMARIE, s. The office of the customs; Fr. costumarie, id.


"We revoik—all donationis—of all offices sic as chaumerlawries [Chalmerlanries, Ed. 1666], ballerijis, and Custumaries," &c. Ibid., p. 357.

To CUSTUME, v. a. To exact custom for, to subject to taxation.

"That na custumaris of burrowis custume any salt passand furth of the realme, vnder the pane of tisell of thare office & payment of the hail salt to the kings grace." Acts Jr. V., 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 290. V. CUSTUMAR, and BOUR, s.

CUT, CUTT, s. A lot. To draw cuts, to determine any thing by lottery.

Of chais men syne wallt be cut they toke
Ane grete noommer, and hid in blygia derge
Within that beit, in many hauy caverse.


In one MS. fyne occurs, in the other syne.

"Ane staltanger at na time may haue lott, cut, nor cavel, anent merchandises, with ane Burges, bot ony within time of ane fair." Barrow Lawes, c. 50.

The term being used in the same sense in E., I take notice of it chiefly with a view to observe that Du Cange has fallen into a curious blunder. He views this word as meaning some kind of tax, tributi species apud Scotos. And what makes the error more remarkable is, that he quotes this very passage in which cut is explained by two other synon. terms.

Sibb. says that this is "from Teut. kote, talus, astrabulus, a small cubical bone, which seems to have been much used in gambling and other affairs of chance, before the invention of dice." But as it is the same Teut. word, used in another sense, which signifies the ankle, whence our cutte, why should it be pronounced so differently? Besides, the r. now constantly used in connexion with this word is drew, which does not refer to the uses of the talus, or die. The custom of Scotland forms another objection. For the phrase refers to the practice still retained in lottery, of drawing things that are so cut as to be unequal in length, as bits of paper, wood, stones, &c.

Straws are often used for this purpose. This custom seems very ancient. For in Sin.-G. draga straa has
precisely the same meaning, sorts ducere; Ir. g. A similar custom, it appears, prevailed among the Greeks. Hence the phrase καρπος βάλλειν, literally, to cast straws. The word καρπος is used by Polybius for a die or lot.

CUT, s. A certain quantity of yarn, whether linen or woollen, S.

“A stone of the finest of it [wool,—will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 cuts, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel.” —F. Galashielis, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc., ii. 308.

A cut is the half of a leer. —V. Heer.

The term may allude to the reel checking, as it is called, or striking with its spring, at every cut; or to the division of the cut, one from another, in the way in which they are generally made up.

CUTCACH, s. V. COUTCHACK.

CUTCHEON, adj. Cowardly, knocking under.

It occurs in the S. Prov., “He’s a man cutcheen, for his manly look.” —“Spoken of hectorsing bullies, who look fierce, but yet are mere cowards at the bottom.” —Kelly, p. 152.

Evidently the same with E. couching. —V. COUCHER.

CUTE, COOT, CUTT, s. The ankle, S.

—I can make shoon, hautekens and batitits. Gib me the cappie of the King’s cuttie, and ye saul se richt some quhat I can do.


Sum clashes thes, some close thes on the cutes.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 50, st. 23.

Some had hoggars, some straw boats,
Some uncoverd legs and coots.

Coltel’s Mock Poem, p. 6.

To Let one Cuts his Cutes, to leave one to wait in a situation where he is exposed to the cold; a phrase common among the vulgar; as, “I let him cut his cuts at the dore,” or “in the lobby.”

Teut. kote, talus; kute, knytte, sura, venter tibias objectum. Kilian. Belg. knyt is somewhat varied in sense; de knyt van’t beem, the calf of the leg; dik van kuyen, thick-legged.

CUTT, CUTT, part. adj. Having ankles; as, sma’-cutt, having neat ankles, thick-cutit, &c.

“It would be a hard task to follow a black cutit sow through a new burn’d moor this night,” S. Prov.; “a comical indication that the night is very dark.” —Kelly, p. 214, 215.

He expl. cutit “dock’d,” as if it signified a sow that had lost its tail. I suspect that it rather means black ankles; because the heath being dark coloured, and the legs of the sow of the same complexion, there is nothing that the eye can fix on.

CUTE, s. Used poetically for a trifle, a thing of no value.

Thou ryves theirs hearts as fre as the rules,
Quhilik ar thay awin;
And cureys thet carets not three cute
To be miskewn.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 113, st. 7.

Your crakkis I count them not ane cute.
I sal be fund into the field
Armit on hars with spaes and rieh.

Lyndsay’s Spyer Meldrum, A. vi. a.

Teut. kote, Belg. koo, a buckle-bone, talus, astragalus; whence kooten, to play at cockails. As these bones were used in other countries, in games of chance, before the invention of dice, it is probable that they were also known in S.; and that thus a cute might come proverbially to denote a thing of no value.

CUTE, adj. 1. Shrewd, sharp-sighted, acute, S.

2. Deep, designing, crafty, S. B.

It seems very doubtful, if this be abbreviated from E. acute, as might seem at first view. It is rather from A.-S. cutt, expertus, to which Su.-S. cutis, in-sidiae, is probably allied.

To CUTE, v. n. To play at the amusement of curling. This term is used in the higher parts of Clydes. —V. COIT, v. 2.

CUTTIE-STANE, s. A stone used in the amusement of curling, sometimes pron. Cuttustane, Clydes; [also, Cuttin-stane.]

Apparently an old Cumbrian word, from C. B. cudy, “a projecting, ejecting, or throwing off,” Owen; this definition corresponding with the use of curling-stones.

To CUTER, v. a. To cocker, to cherish with delicacies, S. V. KUTER.

CUT-FINGER’T, adj. 1. A ludicrous term, applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony.

The idea seems borrowed from the peevish humour often manifested when one has cut one’s finger.

2. Applied also to one who leaves a company abruptly, or makes what is termed a stoune jouk; as, “He’s gone away unco cut-finger’d wise,” Roxb.

CUTH, COOTH, s. A name given to the coal-fish, before it be fully grown, Orkney.

“But the fish most generally caught, and the most useful is a grey fish here called cuths, of the size of small haddocks, and is the same with what on the south coast is called podley, only the cuth is of a larger size.” —P. Cross, Ork. Statist. Acc., vii. 453.

“There are sometimes caught silaks and cuths, which are the young of the seath-fish.” —P. Kirkwall, Ork. iibd., p. 543.

It is also written cooth.

“These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cod, cooths, and tubric, which are the small or young cooths,” —P. Westray, Ork. Statist. Acc., xvi. 261. —V. CUDIE.

CUTHBERT’S (St.) BEADS, s. pl. A name given to the Entrochi, S.

The Entrochi—are frequently called St. Cuthbert’s beads, from a vulgar opinion that they were made by that holy man; or because they were used in the Rosaries worn by the devotees of that saint. On the continent they have been known by the name of Num-muli Sancti Bonifaci.” —Ure’s Hist. Rutherglen, p. 319.

CUTHERIE, CUDDERIE, adj. Very susceptible of cold, S. B. synon. cauldrie.

Belg. Kauf, cold, and ryk, A.-S. ric, often used as a termination denoting fullness in the possession of any quality.
CUTHIE. V. COUTH.
CUTHIL. V. CUCIL.

CUTHIL, s. A word used to denote corn carried to another field than that on which it grew, Perths. V. CUTLE, v.

CUT-HORNIT, part. adj. Having the horns cut short.

"Tua ky, the ane tharof blak cuthornit, the vther broun taggit." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

CUTHRIE, adj. Having the sensation of cold, fond of drawing near to the fire, Ang.

This conveys precisely the same idea with S. cauld-rife, which retains the A.-S. form, being composed of A.-S. cauld, ceald, frigidus, and ryfe, frequons. Cuthrie, however, seems to be a corr. of a word more nearly resembling the Teut. orthography, q. koudryf, from koud, frigidus, or koude, frigus, and ryff, largus, abundans. V. Cобрвуг.

CUTIKINS, pl. Spatterdashes, S., a dimin. from cute, the ancle, q. v.

—"Amen, amen, quo' the Earl Marshal, answer'd Old buck, as he exchang'd his slippers for a pair of stout walking shoes with cutikins, as he called them, of black cloth." Antiquary, i. 249.

To CUTLE, CUTLE, CUTTLE, v. a. To wheelde, to use winning words for gaining love or friendship, S.

"Sir William might just stitch your suld barony to her gown many, and he wad sune cuttle ony o' somebody els, sic a lang head as he has." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 6.

"The Papist threatened us with purgatory, and fleec'd us with pardons—the Protestant mints us with the sword, and cuttles us with the liberty of conscience; but the never a one of either says, 'Peter, there is your penny.'" The Abbot, ii. 15.

The phrase, to cutt in with one, is now used in S. Cuttle off occurs in itscottie, in the same sense.

"Thir words were spoken by the Chancellor, purposely to cause Lord David Lindsey come in the King's will, that it might be a preparative to all the lave, that were under the summons of forfeiture, to follow; and come in the King's will, and thought to have cuttled them off that way." Hist., p. 37.

To CUTTLE up, v. a. To effect an object in view by wheedling another, S.

—"I dismissed him, rejoicing at heart,—to rehearse to his friend the preacher,—the mode in which he had cuttled up the daft young English squire." Rob Roy, ii. 294.

CUTLING, s., seems to signify a flattener, one who coaxes, a wheeler; from Cutle, v. The language respects Cupid.

The beauty, in our rash a jest, Flang the arch cutting in South Sea.

It seems highly probable that E. wheelde and this are radically the same. The former Lemon derives from cедa, demulis, ashg, place; or веда, sunavitate objecto. Soren, deduces the E. word from Isl. vael, deceptive, celvel-a, decipere. Both terms may be far more naturally traced to Teut. quedel-en, carrire, mendacare, venare, a dimin. from Su.-G. qued-a, to sing. As this

denotes the pleasant notes of birds, especially in Spring, it might easily be transferred to the winning methods used by those who tried to gain affection. Killian illustrates the Teut. term, by alluding to these words of Ovid, De amoris causis. I. Perhaps the term was originally applied, in its metaphor, sense, to the engaging prattle of children, by which they endeavor to gain what they solicit from their parents.

To CUTLE, v. a. To cuttle corn, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, and set it up there. W. Loth.; cuthil, Perths.

This term is used, not merely as signifying to remove corn out of water-mark, but also to denote its being carried from a less advantageous situation to one that is better, or more convenient for the farmer. Thus, corn is said to be cutled, when it is removed from low to high ground, that it may be sooner dried; from a damp to a dry position, with the same view; from a low or sheltered spot to one that is exposed to the wind. The same term is used, when corn is removed from a distant part of a field, or of the farm, to one that is nearer; when ready to be stacked, or housed, it may not be necessary to fetch it far in bad roads. For it is principally in unfavourable seasons, and in late harvests, that cutting is practised.

When a farmer is in haste to plough a field newly reaped, and finds that the corn stands in his way, (while it is not sufficiently dry for being taken in); if he carries it off, and sets it up in a small space, he may be said to cutle it. The term, indeed, necessarily includes the idea of confining the corn to a smaller space than that which it formerly occupied.

CUTLE, s. The corn set up in this manner, W. Loth. It is sometimes removed to give liberty to the cattle to eat the foggage.

I know not the origin, unless it be Mod. Sax. kaut-en, Su.-G. kyt-a (pron. kiuta), mutare, permutare, q. to change the place or situation of corn. V. Kyt, Ihre.

CUT-POCK, s. Properly the stomach of a fish, S. B.

Poor Bybly's wond'ring at ilk thing she saw, But w'il a hungry cut-pock for it a'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 65.

CUTTABLE, adj. What may be cut or moved.

"I am just now to advise—to consume all the cuttable grass of the nearest field, when it happens to be in grass." Maxwell's Sel. Traus., p. 204.

CUTTED. V. CUTTIT.

CUT-THROAT, s. 1. A dark lantern or bower, in which there is generally horn instead of glass; but so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act, S.

2. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

"Item, tua cairtis for cutthrottis with sichteis gheullis school, having their pavesis.—Item, sex cutthrottis of irne with their mckies." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

This seems the same piece which in the Complaynt of Scotland is called a Murdriser. For Fr. meurtrier, (whence meurtriers, a piece of ordnance), signifies a cutthroat.
CUTTY, CUTTIE, adj. 1. Short, S.

He gae to me a cuttie knife,
And bade me keep it as my life.
Reminisa of Nathanael Song, p. 208.

2. Testy, hasty; or to expl. it by another S. idiom, "short of the temper, " Fife.

Gael. cutach, short, bobtailed. C. B. cot, a rump or tail; cutch, cutchue, short, bobtailed; colt, short, without a tail.

It is singular that in Isl. cuti signifies cutellus, expl. in Dan. "a little knife;" Haldorsen.

CUTTIE, CUTIE, s. 1. A popgun.

"You shall doe best to let alone your whisperings in the ears of simple people, and your triniate arguments which seem good enough to them that know no better, but in very deed are like the cutties of bone wherewith the children shoote in the streets, that may well make a little fize with powder, but are not able to carry any bullet, and it will be long before you hurt a Bishop with such." Bp. Galloway’s Diksiology, p. 178.

2. A spoon, S. Gael. cutag, a short spoon; often cutty-spoon.

—Honest Jean brings forward, in a clap,
The green-born cutties rattling in her lap.
Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 44.

"It is better to sup with a cutty than want a spoon." Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 40.

—"Clean trenchers, cutty spoons, knives and forks, sharp, burnished, and prompt for action,—lay all displayed as for an especial festival." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 306.


"I’m no sae scant of clean pipes, as to blaw with a brunt cutty." Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 40.


CUTTIE-BROWN, s. Apparently a designation for a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docket in the tail.

I scoured awa to Edinbowrow-town,
And my cutty-brown together.
Herd’s Coll., ii. 220.

CUTTIE-FREE, adj. Able to take one’s food, free to handle the spoon. He is said to be cutty-free, who, although he pretends to be ailing, retains his stomach, S. B.

CUTTIE-GUN, s. A short tobacco-pipe, Mearns.

Cuttie, synon.

But wha cam in to heese our hope,
But Andre wi’ his cutty-gun?
Old Song, Andro, &c.

CUTTIE-MAN, s. Cutty-man and Treeladle.
Supposed to be the name of an old tune.

He fits the floor syne wi’ the bride
To Cuttymen and Treeladle.
Thick, thick, that day.
Christ’s Kirk, Cant. ii.

Cuttie-man, if denoting a spoon with a very short handle, as its connection with Treeladle, a wooden ladle, would intimate, must be viewed as tautological; Munn itself, q. v., bearing this sense.

CUTTY-QUEAN, s. 1. A worthless woman, S.

2. Ludicrously applied to a wren.

Then Robin turn’d him round about,
K’en like a little king;
Go, pack ye out at my chamber door,
Ye little cutty-queen.
Herd’s Coll., ii. 167. V. Kittie.

CUTTY-RUNG, s. A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord, Mearns; synon. tronach, trullion.

CUTTY-STOOL, s. 1. A low stool, S.

2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now generally disused, S.

"The cutty stool is a kind of pillory in a church, erected for the punishment of those who have transgressed, in the article of chastity, and, on that account, are liable to the censures of the church." Sir J. Sinclair, p. 236.

This seems formed from cutty, kitte, a light woman. V. Kittie S. Seen, when referring to this stool as used in S., renders it by a designation nearly synon. hor-pall, vo. Stool.

CUTTY-STOUP, s. A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart, S.

The cuttie-stoup hit hands a soup,
Gas fetch the Hawick gill, O. Burns.

CUTTIE, s. A hare, Fife, Perths., Berwicks.

"Lepus timidus, Common Hare.—S. Maukin, Cuttie." Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 507.

C. B. cot, a lump or tail, a scurt.

CUTTIE-CLAP, s. The couche of a hare, its seat or lair, Kinross, Perths.

CUTTIE’S-FUD, s. A hare’s tail, ibid.

Perhaps from Gael. cutach, bob-tailed. Cutty, according to Shaw, denotes "any short thing of feminine gender." Armor. gut, a hare.

CUTTIE, s. The Black Guillemit, S. O.

"On the passage I observed several Black Guillermotes, Colymbus Grylle, which the boatmen called cutties." Fleming’s Tour in Arran.

CUTTIE, s. A horse or mare of two years of age, Mearns.

Supposed to be a dimin. from Cont, i.e. a colt.

CUTTIE-BOYNS, s. A small tub for washing the feet in, Lanarks., Ayrs.

This has been expl. q. for washing the cuties or ankles. But the first part of the word may be rather from Cuttie, short, q. v.; if not from Oude, Cuttie, a small tub.

CUTTIT, CUTTED, adj. 1. Abrupt, S.

"What shall I say? A pathetic and cutted kind of speech, signifying that his heart was so boldened, that his tongue wold not serue him to express the matter." Bruce’s Eleven Serm., L. 1. a.

"Touching the kyndes of versis quhilk are not cutit or broken, but alyke many feit in everie lyne of the verse, and how thay ar comonly namit."—Revell and Cantelis of Scottis Poesie, by James VI. Chron. S. P., iii. 490.
2. Laconic, as including the idea of acermonious, S. "He gae me a very cuttitt answer," or, "he spake very cuttitt-like." The adj. short is used in a similar sense. Hence,

**CUTTITLIE, CUTTETLIE, CUTTEDLY, adv.** 1. With a rapid but unequal motion.

"The fiery dragon flew on, Out throw the skies, richt cuttett lie, Syno to the ground comes down."

_Bard, Watson's Coll., ii. 24._

2. Suddenly, abruptly. In this sense one is said to break off his discourse very cuttitlie, S.

3. Laconically, and at the same time tartly, S.

"The moderator, cuttedly, (as the man naturally hath a little choleric, not yet quite extinguished), answered, That the Commissioner, his Grace, was of great sufficiency himself; that he only should speak there; that they could not answer to all the exceptions that a number of witty noblemen could propose." Baillie's _Lett._ i. 104.

This is evidently from the _v._ cut; as it conveys the idea of any thing coming as suddenly to a termination, as a heavy body comes to the ground, when that by which it is suspended is cut.

I find that it occurs, in this sense, in O.E. "Cuttldly, frowardly; Fr. causee." _Palgr._ F. 440, a.

To **CUTTLE, v. n.** To smile or laugh in a suppressed manner, Teviotd.; synon. _Smurtle._

**CUTTUMRUNG, s.** That part of the Tree and-trantum which goes under the tail, Aberd.

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This is illustrated by an ancient proclamation transmitted by tradition:

"Onie body saw a reid hummel yallow marie [little mare] gain o'er the Brig o' Don, three days afore Sunday; wi' a wand hither [halter], a wand brank, a cutwarung aneth her tail, a stramlah, and a leurich; three furichins o' saip, twa tress o' snichen. Onie body saw her sin I saw her, they may gang hame to my iader at the head o' Glenclowter, an' they'll get gude satisfaction for their pains."

**CUTWIDDIE, s.** 1. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke, Fif. V. _RIGWIDDIE._

"Here hae we travelte up to this town, what wi' wingling flails, and contors, and barrowtrams, an' cutwiddies, nae little forjeskit." Tennant's _Card._ Beaton, p. 114.

2. _Cutwiddies, pl._ The links which join the swingletrees to the threiptree in a plough, Clydes.

**CUTWORM, s.** A small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots, S.

**CUWYN, s.** Stratagem. V. _CONUYNE._

**CUZ, adv.** Closely, Ang.; synon. _Cosie_, q. v.

**CWAW, CWAY, a contraction for Come awa' or away, S.**

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