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; 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 Elucidating 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.

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 II.

Paisley: Alexander Gardner.

M.DCCC.LXXX.
ETYMOLITICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

D.

DA, s. Day.
  Busteuse above all vtheris his menye,
  The papil cephit of Equitola
  That hard furle had telt mony da.
  Doug. Virgil, 235. 40. V. Daw.

DA', DAE, DAY, s. Doe.
  "His hault Woods, Forrestes, Parkes, Hanynges,
  Da, Ra, Harts, Hynds, fallow deir, phesant, founles and
  utheris wild beastes within the same, are great-
  A.-S. da, Dan. daa, id.

DA, s. A sluggish. V. Daw.

DA, s. Prob., a piece, a portion.
  "Ane da of crammosie velou embroderrit with gold,
  containing the ruf of the heid pece, and thrice double
  pandis, quhaireof thair is tua lang and ane sherrt, and
  ane of the same pandis wantis the freinyce of gold." In-
  ventories, A. 1578, p. 265.
  Can this be from A.-S. dael, a division, or dael, a por-
  tion, l being quiescent in the end of many words in
  S.?
  A.-S. dag, daeg, is rendered "sparsum, any thing
  that is loose and hanging abroad;" Somn. S.B. daer,
  denotes a very small portion. V. Daw, s., an atom.

DAAR, adj. Dear, in price; compar. daarer, superl. daarest; Aberd. V. Daar.

To DAB, DAUB, v. a. 1. To peck, as birds
  do, S.
  Weel daubit, Robin I there's some mair,
  Beath greats an' barley, dinnan spare.
  Raw. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 43.

2. To prick, slightly to pierce; used in
  the sense of jag, E. job.
  "The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down,
  Though fair the rose may be.
  Jamestown's Popular Ball., i. 87.

  Teut. dabb-en, suffodere, fodicare.

DAB, s. 1. A stroke from the beak of a bird,
  S.; a blow. A. Bor.

Vol. II.

2. Used to denote a smart push with a broken
  sword or pointless weapon; in allusion, doubt-
  less, to a bird's pecking with its bill.
  "As he was recovering himself, I gave him a dab in
  the mouth with my broken sword, which very much
  hurt him; but he aiming a second thrust, which I had
  likewise the good fortune to put by, and having as
  before given him another dab in the mouth, he imme-
  diately went off, for fear of the pursuers." Memoirs
  of Capt. Creichton, p. 82.
  Here dab is obviously contrasted with thrust.

DABACH, s. A stroke or blow, Buchan.
  Probably a dimin. from Dab, a stroke.
  Gael. diabh, however, is a prick, a point.

To DABBER, DEVER, v. a. To confound or
  stupify one by talking so rapidly that one
  cannot understand what is said, Dumfr.
  This seems to be merely a provincial variety of
  Dauer, Daiwer, v. a.

To DABBER, v. n. To jar, to wrangle,
  Aberd.
  Probably allied to the first part of Dibber-derry,
  confused debate. Gael. deach-am signifies "to battle,
  to encounter," Shaw.

DABBIES, s. pl. Holy, also pronounced
  Helly, Dabbies. 1. The designation still
  given in Galloway to the bread used in the
  Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is
  not baked in the form of a loaf, but in cakes
  such as are generally called Shortbread.

2. The vulgar name still given in Edinburgh
  to a species of cake baked with butter,
  otherwise called Petticoat-tails; in Dundie,
  Holy Doupies.

  They have obviously been denominated Dabbies, as
  being punctured, from the v. to Dab, and Holy, Helly,
  or holy, as being consecrated to a religious use. Helly A
2. The 135. resembles Gl. said dackle."

4. To truck, to traffic, Loth.
This seems the same word, although used in various senses. Sibb. thinks that it has probably been formed from davy, a day's work. But in what manner? It may be allied to Gael. daechair-am, to follow. This etymon is abundantly consonant to the first sense; as searching is often designed following after, even in relation to what is stolen. With very little obliquity, it might also include the second. As to the other two, the E. a. is also used to denote one's employment or occupation; as it is commonly said, "What trade does he follow?" Flem. doacker-en seems likewise to claim affinity, as signifying to fly about, also to vibrate, volitate, motari; vibrate, coruscare, Kilhan. It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to E. higgle.

5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed; S.
One is said to daiker in a house, to manage the concerns of a family in a slow but steady way. One daikers with another, when there is mutual co-operation between those who live together. They are said to daiker fine, when they agree so well as to co-operate effectively, S.

6. To stroll, or go about in a careless manner, not having much to do, Roxb.
"The d—-s is the daddling body," muttered Jeany between her teeth; "wha wad hae thought o' his daikering out this length!" Tales of my Landl. 2d Ser. i. 227. "Daikering, sauntering;" GI.

7. To go about in a feeble or infirm state, Ettr. For.

8. To Daiker on, to continue in any situation, or engage in any business, in a state of irresolution whether to quit it or not, to hang on, S.
"I has been flitting every term these four and twenty years; but when the term comes, there's aye something to saw that I would like to see sawn,—and sae I e'en daiker on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end." Rob Roy, i. 135.

9. To Daiker up the Gate, to jog or walk slowly up a street, S.
"I'll pay your thousand punds Scott, plack and bawbee, gin ye'll an honest fellow for ane, and just daiker up the gate wi' this Sassenach." Rob Roy, ii. 216.

DACKER, s. Struggle, Ang.
—I fear our herds are tae,
An' its saur born o' me that they're sair.
For they great dacker made, an' tuly'd I strang,
Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang.

The original reading Docker is used, 3d Ed. This corresponds with sense 2 of Dacker, to grapple, S. B. A. Borr. "Dacker, a dispute or argumentative conversation;" Grose.

DACKLE, s. 1. A state of suspense, or hesitation; applied both to sensible objects and to the mind, S. B.
When the weather is not settled, so that it is neither frost nor thaw, or when it seems uncertain whether it will be fair or rainy, it is said to be "in a dackle."
DACKLIN, part. pr. 1. In a state of doubt, S.B.

2. In a secondary sense, slow, dilatory, S.B.

DACKLIN, s. A slight shower; "a dackle of rain," S. B.; thus denominated, because such a shower often falls, when it seems uncertain whether the weather will clear up or not.

DACKLIE, adj. 1. Of a swarthy complexion, Ayrs.

2. Pale, having a sickly appearance, ibid.

Isl. dauck-r, doek-r, obscurum. It is conjoined with many other words; as, dauckblair, nigro-coerules, dark-blue; dauckraud-r, nigro-ruber, dark-red, &c.

To DACRE one, v. a. To inflict corporal punishment on one; as, "I'll dacre ye," spoken jocosely, Dumfr.

A worthy friend conjectures that the term had originated from the severity of Lord Dacre in his inroads on the Border.

To DAD, DAUD, v. a. 1. To thrash, S. B.

I'm livin' yet and weel, Tho' cutt and daudet gayan air, Since last I left that luckless A-, Thro' mony a moor an' fii'.


It seems to be used as a synonym with cufi, i.e. beat; both terms bearing a metaphorical sense.

"I was gan home thinking nae ill, an' weary fa' the hizzies thae hae cuffed me an' daudet me, till thay bae nae left a hale bano i' my buik." Saxon and Gael, i. 94.

"Growing warm with his unguess rhetoric, he began to rail and to daudet the pulpit, in condemnation of the spirit which had kibed in Edinburgh." R. Gilhaie, ii. 112.

2. To dash, to drive forcibly, S. He dadded his head against the wa', S. He dadded to the door, he shut the door with violence, S. Slam, in colloquial E., is used in the same sense.

He ruggit his hair, he blubbert and grat, And to a stane dadded his pow. His mother came out, and wi' the disclout She dadded about his maw.

Jamison's Popul. Ball., i. 328.

This said, he dadded to the yate.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 575.

Then took his bonnet to the bent, And daddit off the glar.

Ibid., i. 260.

—An' daudet a divot frae their tower, An' dadded down their standard.

Rev. J. N. Nicoll's Poems, ii. 3.

"Sum brags maid the presiatrics patronus at the first; but when they saw the feebleness of their God, for one to take him be the heallis, and dadding his heid to the calsy, left Daguon without head or handis, and said, Puipun the, dwaw young Sanct Geld, thy Father wuld ha' toryd four sueke." Knox's Hist., p. 96.

3. To throw mire or dirt so as to bespatter, S.

Whae'er they meet that winna draw, Maa'm has his lugs weel blaidit, Wi' hard squers'd bummin ba's o' an awse, An' a' his cleathin dadded.

Wi' glair that day.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 35.

Teut. dodde, a club, fustie, clava morionis; Kilian.

Moes-G. dadded-jan, in us-dadded-jan, anxiously to strive, certe sollicite.

To DAD DOWN, v. n. To fall or clap down forcibly and with noise, S.

Swith to Castalins' fountain brink, Dad down a groof, and tak a drink.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 339.

DAD, s. 1. A sudden and violent motion or stroke; a slam. He fell with a dad, He fell with such force as to receive a severe blow, S.

——He, like a fall, Play'd dad, and din the bark Aff's shins that day.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 276.

2. It is also used to denote a blow given by one person to another; Galloway, South of S.

At fairs, aboon the contrina lads Gib held his head right canty; Whoe'er did sligt him gat a dad, Whenever he was ranty.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 15.

Still he cuff'd, an' still she knuck'd, Waesticks! when she daug nae sheep, Tho' her skin wi' dads was speck'd, Black an' white, like Jacob's sheep.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 65.

3. Used to denote the act of beating with the hands, as expressive of a plaudit, Dumfr.

Dumfris, and a' its bonny Lasses, And gallant Lads, Were drank in magnum-bonum glasses, Wi' ruffs and dads!

Moxey's Siller Gun, p. 57.

"Ruffs and Dads. Thumping with hands and feet." GL ibid.

DADDINS, s. pl. A beating; I' ve gie you your daddins; I will beat you, Fife.

DAD, s. A large piece. V. DAWD.

DAD. Dad a bit, not a whit; a miniced oath, dad being expl. as equivalent to devil, Mevars.

In short he was wi' gab see gifted, That dad a bit could I get shifted, &c.

DADDIE, s. A father; the term most commonly used by the children of the peasantry, S.

Dr. Johns, gives Daddy as an E. word, but without any example; nor has Mr. Todd given any.

My daddy is a kanker’d carle,
He’ll use twin’ wi’ his gear;
My minny she’s a scalding wife,
Had’s a the house a-sitter.

Song, Herd’s Coll., ii. 64.

To DADDLE, DADLE, v. a. 1. To draggle, to bemoir one’s clothes, S.

2. To mismanage, to do any work in a slovenly way. Meat is said to be dailed when improperly cooked; clothes, when ill-washed; Ang.

Shall we view this as related to Ial. tad, laetamen? whence Sar. derives Su.-G. tada, to accuse, censure, to reprehend, q. collaturale.

To DADDLE, DADLE, v. n. 1. To be slow in motion or action. "A daddling creature," one who is tardy or inactive. Daddle, Perths.

2. To waddle, to wriggle in walking. "He daddles like a duik," he waddles as a duck, S.; "to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle," A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

3. To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion, S.

"Ye seem a thriftless and fiveness carle; what can ye do for a nicht’s lodging?" —'Aweel, thriftless bodie,—can ye kame wool? that’s dainty wark for sic a daddlen bodie." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 407.

4. To daddle and drink, to wander from place to place in a tippling way; or merely to tipple, S.

This v. is probably allied to Daddle, q.v.

5. Applied to one addicted to prostitution, Ayrs.

DADDLING, part. pr. Silly, mean-spirited, pusillanimous, S.

"He’s but a coward body after a’,—he’s but a daddling coward body. He’ll never fill Rumbleberry’s bonnet—Rumbleberry fought and flayed like a reeling dragon." Tales of My Landlord, iii. 79.

DADDLE, DADDLE, s. A cloth put on the breast of a child, to keep it clean during the time of eating, a larger sort of bib, S.

To DADE. Prob., to suck.

—Which nourish’d and bred up at her most plentiful pop,
No sooner brought to dade, but from their mother trip.

Drayton’s Polyglot, p. 663.

But easily from her source as Isis gently dades.

Ibid., p. 933.

My learned friend Archdeacon Nares, in his valuable Glossary, has said: "From the context, in both places, it seems to mean to flow; but I have not found it any where noticed, nor can guess at its derivation."

In reading the passage, it occurred to me that the natural sense of the term, in the first quotation, was to suck; and I am confirmed in this idea from observing that it so nearly resembles the Moes-G. v. This is daddjan, laetare. Vai their quidkam from yah daddjan dein, "Vo to them that are with child, and that give suck." Mar. xiii. 17.

The meaning of the first quotation seems to be, that they had no sooner learned to suck than they forsook their mother. In the second, it may without any violence bear the same signification. Its may poetically be said to suck or draw her supplies from her source, in allusion to a mother’s breast.

Notwithstanding the change of letters of the same organ, we recognise the Moes-G. term in A.-S. tite, Fris. titte, Gr. τιττον, and L. test. In Germ. it appears in the form of dute, and in C. B. of diden. The Moes-G. v. most nearly resembles the Heb. s. τιττον, dad, mamma.

To DAFF, v. n. 1. To be foolish.

Ye can pen out twa, and ye pleas,
Yourself and I, Old Scott and Robert Semple.
Quhen we ar daf, that all our days but daffes,
Let Christian Lynnesay wryt our epitaph.

Montgomery MS., Chron. S. P. iii. 509.

Leaf Bogles, Brownies, Gyre-carlings & Gaits;
Dastard, thou daffs, that with such devilry mels;
Thy reason savours of rock, and nothing else.

Polwurt, Watson’s Coll., iii. 27.

Hence O. E. daffe, fool.

Thou dotest, daffe, quod she, shall are thy witless.

—P. Pleasedmen, E. f. 6. b.

Whan this jape is taid another day,
I shall be holden a daff, or a cockney.

Chauc. Reves T. 4206. V. DAPT.

To daff, A. Bor. still signifies to daunt.

2. To make sport, Lanarks.

—We’ll hang our court ’mid the roaring lins,
And daff in the lassan’ tide.

Marmald of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

But dinna ye’ the dead men’s bells,
That sae proud over the grey crags hing;
For in their cup, when the sun is up,
Daff our noble queen an’ king.


3. To toy, rather conveying the idea of wantonness, Ayrs., S.B., S.O.

Come yont the green an’ daff wi’ me,
My charming dainty Dairy.

Picken’s Poems, i. 175.

—On the fields, they tak them bields,
An’ clack them side by side,
To daff that night.

Turner’s Poems, p. 97.

DAFFERY, s. 1. Romping, frolicksomeness, S.

2. Thoughtlessness, folly, S.B.

By rackligence she with my lassie met,
That wad be fain her company to get;
Wha in her daffery had run o’er the score.

—Rose’s Helenore, p. 90.

DAFFIN, DABBING, s. 1. Folly in a general sense, S.

But ’tis a daffins to debate,
And argyle-bargain with our foes.

Ramsey’s Poems, i. 335.

But we’re nae sooner fools to give consent,
Than we our daffins and tint power repent.

Ibid., ii. 128.


Qhat kind of daffery in this al day?
Suyth smakes, out of the field, away.

Lyndsay, S. P. Topr., ii. 201.

4. Foolish or excessive diversion.
   
   "Play is good, but daftin dow nor!" Prov. S. "spoken to them who are silly and inpen- 
   tiously foolish in their play;" Kelly.

5. Loose conversation, smutty language, S.
   
   "For yourself, Jenny, ye'll be civil to a' the folk, and take nae heed o' any nonsense and 
   daffin the young lads may say t'ye:—your mother, rest her soul, 
   could pit up wi' as muckle as maist women—but aff 
   hands is fair play: and if any body be uncivil ye may 
   gie me a cry." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 71.


7. Derangement, frenzy.
   
   "Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and 
   daffin which kept him to his death." Melvill's 
   MS., p. 68.

Daffing, part. adj. Merry, gay, light-hearted, S.

"See that ye make a good husband to her, Willie; 
for, though she has a daffing way with her, she 
could never hide a hard word a' her days." Petticoat Tales, 
ii. 260.

Daft, adj. 1. Delirious, insane, S. A. Bor.; 
stupid, blockish, daunted, foolish.

This is evidently the primary sense. All the 
orthern words mentioned as cognates of the v. daft,
except, Mod. Sax. dawen, denote a mere privation of 
memory, from whatever cause, without including the idea 
of fury. New, there is a remarkable analogy in the 
use of the adj. daft. For it does not properly denote 
one who is furious, but merely a person deranged, 
whether in a greater or less degree. When a man is 
foolish, either the term wod or mad is used. This 
distinction is clearly marked by Bellenden, according 
to what he had considered as the design of the original 
writer.

"Howbeit the pepill [of Orkney] be guin to excess- 
sive drinkin, and be pleent of ber mak in the starkest 
ail of Albion, yit none of thaym ar sene wod, daft, 
or drunkin." Deser. Alb., c. 18. Nullus tamen in ca 
unquam obris aut mente alienus vixus, nullus 
amus aut eludibilis; Boeth.

"It's na sae daft as he lets on;" Ferguson's S. 
Prov., p. 17, applied to one who is more knave than 
fool.

This term seems to be used by Balfour, as synon. 
with idiot.

"He that is maid and constitute under the quarter 
scill—to be curatour, gylder and governour to ane 
person, as unnatural, daft, and idiot, hes powar 
be vertue of his office, to have and retene in his keeping 
the said idiotis persoun," &c. Practicks, p. 123.

2. Foolish, unwise, S.; daftist, supercil.

Thow art the daftist full that evir I saw.

Trows yow, man, be the law to get remeld 
Of men of kirk' nae nevir till thou be deit. 
Lindesay, Pink. & p. B., ii. 65.

"Thai [jegus] syn gressauly in twa pointis. First, 
gif thai lalily ken ony sielie miadoor within 
their boundis quhairof thai haif auctoritie & tholis 
thame, luiks at thame throw their fingars, & will 
nocht panis thame, othere for lufe of geir or carnal 
affection or sum wther daft opinion, be resone quhariof 
miadoor takis mair buldnes to perserue in cull, & the 
common weill is hurt;" Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 
1552, Fol. 50, a.

"My daft opinion was, that I might stand by 
honesty and verite, which I find now to be but a vain 
imagination, and a scholastical discourse, unmeet to 
bring men to any proper preferment." Melvill's Mem. 
Address to his Son, prefixed.

3. Giddy, thoughtless, S.

Qhene ye your selifs ar daft and young, 
And hes nocht bot aye pjaat joung; 
You kna als naicill as an guse, 
That calls this ordour ane abuse.

Dialog, sine Tit. Reign Qu. Mary.

It is "betwix ane Clerk and a Courtir."" 

4. Playful, blithe, sportive, innocently gay, S.

"A daft nonrice makes a wise wean,;" Ramsay's S. 
Prov., p. 1. i.e. A child thrives best with a lively 
nurse.

"Ye' cheese an' napple noor-cakes, auld 
An' young weel fill'd an' daft are."

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, p. 27.

5. Very gay, frolicsome, disposed to go to 
excess in mirth, S.

Then Colin says, Come, doary, gee's a sang, 
And let's be hearty with the merry thrang: 
Awa, she says, fool man, ye're growing fou; 
Whenever daft's to day, it setena you.

Ross's Hecateon, p. 117.

We'll reel an' ramble thro' the sands, 
An' jeer wi' a' we meet; 
Nor hie the daft an' glosseome bands 
That fill Edina's streets.

Sae thrang this day, 
Ferguson's Poems, p. 49.

6. Wanton, S.

For gentle blakes, who have a fouth o' cash 
To dit founk's mou's, ne'er meet w' any fash. 
However daft they wi' the lasses be: 
It's ay o'yerlook'd, gis they but pay the fee.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 68. V. HAIN, v.

7. Extremely eager for the attainment of any 
object, or foolishly fond in the possession of it, S.

Ray derives daft from the v. dafts, to daunt, A. Bor. 
Sibb. thinks daffin may be q. gaffin, from Teut. gaf- 
beren, nuggari, jocari; or gachelen, cachinarme. It 
is strange that he should resort to an etymology so 
foolish, when he had Junius open before him. "But Junius," he 
says, "would seem to connect these words with 
Dan. dofuen, ignavus, incres, torpidus, between the 
primary sense of which (dof) and the Scottish 
signification, there can be no analogy."

"Dof.—fond, anxious." Gl. Shirrefs.

But daft, so far from being the primary sense of 
Dan. dofuen, doven, is not a sense of it at all; and this 
is only a secondary sense of Isl. dawfr, Su.-G. doef, 
Junius, in this instance, undoubtedly hit on the true 
etymology; or at least showed the way to it. The nor- 
thern dialects afford a variety of terms closely allied to 
this and its derivatives. Mod. Sax. dawen, to be mad 
or insane, furere, insanire; Germ. tawen, O. Teut. 
dooren, insanire, delirare, Kilian. Su.-G. dofua, to 
stupify, sensu privare, dofunt, to become stupid, stup- 
ers, dawfr, to fail, fatare, Isl. dawfr, dawfs, 
insipidus, Su.-G. doef, stupidus, dawfrn, id. Isl. daof, 
stupor. A.-S. dofing, deliramentum. Teut. dof veen 
sinnen, amns, delirus Kilian. Ilhre, vo. dawfr, refers 
to Moes.-G. daube as a cognate term; daubata haira, 
cor sensu carent, Marc. viii. 17. Go-claudius ice 
haireo-no, sensa privarit cororum, Joh. xii. 40.

May we not add, as analogous in sense to the nor-
DAF

DAFFICK, s. A coarse tub or trough, in which the food of cattle is put, Orkney.

To DAG, v. a. To shoot, to let fly.

"They schot speriis, and daggit arrowis, qnalhair the cumanieis war thickest." Knox's Hist., p. 30.

From dag, a hand-gun; Fr. daguer, to stab with a dagger.

To DAG, v. n., used impersonally. To rain gently. Its daggin on, there is a small rain, S.

Lancash. deg is evidently a cognate term. "To wet, to sprinkle water on;" Tim Bobbins.

This exactly corresponds to Isl. than dagguar, pluit; from daggu-wa, rigo, irigo, G. Andr. Sw. dagga, to drizzle.

DAG, s. 1. A thin, or gentle rain, S. Isl. daugg, pluvia, Sw. dagga, a thick or drizzling rain, Widg. Daggy, dew, A. Bor. Lyre supposes that this word was left by the Danes; Add, Jun. Etym. vo. Daggle.

In Dan. d assumes the form of t, a very common change in the northern languages; taage, a mist or fog, knaale taage, a cold mist, as we say in S. "a cauld daggy."

2. A thick fog, a mist. This is the general sense in the South and West of S. Su.-G. daggy, dew, daggy-regn, mist.

3. A heavy shower, Ayrs. Hence:—

To DAGGLE, v. n. To fall in torrents, Ayrs.

DAGGIE, adj. Drizzling. A daggie day, S., a day characterised by slight rain. Dawkie syon.

DAGE, s. A trollop, a dirty mismanaging woman, Teviotd.

This is probably the same with Dav, Da, s., as used in sense 2, only differing in pronunciation. It may, however, be the Dan. term dagge, preserved from the time of the Northumbrian kingdom. This signifies "a minion, a darling;" and often the line of distinction cannot easily be drawn between a darling and a dow.

DAGGLER, s. A loungier, an idler, Fife.

Perhaps from E. dagge, v., as denoting one who bemoans himself in going from place to place.

DAGH, DAIN, s. Dough.

"But the wind will blow that god to the sea, the rain or the snow will make it doigh again, yes, which is most of all to be feared, that god is a pray (if he he not well kep) to rats and mice. For they will dace the better denner than white round gods ynow." Ressoning, Cossraguell, &c. Prol. iii. a. V. DAIH.

To DABLE, v. a. To wash in a slight way, Roxb.; E. dabble is synon.

[DAIBLIN, part. pres. Paddling, dabbling; as, "The bairns are daiblin in the burn," Clydes.]
DAIBLE, s. A slight washing; as, "The claise has gotten a bit daible," ibid.

Teut. dabbel-en, subgener.

To DAIBLE, v. n. To go about in an inactive and feeble way; generally applied to children, Etrr. For.

Fr. debile, feeble, infirm; Lat. debil-is, id.

To DAICKLE, v. n. To hesitate, to feel reluctant, Ayrs. V. DACKLE.

To DAI[1. A]DLE, s. A trister, Dumfr.

DAIDLE, DAIDLE, s. A larger sort of bib, used for keeping the clothes of children clean, a pin-afore, S.

This I have formerly given as Daffle, which does not so well express the sound.

I have met with this word only in a party-song, meant to expose to ridicule the whole conduct of the Covenanters in abolishing episcopacy. By "the sark of God," must be meant the surplice.

Jockey shall wear the hood, Jenny the sark of God.


DAIGH, s. Dough, S.

"His meal's a daigh;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 38.

A.-S. dah, Belg. doegh, Su.-G. deig, Isl. deig, Germ. teig, id.

DAIGHIE, s. 1. Doughly; applied to bread not well fired, S.

2. Soft, inactive, destitute of spirit, S.

3. Applied to rich ground, composed of clay and sand in due proportions, Bannfs.

"A dry mellow soil, made up of a due mixture of clay and sand, very deep—passes under the name of daichy haughs." Gl. Surv. Bannfs.

DAIGHNESS, s. The state of being doughly, S.

It is singular, that the very same metaphor is used in Isl. G. Andr., illustrating deig, dough, adds—Hine deig-r, mollis, mad生日, subhumidas; item timidus agendi, p. 48.

To DAIK, v. a. 1. To smooth down; as, "to daik the head," to smooth down the hair, Mearns.

[2. To soak, to moisten; as, "Dairk some meal an' mak' drummock." Ayrs.]

This might seem allied to Isl. deig-in, primarily macerare, secondarily mollire; as moisture is used not merely for softening, but often for smoothing down. But perhaps it is merely a provincial pronunciation, and oblique use, of the E. v. to Dairk. O. Teut. ghetogen signifies formose; Kilian.

DAIKER, s. A decad.

"Ten hides makis ane daiker, and twentie daiker makis ane last." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Serpalt. This term is of great antiquity in E. For by the Stat. de Compositione Ponderum, 51 Hen. III. every Daiker consists of ten hides, Cowel. Dicker is used in the same sense. L. B. dierna, dairum, dakrum. Thus in Flota; Item lastus coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, & quodlibet dairum ex decim coriis. Lib. ii. c. 12, § 4. The term is also used with respect to iron, but as including double the number. Dairum vero ferrorum equorum ex viginti ferris. Ibid. Dairum is used in the same sense in Domescall-Book, Glocest. The city of Gloucester gave xxv. Dierus ferri. The L. B. term was also used in France. Thus in the Taxation of St. Omers, we read of Daera de pellibus salis; and in the Chartulary of the Trinity at Caen, the phrase, usum Dairum de ferris, occurs. Ap. D. Cange, vo. Daera, Blount's Anc. Ten., p. 192.

The word must be traced to Gr. δεκας, a decad.

Su.-G. deker, id. "Deker skin, says Ire, according to our old laws, was the number of ten or rather of twelve hides." The reason he gives for mentioning both numbers is, that the decades of the ancients generally consisted of twelve, as the hundred of 120. In S. the long hunder is 120, or six score. Skene observes, indeed, that six score skins are reckoned to the hundred. Thus the same mode of reckoning has been anciently common to us with the Scandinavians.

In the sale of many articles it is still preserved.

To DAIKER, v. n. V. Dacker.

To DAIKER out, v. a. To dispose in an orderly way, West of S.

"If she binna as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh." Blackw. Mag., Sept., 1820, p. 632. V. Dacker, v.

DAIKINS, interj. An exclamation or kind of oath, Galloway.

As Jockey pass through the slap—lik lass cock'd up her silken cap. Saying, Daikins! here's the fellow.

For them, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 76.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. dickens, which, according to Dr. Johnn., seems to "import much the same with the devil." Mr. Todd has nothing in addition. Bailey gives it devilkin, i.e. little devil. Dickens, Lanc. Dial. Bailey mentions Odds Dickens as the full phrase. Now as this so nearly resembles the old profane expression, Ollds bodkins, I am inclined to view Dickens as an abbreviation of the latter; and therefore as an oath by God's body, q. the little body, or that supposed to be contained in the host.

DAIKIT, part. pa. It is said of a thing, "It has ne'er been daikit," when it has never been used, or is quite new, Ang.

Perhaps allied to Tent. daeck-em, nebulum exprimere, nebulum exhalare, Kilian; q. a thing that has never been exposed to the air; that, according to a common phrase, the wind has not been suffered to blow upon.

DAIL, s. 1. A part, a portion; E. deal.

2. A number of persons.

-Fresha men come and hailit the dulls, And dang thame down in daila.

[3. A large amount, a great sum; as, "A dail o' siller."]

4. Nae great dail, of no great worth or value, Aberd.

A.-S. dael, pars; be daele, ex parte; Moes-G. dail, Gif mis dail aignis, Give me my proper portion, Luke, xv. 12.
Hence the phrase, to have dale, to have to do, or as used by Doug., to have to contend with one in battle. We'd thy perseue and beholdus sans fale, Thir camphonous war not of strength equale. —The soft berde newlie did furth spryng, As al to yng with sic ane to have dale. Doug. Virgil, 415. 37.

To have dale, to have concern or interest in any thing, to intermeddle.

—"That the said Alex Cunningham sall in continent deuido & red—the said akris of the landis of Milgarholmie with the pertinentis, and that he sall hafe na dale nor entermering tharwith in tymo to cum, but as the course of commone law will." Act. Audit. A. 1469, p. 9. V. also p. 14.

Su. G. del-a, litigare. Hence, as t'Are observes, urtdela, ordela, the trial by ordelad, quod est litum finem sententia lata imponere; or, quod rei finem indicat.

DAIL, s. A ewe, which not becoming pregnant, is fattened for consumption.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokis followt on the feillis by thit youis and lannis, kebhas and daillis, gylmerys and dimondies, and more heresiac hog."

Comp. S., p. 160. Perhaps from A.-S. dael-an, Teut. deel-en, pariri; because ewes of this description are separated from the flock.

DAIL, s. A field, Fife.

Teut. dael, dael, vallis; A.-S. dael, Su.-G. dal, id. Gael. dal, "a plain field, a dale."

DAILY DUD. A dishclout. V. DUD.

DAILL, s. Used in the sense of E. dealing, as denoting intercourse.

"It sall not be launche for to dispone—the same in all or in pairt, ather to his said pretendent housband and adulterair, or to the succession proeeding of that pretendent marriag or carnall daill."


"As also, we have given—al and sundry chaplainries, altarages, and annal rents, formerly pertaining and belonging to the said chaplainries of the foresaid parish church of Aberdeen, called Saint Nicholas, and with all annersaries and daill-silver whatsoever, which formerly pertained to any chaplainries, prebendaries, and altarages," &c. Chart. Confirm. Aberd. A. 1638. Thom's Hist. Aberd. V. II. App., p. 116.

From its connexion with Anniversaries, it seems to denote what was to be dailt or divided; from A.-S. dael, Teut. deel, deyl, pares; whence deyl-brood, panis qui eleemosynae loco egens distribuitur. V. ANNIVERSARY.

DAIMEN, adj. Rare, occasional, what occurs only at times, S. awntrin, synon. Thus,

DAIMEN-ICKER, s. An ear of corn met with occasionally, S.

DAIMEN-ICKER in a thrave 's a am' request. Burns, ili. 147.

From A.-S. neer, an ear of corn, Moea-G. akron; and perhaps diement, counted, from A.-S. dem-ean, to reckon; as undeem, what cannot be counted, q. v.

To DAIMIS, v. a. To stun, Aberd.; the same with Dammish, q. v.


---I danc'd wi' you on your birth day; Aye, heavy, qu' she, now but that's awa; Dainta, qu' he, let never worse bca. Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

This term is probably very ancient. We might suppose it to be corr. from Teut. deem-en, Su.-G. deu-a, to serve, to avail, and inic, nothing. It avails nothing.

DAINTESS, s. A rarity, a delicacy, Ang.

One might at first view be struck with the resemblance between this term and Su.-G. daeness, vyr eximin. But it appears to be merely a corruption of the s. Daintis as used in the plural.

DAINTITH, DAINTETH, s. A dainty, S.

Save you, the board wad cease to rise, Bedight wi' daintith to the skies. Ferguson's Poems, ii. 97.

"He that never eat flesh, thinks a pudding a daintith;" S. Prov. "A man not us'd to what is good, thinks much of what is indifferent." Kelly, p. 126.

DAINTY, adj. 1. Large, as applied to inanimate objects; as, a dainty kee-buck, a large cheese, S.

2. Plump and thriving; as regarding a child, S. It is also used of adults in the same sense with stately in S. A dainty bird indeed, a large or well-grown person, S. B.

3. Nearly as synon. with E. comely, S. This idea seems conveyed by the language of the old song:

"Leese me on your curly pow, Dainty Davie, &c."  

4. Agreeable, pleasant, good-humoured, S.

—But how's your daughter, Jean? Jan. She's gayly, Isbol, but camstraction grown. Isbol. How see !—She used to be a dainty queen. Donald and Flora, p. 85.

—Round my neck his arms entwined, He kissed me weel,
5. Worthy, excellent, S.
Ye dainty Deacons, and ye dunes Conveeners,
To whom our modrens are but causey-cleaners.
Burns, iii. 57.

—"Ensign Murray was shot dead with the cannon,
his thigh bone being broken, who was much lamenterd,
being a daintie soulfull and expert, full of courage
to his very end."—Monro's Expended, P. II., p. 172.

6. Liberal, open-hearted. She's a dainty wife;
she'll set you awa' tume-handit, S. This
sense is very common in the north of S.

7. It is sometimes used ironically; That is a
dainty bit truly! applied to a scanty portion,
S. B.

In addition to what is said in the etymology of Dandie,
it may be observed that Halderson renders Isl. deini
excellenter bonum quid; deinita madr, homo optimus
homo virtuosis, frugi; as we say, "a dainty man," S.
He expl. the latter phrase by Dan. on brow mund,
S. "a braw man."

Skinner derives E. dainty from O. Fr. dain, fine,
faint, curious. But this, I suspect, has been introduced
by the Franks, as being of Goth. origin. It had
occurred to me that it was probably alluded to the
Northern term mentioned under Dandie, q. v.; and
upon looking into Seren. I find that he expressly refers
to Goth. danti, liberalis, as having a common origin with E. dainty. The termination may have been ori-
ginally tid, retained in the s. Deintid, from Goth. tid.
time. Thus the word might signify an excellent
season, or an opportunity rarely occurring.

To DAIR AWAY, v. n. To roam, to
wander; applied to sheep, forsaking their
usual pasture; Roxb.

It may be merely a softened, provincial pronuncia-
tion of Daur, Daiser, to become stupid.

DAIRGIE, s. The entertainment given to
the company after a funeral, Ang. V.
DREGY.

"Immediately after the funeral, the same females
and others concerned assembled to what is termed the
dairgie, probably a corruption of dirgie, although
the rites observed are very dissimilar." Edin. Mag., March
1819, p. 224.

DAIS, s. V. DEIS, and CHAMBRADEESE.

DAIS'D, part. pa. A term applied to wood,
when it begins to lose its proper colour and
texture, S. V. DASE, v.

DAISE, s. 1. The powder, or that part of a
stone which is bruised in consequence of the
strokes of the pick-axe or chisel, Ang.

2. To get a daise, to receive such injury as to
become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes,
wood, &c. V. DASE, DAISE, v.

To DAISE, v. a. To stufy. V. DASE.

To DAISE, v. n. 1. To wither; to become rotten
or spoiled, from keeping, damnness, &c.
Roxb.

VOL. II.

2. To be cold or benumbed, ibid. V. DASE, v.

DAISIE, DAIZE, adj. Applied to the
weather; as, "a daizie day," a cold raw day,
without sunshine; Roxb., Dumfr.

Perhaps as having the power to benumb, from Dase,
Daise, v.

DAISING, s. A disease of sheep, called also
Pining and Vanquish, S.

"Daising or Vanquish. This disease—is—most
404. V. PINE, PINING, s.

I. daiz, languor, doas-as, languescere.

DAIT, s. Destiny, determination. This, at
least, seems to be the meaning of the term as
used by Harry the Minstrel.

Off we the half wandyne may than ynow;
My faithfull fadyr dispitefully that alw,
My brothir als, and gud men mone ynow.
Is this thit daiz, sall that our cum ilkane?
On our kyren, dayr God, quhen will thaw raw?

Wallace, ii. 194, MS.

In Perth edit. it is:—

Is this the daiz sall yai outcome ilk ans?

In edit. 1648:—

This is the date shall us overcome each one.
O. Fr. det, a die.

To DAIVER, v. a. 1. To stun, &c., S. V.
DAUER.

2. This term is used in an imprecation; Daive
ye, which seems equivalent to the unwarrant-
able language of wrath, "Confound you," Dumfr.

DAIVILIE, adv. Listlessly; Lanarks.

This is evidently formed from the old adj. Daue,
q. v., synon. with Isl. Su.-G. dauf, stupidus. See its
cognates under Down and Daw.

DAJON-WABSTER, s. A linen-weaver,
Ayrs.

DAKYR, s. "Twa dakyr o' hyds;" Rec.
Aberd.

The same with Daker, q. v.

DALE, s. Part, interest, management. To
Have Dale. V. DAIL, s. 1.

DALE-LAND, s. The lower and arable
ground of a district, Clydes.; from dale, a
valley.

DALE-LANDER, DALE-MAN, s. An inhabitant
of the lower ground, ibid.

DALEIR, s. A dollar. "Twa silver daleiris.
Aucht daleiris & tuelf lop schillingis." Aberd.
Reg. V. 24, 25.

Tent. daler, id. Kilian derives the term from dal,
a valley, "because the silver of which it was made
was dug from valleys."

DALESMAN, s. An inhabitant of a small
valley or dale, S. A.
DALK, s. A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of slate clay, and sometimes to common clay, by the common coal miners in S.

"Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term dalke; then the white line, of an inferior quality to the other, and as yet seldom wrought." — P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 329.

This is undoubtedly different from E. dawk; and is probably of Scandinavian origin; as Dan. daely or daelt denotes a haulk, or ridge between two furrows; an idea nearly allied to that suggested by our dalk: Isl. dalk-r, the backbone of animals.

DALL, s. A large cake, made of sawdust mixed with the dung of cows, &c. used by poor people for fuel, Angus.

O. Fr. dalle, a slice of any thing, a mass of stone, &c.; Bokefort.

DALL, s. A sloven, Ayrs.

Perhaps originally the same with Daw, properly a sluggard, in a secondary sense, a drab. They may, however, be different terms, as daw is elsewhere the uniform pronunciation. But they have cognate sources. As daw is from Isl. daó, deliquium, daelo has the same signification, Sopor, et deliquium, G. Andr. p. 55; the latter being a derivative from the very ancient primitive daó. Su.-G. dawda, stupor; sopor gravis, medius inter vitam et mortem; Libre.

DALLISH, adj. Slovenly, ibid.

DALLIS, 3 p. s. v. Dawns; poetically for dawis.

Hay now the day dallis. Spec. Godly Dal., p. 23.

DALLOP, s. Train’s Mountain Muse. V. Dooloup.

DALLY, s. The stick used by one who binds sheaves, for pushing in the ends of the rope, after they have been twisted together, Bord.

DALLY, s. Properly a girl’s puppet, S. B. corr. from E. doll; used to denote a painted figure.

Never price a wearlless, wanton elf,
That sought but tricks and prises hersilf,
Wha’s like a dally drawn on delf
Or cunie ware.

Missioner’s Poems, p. 81, 82.

DALMATYK, s. A “white dress worn by Kings and Bishops;” Gl. Wynt.

The Dymshape Waltys——
Gave two lang cadillis of wolwete,—
Wyth a prestis vestment bale,
Wyth twynkil and Dalmatyk.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 153.

The Dalmatyk was thus denominated, because first found in Dalmatia. The dress formerly worn was a colobium or a coat without sleeves. For this the dalmatica was substituted, which Servius thus defines, tunica manicata. It was introduced by Pope Silvester,

during the reign of Constantine the Great, because many found fault with the nakedness of the arms, when the colobium was in use. When it is said that this dress was worn by Kings and Bishops, the account is too limited. It was worn also by priests and deacons. According to some writers, indeed, this privilege was granted to deacons only during greater festivities. V. Idesor. Orig. lb. 19. c. Du Cange.

DALMES, s. Damask cloth.

"Item, anye cryt cannable of cransmy dalmes pamentit with siluer and frencyet wil reid silk and siluer." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1542, p. 97.

DALPHYN, s. The denomination of a French gold coin in our old Acts. V. DOLPHIN.

DALT, s. The designation given, in the Hebrides, to a foster-child.

"There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of fosterage. A laird, a man of wealth and eminence, sends his child, either male or female, to a tacksman, or tenant, to be fostered. It is not always his own tenant, but some distant friend, that obtains this honour; for an honour such as this is very reasonably thought. The terms of fosterage seem to vary in different islands. In Mull, the father sends with his child a certain number of cows, to which the same number is added by the fosterer. The father appropriates a proportionable extent of ground, without rent, for their pasturage. In every cow brings a calf, half belongs to the fosterer, and half to the child; but if there be only one calf between two cows, it is the child’s; and when the child returns to the parents, it is accompanied by all the cows given, both by the father and by the fosterer, with half of the increase of the stock by propagation. These beasts are considered as a portion, and called Macalvie cattle, &c."

"Children continue with the fosterer perhaps six years; and cannot, where this is the practice, be considered as burdensome. The fosterer, if he gives four cows, receives likewise four, and has, while the child continues with him, gross for eight without rent, with half the calves, and all the milk, for which he pays only four cows, when he dismisses his dalt, for that is the same for a fostered child." Johnson’s Journey, Works, viii. 373, 375. V. MACALVIE.

Shaw gives Gael, dalton as used in the same sense; and also renders daltaich "betrothed." V. DAWTIE.

I am inclined to think that this term, like many others used in the Western islands, may have had a Norwegian origin. Isl. daetl signifies one’s domestic property; Domesticum familiaris propirium. Hence the proverbial phrase, Daelt er heine hout; Quad tibi domesticum id tibi magis commodum; Domus propria, domus optima. Havamaal, apud Verel. Ind.

This corresponds to our Prov.; "Hame’s ay couthy, although it be never sa hamely; At the akis dalit vid awam at eiga; Communand sibi habere, in aliquem agere. G. Andr., p. 44.

Daelt is properly the neuter of dael, felix, commodus (G. Andr.), manuaceta. We may add daella, indulgentia, Verel.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this idea, that the practice of giving out their children to be fostered was common among the northern nations. V. Ihre, also Eidec Gloss. vo. Fostra. Hence perhaps the Gael. term dalitin, a jackanapes, a puppy, as the dalt would be in great danger of being spoiled, and of course of assuming airs of superiority.

DAM, s. Improperly used to denote what is otherwise called a mull-lade, Kinross.
To DAM, v. n. To urine.

Dunbar alludes to

—A dotit dog, that dam on all busis.

*Maitland Poems*, p. 51.

“To mak one's dam,” id. S. This seems to be merely a metaphor, use of damn, as denoting a body of water in a state of confinement.

DAM, s. The quantity of urine discharged at once; a general term applied to children, S.

To Tyne one's DAM, to bepiss one's self, S.

—While ye moistify your leather, Till where ye sit, on crape o' heather, Ye tine your dam. *Burns*, iii. 27.

**DAMALL COMBRONE**, a designation anciently given to the usher of a grammar school.

In the records of the borough of Linlithgow, it is required that the Damall Combrone “pay attention to the boys' play.” He is afterwards designed the “under Doctor of the school;” and his salary is fixed at twelve pund (i.e. Scots) per annum.

As the names of offices were often imported from the continent, it appears that this, which seems to have been merely a local designation, had been introduced by the founder of the school, or by some religious, who had been educated abroad; and that, as found in the records, it is much corrupted. It is therefore only a vague conjecture that can be formed as to its etymology. Could we suppose it to have been borrowed from some Spanish monastery, it might have originally been, Dom el Camarin, p. the master of the chamber, or place where the vestments were kept. The term camarín also signifies a kind of cupboard. Dom and Don are used as synonyms. Hence, it might be applied, by some person who was attached to foreign terms, to the usher or under Doctor, who had the charge of the chamber in which the school met, or who acted as purveyor for the boarders. Cotgr. says that, even in his time, in Fr. the governors of the Charterhouse monks were styled Dams.

A good zealous Celt might perhaps claim this as a Gael. designation; from Damchanhail, a student, and caolmhnasor an apparatus; q. one whose work it was to execute the orders of the Rector in regard to the pupils. But the pronunciation would be rather devil colvar. Camerion, a meal, a portion, or comthnion, justice, would have more resemblance, from the idea that the usher was employed to overlook their meals, or ex officio, as a sort of whipper-in.

DAMBORDERED, adj. Having square figures; also called diced.

—See that upland loon wi' the dambordered back is dropping them down his Highland weasen, as gin they were lordly daunties.” *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 154.

DAMBROD. V. DAMS.

DAMMAGEUS, adj. Injurious.

“Wer nocht their contentions, James the first had neir cumyn in Scotland, the qubilk had been rycht dammageus to the realm.” *Belledon*. Cron. B. xvi. c. 20.

It is probable that dammageus was used in the same sense in O. Fr.

DAMMER, s. A miner, S.


This might seem to have some affinity to Dan. dammer-hord, a dance, a blockhead; or perhaps it is rather from Teut. dom, stupid, and aerd, Belg. aert, nature, disposition.

**DAMMES, DAMMAS, s. Damask-work.**

“Item, ane nycht gowne of gray dammes with ane walking trasl of gold.” *Inventories*, p. 32.

“Item, ane piece of gray dammus with ane litill piece of claiht of gold.” Ibid. p. 25.

Fr. dammus, id.

**DAMMIN and LAVIN,' a low poaching mode of catching fish in rivulets, by damming and diverting the course of the stream, and then loving or throwing out the water, so as to get at the devoted prey, S.

“Dammning and loving is sure fishing.” S. Prov. given by Kelly, as “an advice to prefer a sure gain, though small, to the prospect of a greater with uncertainty.” Prov. p. 90. “Loving occurs instead of loving. Both words are used in E.

**DAMMS, s. The city of Damascus.**

“Tapestry.—Item, vi pece of the ectic of Dammys garnet with canves.” *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 49.

Fr. Damas, id.

To DAMMISH, v. a. To stun, to stupify.

Dammished, part. pa., stupified in consequence of a stroke, or a fall, S.

“When a man hath fallen into a great sinne, he will commonly ly still in a deadnesse and senselness, and as a man who falleth downe from an high place, for a certain space lyeth without sense, and is dammished with the fall; even so—after that once we are fallen from God, we are senseless altogether, we be without sense or motion.” *Rollock on the Passion*, p. 38.

“He was perfectly dammished with the stroke; and when he recovered his senses, he thought it convenient to ly still in the place as dead.” *Wodrow's Hist.*, p. 25.

Germ. daemonisch, vertiginosus; Wacker. *Einen damisch machen*, to stun one's head.

**DAMMS, DAMMEIS, s. “Damage. Fr. dommage.” GL. Sibb.**

**DAMMIT, part. pa.** The same as damish't, stunned, Ang.

Allied perhaps to Tent. dom, obtusus, stupidus, stolidus.

**DAMPNE, v. a. To damn, to condemn.**

This orthography, as Rudd, has observed, was introduced in the dark ages. They placed p between m and n in a Lat. word, as amnis, alumnus, for amnis, alumnus.

**DAMPNS, s. pl. Damages; or perhaps expenses.**


From Lat. damn-um, with p inserted as in L. B. damnificare, O. Fr. damnifier. G. Douglas uses Dampe to damn or condemn. L. B. damn-um signifies sumptus, as well as multeta.
DAMS, s. pl. The game of draughts, S. Sw. dam, damspel, Germ. damspiel, damenspiel, Fr. dames, id. Germ. damme, a man at draughts; damenbret, a chess-board, Sw. damdraeade, S. a damrod.

"There he played at the Dames or draughts." Urquhart's Rabelais, p. 94.

"Ye see I was just stappin' hame thinkin' nas ill, after playing twa or three games at the damis, an' takin' a chapin o' ale wi' a guite old neebor, when some ane gae a rugh at my hat." Saxon and Gael, i. 94.

Ferrarius thinks that the game has received this name from dam, which Fr. signifies a lady. But female power is unknown in this game. Wachter therefore with reason rejects this origin. As Germ. dame denotes a double piece at draughts, or what is called a crowned man, damen-spiel, he apprehends, signifies that game in which one man is covered by another; observing that with the Turks dom has the sense of covered, and that, according to Pestus, Lat. damium sacrificium means sacrificium opertum.

The illustrations of this sense given by Wachter are very remote; but the general idea is supported by analogy. For Sw. dam is a king at draughts; and suett dam paa brickan, signifies crown that man. There is no evidence, however, that there was any v. of this form signifying to cover or to crown. Kilian observes that some derive the name of this game from dam, agger, a rampart, a bank, or dam; Append. As O. Fr. dam is a title of honour, equivalent to Lord, Sir, from Lat. dominus; it is not improbable that this is the origin, the covered pieces acting as lords in the game, and principally influencing its issue.

Although it is evident that this game was known to the Northern nations, they were especially attached to that of chess. This was one of the chief amusements of the ancient Icelanders. They called it skoak, skoakspele, etc. This game seems to have been peculiarly adapted to the studious habits of this insulated people; who were making considerable progress in learning, in those very ages in which the nations of the continent were buried in ignorance.

DAMSCHED, s. A portion of land bordering on a dam.


DAN, s. A term used by S. and O. E. writers, as equivalent to Lord, Sir.

Doug. not only applies it to Virgil, but to Apollo.

——The ancient Nun of Don Thebus
Thir weordis endit——

Virgil, 180, 43.

O. Fr. dam, a "title of respect, and honour, given, in courtesy, unto a Gentleman or Knight: This in old time; and yet the Governor of the Charterhouse Monks are stiled Dames;" Cotgr. Hisp. don; from Lat. dominus. This designation was used in O. E. so early as the time of R. Brumen. He indeed writes Dama.

With than went dames Merlyn,
For the stanes to make eugyn.
Append. to Prof., cxvii.

See an explanation of this term; Letters from the Bodleian Library, Aubrey's Coll. i. 120, &c.

DAN, DAND, DANDIE, contracted forms of the name Andrew, used in the South of S.

"We are haunted," cried Don.—He was interrupted by a—voice that said in a jeering tone,—"Andrew Chisholm, is that you?" Perils of Man, ii. 35.

"In the action—be Margaret Ker the dochter of vmuqle Dand? Ker on the ta part, agains Patrick of Murray of Fallowwill & James Hopprigill sone & ayre to vmuqle David Hopprigill of Smalhame," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1452, p. 105. It occurs also in the act immediately following.

"Daniel Armstrong.—Dandy and Mingo [Mungo] Armstranges." Acts 1589. III. 303. Every one is acquainted with honest "Dandie Dimmond" of our own times.

* To DANCE, v. n.

"Ye'll neither dance, nor hand [hold] the candle," S. Prov. "that is, you will neither do, nor let do;" Kelly, p. 967. "More properly: You will neither do one thing nor another; you will neither act your own part, nor assist another.

To DANCE his or her lane; a phrase expressive either of great joy, or of violent rage; q. danced without a companion, or without music, S.

Some run to coffers, and sume to kists,
But nought was stown that coul'd be mist;
She danceid her lane, cry'd, Pruse be blest!
I have luck'd a lull poor man.

Gaberionic Man, st. 5.

DANCE-IN-MY-LUFE, a designation for a person of a very diminutive appearance, Roxb.

Apparantly in allusion to a child's toy. V. Lufl, the palm of the hand.

To DANDER, v. n. 1. To roam, to go from place to place, S.

2. To go about idly, without having any certain object in view, to saunter, S.

Allane throw flow'rey hoas I dander,
Tenting my fleks, lest they shold wander.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 283.

3. To roam from place to place, without having a fixed habitation, S.

O! then we needa gie a plack
For dandering mountebank or quack.—
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 18.

4. To trifle, to mispend one's time, S.

5. To bewilder one's self, on a way, generally including the idea of want of attention, or stupidity, as the reason. "He dandert out of the road," he lost his way. In this sense it is used as nearly equivalent to wander.

The wills Ted came by me to,
With violence and speld:
For feir the he fox left the echo,
He was in sick a driel:
Quhils looping, and scowping,
Ouer bushis, banks, and brafs;
Quhils wandring, quhils dandering,
Like royd and wullar rats.

Barcl, Watson's Coll., ii. 18, 19.

Sibb. refers to Fr. dandin-en, Tent. dant-en, inepitre.
It might be suspected that this were rather from some Goth. word, now lost in the cognate languages, as perhaps in its primary sense, corresponding to Isl. Su.-G.
A principal person or thing; what is nice, fine, or possessing super-eminence in whatever way, S.

They'd give the bag to dolanh' care,
And laugh at lika dondy,
At that fair day.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 89.

This word claims a very ancient etymology. Isl. dondi and Su.-G. daunen signify, liberal, munificent. V. Lecocq. Antig. Sueo-G., p. 193. Su.-G. danedel, dondeiemac, is a title of honour or respect. Various are the accounts given, by Northern writers, of its etymology. Some derive it from Isl. danni, or dondi, liberalis, already mentioned; others, from A.-S. Thaun, Thane, Their, vo. Damman, considers it as contr. from dugan-fora man, vivi struenu, because all titles of honour had their origin from fortitude in war. This corresponds to A.-S. dugand, valens, bonus, probus; the part. of dug-an, valere. G. Andr. derives it from the old Isl. primitive doe, denoting anything good, honourable, excellent; whence daene very, excellently; daenew, very beautiful. V. Don. Kilian mentions O. Germ. deghen, deghen-man, as signifying, vir praestans, strenuus, fortis.

DANDIFFECHAN, s. A sort of hollow stroke on any part of the body; a slap, clash, synon., Fife.

The same word, written Dandiefechans, has been expl. to me as strictly signifying wounds given by dogs fighting; and deduced from Fr. dents des fagons; q. the teeth of porters, or of base fellows.

To DANDILL, v. n. To saunter, to go about idly.

E'en as the blind man gangs beges,
In honering but belayd,
So doth thand dondill in distress,
Qablik I fain thon sall find.

Burrel, Watson's Coll., ii. 39.

This seems to be synon. with Dander, q. v. But Fr. dondlin-er, and Tent. dond-en, are not the only words to which it seems to claim affinity. It is more nearly allied to Germ. dentelen, to act in a ludicrous manner; ludere, ludere agere. V. Dant, Their.

DANDILLIE, DANDILY, adj. Celebrated, S. B.

There lives a landart laird in Fife,
And he has married a dandilly wife,
She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew,
But sit w' her cammers, and fill her sell sau'.

Old Song, Jumelston's Popular Ballad, i. 324.

The dandilly toast of the parish
Is wolf'd and married and s.'
Ross, Songs, p. 145.

It is also used as a s. signifying one who is spoiled or rendered foolish by being too much made of, Fife, Aug.

There some old horse turn'd out of stable,
When young dames are at council table.
The fate of some were once Dandillies,
Might teach the younger staggs and fillies,
Not for to tramble poor eare-horse;
Yet they [grow] still the worse and worse.

Cleland's Poems, p. 76.

This may be merely a dimin. from Dandiie, q. v. But from the sense given to it as a s. it has a strong resemblance of Germ. dentel-en, to play the fool, Fr. dandiner, to carry one's self like a miny; Ital. dondola, a babby, a puppet, dandola, a nimny. Perhaps, like Dandle of northern origin. Should we trace it to Isl. daon wean and dace-sa, it would seem a pleonasm, as both signify eminent forams; G. Andl. daaceu, however, signifies excellent, and Dan. daileigh pulcher, formous.

DANDILLIE CHAIN, a chain used by children as a toy or ornament, made of the stems of the dandelion, Roxb.

DANDRING, part.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
The dandring drums alloud did tonk.
Battle of Harlaw, st. 13. Evergreen, i. 85.

We may view this word as either formed to express the noise made by the drum, like Down-derry down in a later composition; or as allied to Tent. donder-en, tonare, Su.-G. dondr, id. dander, streipitus.

DANE, part. pa. Done, G. Shirrefs, Aberd.

DANE, Daine, adj. Gentle, modest.

But yit ane countenance he bare
Degest, desoit, dain, and demure.
Lyndsay's Wartis, 1592, p. 312.

Either from O. Fr. dain, dainty, fine, or the v. dain-er, whence E. dain.
DANG, pret. of DING, q. v.

DANGER, DAWNGER, s. 1. It is used in relation to the great exertions of a pursurer, in consequence of which he who is pursued is exposed to imminent danger.

—Qwyt-clemay all homagis,
And alkyt strayt conditoryways,
That Henry be his extorsywys."
Of William the Kyng of Scotland had.

Wadgr hys daungere qhil he thame bade

Wyntoun, vii. 8. 494.

It occurs in the same sense in O. E. —
Cite, castelle & toon alle was in the erle’s daungere.
R. Browne, p. 213.

It sometimes conveys the idea of being subject to a legal prosecution. — Upon the 22d of September 1593, proclamation was made at the market-cross of Edinburgh, that the earl of Bothwell and his accomplices, being in his majesty’s danger, should not come into his majesties presence, nor within a mile or two, —as they would answer upon their obedience.” Moyse’s Mem., p. 210, 211.

3. But daungere, without hesitation, or apprehension.

Than Rychard Talbot can hym pray
To serve hym of three Courts of Were,
And he thame gravyntly but daungere.

Wyntoun, viii. 35. 144.

Till him he sent; and gan him pray
That he wald cum all ancrly,
For to spek with him priyncy.
And he but daungere till him gais.

Barbour, v. 253. Ms. V. also x. 106.

This nearly corresponds to the use of the word by Chaucer as signifying coyness, reluctance, whether real or apparent.

But good neece, alway to stint his wo,
So let your dauneger sugred ben alie,
That of his death ye be not all to wite.

Troilus, ii. 384.

With danger utter we all our chaffare,
Gret prees at market maketh dere ware.
W. Bath’s Prok., 6103.

O. Fr. danger frequently occurs in the second sense; or as signifying power, dominion.

Chacun si l’appelloit sa Dame,
Et clamait comme riche tome:
Tous se mettoient en son danger,
Et vouloit chacun calenger.

Rom. de Rose.

Ainsi aerez en servitude comme esclave, et ta renommée en danger d’étranges gens. Alain Chartier; Dict. Trev.

Hence danger, in the O. E. Laws, “a payment in money, made by the Forest-tenants to the Lord, that they might have leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage or Mast-feeding.” Cowel: thus denominated, as being an acknowledgment of the superiority of another. Hence also, in the Fr. Laws, the designation of Fief de danger, or a fief that might be forfeited to the superior, if entered into by the tenant, by any title except that of lineal descent, before homage was done, or offered at least.

The authors of Dict. Trev. think that the word, in this sense, is cor., from Lat. dominiari.

DANGER, used as an adj. Dangerous, perilous.

Than Wallace said, In trewth I will nocht fe
For lill off his, ay ane quhill I may be:
We ar our nis, six poors fors to tak,
A danger chace that mycht upon vs mak.


DANNARD, part. adj. In a state of stupor, Ayrs.

But wad heaven be so gracous,
As to send me ane sincere;
Cripple, dannard’it, dain’d, or fashious,
What he was I wadna care.

Troil’s Poetical Reversion, p. 63. V. DONNARD.

To DANNER, v. n. To saunter, Clydes,

Dumfri.; softened from Dander, q. v.

—“The hallie bane saw a wee bit crynit-lukin woman,—burstit in a gown o’ the adliest fasson, gang dânerin’ through among the stools.” Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 165.

Lang, lang they dannard’t to and fro.
Wha miss’d a kinsman or a beau.

Moyne’s Siluer Gun, p. 86.

DANSKEINE, DANSKENE, s. Denmark.

“At this feild the erle of Bothwell fleid away with all his company, and passed out of Scotland to Dunskeine, where he decessit miserable.” Marioroneybanks’ Annals, p. 19.

Formed, perhaps, without sufficient reason, by mariners, from the name which an inhabitant of that country takes to himself, Danske.

It is used, however, by Skene.

“The merchandis vae to play fraucht for their guds to Flanders be the sek [sack], to France, Spayne, and England be the tun : and to Danske, and the Easter Seas, be the serphath.” De Verb. Sign. vo. Serplaith.

Archdeacon Nares has satisfactorily proved that Mr. Chalmers, in the Gl. to Lyndsay, has given “an erroneous interpretation” of the term Danskers, as used by Shakespeare, as if it meant Dantsickers : adding : “If he had looked at the context, he would have seen that Polonius’s speech would have been nonsense with that interpretation, for how were they to find out Hamlet by inquiring for Dantsicker’s?” After all, Mr. Chalmers, who is never at a loss to prove what he has once imagined, may be able to show that Danskene, mentioned above as the place to which Bothwell fled, was no other than Dantsic.

DANT, s.

Of me altyme thou gave but lylit tall;
Na of me wald have dant nor daul.
And thou had to me done onie thing.
Nocht was with hart; but vane gloir, and hathing.
With other friends thou was weill ay woun;
To me thou had ful lylit elame or count.

Printis of Pobla, Pink’r & P. Repr., i. 43.

The Editor gives this word as not understood. Dant nor daul seems to have been a proverbial phrase now disused, denoting intimate intercourse. Dant may signify play, sport; Su.-G. dant, ludibrium. But I suspect that it rather means affection, regard, as dent is still used in Angus. V. DENT.

To DANT, v. n. To be afraid, S.

This is merely E. daunt, to intimidate, used obliquely, or in a neuter sense.
To DANT, DAWNT, v. a. To subdue, to hold in subjection.

[V. Barbour, iv. 602, xv. 316, Skeat's Ed.]

"Rowlis to dant the fleisch,"—"We suld repres & dant our carnal lustis & desirys in the beginning, and quhen thair ar lytil." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 76. 6. 76. b. V. next word.

DANTER, s. A tamer, a subduer; danter of hors, one who breaks horses.

The ymage portrict was of Kyng Pienus
Dantor of hors, in charl sat gloryus.

"The maist perfyit industresse hors dantas of Macedon culd nocht gar hym be vej briliit nor manerit in no comodius sort continent to servu ane prince." Compl. S., p. 296.

Lat. domitor, id. from domare, to tame. Sw. dämpa, id. seems radically the same.

To DANTON, DANTOUN, v. a. 1. To subdue, by whatever means, S.

"He left word behind him, to the Sheriff of Fife, Strathern, and Angus, to make proclamation out through thir shires, that all men betrystix sixty and sixteen, spiritual and temporal, as well burgh as land, that they should be ready, at a certain day, at his coming, to pass with him, where he pleased, to danton rebels and conspirators against him." Pitscottie, p. 37.

2. To break in or tame a horse.

"But it is otherwise of a tame and danted horse," i.e. one thoroughly broken. Quon. Attach., c. 48, § 11.

"Qhaur it is said in the said statue, of danted horse vn-schoal; that it be interpreted and declared in time to cum, in this wise: That the said crowners sall haue danted horse deputie to warke, and not to the saddle, that was never school nor used to shone." Acts Ja. III., 1487, c. 118. Skene.

These may be called danted, though still unshod, as being broken in to work. For it is customary, in the country, to put colts, destined to be work-horses, to light labour, as harrowing, &c., before they are shod, or accustomed to heavy work.

In Ed. 1814, the term used is dawnt. V. DANT, v.

3. Still used in the same sense with E. v. to Daunt, S. to intimidate.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my fancy free, &c.

Old Song, Hero's Coll., ii. 29.

This may have been originally the same with O. E. dauntan.

—Reason shall rayne, and realms gourneer,
And right as Agag had, happe shal come,
Samuel shall aie haem, and Saul be blane,
And David shall be diadem'd, & daudent hem all.

P. Ploughman, F. 16. a.

This seems to be merely the Fr. v. domter, domter, id. with a Goth. termination. Scenen. derives E. daunt from Goth. dana-t, deliquium pati, from dace, deliquium.


2. To jolt as a cart on a rough road, ibid.

This seems radically the same with E. Dangle, as denoting inconstancy of motion. Skinner could find no better etymology for the E. v. than hang, hangle, changed to dangle. But the origin is Isb. dængla, which is used in two senses, pulsare; also, vibrare. We may add Sw. G. dængla, dængla, pendulum motitari.

DAPILL, adj. Prob., severe, harsh.

—An unthrifty dappill man,
A rebald, a ruffian.

Colubis Sono, F. i. v. 101.

Gael. dìopal signifies severe.

DAPPERRY, adj. Of diappered, or variegated woolen cloth.

O he has pou'd aff his dapperry coat,
The silver buttons glanced bonny;
The waistcoat burst it his breast,
He was seen full of melancholy.

Annan Water, Minstrey Border, ii. 163.

"Quarea—Cap-a-poo?" N. But the first part of this word must certainly be traced to Fr. diapré, diapéré. The French formerly used diapered jackets or cassocks. Hence, Boileau, in a passage quoted, Dict. Trev. in vo.

Hoqueton diapré de son maistre la Trousse,
Je le souvis a pield, quand il allaient en house.

From hoqueton was formed our Acton, q. v. From O. Fr. dappre, L. B. diaprus, diaprus, is used to denote a more precious kind of cloth. Of this the Pluviale, a dress worn by bishops, was often made, adorned with lists of gold. Similiter et pluviale diaprusum, cum listis auro textis. Bulla Benedict. VIII. A., 1223. Residents in throno charnuce tunicula & dalmatica indutae de diapre albo. E. Odoricus, A. 1307.

Du Cange observes, vo. Dispieratus, that Ital. dypriro signifies a jasper, and hence Fr. diapré, variegated, parti-coloured like a jasper.

For the latter part of the word, V. Py, Riding-Py.

The only difficulty as to this etymology is, that Diaper does not appear in Text. nor Py in Fr. But Pye being used by the inhabitants of Flanders for coarse cloth, and also for a waistcoat with sleeves; and Diapré being a familiar term with their nearest neighbours, the compound might thus be formed by them. Or, we may view it as a composite of our own country; as it would seem that the term Py was anciently in common use.

To DARE, (pronounced dare) v. n. To be afraid; to stand in awe. To dare at, to be afraid of a person or thing, Ang. Stirl.

It must be admitted, however, that O. E. dare is expl. as signifying to regard with circumspection. "I dare, I priyc or locke about me; Je avise alentour. What daren thou on this faccony; me thinkthou thou woldest catche larkes." Palagr. B. iii. F. 104. a.

Perhaps we may view as a cognate term. "Dear'd, hurried, frightened, stunned; Exmoure." Grose. V. DERE, v. 2.

Sw. darr-a, to quake, to tremble. This v. is used in the same manner as ours: Han dorrar nor han faier neer; he trembles at the sight of you. Darning, trepidation; Wideg.

This seems the sense of dare, O. E. although Ritson views it as perhaps signifying to "stare as one terrified or amazed.

In this dale I druppe and dare,
For durn deder that done me dere—

The Scottes now all wide will spred,
For thai have failed of thair grasp;

Now er thair dorrans all for drede,
That war brefe so stout and gay.

Maid's Poems, p. 2, 3.

To DARE, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 4. V. DURKEN.

DARE, adj. Stupid, dull.

The character of the hero is;
Ay sorrowfull and sad at all hours;
Was nevir leid saw thame lauch; bot drowpense and dare.

Houlte, i. 16.
DARE-THE-DIEL, s. One who fears nothing, and who will attempt anything, S.

"I scared them wi' our auld tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors,—till they burst us on our errand whatsoever gang over the door-stane after gloamin, for fear John Heather-blutter, or some sicken dare-the-diel, should tak a haff at them." Waverley, iii. 335.

DARG, DARG, s. 1. A day's work, a task for a day; anciently daywerk. It is sometimes redundantly called day's dargy, S.

"They [the tenants] are subject also to a darg (or day's work), for every acre, or, 10d. per annum." P. Allan, Statist. Acc., viii. 602.

"A darg of marl," i.e. as much as can be cast up with one spade in one day, amounting often to 200 bolls.

2. It is sometimes used to denote a certain quantity of work, whether more or than that of a day, S.

"Formerly the coals were put out by the darg, consisting of twenty-eight huchtes;—an active workman could very easily put out two of these dargs per day, making three hillings and fourpence." P. Campeie, Stirling, Statist. Acc., xv. 332.

"He never wrought a good darg, that went grumbling about;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 143.

"The needle, the darg," S. Prov. "spoken to young girls when they lose their needle." Kelly, p. 325. V. Daywerk.

3. Transferred to the ground on which a particular kind of work is done, as denoting its extent, Perths.

In an old title-deed of the lands of Noriestoun in Perthsire, dargy is used to signify a certain extent of moss, apparently denoting as much as a person could cast in a day.

DARG-DAYS, s. pl. Days of work given in lieu of rent. Cottars were formerly bound to give the labour of a certain number of days to the superior, in lieu of rent; which were called darg-days, i.e. days of work, S.B.

"To have eight days dargs of moss, each darg consisting of four ells."

LOVE-DARG, s. A piece of work or service done, not for hire, but merely for affection, S.

DARGING, DARGUING, s. The work of a day-labourer, S.

I wish they'd mind how many's willing To win, by industry, a shilling;— Are glad to fa' to work that's killing, To common darguing,
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 119.

DARGER, s. A day-labourer, S. Belg. dag- worker, id.

The croinin' kis the byre drew nigh, The darger left his thrift.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 357.

DARGEIS, pl. Dirges.

They tyrn God with tryllis tune trentalis, And daiglit him with [thair] daylie dargeis; With owkilo Athlis, to augment their rentalis.

Darmadyne Poems, p. 197, st. 12.

DERIE, S. V. DREIE.


"As it is nigh the darkening, sir, wad ye just step in bye to our house, and tak a dish of tea? and I am sure if ye like to sleep in the little room, I wad tak care ye are no disturbed, and nace body wad ken ye; for Kate and Matty, the drummers, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queues instead o' them." Waverley, iii. 216.

This is evidently formed from the E. s. Darken. But I have not observed that the s. occurs in E. It corresponds to A.-S. deoreung, crepusculum; Gl. Aelfr.

DARKLINS, adv. In the dark, without light, S.

She throw the yard the nearest takis, An' to the kiln she goes then, An' darklins grafit for the banks, And in the blue-elus throw alane.—Burns, iii. 130.

DARLE, s. 1. A small piece, properly applied to bread, Ayrs.

2. A small portion of any thing, ibid.

—Fortune has gien him a darle O hamart rhyme, An' says he'll no want some or farl Through length o' time.


C. B. darn and dryd all both signify a piece, a fragment.

To DARN, DERN, v. a. To hide, to conceal. He darned himself, he sought a place of concealment, S. Darned, part. pa.

"They have by maste subtle and craftie means, by changing their namin, and dissembling the place of their nativity, convoyed themselves in the in-countries of this realm,—abusing and harming his Majesties good subjects by their darned stouths, in the in-country transported, rest and quetyte sold in the bounds of the late Borders." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, c. 10.

A darning, secreting themselves.

Our solders then, who lying were a darning, By sound of trumpet having got a warning, Do kyth, and give the charge.

Moses Theneodis, p. 116.

Dern, pret. bid, concealed.

And as he fled schipe to his feris schaw: His nausy derne amang the thik wool schaw, Underth the hingand holkit roches hie.


To DARN, DERN, v. n. 1. To hide one's self. Their courage quail'd and they began to derrn.

Hudson's Judith, p. 31.

2. To hearken or listen, Fife. "He was darrn at my door." A secondary sense, borrowed from the idea of a listener posting himself in a secret place, or keeping himself in darkness.
3. To loiter at work; a still more oblique sense, as listeners generally slacken their diligence, Fife.

4. To muse, to think, Fife; perhaps q. to conceal one's mind.

5. To Dern behind, to fall back, Fife.

To DEERNE, v. a. To cause to hide, to force to flee to a secret place.

"—His Majesties wisdome and diligence is praise-worthy, for prosecuting his victories so orderly on the hot sent, as the cunning hunter doth his prey, in giving one sweat after another, till he kill or derne, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out, or starve him." Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 112.

DARN, DARNE, DERN, adj. Secret. Darn yet, a postern; the name still given to one of the gates of the Abbey garden at Aberdeen.

Bot at a place, quhar meit he to thaim brocht, And belynd to, als gladly as he nocht, A derr boll furth, on the north syd, that had To the watter, quhar off Wallace was glad. Wallace, xi. 348, MS.

In dern, in secret.

My dule in derr bot gif thow dill, Doutless bot dreed I de.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

The sense of derne is evidently mistaken by Hearne, in his Gl. to R. Glenc, where it is rendered "dismal, bad, sad."

Sire, he seide, of derne cas ich wol the warne stille Thine fon [focus] beth in ech half, & this ys the meste doante, That thine owne men ne loneth the nought, that the beth aboute. P. 114.

"He—brant his hall lugeing foresaid, and rais the same in the air be force of gun pulder—placeit and input be him—within the volts, lasche and derne partes and placeis thairof to that effect." Acts J. VI., 1834, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

"There's not a derr mook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with." Waverley, i. 275.

DARN, s. A disease of cattle said to be caused by eating the wood Anemone, Aberd.; also called Rinmin Darn, Mearns.

"The most extraordinary of all disorders to which cattle in this country are liable, is the Darn. This distemper seems to be owing to some poisonous herb among the pasture, and seems to be limited to woodland laggage, and this chiefly to the Deeside district. It does not, however, spread over the whole territory; some lands being free of it, and others contaminated notwithstanding every precaution; or rather, without having certainly ascertained from what cause it arises. Cattle bred on these daren lands are never affected with the disorder; but no stranger cattle are safe there for a single day. According as the animal is affected in its evacuating functions, the disease is called the soft or hard darn. And in one or other of these extremes the disorder first makes its appearance. No remedy has yet been found to stop its progress. It is always fatal. Sometimes the cattle affected become furious, and die apparently mad." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 384. V. PRINNIN DARN, under KIN, v.

DARRAR, DARRER, adj. 1. Dearer.

"—Till our nychbour na temporal or erly thing is darrar and naire precious thane is his awin boddy lyfe." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, 1561, Fol. 48. b.

2. Higher in price, S. B.

"Na stabill fe be darrer nor ane hard heid the hors in the nycht." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

DARREST, superl. 1. Most dear, most beloved.


This term is almost invariably prefixed to the name of any of the royal predecessors or relations of the reigning prince.

2. Highest in price.

"And gif the corn, or any other stuff, pertene to divers partners, ilk partner saill give twa bollis of the best, or the darrest price thairof." Balf. Pract., p. 85.

To DARE, v. a. To dare, to provoke.

"—Quha best on fute can ryne lat se,— Or like as doucley cappin is to licht. With bustuous bastoun darer stryle, o mais. Doug. Virgil, 129. 39.

A.-S. darran, dyrnan, audere; Belg. deren. To this origin Junius traces darraine, derreine, Chauc.; although Tyrwhitt refers to Fr. deren-ar. It must be admitted, that if our derran, and O. E. darraine, be from this A.-S. v., the infinit. form has been retained, as in some other verbs.

To DASCAN, v. n. To ponder, to contemplate, to scan.

Then did I dascan with my sell, Quhicker to hein or unto hell, Thir persons said pertene. Barel, Paton's Coll., ii. 45.

Lat. discernere in se, to examine one's self; from de and scendo, whence E. scan.

To DASE, DAIZE, DAZE, v. a. 1. To stupify, S. This term denotes mental stupor, whether proceeding from insanity, or from any external cause. He daizes himself with drink, he stupifies himself with intoxicating liquor.

Part. pa. dasyed, daizit, dazed, stupid, stupified. A dazed look. A. Bor. is such as persons have when frightened; Ray.

"—Bot whit he wes than In hys dasyd bot a dasyed man, In na-thying repute of wint, Na coth do na thinyg of wurt. He had bot women stiue re." Wyntoun, vi. 4. 56.

My daizit held ffordulit disseit ; I raiist up haff in ane lihargie. Palace of Honour, i. 26.

O verray Phrigiane wyffis, daizit wichtis, To call you men of Troy that unrycht is. Doug. Virgil, 299. 39.

Gin he likes drink, t' twad alter soon the case; It soon wad gar his love to me turn cauld, And mak him doesd and dolet er' haff auld. Shirreff's Poems, p. 42.

2. To benumb. Dasing, benumbing, congealing; dasit, benumbed from cold, or age, congealed.
The callour are penetrative and pure, 
Dashing the blude in every creature, 
Made selk warme stouls and bene byrde hote. 
Dang. Virgil, 201. 35.

But certainly the dasit blude now on dayis 
Waxis doll and dull throw mine vawedely age. 
Ibid. 140. 45. g: redditis, Virg.

"Ta dased, I am very cold," A. Bor. Ray. 
Adase seems to have been sometimes used in the same sense, O. E.

"Rooster bothe abhomynable and shameless: — and so adased in the braynes of spyte, that he can not overcome the trouthe, that he—careth not what he sayth." Tyndale's Obedience of a Chrysten man, F. 54, b.

The part. is frequently used to express the dullness, stupor, or insenableness produced by age. One is said to be dais'd who is superannuated.

3. The part. dased, daised, dased, is applied to any thing that has lost its freshness and strength. Daised Wud, rotten wood, S.

Rudd. refers to Belg. dasit-en, vertigine laborare, obsupere. But it is more nearly related to Teut. dasen, delirare, insanare; Su.-G. dasa, Isl. dassat, languer, Belg. daawa-en, to be foolish. A.-S. daese, Su.-G. daes, stumidum, stultus, Tent. das, daese, delirus; Isl. dasadur, lang, greatly fatigued; Belg. dwaes, foolish, silly. This das is radically the same with E. dose. Instead of dasit, dasent is now more commonly used, as signifying benumbed.

DASE. On dase.
With daggers' derry thy dand, 
Thai doughtyis on dase. 
Govan & Gal., iii. 5.

This perhaps signifies "living warriors." As out of dose denotes death, on dase, q. on days may denote "in life."

DASH, s. A Dash o' weet, a sudden fall of rain, Dunfr., Roxb. V. BLASH, s.

DASH, DASHIE, s. A hat, cap, &c., a cant term, Aberd.

DASH YOU, an imprecation, Loth. Synon. Dice you.

It might seem to be exactly of the same meaning with another expression of a similar description, Confound you. But it may be observed that G. Andr. renders Isl. das-ku, verbura et verba dura infigo; adding, ab interjectione Germanorum, seu particula dask, quam irati iterant.

To DASH, v. a. 1. To flourish in writing, to make ornamental figures with a pen, S.

2. To make a great show, S.

This may be, merely an obsolete use of the E. v. the origin of which is probably Isl. dask-a, verbura et verba dura infigo. Its second sense might indicate a relation to Isl. daes, a candle, a torch, because of its splendour. The Isl. s. indeed, has a similar metaphor, sense; Das, fervor agendi, quasi incendi flagrantia, G. Andr., p. 47.

DASH, s. 1. A flourish in writing, S.

2. A splendid appearance; to cast a dash, to make a great figure, S.

Daft gowk, in macaroni dress, 
Are ye come here to shaw your face;

Bowden wil' pride o' simmer gloss, 
To cast a dash at Reitie's cross! 
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 32, 33.

"A little above this upon the side of a pleasant green hill in Romanno ground, are to be seen eleven or twelve large orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a bonny dash at a distance." Penne-ckuck's Tweeddale, p. 16.

DASYD, DASIT. V. DASE.

DAS KANE.
Throw rowting of the river rang, 
The roches sounding like a sang. 
O'her Das Kane did abound; 
With Triple, Tenor, Counter, Mens. 
Cherrie and Rais, st. 7.

This should be written as one word; and properly denotes singing in parts. Lat. descan-tus, from dis-cendere, to sing tremble; Ital. desca-nt, to sing, E. descent, id. descant, cantus diversus vocibus constituatus, Kilian, in Append.

In the Lat. version, however, it is rendered:—
—Ubi Dis cantus nulla ota captans 
Triplicat——
This suggests that the Translator, T. D. (probably the famous T. Dempster) understood Montgomery as meaning, that there was a frequent repetition of the same words. This agrees with the definition given of E. descant by Skinner. Quibbsdam, vocis frequentamentun.

DASS, s. 1. Dass of a hay stack, that part of it that is cut off with a hay-knife for immediate use, Loth.

Hence, most probably, the r, to dass, "to lay carefully together;" Cumb. Gl. Relph's Poems; q. to lay compactly, like the dass of a hay-stack. Dass, indeed, as Grose informs us, is applied to cutting a section of hay from the stack." A. Bor.

2. A dass of corn. When a quantity of corn in the sheaf is left in the barn, after part is removed, what is left is called the dass, Fife. In the same manner, in Fife, the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation.

The latter seems the most proper use of the term; as corresponding most closely in meaning to the cognate terms in other languages. Sibb. says that it is "so called perhaps from its resemblance to a deiss or seat." But it is evidently allied to C. B. das, according to Booxhound, a heap of grain, hay or the like; Gael. tas, a heap; Su.-G. doses, anc. dys, id. Isl. dys, cumulus, hende, focii cumulus; Tent. tas, a heap, properly of corn or fodder; Fr. tas, a heap of any kind. L. B. thass-are, dass-are, "to lay up hay or corn into a tass, toss, stack, roll, or mow; tass-a, tassen;" Cowel. Tent. tass and shoch are given as synon. also tass-en and shoch-en, coacervare; Kilian.

DASS, s.
"Then 15 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells, where they jut out; in the face of the brass, they go by the name of dasses or ger-rocks." F. Campbel, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 327.

DASS, s. A small landing-place, Selkirkrs.
"They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the loch, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place." Brownie of Bodesbeck, ii. 61.
This seems to be merely an oblique use of the term as signifying a heap. Isl. des not only has the sense of cumulus, but is also rendered tumulus, a mound; Haldorson.

To DATCH, v. a. To jog, to shake, S. B., perhaps originally the same with E. dodge, as signifying to change place.

DATCHIE, adj. 1. Penetrating; applied to intellectual power, Ayr.
2. Sly, cunning, ibid.
3. Hidden, secret, ibid.

Shall we trace this to O. Goth. dæs, denoting excellency and wit, skill, knowledge, like dæwem, dæ-fryd-r, exime formosus?

2. To walk in a careless manner, with clothes not adapted to the shape of the wearer, ibid.

Evidently a dimin. from Datch, v. q. v.

DATCHLE-LIKE, adj. Having a dangling appearance; as, "How datchle-like he looks! his plaid is torn," Perths.

This nearly resembles Isl. datsl-a, agris pedibus insistere; datsl, motus podagrorum vel claudorum; Haldorson.

* DATE, s. To Gie Date and Gree, to give preference, Teviot.

As gree signifies degree, quality, also superiority, (V. Gre), this phrase may respect the precedence given to one, according to the date of his charter or title, as distinguished from another whose honours are more recent. O. Fr. date, however, signifies debt. Thus, it might denote the superiority due to one; q. dare debitum gradum.

DATIVE, s. A power legally granted to one to act as executor of a latter will, when it is not confirmed by the proper heirs of the testator. He, to whom this power is granted, is called the executor-dative.

"We haif gien—our full power to our said Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give datives, and constitute six persons as they be the aiss of our Lords of the said Session, or ane certain noomer of them as sall be appointit to that effect (sall judge proper to be) executors-datives to the guids and geir of the persons deceased." Act Selt., 24 July 1564.

L. B. datte-us, a guardian appointed by the judge.

DAUB, s. A dash, a sudden stroke, S.

"Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a daub with a dishcloth before," S. Prov.; "Spoken by saucy girls, when one jeers them with an unworthy sweetheart." Kelly, p. 256.

This seems to be rather from the E. v. to Daub, to beamear, than the same with S. Dab. s. The s. is not used in E.

DAUCH, s. A soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal dust." Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 289.

This seems to be the same with Dalk, q. v.

DAUD, s. A large piece. V. Dawk.

DAUDNEL, adj. Shabby in appearance, Lanarks; apparently from the same origin with Davdeie, q. v.

DAUE, adj. Listless, inactive.

Than am I dangerous, and dawe, and dour of my will.

Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 49. V. Daw.

To DAUER, DAIVER, v. a. 1. To stun, to stupify; especially by a stroke, Loth. Border.
2. Daver is expl. to weaken. Gl. A. Douglas's Poems, in reference to the following passage, p. 141:

"Tis the damag'd heady gear, That donnar, dowe, or dower.

Davert, part. adj. 1. Knocked down, stupified, Roxb.
2. Become senseless, from whatever cause, ibid.

To DAUER, DAIVER, v. n. 1. To become stupid, to fall into a state of stupefaction.

"I wist not quhair to ry
Nor yit cold find the gait aigens,
First quhair I enterin in;
Bot tauren and dauren,
Like ane daft doitt ful e;
Afflictit and prickit,
With dairies of care and dune.


This is evidently the part. of our v. q. daverand. "Tauren and dauren," wandering and waxing stupid.

The description is natural enough; as one who loses his way, generally becomes so confused, that in seeking to regain it, he goes farther astray. V. Taiver.

2. To be stiffened with cold, to be benumbed.

Davert, part. ba. benumbed, S. B.

"Ye ken well enough, we, bein ou, wou'd soon grow davert to stand or sit either i' the cauld that time o' night." Journal from London, p. 6.

We may perhaps view this as originally the same with E. provincial daever, "to fade like a flower; Devonish." Grose.

He chappit at the door, an' gie he cou'd,
He wad ha' whistled too; but w't the cauld
Sae davert he,—he cou'd na crook his mon'.

The Ghaist, p. 3.

3. To go out of one's road from stupor, Ang; synonym. staver.

"Here's the bed, man? Whare—are ye davert to?" St. Kathleene, iii. 115.

Su.-G. dow-a, intaufure; dofu-a, stupere; Isl. dayr-r, stupidus. As the work also signifies bodily torpor, we may view Teut. daw-en, tremere, contremiscere, as a cognate term. Dovert, Doug, seems to be the same word, according to a different orthography.

DAUGH, pret. v. Had ability, Renfrews, Ayr.; the same with Douth.

Still he cuff'd, an' still she knuckl'd,
Wassels! when she daung na cheep,
The' her skin wi' dais was speckl'd.
Black an' white, like Jacob's sheep.

Traill's Poetical Reveries, p. 66.

Here perhaps it is rather improperly used, as if equivalent to E. durst. V. Dow, to be able.
DAUGH, s. A certain division of land, determined by its being able to produce forty-eight bolls, S. B. The divisions of lands marked by bounds and marks, &c., are frequent in the lower parts of Scotland; but daughes and bolls are unknown anywhere south of Inverness-shire. Every daugh seems to have consisted of forty-eight bolls, which comprehended a greater or smaller district or country, according to the quality of the soil. Agr. Surv. Inverm., p. 66. I can form no other idea of this term than that it is the same with Dwayne only used in a more limited sense.

DAUGH, s. A very heavy dew, or drizzling rain, Stirlings.; synon. Dog, Angus; Dakv, Fife. Hence the adj. Daughy. V. Dawk and Dawky.


DAULER, s. A supine, delicate person, Roxb. Evidently allied to Daulie; Su.-G. daule, qui animum citto despandet, qui debilis est; perhaps also to Isl. daule, Dan. daule, delinquium.

DAUNIE, s. The abbreviation of the name Daniel, S.


3. In a state of mental imbecility, Ayrs. Mosc.-G. daubata, sensu carens; Su.-G. dafo-a, stufpfaecere; Isl. dafar, deficiens, moesetus. V. Dowr.

DAUT, v. a. To fonde. V. Daut.

I grant in deld quha praedes virginitas
To serve the Lord mon first thame selifs deny,
And as many days to daute thame daintie,
Bot thame prepair for trowlis identify.
Davidson's Comentations of Virtuities, st. 29.


Let Fortune's vot'ries revel
Yet, frae the top o' fur, ye'll see
They'll get an unco devel.
Tinker's Poems, 1738, p. 158.

I—gae my Pegasus the spurt—
Ae' sair his flask I've proogit, Sir,
Wi' mony a devel.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 114.

DAVEL, DEVEL, v. a. To strike with violence, West of S.

An honest, open, manly part
He ay uphel;
"Guile send be develd' i' the dirt,"
Said Will M'N—I.

DAVELIN, s. The flat planks used for supporting the arch-stones of bridges, during the time of their being built, Ayrs.

DAVIE, s. The diminutive of the name David, S.

This name, even as applied to a king, was softened into Davy by our old writers.

Of that the yhoogest was Davy our kyng.
Wynt., vili. 6. 7.

DAVOC, s. A dimin. q. "little David," S. O., Burns.

To DAW, v. n. To dawn.

Thiddyr he come or day becometh to dawn.
Wallace, v. 321, MS.

Hay! now the day daus.

No more the morning cock, with rousing cry
Awakens Gih to toil er daylight dawn.
Train's Mountain Muse, p. 96.

This v. is still used in the West of S.

The v. daw seems in O. E. to have borne a sense nearly allied. "Dawyn, gettyng of lyfe, [Fr.] resuscitation?" Palagr., B. iii. F. 28.

A.-S. daeg-laen, huekset, Sw. dag-as, Teut. dagh-en, id. from A.-S. daeg, Sw. dag, Teut. dagh, day.

In one of the Harleian MSS. preceding A. 1200, the same word occurs.

In May it murgeth, when hit dawes.
V. Warton's Hist. 8. P., i. 29.

For Jesus justeth well, Joyce beginneth dawes.
P. Ploughman, F. 99, b.

DAW, s. Day; O. E. daue.

Aftur fyfeste dawes, that he hadd y ordenythn this.
To London he wende, for to amende that ther was amys.
R. Glone., p. 144.

Preocap, tay, C. B. dieu, id.
Dune of daw, dead.

And quhen that he was done of dawes,
Thai tuk the land for-owtyn sve.
Wyntown, vili. 26. 29.
DAW, DAW, s. 1. A sluggard, one who is lazy and idle.

Hence the S. Prov. "What better is the house, that the Dae rises early in the morning?" Kelly, p. 345.

We must certainly suppose that our ancestors were great enemies to sloth, when they framed another Prov. "Better a deil than a daw!"

Than thocht I thus, I will my cumnaand kelp, I will not be ane daw, I wyll not sleepe, I will complete my pronys shortly thus, Made to the poete maister Maphaus; And mak vp wrk herofe, and clos our buke. Doug; Virgil, 452. 23.

2. It is now appropriated to a woman, as equivalent to E. drab, slattern, S. B.

"As year a nurse, seven years a daw!" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 1. This Prov. seems to denote the fatal influence, on the female constitution, of giving suck too long, as it must necessarily produce lassitude. Kelly gives another reason; "because that year will give her a habit of idleness;" p. 270.

"He that marries a daw, eats meikle dirt." Ibid., p. 15.

One would suppose that the term had greater emphasis than slat, from the following Prov.: "There was never a slut but had a slit [ rent ]; there was never a daw but had twa." Ibid., p. 324.

Man y Ston daw and stiepy dudder
Him servit ay with sonnye.

Dunbar, Bonntyne Poems, p. 29.

But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a cill or a da.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

Rudd. conjecturally derives it from dolly, dovy, dull; Sibb., from Tent. daygh-en, prorogae in alium diem, q. a postponer. The first is indeed nearest the mark. For dolly is from the same common origin with daw. This is Idl. dea, defect, faltine, deliquium animi; Verel. G. Andur, not only renders it deliquium, but seminest, quies morti similior. This appears as a primitive term, from which a numerous family has issued. Legio i daw, in deliquio vel parata quiete jacere; G. Andur., p. 44. S. dawe. Isl. daan-u, Su.-G. daan-u, animo alienari, deliquium pati; Isl. dat, animi remissio, timor, Verel. Su.-G. daaltig, mentis inops; tristis, miser. Hence our dolly, doxy, doit'd; Su.-G. daafna, dofna, fatisere, dofno, stupera, dufreen, doof, stupidus; S. doenif, duerfart, duf, daffuf, daufyfer; Su.-G. daaere, stultus, daara, infatuare, S. dare; Su.-G. daaese, a fool, daa-a, languare, Tent. daer-en, delire, S. daw, dawed; Isl. doode, stupor, doddin, stupefaere, S. doit, doitit. Hence also S. daw, to wither, dawer, dawersit and dawdit, q. v. A. Bor. dawjos, dawkin, "a dirty slatttering woman." Ray, seem to be from the same root.

This ancient Isl. word, daw, bears great resemblance of the Heb. 717, dawah, languidus fuit.

DAW, s. An atom, a jot, a particle. Never a daw, not the smallest thing that can be imagined, S. B., synon. starn, yim.

Ir. dedad, pron. doda; Gael. dod, dodaith, a jot, whitt, somewhat, seem to acknowledge the same root. This undoubtedly is, what Seren. (vo. Damp,) calls a most ancient Scythian word, Dau, vaporare. According to this etymology, we may observe the analogy of origin between this and yim, id. which is the same with Su.-G. en, tine, fumus tenus, Isl. eim-ar, vapor.

DAW, s. A cake of cow's dung, baked with coal-dross, and, when dried in the sun, used by the poor for fuel, Fife.

A similar custom prevails in Egypt; with this difference that clay is mixed with the cow's dung. The cakes are dried in the same manner. V. Clarke's Travels, vol. v.

Denominated perhaps from their heaviness, by a figurative use of the term Dau, as denoting a heavy inactive person.

DAW, s. Used in Ayrs. to denote a trull or bad woman. Although Dall might seem to be the same word, it is used simply for a sloven.

DAWACHE, DAVOCH, DAVACH, s. A considerable tract of land, a small district, including several ox-gangs, S.

"Gif ane dwelles upoun land pertaining to ane frie man, and as ane husband man haldes lands of him; and he happen to deceis; his master sall haue the best eaver, or beast (the bed aucth) of his cattell, provyding that the husband man diu hae of him the utmost parte of ane davache or land, or man."—Quon. Att. c. 23, s. 1.

"Dawache seems evidently connected with Teut. dagehond, modius agrit; versus, id quod uno die arari aut veti potest; from dagh, dies, and wenden, vertere;" Gl. Sibb. But a portion of land, that required the labour of a certain number of cattle for the year, would not be denominated from the work of a single day.

In the Lat. copy it is Davata terrae. Bullet absurdly makes it the same with dawede, dawede, which he renders jusques a, because Davate, he says, has been extended to signify a barony, as if the meaning were, exactly, equivalent. The word is of Gael, origin; from damb, pron. daw, an ox. Damhach was the term formerly used in Gael, for an oxgait of land. It is still used in the counties of Ross and Banff.

"There is a Davoch of land belonging to this parish in the valley of Strathconon, in the bosom of the western mountains." P. Urrey, Ross, Statist. Acc., vii. 246.

"The parish of Kirkmichael is divided into 10 little districts, called Davoche." P. Kirkmichael, Banffs. Ibid., xii. 420, 427.

According to Skene, the Davoche included four plough-gates, which some understood as double, amounting to eight ordinary plough-gates.

He adds this measurement of the Boventa, to shew that the eighth part mentioned in the text cannot apply to the oxen-gate, as being so very small. How, indeed, could the landlord have the best aucth, or principal beast, from one who had scarcely ground for one? Sibb., however, viewing the Dawch as merely a plough-gate of thirteen acres, supposed that “eight husbandmen” were wont “to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught.”

From want of sufficient attention, and not having observed Skene’s Note to the Lat. copy of Reg. Mag., I fell into a similar mistake, viewing the word as synon. with oxen-gate, ox-gat.

The term, it appears, was sometimes used as equivalent to berrony.

Et quod in hujusmodi captionibus seu providentissi faciendis, non fiet taxatio juxta numerum davataram, seu baramieram; sed secundum verum valorem honorum. Stat. Dav., 2, c. 48.

“The parish of Kirkmichael,” as we learn from a passage quoted in the Dict., “is divided into 10 little districts, called Davochs.” P. Kirkmichael Banffs. Stat. Acc., xix. 426. Now this parish extends in length about 10 computed, or 16 English miles; and from one to three computed miles in breadth. Ibid., p. 428. This allows about a measured mile and a half square to each davoch.

“The parish of Rhynie, which is 5 English miles long, and nearly as broad, contains 8 of the 45 davachs or davochs of the lordship of Strathbogie. A davoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 416 acres of arable land.” P. Rhynie and Essie, Stat. Acc., xix. 290.

This exactly corresponds with Skene’s lowest calculation of the davoch, as including four plough-gates (quatuor aratra), each of these containing eight oxen-gates, (i.e. reckoning them severally at 13 acres,) 104 acres each. According to this calculation, the eighth part of a davoch, referred to in Quon. Attach., would be 52 acres.

The writer of this article gives a more full and satisfactory derivation than that which I had adopted.

In its original acceptation, it imports as much land as can be ploughed by 8 oxen.

“Several antiquaries have mistaken the etymology of Davoch; but the word is evidently derived from Davinsh, oxen, and Ad, field.” Ibid.

DAWAYTT, s. A thin flat turf.

—“To pull heddil, cast fewel fail & dawaytt.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21. V. DIVER.

To DAWCH, (gutt.) v. a. To moisten as with dew, to damp, Ayrs.

Isl. doug-er, Dan. dugger, rigare, irrigare. V. DAWK and DAWER.


Sen ye ar Scottis, yet against sail ye be, God dey, Dawch Laird, both leth benyoch a de, Wallace, vi. 133, MS.

Good even, daucht Lord, Ballauch Benochak.

Edit. 1648.

According to this view, both dawch and Laird are S. words, and signify, “lazy laird.” But a gentleman, versant in the Gael, informs me that although God dey is merely good even, all the rest of the line is Gael.

—Dicht laibhairt, ’b all luith, Beaunnach a Dc.

i. e. “Rather say, if you please, God bless you.”

The words, rather say, however, mar the sense. It would therefore seem that dawch Laird is not Gael. Dawch is thus the same with dws, used by Dunbar.

DAWD, DAUD, s. A considerably large piece of any thing; especially of what is edible, S. synon. lunch.

For daws of bannocks, whang’s o’ cheese,
Their pouches o’ they sought once
Rev. J. Nicoll’s Poems, ii. 11. V. LUNCH.

“Raw daws make fat lads.” This is “spoken when we give a good piece of meat to a young boy;” Kelly, p. 284. “There is little sense in this,” he says. Perhaps he refers to the epithet raw. But this seems to mean, that the keen appetite of a boy will not wait till meat be made fully ready; and that it is better to give him a portion in this state, than to suffer him to fast too long.

The term does not appear invariably to include the idea of magnitude. This is sometimes determined by means of an adj., as, a muckl daw.

It is sometimes written dud. But this orthography is not consonant to the pronunciation.

—A dud o’ a bannock, or fudge to price.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball., i. 301.

To rice all a daws, to tear all in pieces; Gl. Yorks.


The Isl. phrase, At drygin dade, to bring supplies, supperia ferr, may have some affinity; especially, as dade is rendered, virtus et amica officia; G. Andir. It may, however, be rather allied to Isl. tolde, portio, tonus; as the change of the dental letters is very common. The Isl. term properly signifies a portion bestowed as a gift. Anciently every husbandman in Norway was bound to present to the King, at Yule, a bushel of barley, and the quarter of an ox three years old. This was called Vina tolde, literally, a friend’s portion; Heims Kringle, c. 252. A gift at Christmas was also denominated Tol tolde; G. Andir. vo. Tolde, p. 240.

Haldorsen expl. Isl. toldle, integrum frustum vel membrum rei.

DAWDS AND BLAWDS. 1. The blades of colewort boiled whole, or broth made in this manner. This phrase is used both S.B. and Loth. It seems equivalent to lang kail, S.

“Dawds and blawds, broth with green colewort, boiled,” Gl. Shurr.

Dade, denoting a large piece of any thing, as of bread, the phrase is understood in Fife, as referring to large pieces of bannocks eaten with long kail, the blade being only stripped off the stem, and twisted, before it is put into the pot. In occurs in the following lines:

Hae, there’s a short-shank kitte,
Or there’s a ram’s-horn spune;
There’s dawds and blawds to yer dinner,
And cheese to yer kitchen whan dune.

MS. Poem.

2. Sometimes used to denote the greatest abundance. Fife.

Dawds is undoubtedly the pl. of dawd, a large piece of any thing, q. v. The phrase seems equivalent to blades in daws, or in large pieces. V. BLAD.
DAWDGE, s. A tatterdemalion, Lanarks.

This apparently claims the same origin with Dawdle, q. v. It may be observed that E. *dowdle* is synon. with our *Dawdie*.

DAWDIE, s. A dirty slovenly woman, a slattern, S. B.

*Dowdly*, used by Shakspeare, is evidently from the same origin. This is Isl. *dawd-a*; *dawda doppa*, foemella ignava. *Moss-G.* *dawdie*, languidus. Our *dawdie* is perhaps immediately from S. *drae*, a sluggard, q. v.; like Isl. *dawd*, *dawda*, from *dae*, delinquium animi.

DAWDIE, adj. Slovenly, sluttish, S. B. V. the s.

To Dawdle, v. n. To be indolent or slovenly, Perths. V. *Dawdie*, DAW.

DAWERK, DAWARK. V. DAYWERK.

DAW-FISH, s. The lesser Dog-fish, Orkn.

"The lesser Dog-fish (Squalus catulus, Lin. Syst.) which is here called the *daw-fish*, is caught in small quantities on our coasts." Barry's Orkn., p. 296.

DAWGHIÉ, adj. Moist, damp; as, "a *dawghié* day," Ayrs. V. Dawkie.

DAWIKIS, s. pl.


This must be an error for *dawkis* or *dawkeris*, i.e. occasional services by day's labour. V. Dawrik and Darg.

DAWING, s. Dawn of day.

On the Rud ewyn, in the *dawing*,
The Ingis ost blew till assimn.

*Barbour*, xvii. 634, Ms.

Be this the *dawing* gan at morn wax rede,
And chant away the stanes frae every stede.

*Dong*. Virgil, 85. 50.

From Daw, v. q. v. A.-S. *daging*, aurora.

DAWK, s. A drizzlling rain, Fife, Loth., Ayrs.

To Daw, v. n. To drizzle, ibid.

DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, adj. Moist; as, "a dawkie day," a day characterised by thick mist, or by drizzling rain, ibid.

"It was a raw dawkie sour-lookin' mornin' when we set out, but it's a brry sunny day now." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 172.

"I set my nose o'er the Hird knowe, a wee aabon Deans-yet, and was beginning to clear my ene frae the dew dows, for it was a dawkie mornin'." Blackw. Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 201.

Sax. *dak-én* is nearly synon. Dicurtur de nebula guttatim decidente; *Iri*, vo. *Dugg*. Also, Belg. *doekki*, cloudy, overcast, misty; *een doekki lucht*, a cloudy or dark sky; *Sewel*. But *deak* may be merely a variety of S. *Dag* (q. v.) used precisely in the same sense.

DAWLESS, adj. Lazy, inactive, destitute of energy, Roxb.

Perhaps from A. Bor. *deau* to thrive, or *daw*, to rouse, with the negative particle.

DAWIE, adj. Slow in motion, Ayrs.; apparently from Daw, a sluggard, or Dal', id.

To DAWNER, v. n. "To wander, as if a person knew not whither; to saunter;" Gl. Picken.

This is the local pronunciation of the west of S.

DAWNER, DAUNER, s. A stroll, Ayrs.

"I was taking my twilight *dawner* aneath the hedge." Ann. of the Par., p. 27. V. Dander and Danner.

DAWPIT, part. adj. Having lost vigour of mind. V. Daupet.

DAWPIT, adj. In a state of mental imbecility, Ayrs.; perhaps radically the same with Dope, q. v.

DAWRI, s. "A push or sling," Gl. Aberd.

Glydith Gibbith Gun, wi a dert *dowrd*,
Belt o'er the grave divine,

This seems radically the same with *Dird*, a stroke, a blow. I hesitate whether both may not have received this sense obliquely, as originally the same with Teut. *daeg-vaerd*, itcr unusius dies; *Alem. dochvar*, id. V. Dird, s. 1, "a deed."

DAWSIE, adj. Stupid and inactive, Loth.

It conveys both the idea of constitutional folly or imbecility of mind, and of bodily torpor. The term is conjoined with *creatur*, or some substantive expressive of contempt; and often, perhaps merely for the sake of the sound, applied to a slovenly foolish woman in this form, *dasvies maanise*.

It is more probably allied to Isl. *das-ast*, languescere; whence, as would seem, Su.-G. *das-a*, to yawn. Teut. *daves*, stultus, insanus; *dwas-en*, desipere. Thus, it is evidently akin to *Daise*, v. The common fountain may be seen under Daw, a sluggard.

To DAWT, DAUT, DATE, v. a. 1. To fondle, to caress, S. Part. pa. *dawit*.

They never minded mair, but meet and daut, And thought the time but jimp enough for that.

*Ross's Helenore*, p. 10.

Or has some dawed welder broke his leg? *Ramsey's Poems*, ii. 4.

"—The father will make much of his son, & allure him, & promise him an hyre, to move him to do that thing that he is obliged to do of duty: so the Lord *dates* and allures us, and calleth the thing, which hee giveth us freelee, an hyre and reward, to the ende, that hee may encourage vs to goe forwardes in well-doing." *Rolloch*., Passion, p. 491, 492.

2. Equivalent to, date upon.

Much *dawt*ed by the gods is he
Wha to the Indian plain
Successes ploughs the wally sea,
Ame safe returns again.

*Ramsey's Poems*, i. 84.

At first view, one might suppose this to be radically the same with E. *date*, *dote* upon. But it has certainly a different origin. *Dote* is properly derived from Belg. *dot-en*, delirare. This has more affinity to Isl. *dau-ur*, *gastus amatorius*, G. Andr. 44. *daar*, *dau*, *dant*, extremely pleasing, vehementer gratus et placens; *lêka dœt*, plausibilitur ludere; *ad unnmast douit*, to be greatly beloved, valde amari, Ibid., 47. The origin
may be the old primitive daa, signifying any thing excellent or highly pleasing. Hence daa laet, a phrase denoting that satisfaction or delight, which is expressed in the countenance by smiles; bene placientia ar densium, Ibid., 44. These, thauded, graulis accipio, would almost seem allied, as well as Moes-G. daudo in us- daudo, sollicite, Luke vii. 4.

**DAUTING, DAUTEING, s.** The act of fondling. Thus draff that our dear nicht with dauteing [and there.] Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 63.

**Dawtie, Dawte’, Dawty, s.** 1. Love, kindness, earnestness.

— Thair damsellis, for derne dayit lufe
— Degonis baldis in dawte.

_Dunbar, Maitland Poems._

2. A darling, a favourite, S.

It's ten to one ye're nae their dawtey,
_Shirred's Poems_, p. 333.

"He [Woodrow] wastes time and paper, giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of his Dawties, how he was cleared in paying of it [the Cess], by his Balaam-like prayers. I knew more of Quintin Dick and James Gray, whom he speaks so meekly of; than he did, being in prison with them." Walker's Remark.

Passages, p. 122.

Sibb. derives the s. from Dan. daegger, to nourish or bring up; and the s. from daegg, a darling. But it would appear that daegger, like Su-G. doegg, properly signifies to suckle; thus daegg is merely a suckling, corresponding to Su-G. daeggibearn, infants lactans. V. Dey. That etymon, given under the v., seems therefore preferable. It may be added that Fr. daedé, childish tottering, speech or dalliance, seems a cognate term. Souffrir à un enfant toutes so daedées; to cocker a child, to make a daedetie of it.

To some, however, it may appear that S. daetic may have had its origin from Gaecl. dolt, which in the Hebrides denotes a fostered child. V. Dalt.

**Dawtitt, Dawted, part, po.** Fondled. V. Dawt.

**DAY, s.** A canopy. "Ane black cordone for a day." Inventories, A. 1576, p. 242.

O. Fr. day is synon. with dais, "a cloth of estate, canopy, or heaven, that stands over the heads of princes thrones?" Cotgr. V. Dais.

*DAY, s.* Used as denoting a portion of time, the extent of which is determined by the word conjoined with it; as, A month's day, the space of a month; A year's day, the space of a year; "He has been awa this month's day," he has been absent for the space of a month, Aberd.

I am inclined to think that this phraseology had been originally meant to limit the term specified, e.g. exactly a month, a month and neither more nor less.

Lye renders A.-S. deog, tempus vitae humanae; referring to Aelfric, Can. 28, of which I must acknowledge, I do not see the application.

*DAY. The day, a Scottish idiom for to-day; as, How are ye the day?

"But we mann a' live the day, and have our dinner; and there's Wich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach," &c. Waverley, ii. 289.

As in A.-S. to deog signifies hodie, whence the E. term, in Isl. Su.-G. and Dan. the proposition t, signifies in, is prefixed, i day, also in Isl. i deog. I have not observed anything that exactly corresponds with our vulgar phraseology. The Belg. most nearly resembles it, as _dezen day_ signifies to-day, literally "this day," which is undoubtedly the sense in which the article is used in the present instance in S. The same idiom appears in the _mon._, the phrase invariably used in our vernacular language for to-morrow.

**DAY AND WAY.** 1. To make day and way o't, to support one's self for the day, so as to clear one's way, without any overplus, S.

2. "Ye've made the day and the way alike long;" a common phrase, expressive of reprehension, applied to those who have taken much longer time in any excursion than was necessary, especially when they do not return till nightfall, S.

**DAY-DAW, s.** Dawn of day, Fife.

"We'll better slip awa' soon to our beds the night, that we may rise with the day daw." Tennant's Carol. Beaton, p. 28. V. Daw, v.

**DAY NOR DOOR.** It is said that one can hear neither day nor door, when a person cannot distinguish one sound from another. It is more generally used, I think, to express the stunning effect of loud noise, S.

Now by this time the house is heols our head, For as thing some, and some another said; That day nor door a body canna hear, For every thing was put in sin a steer.

_Ross's Helenore_, p. 86.

"She's as deaf as Corra-linn; we canna mak her hear day nor door." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 180.

I suspect that it should be D nor Door, in the same manner as it is said of a stupid person, that he dina ken a B free a bull's fit, S.

**DAY NOR DOOR, a proverbial phrase used to express the effect of noise or uproar. I canna hear day nor door, I can hear nothing distinctly, S. B.

"In a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren- fair; for you wud nae hae hard day nor door." Journal from London, p. 8.

This phrase is probably very ancient. But I can form no conjecture as to its origin.

**DAYIS. V. ANGUS DAYIS.**

Since the article referred to was printed, I have been indebted, among many other obligations, to my friend Thomas Thomson, Esq. Depute Register, who published these curious Inventories from the original in the Record-Office, for a correction which seems perfectly well founded. He views this as a corrupted spelling of _Angus Deb's_; supposing that the things meant are "those little amulets, as one may call them, commonly made of fragments of the wax lights used at Easter, and impressed with the figure of the Paschal Lamb." From the Dict. Trev. we learn, that they are often made in the form of a heart, and covered with a piece of stuff which is usually embroidered. The pronunciation of the term, which seems to have been imitated by the writer of this Inventory, is like that of _besoghe_ and _Coloque_; and may therefore be viewed as fairly expressed by _Angus_. The Pope gives his benediction
DAYIS. To hold dayis.
The Earl o' the Isles, tarryin',
Bëth be land and lie se,
To sawe the rycht o' his cwntré;
For at the Tarbut hes quhile
Highland dayis wi' Jhonne o' Ile;
That wes til Ingis say halden;
And quhyle was in-to the mayne land.
Wyntown, viii. 39. 28.

This may either signify, "observing a truce with
John o' the Isles," or "entering into terms with him;
"as these noblemen were on opposite sides.
Su.-G. dag, a truce; also, the time of the observation
of a truce: Lante thet i en dag staa, they agreed on
a truce for a certain time; Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre.
Teut. daghi, induce. Su.-G. days, to come to terms,
to enter into an agreement.

DAYIS-DARLING, s. A sweetheart.
Queen his grace cummis to fair Stirling,
Thair sall ye se a dayis-darling.
Lindsay, Chron. S. P., li. 154.

It is not easy to determine the meaning of this com-
 pound term. "Perhaps darling of my days," Sibb.;
"A darling, or woman, bright as the day," Chalm. Gl.
But the formation of the term does not well admit of
this figurative interpretation. What it should be,
one worthy to be set at the dais or deis; q. worthy of
the seat of honour?

DAYTHIS, s. pl. Debts; Aberd. Reg.

DAYLIGAUN, s. The twilight. This is
almost the only term used in this sense in
Clydes.; q. daylight gain or going. Synon.
Gloamin.
"Ae bonnie simmer c'enin', after dayligaun began,
as she was sittin' on a restin'-chair afore the door, —
the childer when war playin' around saw a rose come
whirlin' to her fit.—Bonnie May cloak it up, g'ed
a loud gaffaw, vanished in a widdrin', and was ne'er

DAY-NETTLES, Dead nettles, an herb, S.
Lamium album, Linn. Hemp-leav'd dead
Nettle is called Dea-nettle, A. Bor.

DAYNTE', s. Regard.
And of his chawmyr ane wes he,
That wes had in gret daynte.
Wyntown, ix. 1. 54. V. Daintaess.

DAYS, pl. A the Days of the Week, a game,
among children. V. Birds.

DAYS of LAW, LAWDAYS, the term of the
session of a court of justice; or the time,
when those are summoned to attend, who
have interest in the court.

"The subjunctis—ar—frequentis inquieted, be
cumming in convocation, to dayses of Law, and to pause
upon Assises in Edinburgh, quhair the Courtes ar
oftimes continued [delayed] in hinderance of justice,
and to the great trouble and needless expenses of the

VOL. Il.

A greit dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than;
Be the lavolavdis in Dunde set ane Ayr;
Than Wallace wald na langar solsme thar.

Wallace, i. 275, MS.

Sometimes it occurs in the song.
"I send this be Betown, quia gais to ane day
Mary, G. V. a.

Su.-G. dag, the fixed time for public conventions or
courts of Law; En daag maande i Telge staa; the
convention was appointed to be held at Telge; Chron.
Rhythm. ap. Ihre. Isl. lagday, dies legis praedimitus;
Verel. Ind. Teut. daag-en, diem aliqui dicere, con-
stituere; Belg. day-en, to summon, day-vaard and
landdag, a convention of the states.

I need scarcely observe, that L. B. dieta, whence E.
diet, an assembly of estates, is formed, by analogy,
from Lat. dies; which especially in declension (diet),
seems originally the same with the Goth. term.

DAY-SKY, s. The appearance of the sky at
break of day or at twilight, Ettr. For.
"It was a while before the day-sky—when I thought
I saw something white on the muir," Perils of Man,
ii. 256.

DAYWERK, DAWERK, DARG, s. 1. A day's
work, a task performed during a day.

There was na man than lyvand,
That evyr cowth wyt of ony land,
Or evyr herd, or saw be-for,
That evyr that had in-till memore
In-till ony ky aynryk.
A daywerk to that daywerk lyk.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 224.

In the Stormand at Gasklane,
That dulcile dawerki that tyne was done.
Ibid. ix. 14. 44.

"A drunken wife will get the drunken penny, but a
drudge will get a dark;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 29.

2. This term seems to have been used, in a
secondary sense, to denote a certain quantity,
as being the result of the labour or work of
a day.

"That John Kessesome, &c., dailie deliver again to
John lord Drummond for—nyne hundredth thare shore
of thraif of fodder, price of the thraif if jy, fifit daywerk
140.

"In the action—agania George Cambele Scheref
of Arc—for the epoliatoun of vj dauerkits of hay,
epolying of his hors," &c. Ibid., p. 147.

From dau, day, and werk, work; A.-S. daeg-werke,
id. Teut. tagh-werck, pensum. As this word is used
by ancient writers to denote a battle, we may remark
the analogy between it and Fr. journée. V. Darg.

To DE, DEE, v. n. To die.

—Layme thy fader in law—
Doun to the goistis in camp Elyssee
Sall wend, and end his dolly days, and dee.

Ibid., 478. 8.

In to this fervent furoure suffer me
To go enraiget to batal or I de.

Doug. Virg., 436. 4.

"And gif it be forthough felony, he sell de thi-

Dee expressis the S. mode of pronunciation.
Do or de, conquer or die, Wallace. V. Dev. v.

Done to de, killed; q. made to die.
Dau mony dicers sennent betuik thaym twa
Talkand and carpsand of quharse they go;
The prophetic thaym tald was done to de.

Doug. Virg., 163. 37.
DEAD, s. Death; with its composites. V. DEEDE.

DEAD, (Mode of speaking of the).

De mortuis nil nisi bonum, is an adage which may at first view be ascribed to the humanity of the living. But, from all the evidences that we have of the operation of this principle towards men while alive, when it is in our power to do them good or evil, it seems very questionable whether it may not justly be traced to superstitious fear.

In our own time, when men speak of the dead, especially if anything is said to their dispraise, it is common to qualify it by some phrase, apparently expressive of sympathy or regard, as "poor man!" "honest man!" or "worthy man!"—while what is said often directly contradicts the mollifying qualification. Some good Protestants are accustomed to say, "Rest his soul!"

The latter must undoubtedly be viewed as a remnant of the Popish service for the dead, as in effect a prayer for a requiem to the departed spirit. It nearly resembles the language of our Acts of Parliament before the Reformation, when it seems to have been thought that a sovereign, although dead several generations before, might not be mentioned without this saving clause,—"quohum God assisoylic.

This, like the whole of the service for the dead, had its origin in heathenism. The ancient Romans, in speaking of the dead, seem to have been afraid, not merely of causing disquietude to them, but of being themselves troubled with their unwelcome visits, if they should say anything to provoke them. "How is it," says Pliny, "that in making mention of those that be dead, we speak with reverence, and protest that we have no meaning to disquiet their ghosts thereby, or to say anything prejudicial to their good name and memory?" Hist. B., xxviii. 2.

DEAD-LOWN, adj. Completely still; applied to the atmosphere, Lanarks. V. LOWN, adj.

A' was dead-lown, when in a storm A' was dead-lown, when in a storm.

Marmadue of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

In Isl. the correspondent term lown is used in a beautiful and expressive combination; Dundie-lown, so lown as not to stir the down on a bird; Aice mollis aer, ut mollissima pluma nullam sentient aurum; Hald-son.

DEAD MEN'S BELLS, Foxglove, S. Digitalis purpurea, Linn.

It seems to have received its name, either as frequently found about the ruins of monasteries, &c., or because the vulgar believe that where it grows, some person has been buried.

But dimne pu' the dead men's bells, That sae proved over the grey craigs hing.

For in their cup, when the sun is up, Duff an noble queen am' king.


Some of the vulgar, in Loth, make a superstitious use of these bells. When they suppose that an infant has been injured by magical influence, or as they express it, gotten ill, (perhaps also for preserving them from this dreaded calamity) they pull a quantity of fox-glove, and put it in the cradle.

DEAD MEN'S SHOON. To wait for dead men's shoon, to wait for a place till it becomes vacant by the death of the present possessor. S.
DEA

DEALER, s. Apparently for E. dam.

Sir John would have us divide in three parties, and goe over a little deal to charge them; I would have them taking meat, and sitting a gaid on a stone dike, to defend the deal by turnes.” Sir P. Hume's Narrative, p. 64.

DEAL, s. A girl, Berwicks. This term, in various parts of S., is used in the same sense, as corrupted from E. dame, and generally expressive of contempt or displeasure.

DEAMBULATOR, s. A gallery.

And ferder ilk perordour mychyt ye knaw Within the cell deambulator on raw Of forefaderis grete yngquis dyd stand.

Dong. Virgil, 211. 17.

Lat. deambulator-ium, id.

DEAN, Den, s. 1. A hollow where the ground slopes on both sides; generally, such an one as has a rivulet running through it, S.

"Spott house, romantically situated on a rock, in a den, den or glen, about a mile long, though appearing in a low site, has a prospect of the German ocean, Dunbar, the Bass, Isle of May, and the neighbouring very rich coast of East Lothian," P. Spott. E. Loth. Statist. Acc., v. 455.

This term is often applied to a wooded hollow.

"I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rubislaw.—One evening it appeared in dreadful majesty; for it was so thick a fog, that I could hardly see the tops of the trees, or even of the cliffs." Sir W. Forbes's Life of Beattie, ii. 51.

"A Den, in the vernacular language of Scotland, as used in the sense here meant, is synonymous with what in England is called a Bingle." N. ibid.

2. A small valley, S.

"On the south side of the two rocks of Carlopsis, a small valley called the Carlopsis's Dean crosses the glen behind.—At the foot of the Dean, eastward, before it contracts and deepens into a glen, is a subterranean spring, called the Rumbling Well." P. Pennycuick, Loth. Statist. Acc., Append. xvii. 622, 624.

E. den is used in the same sense; A.-S. den, valis.

To DEAR, v. a. To hurt, to injure. V. DEER, DEIR, v.

To DEAR, v. n.

For fault of cattle, corn and gorse,
Your bonneted of most nobility
Dear of the dog brawn in the Merse.

Polievart, Watson's Col., iii. 9. 10.

This undoubtedly relates to some proverbial phrase now obsolete. Dear seems equivalent to savour, taste, have a smack of. V. BRAWEN.

DEARCH, DERCH, s. A dwarf.

Dreid, dirdfast Dearch, that thou has disobeit
My cousin Quintine, and my Commissar.

Evergreen, ii. 49, st. 2.

Derch, I sawl dung thee till I gar thee dung.
Ibid., 68, st. 19. V. Dnoren.

DEARIE, DEARY, s. A sweetheart, a darling, S.; a dimin. from E. dear, id.

The auld auld men came out and wept,
"O maiden, come ye to seek your dearie?"

Jacobe Relics, ii. 195.

"Take a gude waught—I'm sure you're weary,"

Quoth Annie Kailie to her deary.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 36.

To DEART, DEARTH, v. a. To raise the price of any thing; darted, raised in price; Orkn. Evidently from E. dearth.

This v. has recently been in common use.


DEARTH-FU, adj. High-priced, S.O.

Ye Scots, who wish auld Scotland well.—
It seth you ill,

WF bitter deirthfu' wines to sell,

Or foreign gill. Burns, iii. 16.

DEARTH-CAP, s. The name given in the Carse of Gowrie to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in S. called a cap, containing a number of seeds.

It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of scarcity.

DEAS, s. A turf-seat on the outside of a cottage. V. DEIS.

DEASIE, adj. A term applied to the weather; as, "a deasie day," a cold, raw, uncomfortable day, Roxb. V. DASIE.

DEASOLE, DEASEAL, s. Motion according to the course of the Sun; a Gael. word. V. WIDERISHINS.

We learn from Pliny that this custom prevailed among the Gauls as early as his time.

"In adoring the gods and doing reverence to their images, we use to kiss our right hand and turn about with our whole bodie; in which gesture the French observe to turn toward the left hand; and they believe that they show more devotion in so doing." Hist. B. xxviii. c. 2.

DEATH-CANDLE, s. The appearance of what is viewed by the vulgar as a preternatural light, giving warning of death, S.

"She had for three nights successively seen a death-candle flitting from the battlefields of the Kain along the cliffs, till it finally settled amid the tombstones on the Wheel; from which omen she anguired nothing less than the death of some personage connected with the family." St. Kathlen, iv. 23.

DEATH-ILL, s. Mortal sickness. V. DEDE-ILL.

DEATHIN, s. Water hemlock, Phellandrium aquaticum, Linn., Teviotd.; denominated perhaps from the deadly nature of the herb.

DEATH-SOUGH, s. The last inspiration of a dying person, South of S.

"Heard nae ye the lang drawn death-sough? The death-sough of the Morsions is as hollow as a groan from the grave." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1829, p. 632.

To DEAVE, v. a. To deafen. V. DEVE.
To DEAW, v. n. To rain gently, as if it were dew falling, to drizzle, S. B.
A.-S. deaw-ian, Belg. daw-en, id.

DEBAID, s. Delay.
Than Banock with the company,
That in his way clost he had,
Went on his way, but mar delayed.

DEBAIT, v. a. To be diligent in procuring anything.
Attoore that virtue sull be antorist in this reasonable,
he commandit na vagabound nor ydill pepyll to be ressueit in ony town without they had sum craft to debeit their lenyng.

DEBAIT, v. a. To protect.
"Not lang eftir he went agane in Ingland, & was trublit with sa vehement weit & hail, that he mycht skarrlie debeit hym self & his army vnperist be storme of weildr.

DEBAIT, v. a. To bring low, to lower.
The same wyse thir Rutulinians, as he wald,
Can at comand debeit thare voces & coices,
To here the Kingis mynd, and hald thare peace.

DEBAIT, v. n. This verb is used in a singular sense in Perths., also in the South of S. When one has ate as much at a meal as he deems sufficient, and thinks it is time to lay down his knife and fork, it is commonly said, I'll debeit now.

This has been understood, as if it were meant that the person being refreshed with food, was ready for strife; the word being viewed in the sense of the L. v. to debate. But the term might seem to be rather used as signifying to refrain, to give up, q. to give over eating. In this sense, however, I observe no other word to which it can be allied, unless we suppose that it alludes to the legal sense of Fr. debat-re, to demur upon, or to that of O.Fr. debast-er, debat-er, to take off the pack-saddle from a beast of burden when his work is done. It may, indeed, be from se debat-re, to bestir one's self; q. having satisfied my appetite, I will now eagerly engage in work.

DEBAIMENT, s. Contention.
Please consider the definition:

DEBAT, DEBATE, s. Strife, combat, fight, contention.
DEBT, s. To come in the debt of, to break; to destroy; to kill; to make an end of; Aberd.

DEBTBOUND, part. pa. Bound by engagement, or legal obligation.

"That the saidis landislordis and baillies bo debtbound to satisfy the pairtie skaithith, and to refund &c., their heirschippis and skaithith of their awin proper guidis and landsis, to the avallis and quantitie tane fra the complemaris." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 462.

DEBTFULL, adj. 1. Due, honest.


2. Indebted.

"That unquhile Patrick Keir, father to the charger, was debtful to him in greater sums," &c. Poord, Suppl., Dec., p. 454. V. Dett.

To DEBUCK, v. a. To prevent any design from being carried out; a term chiefly used in the game of Nine-pins, Clydes. Hence, DEBUCATION, s. In the game above mentioned, if a player strike down more pins than make up the number required in the game, he loses thirteen. This is called a debuckation, ibid.

To DEBURSE, v. a. To disburse; Fr. debours-er.

"Thairfor sell the proprietor and land baith be bundin—to refund the third part of the money quhilk they deburset in bigging of the saidis tenementis." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

DEBURING, s. Disbursement.

"Be the daylie great increas of necessar debursingis in thair hienes the prince and princess maist honorabill affairis and furnisings, his hienes thesaurarie is of the self becaum vnable to discharge the burden quhilk presentlie it vnderlyis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1588, Ed. 1814, p. 179, 180.

DECAY, s. A decline, a consumption, S.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call 'Casting of the heart.' Brand's Orkney, p. 62.

To DECAID, v. n. To fail. To faill or decaid;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. Lat. de and cad-o.

DECADEN, adj. Apt to fall.

"Decades & abill to fall done [down.]" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. L.B. decadentia. "Decad nocht," do not fall, or be not lost, ibid.

Decanted, part. pa. What is much spoken of.

"Therefore this decanted notion of a popular action, can never found a title in this country; where such actions are only known by sound." Forbes, Suppl., Dec., p. 79.

Lat. decent-are, "to report or speak often;" Cooper. The good Judge seems to have Latinized the common vulgar phrase, applied to any thing that is much extolled, or gives occasion to a great deal of talk; "That's a pretty affair to mak a song about," S.

DECEDENT, s. Used to denote one who has demitted an office.

"In the vackance following Mr. James Fairly was called to the ministry at Leith.—The Provost, &c. having a particular design for Mr. Robert Rankin,—being also brother-in-law to Mr. James Fairly decedent, had drawn a fraction in the council," &c. Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 100, 102.

The term might seem properly to signify deceased; Fr. decele, id. But the sense is evidently borrowed from that of Lat. deced-ere, to depart, to retire.

I am not certain whether we ought not to view it in reference to death in the following passage:

"Mr. Andrew Young, besides an honorary for his pains, was appointed to succeed to the next decedent." Ibid., p. 52.

DECEIVERIE, s. A habit or course of deception, Clydes.

To DECERN, v. a. To adjudge.

"That the personis brekaris thereof be callit—before the kingis grace & his conseile, to here thaim be decernit to haif incurrit the panis contenit in said acts." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

"The lords decernit him to give Frenraught a now tack of the saidis teinds." Spalding, i. 51.

To DECERN, v. n. To determine, to pass a decree; a forensic term; Lat. decern-ere, id.

"The saidis lordis and estatis of parliament findis, discernis, and declaris, that the said Frances, sumtyme erlit Bothuile, hes committit and done oppin and manifest tresoun agains our said souerane lord," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

DECERNITURE, s. A decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

"—'Found—a minister's assignment to a tach-duty, being fortified with seven years' possession,—sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer decerniture against the heritors." Newbyth, Suppl., Dec., p. 517.

To DECEST, DECIST, DICEST, v. n. A strange orthography for desist.


Dicest frequently occurs in the same sense.

DECHLIT, part. pa. Weared out and way-worn, Roxb. or Clydes.

Perhaps of Welsh origin; C.B. diffugial, wearied. Shaw gives Gaelt. daughe as signifying fatigue.
DECHT, part. pa. Dressed, cooked. V. Dicht.

"For the taking out of his hose of one hen reddy decht for his suppar [supper]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

DECLARATOUR, Declarator, s. A legal or authentic declaration; a forensic term.

—"And that day reserving our souerane lord, &c., to give declarator to the said William Dewglas of Loch-linn, that he has done his deftfull diligence, in resauing, and keaping of our said souerane lordis derest mother." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 28.

—"The rents forfeited by non-entry are computed in the maist favourable way for the heer, in the period from the death of his ancestor till he himself be cited by the superior in an action of general declarator of non-entry." Ersk. Inst., B. ii. Tit. 5, sec. 30.

According to our laws, there is both what is denominated a general and a special declarator. Ibid., sec. 30, 42.

DECLINATURE, Declinator, s. An act by which the jurisdiction of any judge, or court, is declined; a term used both in civil and in ecclesiastical courts, S.

"Declinature is founded, 3rdly, ratione suspicii judicis, where either the judge himself, or his near kinsman, hath an interest in the suit." Ersk. Inst., B. i. T. 2, sec. 25.

"The earl of Rothes—and others that were with him, chose Arthur Erskine, &c., to go to the council, and make a declarator against the bishops, saying they should not be judges in the common cause." Spalding, i. 63.

Fr. declinatoire, "an except taken against a judge, or to the jurisdiction of a court of justice;" Cotgr.

DECOIRMENT, Decorcment, s. Decoration, ornament.

"The erection of the port and town of Printland in ane frie burgh regall is—very commodious and convenient for the policie and decorcment of this realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 506.


Fr. decorcement, id.

DECOMPOINIT, part. adj. Decomposed, compounded a second time; Lat.

"How mony figures is there ane pronoune? Thre. Qhilkis thre? Ane simpil, & ane componit, an ane decomponit. The sympl as is, the componit an idem the decomponit as ideall." Vaus' Rudiment. Dd., iiij. b.

DECOMPT, s. An account.

—"Their obligations and decompt respectivly, meid be their commissaries deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie." Acts. Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 325.

Fr. decompt, "an account given for things received; a back-reckoning;" Cotgr.

To DECORE, v. a. To adorn, to decorate, Fr. decorer.

This made me to estime of her the more, Her name and rareness did her so decorer. E. James VI.; Chron. S. Pr., iii. 479.

They gifts, that decores and beautifies nature, they cannot hurt nor impair nature; but al supernatural gifts, beautifies and decores nature." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr., M. 3, b.

DECOURTED, part. pa. Dismissed from court.

"The Earl of Huntly in the mean time procured a gift of the benefice of Dumfermline, which was lately taken from the Master of Gray now decourted." Melv'.s Mem., p. 175.

To DECREIT, v. a. To decree.

"Quhat they sall decreit and determin—declares that the same sall have the force—of ane act of parliament." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 42.

L. B. decræt-are, decernere, Du Cange.

DECREIT, DECRET, s. The final sentence or determination of a judge; Lat. decreet-um.

"Frendraught crossed the marquis every way mightily, and as was said obtained a decreet against him for 200,000 merks, for the skaithe he had sustained in thir troubles, and another decreet for 100,000 pounds for spoyllation of the lands of Dumblate and parish thereof." Spalding i. 51.

DEDE, DEID, s. 1. Death, S.

Syne Deid casts up his yettis wyd;
Saying, 'Thir oppin sall ye blyd.'

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, 128.

The term occurs in O. E.

Than deid his life sundred, the folk for him was woe, R. Browne, p. 28.

2. The cause of death, S.

Though I hae slain the lord Johnstone,
What care I for their feld?
My noble mind their wrath disdains,
He was my father's deid.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 222.

3. It is, by way of eminence, used in this sense as denoting the pestilence.

"Gaf him to keip in the tym of the deid." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

That like yere in til Ygland
The second Deid was fast wedand,—
The thocht yere next folowand,
The Deid was entret in Scotland,
Begynnand at the Cardinles,
To the Yule, or eft, It wedand wes.

Wytoun, viii. 45, 92, 100.

That is the sense, unquestionably appears from the mode of expression used elsewhere;
In Scotland that yere in widenes
We wedand the beyrth pestilens.

Ibid. ix. 3. 56.

The second raged A. 1361.
Su.-G. doed, moris, as Ilare informs us, also denotes the pestilence. "Thus," he says, "that pestilence which wasted the whole of Europe, in the middle of the fourteenth century, is commonly denominated diger-doedam, i.e. the great death, from diger, ingen, grandis. It was also called the black death." V. Von Trol's Lett. on Iceland, p. 305, 306.

4. The manner of dying.

Sum tholt yd wages and hard payne
Till thare ending, but remade.
Few war of thys, that deyd gud deid.

Wyntoun, ix. 12. 150.

A.-S. ded, Su.-G. doed, Isl. dæd, Belg. dood, id.

DEDE-AULD, adj. Extremely old, Aberd.
DED-BED, s. Deathbed.

"The lords assign to John of Knollis, &c., to pray sufficiently that Alex'-Halyburton had in his possession the tymne of his decease, & quen he lay on his ded bed, the gudis vnderwritten," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 284.

DED-BELL, s. 1. The passing-bell, the bell of death, S.

And every jaw that the dead bell gild
It cry'd, Woe to Barbara Allan!

Herd's Coll., i. 20.

2. The designation given by the superstitious to a ringing in the ears, South of S. O lady, 'tis dark, and I heard the dead bell,
And I daren's gae yonder for goud nor fee.

Hog's Mountain Bard, p. 17.

"By the dead bell is meant a tinkling in the ears, which our peasantry—regard as a secret intelligence of some friend's decease." Ibid., N., p. 25.

DED-CANDLE, s. A preternatural light, like that of a candle, seen under night by the superstitious, and viewed as the presage of the death of some one. It is said to be sometimes seen for a moment only, either within doors, or in the open air; and at other times, to move slowly, from the habitation of the person doomed to death, to the church-yard where he is to be interred, S.B.

DED-CHACK, s. 1. The sound made by a woodworm in houses; so called from its clicking noise, and because vulgarly supposed to be a premonition of death, S. It is also called the chackie-mill, S.B., because of its resemblance to the sound of a mill. In E. it is designed the death-watch. V. Chak, 2, and Elf-mill.

2. By a paronomasia rather of an unfeeling kind, this term has been transferred to the dinner prepared for the magistrates of a burgh after a public execution, S.

As it was thought that the entertainment itself was not quite consistent with nice feeling, it has of late very properly been disused in the metropolis of Scotland.

DED-CHAP, Dead-chap, s. A stroke supposed to be a premonition of death, S.; dead-sweep, synon.

DED-DEAL, Dead-deal, s. The stretching-board for a dead body, S.

"It is written on his brow, Annie Winnie,—that hand of woman, or of man either, will never snatch him—dead-deal will never be laid to his back." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 291.

DED-DOLE, s. A dole given at funerals, S.

"I like to pack the dead dole in my lap, and rin o'er my auld rhyme." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 95.

"Dead dole, that which was dealt to the poor at the funerals of the rich;" Gl. Antiq. One sense of E. dole, as used by itself, is, "Provisions or money distributed in charity, at any time; formerly at funerals more especially;" Todd's Johns.

DED-DRAP, s. A drop of water falling intermittingly and heavily on a floor, viewed by the superstitious as a premonition of death, S.


This seems to be the same with dedil, S. mentioned by Rudd, as synon. with dele; but properly denoting the cause of death. It may, however, be q. dede-all, i.e. mortal ailment or disease.

Tharfor in-til Orkney
In-til hiss dede-ill quhen he lay,
The lettrys syld of that commanid
Till the Kyng Alysawndyr of Scotland
In gret by he gert be send,
To mak hiss menys deleis kend.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 230.

This is written dede-uelle, O. E.

Sithan at Gloucestre dede-uelle him toke.

R. Brooke, p. 32.

—"Yon's a hale and gausy carle, meat-like and claith-like.—Na, na! there's nae dead-ill about Loui." The Steam-Beat, p. 292.

2. A deadly hurt, a mortal injury, Aberd.

3. This term at times assumes a more modern form; as denoting the death of the soul.

"What may here be the death-ill of a natural unrenewed man may be the dangerous distemper of a child of God." Durham, Ten Command. To the Reader, d. 1. b.

DED-KNACK, s. A loud stroke as of a switch, upon the door or bed, the cause of which is unknown; supposed by the common people to announce the death of some relation of the person who hears it, S.

"The dead-knack is now heard only by a few old women, who get very little credit from the discovery." Agr. Surv. M. Loth., p. 168.

DED-LIGHTS, s. pl. The name given by the peasantry to the luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphorated hydrogen gas.

"At length, it was suggested to the old man, that there were always dead lights hovered over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air; and it was a fact that two drowned men had been found in a field of whins, where the water had left the bodies, by means of the dead lights, a very little while before that." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 318.

DED-MAN'S-SNEECHIN, s. The dust of the common Puff-ball, Mearns.

The idea mentioned by Linnaeus, as prevailing in Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness, is also prevalent in this country.

DEDLYKE, adj. Mortal, deadly.

There is name dedltyke Kyng wryth crowne,
That om-larde til oore kyng suld be.
In-til supper-ytyrte.

Wyntown, viii. 5. 74.

A.-S. deadle, id. Iel. dandlæik-r, mortality.
DEDE-NIP, s. A blue mark in the body, not produced by a blow, contusion, or any known cause, ascribed by the vulgar to necromancy; hence sometimes called a witch’s nip, S.

“The death-nip is viewed by the vulgar, in Clydesdale at least, as a prognostic of death.

Kilian says, that when the death-nip is observed on any person, the vulgar view it as a warning of the death of a relation.

This superstitious idea is not confined to our country. Kilian defines Teut. death-nipe in a similar manner, observing that it is vulgarly viewed as a presage of the death of a relation. Livor sive macula lurida: livor luteo-preveniens, absque contusione aut dolore in corporis humani aliqua parte: quae mortem consanguinei conjunctae vulgus.

To GIE one the DEDE-NIP, suddenly and effectually to check one, Clydes.

DEDE-RATTLE, DEATH-RATTLE, s. The sound emitted by a person some time before death, when he is unable to force up the phlegm which is collected in his throat, S. V. next word.

“Sh spake not a single word. There was a sound in her coevaluous throat like the death-rattle.” Lights and Shadows, p. 194.

DEDE-RUCKLE, DEAD-RUCKLE, DEATH-RUCKLE, s. The noise made by the phlegm in the throat, which the patient is unable to bring up, before death, Loth., Roxb.

“He has had a sair struggle—but its passing—I knew he would pass when I came in. That was the death-ruckle—he’s dead.” Guy Mannering, i. 89.

Teut. ruckel-a, rauc voice tussire, scrape cum murmur, &c., ressouel, spuma lethalis. Sw. ruckl-a, to hawk, to force up phlegm with a noise; Wideg. Isl. kryla, asthma, in speciali morbus domum; Halldor.

DEDE-STALE, s. That part of the grease of a candle, which, from its not being melted, falls over the edge in a semi-circular form; denominated from its resemblance to the shavings of wood, S. This, by the vulgar, is viewed as a prognostic that the person to whom it is turned will soon die. By the E. it is called a Winding-sheet.

DEDE-SWAP, DEATH-SWAP, s. A supposed warning of death, South of S.

“The death swap—is a loud sharp stroke.” Hogg’s Mountain Bard, p. 27. N. He distinguishes this from the death-watch and the death-tap.

DEDE-THRASH, DEATH-THRASH, DEITHTHRASH, s. 1. The agonies of death.

“The hily, yalls, and lassies resound all the night with maist terribil sprachis of yammyng yepyll in the death-thraw.” Bellend. Crean., B. vi. c. 17.

“Kyrk Alexander cam at that instant tyme quhen Darius vas in the agony and death thrash.” Compl. S., p. 188.

The ingenious Glossarist to this work has made some curious remarks on this subject. Speaking of the contortions of death, he says: “These are regarded by the peasants with a species of supernatural terror. To die with a thrash, is reckoned an obvious indication of a bad conscience. When a person was secretly murdered, it was formerly believed, that if the corpse were watched with certain mysterious ceremonies, the death-thraws would be reversed on its visage, and it would denounce the perpetrators and circumstances of the murder. The following verses occurs in a ballad, of which I have heard some fragments. A lady is murdered by her lover: her seven brothers watch the corpse. It proceeds—

‘Twas at the middle o’ the night,
The cock began to crow;
And at the middle o’ the night,
The corpse began to thrash.”

The superstition is pretty general in S., that the soul of a dying person cannot escape from its prison, how severe soever the agonies of the patient, as long as any thing remains locked in the house. It is common, therefore, among those who give heed to such follies, to throw open drawers, chests, &c. This superstition still remains in Angus. From the following passage, it appears that it extends even to the border of England—

“Who ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the death-thraw? How d’ye think the spirit was to get awa’ through bolts and bars like that?”

Guy Mannering, ii. 94.

E. thrash; A-S. thrash-an, agonize.

2. Meat is said to be in the death-thraw, when it is neither cold nor hot, S.

3. Any thing is said to be “left in the death-thraw,” when left unfinished, S.

4. This term is used concerning the weather, when the temperature of the atmosphere is in a dubious state between frost and thaw, S. A.

“It was one of those sort of winter days that often occur in January, when the weather is what the shepherds call in the death-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw.” Perils of Man, iii. 199.

DEDE, or DEAD TIME, o’ the year, midwinter, when there is no vegetation, S., Ruddiman, vo. Mort; the same with the E. phrase, dead of winter.

DEDE-WATCH, DEATH-WATCH, s. The death-watch, S.; the same with Dedeh-cawck.

An’ when she heard the death-watch tick,
She raving wild did say,
“T am thy murderer, my child,
“I see thee, come away.”

Train’s Poetical Reveries, p. 94.

To DEDEINYE, LEDAN, v. n. To deign.

—I deelinye not to resounce
Sie honour certis quiblick feris me non to hana.

Dong. Virgil, 22. 30.

Not to displeasse your faderheid, I pray,
Under the figur of sum brutal best
A moralable ye wad deilater to say.

Henrywone, Chron. S. P., i. 93.

Fr. daign-er, id., de, as Rudd, observes, being superfluous.

To DEEDEN, v. n. To deign.

—My lordis to heir that will deden.

Colicbies Sone, Prochem. V. DEEDENIE.

DEE, s. A dairy-maid, Loth., Tweedd.

And herds wi’ bonnets, maddis, and kents,
For leapan’ burns and dykes,
And does, wil' woods, and kirtles blue,
As glaized as their tykes.

Comic Poems, p. 132. V. DEE.

To DEE, v. n. To die. V. DE.

DEED, adv. A common abbreviation of the E. adv. Indeed, S.

DEED, s. Upo' my deed, upon my word, Aberd.

DEED-DOER, s. The performer of any act; in a bad sense, the perpetrator.

"Captain Arnot, with a party of musketeers, was ordered down to Fyvie, to take or kill him who had slain Forsyth the serjeant, as ye have heard before; but the deed doer was fled." Spalding, i. 272.

Printed as if two words, but properly one.

To DEEDLE, v. a. To dandle, as one does an infant, Fife; doodle, Lanarks.

C. R. dud-hill-aun signifies to suckle; but it does not appear that there is any affinity. Gael. di'ilit denotes "great love, kindness;" and did'khal, "fond of;" Shaw.

To DEEDLE, v. n. To sing in a low key; generally, to doodle and sing, Fife.

No less than four different terms are used in this county, to express different modes of singing, or the various gradations of sound. These are Crue: Doodle, Lilt, and Goll. Doodle denotes an intermediate key between crooning or humming, and lifting, which signifies lively singing; while lifting does not convey the idea of the same elevation of voice with yelling. V. Gill.

I have found no word resembling Deedle, in this signification, unless we should view it as a different form of Isl. di'il-a, tallo, nutrinium more infinitus occinere; q. did'khal.

DEEDS, s. pl. The gravel, or coarse soil, &c., which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch, S. A.

"The side of the ditch next the planting to be faced up with the soil raised in forming the ditch, and what is taken out of the ditch (vermulliner the deeds) thrown behind this facing to support it." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 131.

This term, like many others towards the south of S., must certainly be viewed as a remnant of the kingdom of Strathtyde. For to this day C. R. dyweol and tyweol signify "gravel, round little pebble stones, coarse sand, grit;" Lhuyd, vo. Glarca.

It is most generally written tyweol.

To DEEK, v. a. To spy out, to descry. I deekit him, I descried him, Lanarks.

Germ. entdeck-en, to discover, to find out.

DEEMER, s. One who judges, or forms an estimate of the conduct of another.

"Ill doers, ill deemers," S. Prov. "suspects." Kelly, p. 176. I have more generally heard it thus expressed, Ill doers are age ill dreamers.

DEEMIS, s. A deemis of money, a great sum, Kinross.

O. Fr. demisus, a measure of corn; L. B. demens-un.

But I suspect, that although the negative prefix has been dropped, it is originally the same with Undemus, q. v.

DEEMIS, adj. A deemis expense, great cost, ibid. Undemis money, a countless sum, Ang.

DEEP, s. The channel, or deepest part of a river, S.

"At the Ford-like the deep or channel of the river is upon the Sexton side." Strato, Leslie of Powis, p. 119.

Text. dieple, Sw. deep, depth.

DEEP-DRAWCHTIT, adj. Designing, artful, crafty, S., from deep and draucht, a plan, a scheme. It may be observed, however, that Su.-G. drag-a, primarily to draw, also signifies to deceive; and that there is even a synonym term in Su.-G., laangdraucht, qui simultates diu servat alta mente repostas, Ihre; q. langdrauchtit.

DEEPIN, v. A net, Ayrs. Hence,


Gael. dipinn, a net; Shaw. But this term seems to stand quite isolated, without a single cognate.

DEEP-SEA-BUCKIE, s. The Murex corneus.


DEEP-SEA-CRAB, s. The Cancer araneus.


DEER-HAIR, DEERS-HAIR, s. Heath club-rush, S. Scirpus espositus, Linn.

At the Skelf-hill the cauldron still
The men of Labbieside can shew:
And on the spot where they boiled the pot,
The spray and the deer-hair never shall grow.

Mindaday Border, ill. 376.

"The deer hair is a coarse species of pointed grass, which, in May, bears a very minute, but beautiful yellow flower." Ibid.


"It is now some years since he has been missed in all his usual haunts, while moss, lichen, and deer-hair, are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 24.

To DEFAIK, v. a. 1. To relax, to remit.


2. To defalcate, in relation to money.

"The skipar aucht to defaik samkle of his frauch that wad fuyr the merchandia gudia to the pert of Sanctandros." Aberl. Reg., Cent. 16.

Fr. defaluy-en, E. defalcate.

To DEFAIL, v. n. To fail, to wax feeble.

Feill Scottis horse was drawyn into travall,
Forrown that day, so irkyt can defail.

Walsho, x. 704. i.e. "began to fail."

Fr. defailuer, id.
To DEFAIN, DEFASE, DEFUSE. v. a. 1. To discharge, to free from, to acquit of.

"The lordis ordainis him to pay thay xxxvij merkis.—Because the thane of Calder allegis that he has charters to defeis him thairof, the lordis assignis him the x day of Maij, with continuacion of daist, to discharge the charters, & sufficient defaisance, or else to mak payment thairof." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 22.

1. Defeit, Ander. To therefor, to to, to thairof. 

2. To deduct.

"The Lords found that the same wadset came not under the compass of the Act of Parliament, notwithstanding the twenty shillings Scots to be defaiced the defender upon the ball under and beneath the fir of the year, which they found not to be an usurary pation, but that the defendant ought to have allowance thereof conform to the contract." Newbyth, Suppl., Dec., p. 499.

The words, to have allowance thereof, seem to fix the sense of defaiced, as above defined.

DEFAISANCE, DEFASANCE, s. 1. Acquittance from a claim.

"Because the Lordis vnderstandis, that thair is sum part of letters grantit be the King to spirituall Lordis, and Prelatis, and als to temporall Lordis, and to Barrownis of discharge of part of the said taxt.;—the saith letters of discharge to be na defaisance to thame." Acts Ja. IV., 1498, c. 21. Edit. 1566. Defaisance, Murray, c. 6.

It is thought that it may denote the extinction or determination of a right, whether by discharge of the creditor, or by some other fact to which he may not be a party. It is therefore viewed as a more general word than discharge. O. Fr. defaire, a riddance; as se defaire signifies to rid. Fr. defaire, a shift, an excuse.

2. Defalcation, deduction in payment.

"It sall be lesum to the annaularis, notwithstanding the defaisance made presentlie, giff thay pleis, to by in agane." Acts Maris, 1551, c. 9.

DEFAIT, DEFAIT, part. pa. A term used to denote the overpowering effect of sickness or fatighe, S. Defisit, Aberd. Hee gis sic a ledd o' cauld at that ball, the pap o' her has down, an' a'm defait theffighte." Saxen and Gaeil, I. 96.

Fr. defait, part. pa. of defaire, to defeat.

To DEFALT, v. a. To adjudge as culpable; a forensic term.

"The court beand fensed, the snerand thereof saif call the soytes, and defait the absenteis, that ar not lauchfullie essoyst." Skene, Verb. Sign. vol. Sok.

DEFAME, s. Infamy, disgrace.

Delph in his bart holdynys the fellon schame, Mizzit with doulor, anger and defame. 

Dong. Virgil, 351. 55. Lat. defam-e.

DEFAWTYT, part. pa.

He was arystyt syne and tane. And degradyt syne was he

Off honour and off dignitie.

Scher Edourde, the mychtly King, Had on this wyss done his lykyng

Off John the Balledell, that soun swa

Was all defawtyt and wadone. 

Barbour, l. 182, M8.

"Deafeted," Pink. But this does not properly express the idea. For an overthrow is not meant, according to the usual sense of the term defeated. The word here used is explicable of degradyt, and seems synon. with forefaile, which commonly occurs in our laws. It seems to be from Fr. defailer, third pers. pres. default, "to want, to lack, to make a default," Cotgr., used in an active sense.

To DEFEND, v. a. To ward off.

For lo, the werk that first is foundt sure,

Mair better here spaces and byare be,—

And stronger to defend adversites. 

King's Quair, iv. 8.

In this sense S. B. they commonly speak of "defending a stroke." Fr. defendre, id.

To DEFER, Differ, v. a. 1. This old law term seems used as nearly allied to E. yield, or pay regard to, in relation to the judgment of a cause, or the evidence necessary for this end.

"The said James Gibsonse producit na pricf in writt, but certane witness[es], to the quhilkis witnes wald nocht defer, becaus it concernit fee & heretage." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 177.

"The lordis alone witten wald nocht defer to the said excupcion, but tak the mater one thaim, nocht-witstanding that the said James wes nocht callit to here the said act retrct." Ibid., p. 194.

2. It is used where refer would be substituted in modern language; to submit.

"The lordis will differ the hale mater to the said Robert spousiss aitth;" i.e. the oath of the spouse of Robert. Ibid., p. 204.

Fr. defier-a un appel, "to admit, allow, or accept of; to give way unto, an appel;" Cotgr. Rendre des respects,—lui ceder acquiesce à ses sentiments, —avoir des egards. Alicui honorem deferre. Dict. Trev. L. B. deferre, aver de la deference; Du Cange.

3. It seems also to signify, to offer, to exhibit.

"The wife, compariring, deferred a promise of quitting all to the oath of Margaret Wardrope, her mistress." Foor, Suppl., Dec., p. 437.

Lat. defers-e, to shew, to offer. Pollicere et deferre, to promise and offer, Cic.

To DEFESE, DEFUN, v. a. V. DEFUSE.

To DEFIDE, v. n. To distrust. V. DIFFIDE.

To DEFINE, v. n. To consult, to deliberate; Aberd. Reg.

Lat. defn-ire, to determine, to discuss.

To DEFORCE, v. a. To treat with violence; as to take anything out of the possession of another by forcible means, S.

"The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly deforced, and his letters riven." Pitiscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 137.
DEF, s. Violent ejection, in the E. law of defacement.

“That John Lindsaysall restore to James lord Hammilltoune,—of the profiteis & eschatia of the bal-

That is, a cow taken by violence.

“The lordis—declares that the said George has deforced our soueraine lordis officiaris, & failyeing of that preif that he has made na deforres.” Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 33.

Fr. deforcer, L.B. deforc-iare, per vim et contra jus afferre; whence deforrcamentum, Reg. Mag. Lib. I. c. 6, s. 1.

To DEFOUL, v. a. 1. To defile; Doug.

2. To dishonour, to disgrace. That doughty delit with hym sa, for dont he war defold. Gowan and Col., fili 25.

Fr. defoul-er, to trample on, also, to reproach.

DEFOULE, s. Disgrace.

Wys men sould drode thare immynys;
Por lyachtynes and suowdry
Drawys in defowle comonaly.

Wyntovm, viii. 23. 54.

To DEFEND, v. a. To pour down.

—— The son scheme
Begonth defoun his benes on the grone.
Doug. Virgil, 283. 8. Lat. defund-o.

DEFRAUD, DEFRAUDE, s. Act of defrauding.

“That for the defraude done to our souerane lord
in his custamis be strangearis and alienaries of vther realmes—
the maister or merchandis of the said schip


“Anent escettis govin in defraud of creditoris.”
Ibid., p. 215.

DEFTLY, adv. Fily, in a proper manner, handsomely, Ayrs. Obsolete in E.

Indeed, Gudewife, the lad did weel enough,
Was eident ay, and defily hecil the pleghe.
Tannahill's Poems. p. 12.

To DEG, v. a. 1. To strike smartly with a sharp-pointed object; as, “Deg the knife into the baird,” strike the knife into the table, Ayrs., Upp. Lanarks.

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of smart strokes with a sharp-pointed instrument, ibid.

DEG, s. 1. A stroke of this description, ibid.

“He snored like one who was in haste to sleep more than enough, insomuch that Winterton, when he lay down, give him a deg with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet.” R. Gilhaize, i. 127.

2. The hole or indentation thus produced, ibid.

DEGGAR, s. One who degs, ibid.

Teut. dijc-er, fodere, Dan. diger, id. may be the origin. Or it may have been primarily applied to the use of a dagger, Teut. daunge, Fr. daguer, whence daguer, to stab with a dagger.

To DEGENER, v. n. To degenerate; Fr. degenerer.

“Is he not able, though all the naturall seed should
defern, yet of stones to raise children to Abraham?”

Forbes’s Defence, p. 22.

DEGEST, adj. Grave, composed.

Furth held the stout and degest Asletes.
Doug. Virgil, 321. 49.

King Latyne tho with sad and degest mynd
To him ansueris.—

Ibid., 406. 6.

Sedatus, Virg. Lat. digest-us. Hence,

DEGESTIE, adj. Sedately.

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantis,
Bot baith was ripe in consience and in yeris,
Unto thir woundis degestlie madis anseris.
Doug. Virgil, 284. 3.

“My lord governour and lordis of parliament said
wise degestie quhit is to be done herein, & nocht to
hurt the quenis grace anect her privilege,” &c. Acts-
Mary, 1544, Ed. 1814, p. 449.

DEGESTABLE, adj. Concocted. Thus Harry the Minstrel speaks of

—— The flouris septe,
Degesteable, engendered throu the hote.
Wallace, iii. 2, MS.

Fr. digest-er, to concoct, whence digestif, digested, or procuring digestion.

DEGSIT, part. pa. Disguised.

And ay to thame com Repentance amang,
And maid thame cher degsyit in his wele.
King’s Quair, iii. 8.

Fr. deJipiser, to disguise.

DEGOUTIT, part. pa. Spotted.

—— With this hong
A mantill on his schulteries large and long;
That furrit was with erynyn ful quhite,
Degoutit with the self in spotis blake.
King’s Quair, v. 9. 10.

DEID, s. Death; also pestilence. V. DEIDE.

DEIDIS part, that portion of his movable estate, which a person deceased had a right to dispose of before his death, in whatever way he pleased, S.

“As to the deidis part, the samyn might have bene
disponit be him the time of his deceis to quhatsomewer person or personis he pleasit: Bot gif he mad na
lauchful disposition thairof in his lifetime, the samyn part, all and haill pertens to the bairn, as only lauchful
bairn on life the time of his fatheris deceis; and swa
twa parts of the said third parts, viz. the said bairnis
part and the deidis part, acht and sould pertene to
the said bairn; and swa consequentlie the said thrid part pertenis to the said wife,” &c. Balfour’s Pract.,
p. 238-9, A. 1570.

“What remains over the jus relictæ, and the chil
dren’s legitim, the absolute property of the deceased,
of which he has the free disposal, even to a stranger;—
It has been supposed, rather whimsically, that this superstition has some connexion with card-playing, there being "thirteen cards in each suit of the Deil's book." It is most probably borrowed from the last supper of our Lord and his twelve apostles, one of whom was Judas. A person is often dismissed from table, when this unlucky number happens to meet together.

DEIL'S DUNG, Assafoctida, S.

So called from its stench. It is singular, that its name in Teut. is the same in signification; *duvels dieck,* diabolus steritus; and in Sw. *dyvelottraek,* the term *traek* denoting excrement.

DEIL'S KIRNSTALL, s. Petty spurge, Euphorbia peplus, Linn. S. O.

*"Euphorbia peplus, Devil's Churnstaff, or Petty spurge." Ag. Surv. Ayrs., p. 675.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX, a name given to the Common Puff-ball, S. Lycoperdon bovista, Linn.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water Plantain, S. Alisma Plantago, Linn.

2. Broadleaved Pondweed, S. Potamogeton natans, Linn.

DEILSMAN, s. Partner, apportioner, dealer.


This word is in common use Aberd. as signifying, "a divider, a distributor, an apportioner, a dealer." Here it would rather suggest the idea of a partner.

A.-S. *degel,* gen. *deael,* a part, and *man*.

DEILPERLICKIT, s. Nothing at all; as, "Hae ye gotten ony thing?" "Na, deilperllickit," Mearns.

DEIN, ade. Very, in a great degree; the provincial pronunciation of Aberd. for S. doon.

What tho' fowk says that I can preach
Nae that dein ill,
I tell you, nan, I hae nae speech
For critic's skill.


DEIR, adj. Bold, daring.

Dukis and dign with lordis, doughty and deir,
Sembilit to his sumnome.

Gowan and Gol., i. 1.

It frequently occurs in Wallace.

Butler is slayne with dochy men and deyr.

B. v. 491, MS.

The same word is used substantively for a daring or bold man.

*The deir* deit him to the deil by the day daw.

Gowan and Gol., ii. 23.

This may be the same with *Derf,* q. v., although if any one contend that it is the ancient form of *deir,* precious, it might be difficult to prove the contrary. *Alem, diuar, carus,* and its derivatives, were used with considerable latitude. V. Schilter in vo.

Ial. *dyrr,* precious, carus, is also used in the following senses; praestans, venerandus, Gl. Loddreck, str. 25, p. 88, magnificus, Worm. Literat. Runic, p. 103.

DEIL, DEILL, DEILL, s. Part, quantity, E. deal. A deillle, any things, aught.

Schir Ramul said, Lordsis, yeh knew this well,
At my command he will nocht do a deillle.

Wallace, iii. 282, MS.

*Half deel,* the one half.

All kind of vicis to comprehend *half deel,*
Nor all the names of tormentis and of panis,
I micht not rekkin, that in yene halft romanis.

Doug. Virgil, 186. 41.

Moos-G. *deill,* pars, portio; A.-S. *deel,* Belg. *deel,*
id. *deel,* partly; A.-S. *sum dael,* aliquo pars,
Chron. Saxon. Su.-G. *del,* S. *deel,* "share, dividend,
in partnership among fishermen;" Gl. Wyntown.

DEIL, DEILL, DEELL, s. The devil, S.

Betoocch-us-to! and well I wat that's true:
*Awa! awa! the devil's owre grit wi' you.*

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 120.

The pronunciation of this word, and of many other words in which *v* was ancienly written *w,* has originated from the soft sound given to this letter.

"Between the Deel and the deep sea; that is, between two difficulties equally dangerous." Kelly's S. Prov., p. 58.

"I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as betwixt the devill and the deep seas; for sometimes our owne cannon would light short, and graze over us, and so did the enemies also,—till I directed an officer to our owne batteries, acquainting them with our hurt, and desiring they should stell or plant their cannon higher." Monroe's Expedit., p. II., p. 55.

DEIL'S-BIT, s. The Scabiosa succisus, Linn., an herb; so denominated because it seems to have a *bit* or *bite* taken off the root, which by the vulgar is said to have been done by the *devil*; South of S.

In E. it is also called *Devil's-bit*; Morsus Diaboli. Linn. Flor. Sued.

DEIL'S BUCKIE, a person of a perverse disposition, an imp of Satan, S. V. Buckie.

"It was that *devil's buckie,* Callum Beg," said Alick;
"I saw him whish away through amang the reises,"
Waverley, iii. 133.

DEIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE, s. The name given to the Dragon-fly, Ayrs.

DEIL'S DOZEN, pron. *dizen.* The number thirteen, S.

This number is accounted so unlucky, that I have seen people, who were in other respects intelligent, refuse to form one of a company that would amount to thirteen. Many will not sail in a vessel, when this is the number of persons on board; as it is believed that some fatal accident must befal one of them. Whence this strange superstition could originate, it is impossible to say. But it evidently includes the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot.
DEIR, adj. Wild, not tamed.
They drive on the da deir, by daids and daun.
Grossen and Gcol., i. 18.
i.e. "the wild does;" Su.-G. diur, A.-S. door, Alem. Belg. dier, 1st. dyr, a wild beast.

DEIR, DER, s. A wild animal. V. DER.

DEIR, s. 3.
The skylor deir of the deis dayntely wes dents.
With the doightyest in their daisy, dyatit south deil.
Grossen and Gcol., i. 6.
Mr. Pink. understands this as signifying dier. But if sylor mean canopy, as he seems to reckon probable, sylor deir is most likely, precious canopy.
To DEIR. V. DER.

DEIS, DESS, DEAS, s. 1. "The place at the head of a hall, where the floor" was raised higher than the rest, and which was the honourable part. A canopy was frequently spread over it; but it was not the canopy but the elevated floor which is meant by deis." Pink.
The lustie Quene scho sat in mit the deis;
Befor hir stude the nobly worthy King.
Servit that war of many dyers mea.
K. Hart, i. 53. Mountlud Poems, p. 20.
—The Quene was set at deis,
Under hir glorious stenit capitall,
Amog proude tapetitia and mighti riall apparrall.
Dougl. Virgil, 35. 20.

According to Mr. Ritson, both the elevation and the canopy were called indifferently by this name. Metr. Rom. Gl. vo. Deys.

2. A long board, seat or bench erected against a wall. This, as Sibb. observes, is still called a deis, S.
Scho gart grazhit wri burd be the hous sid
With carpetis deel, and honowrit with gret lyicht.
—About he b rent on to the burd him bry.
Scho had him wp t Wallace by the deas.
Wallace, ii. 279, 329, 341, Ms.
Deas is here used as synon. with burd.

It is defined, "a long wooden settle, settee, or sofa, such as is found in the kitchens of farm-houses;" Gl. Pop. Ball.

In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains,
Where the gudeman oft streeks him at his ease,
A warm and canny lean for weary baises
O' lab'rs doil'd upo' the wintyr leas.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 58.
"I remember having seen in the hall of the ruined castle of Elan Stalker, in the district of Appin, an old oaken deas, which was so contrived as to serve for a settee; at meal-times the back was turned over, rested on the arms, and became a table; and at night the seat was raised up, and displayed a commodious bed for four persons, two and two, feet to feet, to sleep in. I was told, that this kind of deas was formerly common in the halls of great houses, where such oceconomy, with respect to bedroom, was very necessary." Jamieson's Pop. Ball., N. i. 213, 214.

The deas, in some farm-houses in Aberdeenshire, is still so constructed as to serve both for a settee, and for a table.


4. A pew in a church, S. B.
The priest afor the alter stood,—
The Mer-man he staid o'er as deas,
And he has staid it over three.
Jamieson's Pop. Ball., i. 211.
"A pew in church,—in the North of Scotland, is still called a deas." N. ibid., p. 213.
Dais, deas, deas, O. E. the poetic denotes a table. Priore prandeve ad magnam mensam, quam Dais vulgariter appellamus, &c. M. Paris. Vit. 23. Abbat., p. 141. At other times it signifies an elevated part of the floor in a hall.
Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgels,
To siten in a ghild halle, on the deas.
Chaucer's Cant. T. Prov., ver. 372.

5. A seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage, S. A.
"The turf-seat, which occupies the sunny side of a cottage wall, is also termed the dais." Minstrelz Border, ii. 209, N.
"The old man was seated on the deas, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage, busied in mending his cart harness." Heart M. Loth., ii. 158.
Tyrwhitt thinks that the word has been formed from Fr. D'ais, Lat. de assibus, of plaiks; Fr. ais, signifying a plank or board, Chauc. N., ver. 372. Others derive it from Teut. tisch, mensa. According to Kilian, disch is mensa rotunda; A.-S. dise, Su.-G. disk, a table; diskmanet, a table companion. This, as has been seen, was the sense affixed to dais when Matt. Paris wrote, in the thirteenth century. Warton, however, adopts a different etymology. "There is," he says, "an old Fr. word dais which signifies a throne or canopy, usually placed over the head of the principal person at a magnificent feast. Hence it was transferred to the table at which he eat." Hist. E. Poetry, i. 432.

CHAMBER OF DAI. V. CHAMBER-DESEE.

DELACROUSN, s. Procrastination, delay.
"This outrage might suffer no delacion, sou it was sa ser approachand to the wallis and portis of the toon." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 25. Dilutionem, Lat. Fr. dilution, id.

To DELASH, v. a. To discharge.
"Against this ground, they delash their artillerie sicle, and they bring their argument out of the same wordes of the Apostle whilk I have read." Bruce's Sermon. on the Sacr., G. s, b.
Fr. desilicher, "to discharge, as a gun or crossebow;" Cotgro.

To DELATE, DILATE, v. a. To accuse; a term frequently used in our laws, and courts of justice.
"The Jews that persecuted him, they delate him not before Pilate for blasphemous. — Hee is deleated of treason against the Emperor." Rollocke's Lect. on the Passion, p. 62.
"Whoso openeth after publication hereof to receipt or entertain any of these fugitives,—or shall not delate or deliver them in manner aforesaid, shall be reputed enemies to the good cause,—and the half of his movable goods ipsa facto forfeited; the other half thereof to be employed to the use of the public, and the other half to be given to him who delates the receptors, and qualifies the same." Spalding, i. 273.
—"Archibald, sumtyne of Kilsindy, than being dilatat of tresoun & crymes of less maistye," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1544, p. 354. This is the usual orthography of the records.
L. h. dilat-or, prep. deferre, Gall. deferer, accuser, denoncer. Du Cange.
DELATION, s. An accusation.

"Thir persons had power from the committee of the kirk—to meet, sit and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, upon a delation given in against him to the said committee,—for unsound doctrine." Spalding, ii. 91.

This is given by Johns, as one sense of the E. word. Mr. Todd gives an example from Wotton.

DELTIA, an. An informer, an accuser, S.

"It is manifest, that they were delators of Christ to Pilate." Rollocke, ubi sup. V. the v.

To DELE, v. a. To divide, S. Deal, E.

Tent. del-en, delt-en, A.-S. deel-en, id. V. Deil, s. 1, and Cavell, v.

DELF, s. 1. A pit.

—He—drew me doun derre in delf by ane dyke.

_Dong. Virgil_, 239, b. 12.

2. A grave.

That _delf_ that stoppyd hastyly.

_Wytoun_, vi. 4. 39.

It is previously denominatit grave.

This man, that we of spelk, had freinds thrue, and laist then nocht in ane degrye.

The first freid, quhill he was laid in _delf_,

He laist yit far better than himself.

_Priests Peleis_, p. 37.

i.e. "as long as he was in life;" or, "till he was buried."

Rudd, has observed that _delf_ is still used S. to denote a place out of which green turves, (fail or diveit) are _delfed_ or _diggit_. It seems antiently to have denoted a grave, only in a secondary sense; the primary one being the same with that of Belg. _drive_, _dive_, a pit. A.-S. _bedelf-on_, however, as well as Tent. _delt-en_, signifies to inter, to bury; _Alem. bedelben_, buried.

3. Crocker is vulgarly called _delf_, V. _Dally_, and a pottery a _delf-house_, in allusion to the place from which this kind of ware had been originally imported, _Delf_ in Holland, which has undoubtedly received its name from Tent. _delt-en_, fodere, because of the constant _digging_ for the clay used in the manufacture of this article.

4. A sod. In this sense the term _delf_ is used, _Lanarks_ and _Banffs_; q. what is _deldered_.

"If a _delf_ be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord." _App. Agr. Surv. Banffs_, p. 42.

The word, as signifying a pit, (V. sense 1.) is evidently the same with Goth. _delf_, locus subteraneus; Seren.

DELF, adj. Of or belonging to crockery, S.

"On the shelf that projected immediately next the dresser, was a number of _delf_ and wooden bowls, of different dimensions." _Cottagers of Glenb.,_ p. 144.

"A knife and fork, which had not been worn out by over-cleaning, flanked a cracked _delf_ plate." _Guy Manmering_, ii. 83.

DELGIN, DALGAN, s. The stick used in binding sheaves, Fife; _Dally_, Border.

A.-S. _dale_, a clasp; _Gael. _delyg_, a pin, a skewer.

DELICT, s. A term used in the Scottish law to denote a misdemeanour.

They—sall punishe seveirlie the disobeyaris off the ordource appoyntit by thame according to the qualiteit of the _delict._ Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 337.

"Crime—is generally divided into crimes properly so called, and _delicts_. _Delicts_ are commonly understood of slighter ofences, which do not affect the public peace so immediately; and therefore may be punished by a small pecuniary fine, or by a short imprisonment, as petty riots, injuries, offences against inferior judicatures," _Eek._ Inst., B. iv. t. 4, § 1.

Lat. _delictum_, a fault, an offence.

DELIERET, DELIRIE, adj. Delirious.

—Monie a ane has gotten a fricht,

(An' liv'd an' d'il'd _delicter_.)

On sic a night.

_Burns_, lii. 131.

It has been supposed, that the word _deliriet_ has been formed before the use of _delirious_. Fr. _delirier_, to dote, to rave. Some derive the Fr. v. from _lire_, an old word denoting the arrows drawn in a straight line; g. to deviate from the right course, a recto aberrare; _Dict. Trev._

DELIRIEHTNESS, s. Delirium, Ayrs.

"I wone't—that my mother did na send word o' the nature of this _deliriehtness' o' Charlie." _The Entail_, ii. 33.

To DELIWER, DELIVER, DELVVER, v. n.

1. To deliberate.

The Statis thare assemblyd hale,

_Delivered_, and gave hym for cowesale,

—Of fewt til gie yip all band.

_Wytoun_, viii. 10. 76.

2. To determine, to resolve.

He "perswadit the kyng to send ane garison of armiet men to the bordoure to resist the fury of Scottie and Pechtie, quhillis war _delivered_ (as he was cleirly informit) to renage the inuries done by his armie." Bellend. _Cron. B._ viii. c. 12.

"We demitis with _delivered_ mynd (as sae far as may be done be ingyne of man) to amend all offensis._

_Ibid._, c. 5.

Thus we find the phrase, "weill auisit and _delivered_," in our old acts. _V. Plane._

Lat. _deliberare_, to resolve.

"In sa far as pertenes to me, I am _delivered_ to de parte hastede of your ciete, and to returne hame." Bellend. _T. Liv._, p. 164. In animal eate, Lat.

Fr. _deliléer-, to determine._

DELIVERANCE, s. 1. Deliberation, consultation.

"Thir novelis maid the Faderis as astonit, that they usit the same _deliverance_ that they usit in extreme necessitie." Bellend. _T. Liv._, p. 212. Senatus consulti, Lat.

2. Determination, sentence.

"Both partie were comprimit by their oaths to stand at the _deliverance_ of the arbitrators chosen by them both." _Pitscottie_, Ed. 1728, p. 14. _Sentence_, Ed. 1814, p. 35.

DELIWR, DELIVER, DELVWER, adj. Light, agile. _Deliver of fute_, nimble, Barbour.

—He had thar in his loding

Men, that lycht and _deliever_ war,

And lycht armouris had on thalim thar.

_Barbour_, x. 61, MS.
Deliverer he was with drawn sword in hand.
Doug. Virgil, 296. 49. Levis, Virg.

"Deliverer of ones lymeas, as they that prove mas-
tryes, [Fr.] souple;" Falsgr. B. iii. f. 86, a.

2. Disburdened of a child.
He—gert a tent some stentill be;
And gert hyr gang in hastily,
And other women to be hyr by;
Quench shoo was deliverer, he bad. 

The Bruce, xi. 255, Ed. 1620.

In other editions it is delivered. But deliverer is the
reading of the MS.
O. Fr. deliere, libre, affranchi, dcbarrassé, quitto;
Rocquefort.
Chauc. id. O. Fr. deliere, libre, degagé; Dict. Trev.

Deliuerly, Deluyrily, adv. 1. Nimbly, cleverly.
Than baskyt he him, but delaying,
And lapp on hors deluyrily. 

Barbour, ix. 666, MS.
—He—strak with spuris the stede in hy,
And he lansyt farth deluyrily. 

Ibid., iii. 122, MS.

2. Incessantly, continually; Gt. Surv. Nairn.
A child is said to greet deliuerly, when it cries almost
without interruption; Caithn.
A phrase is used, S. B.; "There's a quinry ca'd
the Cabrach, where it dings on deligrely for sax ouks,
un-ever uppling."

This term seems to resemble the Fr. phrase à deliere,
at full scope.

DELL, s. The goal in games, Aberd.; per-
haps merely the provincial corr. of Dule,
q. v. Teut. delte; however, is expl. by Kilian,
meta, a boundary.

To DELT, v. a. To fondle; deltit, caressed,
Moray; synon. Davet.

DELTIT, part. pa. Treated with great care
and attention, for the prevention of any
possible injury, Banfs. It is understood also
in Aberd. as equivalent to Davetit; as, "a
deltit brat;" a spoiled child.

Isl. daelti denotes any domestic property which is
useful; Domesticum familiarium, utile; Verel.
Perhaps rather alluded to Isl. daelti, indulgentius, id.;
or daelti, admiratio; Vera ta daelti, haberi in delicis;
Haldorson. V. DAET, s.

DELTIT, part. adj. 1. Hid from public view,
Ayr.

2. Applied also to the retired habits of one
devoted to a literary life, ibid.

This may certainly be traced to Isl. dyi-la, pret. deulki,
celare, occultare. G. Audr. gives the pret. in the form
of dylyla. Su.-G. deul-la, id.; or we may view it as
allied to C.H. deal-le, to understand; dealt, intellect;
deallutus, intelligent, skilful.

To DELUGE, v. n. To dislodge, to remove.
In the law Land I come to seik refuge,
And purposit thair to mak my residence,
Bot singular Proffit gart me some deluge.

Lyndsay's Workes, 1692, p. 255.

Fr. deslog-er, deslog-er, to remove, to shift.

To DEMAIN, DEMAN, v. a. To treat;
generally in a bad sense, to maltreat, S. B.;
to harass.

Thus the mother of Eurialus laments her son
killed in battle:—

Sall I the se demaniit on sic wyse?

Doug. Virgil, 294. 1.

The tempore stait to gryp and gather,
The son disheir Wald the father,
And as ane dyyour walt him demane.


V. also Barbour, v. 229, xi. 624.
S. B. it is still said, that one is "demaynt
with weet," when he is drenched with rain, or injured by
the effects of it.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. demain-er, to toss; Sibb.
from Teut. mank-es, mulicide. But I suspect that it
is rather from O. Fr. demain-er, traiter. 'Il se prend
surtout en mauvaise part.

Veill comment fortune me demaine.
Morad, Dict. Trev.

To DEMAIN, DEMAN, v. a. To punish
by cutting off the hand.

"The forcing of poor people by—exorbitant
finings, imprisonments,—for the simple cause of non-
conformity, to take arms in their own defence, as at
Pentland, Bothwell-bridge, and then demeaning
and executing them, what in fields, and what on
scallops, as the most desperate traitors, &c." Argyll's Declaration,

This word is evidently from Lat. de and manus, or
Fr. main, hand.

Demaine occurs concerning folionis, Acts Ja. I., 1426.
c. 96; Murray.

"Gif it be suddainelie done, demaine them as
the Law treatis of before."

But here it seems equivalent to treat, as above.

DEMANYT, DEMANIT, part. pa. 1. De-
meaned.

—Thought then be well fer way ma
Then thai, yet eur demanyt thaim sua,
That Edmond de Calow wes ded.

Barbour, xv. 376, MS.

[2. Ill-treated, harassed.

Ibid., xi. 624.]

DEMELLE, s. Engagement, punctuat, Rudd.

Fr. demel-er, to dispute, to contest. Demeler un
differen l'opée a la main; Dict. Trev.

DEMELLIT, part. pa. Hurt, injured, dis-
ordered, Ang.

DEMELLIT, s. A hurt, a stroke, an injury of
what kind soever, Ang., q. the effects of a
dispute or broil. Fr. une chose à demeslter,
a thing to scuffle for, Cotgr.

To DEMEMBER, v. a. To dismember, to
main, to mutilate; Fr. desmembr-er.

"Qhara ony man e harminis to be slane or demem-
brit,—the schirrile—sall pass & percaw the sharis or
demembratis man or man, and rai the kings horn one

DEMENBARE, s. One who mutilates or mains
another. V. the v.
To DEMENT, v. a. To deprive of reason.

"Always if the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree, I would think there were yet some life in the play." Baillie's Lett., ii. 235.

DEMENTED, adj. 1. Insane, S.

"This known that, during that time I had no favour from those usurpers; it was inconsistent with, and repugnant to my interest, and cannot be thought (unless I had been demented and void of reason) that I should have had freedom or affection to be for them, who being conspired enemies to monarchy, could never be expected to tolerate nobility." Mæry Argyle's Supplic., Wodrow's Hist., i. 46.

2. Unsettled in mind to a degree resembling, or approaching to, insanity, S.

"All these are alarms, to make us, if we be not demented, as many the best men here are, to be the more wary of their toleration." Baillie's Lett., ii. 172, 173.

3. Foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"Of late they have published some wild, enthusiastic, deluded, demented, nonsensical pamphlets." Walker's Pedem, p. 14, 72.

I am at a loss whether the origin be Lat. demens, insane, or Fr. dementir, sibi non constare, deflectere a consecutadine.

DEMENTATION, s. A state of derangement.

"There was not the least thought of stirring up any to rise in arms; yea, we would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty, but dementation and madness." Wodrow's Hist., i. 73.

DEM-FOW, adj. Quite full. It is sometimes said that the hands are dem-fow, when one has too much work to do. Loth.

It would seem that this term had been originally applied to liquids, or the vessels containing them, q. as full as a dam.

To DEMIT, DEMITT, v. a. To resign, to abdicate, to give up; generally applied to an office, S. Lat. demitt-eve.

"The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochleven, began to consult how to get her majesty connected to demit the government to the prince her son." Melville's Mem., p. 85.

"Mr. James Sandilands demitted his place as canonist with great subtilty, because our kirk would not suffer him to bruik it;—but he finds out moyan to be civilist." Spalding, i. 216.

"I Mr. A. B. Minister at C. for such causes demit my ministry at the said parish of C. purely and simply in the hands of the Presbytery of D." &c. Pardovan's Coll., p. 25.

DEMISSION, DIMISSION, s. The act of laying down an office, S.

"So at my Lord Lindsay's coming, she subscribed the signature of renunciation and demission of the government to the prince." Melville's Mem., p. 85.

"That old Ministers and Professors of Divinity shall not, by their demission of or cessation from their charge this age and inability, be put from enjoying their old maintenance and dignity." Act Sec. 2, July 30, Ass. 1641.

To DEMIT, v. a. To give intimation of, to announce.

—"Thay demittit na were to Romanis, qwhil thay war cummin with arrayit betail in their lands." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 22. Status usus the phrase, Dimittere bellum.

To DEMIT, v. a. To dismiss, to permit to depart.

"However Mr. John was demitted, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh." Guthry's Mem., p. 12.

"The ministers were demitted for that time." Ib., p. 31.

DEMMIN, adj. Rare, occasional, Dumfr. V. Dalmen.

"At a demmin time I see the Scotchman." Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

To DEMONT, v. a. To dismout.

"This Tempanius—cruyet,—'All horsemen that desis the public welli to be saisfit, demont haistifie fra thare hors.'" Bellend. T. Liv., p. 361.

Fr. demont-er, démont-ié.

DEMPLE, s. An instrument for setting potatoes, a dibble, Aberd.

I am at a loss whether to view this as a corr. of the E. term; or as allied to Flandr. dampel-en, cone核酸, from Germ. dempen, id.

DEMPSTER, DEMSTER, s. 1. A judge, S.B.

"Ye'll no die as lang's he's your demster." S. Prov.

This sense is retained in the Isle of Man.

"Demsters, or Demsters, are a kind of Judges in the Isle of Man, who, without process, writings, or any charge, decide all controversies there; and they are chosen from among themselves." Cowell in vo.

According to Spelman they are two in number.

2. The officer of a court, who pronounced doom or sentence definitively, as directed by the clerk or judge.

"The court being affirmed, the dempter said be called, and caused to be sworn, that he sall lielely and truly vse and exercise his office." Justice Air, T. 9, c. 28.

"The sentence is read by the Clerk to the Demster, and the Demster repeats the same to the pannel," Louthian's Form of Process, p. 37.

This office is different from that of executioner. But it has been customary for the town of Edinburgh, in consequence of appointing one to the latter office, to furnish him with an extract of their deed, upon presenting which to the Court of Justiciary, he was chosen Dempter.

The petition of E. Hay sheweth, that the office of Demster of the Court of Justiciary being now vacant—and the petitioner being now appointed by the town of Edinburgh their Executioner and Lockman, as appears by the act of Council in his favour, which two offices are commonly conjointed, this application is made to their Lordships, that they may be pleased to appoint him also Dempter of Court." Act, Court of Justiciary, 10th March, 1768.

As the repetition of the sentence, after the judge, has been of late years discontinued, the office of Demster in the court is also laid aside.

A.-s. den-an, to judge; whence demise, dema, judex.

DEMPT, DEMT, judged, doomed, condemned.
Tharfor the drawyn war likane,
And hangyt, and helcdy tharre;
As men had depst thaim for to do do.
Barbour, xix. 53. MS. V. Demster.

[DEMYNG, s. Judgment, decision.
Barbour, i. 116, iv. 716.]

[DEMY, s. Deems, of, judges.
Barbour, iv. 328.
Barbour, vi. 283.
A.-S. dem-an, Isl. daema.]

DEMY, s. A gold coin, anciently current in S.
"Item, That the demy, the grot, and the half grot,
that now rinnis, haue their cours, that now haue
vnto the tyme of the proclamation, and the cours of
the said new money." Acts Ja. II., A. 1561, c. 34,
Ed. 1566.
"Item in denny & Scottis crownis four hundreth &
tuendi." Inventories, p. 1.
From the name, this appears to have been a French
coin, allowed to be current in S. But although its
designation imports, that it was the half of a certain
denomination of coin, I cannot ascertain what this was;
most probably half of the Eosn or gold crown. By our old
acts, it was equal in value to the Lyon, both being
estimated at twelve shillings, and only sixpenny
22, Ed. 1666.

DEMYOSTAGE, s. A kind of woolen stuff.
"A hogtowne of demystage begarret with velutot." Aberd.
Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.
This seems to have been a kind of tenning or ta-
myny; corr. from O. Fr. ostade, estame, sorte d'otto,
Rougoerft; "the stuffworsted; A demy ostade, cut
in panes, like a Spanish leather jerkin;" Cotgr. V.
Hogtowne.

DEN, s. A hollow between hills, a dingle, S.
V. DEAN.

DEN, s. 1. "A respectfull title prefixed to
names it seems the same with O. Fr. dame,
Lat. dominus, Hisp. don." Gl. Wynt. V. DAN.
Yet or euen enterit that bare offity,
Okeand thir Bishoppis, and byland thame by,
Gitt Ganevis on ground, in geude awye,
That war denit but douit Denys duchy.
Boulowe, i. 16.
The Abbot of Abbeybrothok than,
Den Henry, than callid a cummad man,
Be cowmesale he was cheynsare
Of this charge to be berare.
Wyntowne, viii. 10. 92.
And for the keping of this said wity, as is before
writ, Den Richart Scot Supporirr that tymo off the
Abbey of Aberbroth, Demy Thomas Heras, Den
Thomas Bot, Den Thomas Grinlaw, et Den Iohn
Driburgh, monks of the said Abay, war obilist to the
said Maister Thomas to ger this wity and conditionis
127.
The person last referred to is "Maister Thomas
Dekyon, Coronar of the Regale of Aberbrothce."
The deed is dated A. 1428.
VOL. II.

At first I imagined that Den was equivalent to E.
dean; but it appears from the Chartulary of the Abbey
here referred to, that Den or Deyn was indis-
iscriminately given as a title of honour to religious men.

To DEN, v. a. To dam, to shut up water.
This fals traytours men had mald
A littill [bank] quhar he herbyrit had
Schiyr Eduard and the Scottismen,
The ishow off a louch to den;
And leyt it cut in to the pycht.
Barbour, xiv. 354. MS.
This word seems to be a corr., as all the Northern
languages use it.

To DEN, v. a. To get into a cavern or den,
often applied to the fox, Roxb.

To DEN, v. a. To conceal, to secrete, Ayrs.
Den't, pret.
— "That as often as they fell in with or heard any
body coming up, the baille should hasten on before, or
den himself among the brecians by the road-side." R.
Gilhaieus, i. 86.
"'Hide yourself,' said he, 'among the bushes.' And
I don't myself in a nook of the glen, where I overheard
what passed.'" Ibid. ii. 302.
This can scarcely be viewed as a corr. of Deru, id.
Yet I see no better origin, unless we should trace it to
Teut. denne, antrum, caverna.

DENCE, adj. Danish.
For Ingles prelates, Dutch and Denece,
For their abuse are rutted out.
From the Dan. term. Danske, or belonging to
Denmark.

DENSMAN, s. A Dane.
Ersch bryrou Baird, yule beggar with thy bratts,
Hill-fart and dryt, as Densman on the Ratts.
Lyke as the gleds had on thy gael smowt dnyd.
Dunbar, Evergyn, ii. 50, st. 1.
This alludes to a barbarous mode of punishment used
in several countries abroad. Dunbar had probably
seen it in Denmark or Norway. For he speaks of
Eolus blaming him
By Holland, Zetland, and the Northway coast.

Zeland certainly is meant. Kennedy refers to the
same voyage, p. 67, st. 17. V. Ratts.
Kennedy, in his reply, says—:
It may be verrifice thy wit is thin,
Quhen thou wryts Densmen dryt uppon the Ratts;
Densmen of Denmark are of the kings kin.
Ibid., 66, st. 14.
Kennedy would seem to have known that, in Scandi-
navia, Dannesmaen, sometimes daenevaufolk, is a title
of honour given to men of a respectable character.
For he seems to play on the term, as admitting of a
double sense. V. DANDIE.

DENEIR, DENEYR, s. 1. A small coin
formerly used in S.
"His maistrie—ordinis ane penny or pece of silver
to be cunveyt of theynn of eileven deneirs," &c.
p. 150.
As far as I have observed, no coin of the Scottish
mint received this denomination. It seems to have
been borrowed from France, merely as denoting the
regulation given to the mint-master. Fr. denier pro-
perly signifies a penny, from Lat. demar-ius; the term
being applied to a small copper coin valued at the tenth
part of an English penny.
2. In pl. money.
   Be symonie, was their promotion,  
   Mair for denieris nor for devotion.  
   Lyndsay's Dreme.

DENK, adj. 1. Neat, trim, gay, S. dink.
   Young lustie gallanders  
   —I hold ma in dawlie, and deliar be full mekill,  
   Na him, that dressit me sa denk. —  
   Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 53. V. Dink.

2. Saucy, nice.
   Ane fayr blith wyfe he had, of ony ane,  
   Bot seco was sumning denk, and dangerous  
   Dunbar, ibid., p. 67.

DENNER, Dernare, s. Dinner, S.
   Their hors thay tulk, and grathit thame full bane,  
   Out of the town, for denner had thay nane.  
   Wallace, Ed. 1594, Fol. 45, b. V. Dagh.
   "Quhy defend ye nocht that ane plebexane and ane patriciane sist togidder at ane denware?" Bellend. T. Liv., p. 317.
   "Na consisterie may be begun or court fistqhill the aessione be risin. Be reasone the commissaries ar owther Lordis of Seaisonne, or procuratours befor the aessione, and the advocatiss cane not attend one  
   the consisterie quhill the aessione argyis. And then,  
   for expedicioun to pass to their denaires, pure mennis  
   The gentlemen of the law must have had far keener appetisy then, than now-a-days; for no one can suppose, that business is hurried over by them now, "for expedicioun to pass to their denainers."

   This is still the vulgar pronunciation, S.

LITTLE DERNAR. An early breakfast, or a slight meal before the usual time of breakfast. When people rise earlier in the morning than usual, and take a repast before the usual time of breakfast, the food thus taken is called the little dernar, Roxb.

DENSAXES, s. pl.
   "In 1643, a Mr. Douglass, a town-clerk of Elgin, attests that—there were only aucht-score—aible bodied men, fit for bearing arms in the town;—and of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscathis, pickes, gunnis, halberds, densusaxes, or Lochaber aixes." P. Elgin, Morays Statist. Acc., v. 16, N.
   "Denis aixes, i.e. Danish.
   "A Danick aix was the proper name of a Lochaberaxe; and from the Danes the Islesmen got them." Note, Sir W. S.

DENSHAUCH, (gutt.) adj. Nice. Nice to hard to be pleased; applied especially to food, Berwicks.
   Gael. doilshanach signifies squeamish. But, besides the difference of form, this term seems derived from E. dinslein. It may be allied to Isl. dum, odor; whence doua, odorare, doual-ax, odors, douan-
   rugs; the transition from one sense to another being very natural. Or shall we rather say, from Isl. doghaid, excellent bonum quid, and aek-axs, quaerere?

DENT, Dint, s. Affection, regard, favourable opinion. To tyne dent of a person or thing, to lose the regard one formerly had for the object, Ang.
gold or jewelies, and quham to, and the avale tharof." Collect. of Inventories, p. 18.
Fr. se departr de, to quit, renounce, &c.

To DEPART, DEPERT, v. a. To divide, to separate.
Hys men departyl be in twa. Barbour, x. 40, MS.

This chapter tells, on quhet kyn wis
This tretis hale departyld Is.

Here is the place, quhare our passaige in hauet
DEPERTL Is, and sched in strictis tuane.

It is also used as a n. v.

And sum departe in freskis rode and qhuyt. Ibd., 401. 6.

It frequently occurs in O. E.

This folc hem armete anon, and baneres gome rene,
And departale here ost in twolf partys there.

R. Glouc., p. 18.

"Thei schulen depart yvel men fro the myddil of just men." Wiicht, Mat. xiii.
Fr. departir, to divide, to distribute.

DEPARTING, s. Division, partition.

"The lordis auditoris decreet—that the said William Broune of Hartre as scherif—has inordourly preceed

"To tak ane inquisicione—gife the place & chemys,
& biggin of Medope—be set & lybygt one the samyn lands,
& within the boundis that war lymynt—thye

To DEPAUPER, v. a. To make poor, to impoverish; E. depauperate, Lat. depaperaire.

"Ye haste not onlie—depauperit the inhabitantis of the towa, but hes maid your selif contemptibill to this haill nation." Acts Ja. VI., 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 60.

To DEPESCHE, DEPISHE, v. a. To send away, to dispatch.

"For that cas thir oratorius war the mor pesandly depisht of this realm;" i.e. dispatched from this realm. Bellend. Cron., Fol. 17. a.

Fr. despescher, despachier, id. q. from Lat. de and spatium, place, or spottor, to walk abroad, to travel.

DEPESCHE, s. A despatch, a letter or message.

"We received your depesche sent by Captain Mure." Lett. Q. to Abp. of Glasgow, 9 March, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 330.

"Bot always his Majestie maid ane despach befor sche fell seik, but at this present may nocht be inquest thairof." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow, ibid., App. p. 138.

This v. occurs in O. E.

"Because your post, this heuer, is very dyzyrous to returne to his charge, we have thought good to depeche him with such mater as we here reported by the common brute of Scottishe ismen," &c. Sadler's Papers, i. 45.

DEPESCH, DEPOSE, s. Deposit.

"Inventaro of ane parte of the golde and silver canvoct and unencye, jewelies and other stuff pertenning to unquhile oure soverane lordis fader that he
had in depeis the tyme of his deceis and that come to the hands of oure soverane lord that now is,—mccc. lxxxvii," Collect. of Invent., &c. p. 1.

"Assignis to the barnes of David Purves—the avale of the proftis of the saidis gudis, togetter with the some of the money that was in depeis the tyme of the deceis of the said David." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 54, 55.

In depeis seems exactly to correspond with the modern Fr. phrase en depot, as denoting either what is in the keeping of another, or the place where this is kept. V. Dict. Trev.

To DEPONE, v. a. To deposit, Lat.

"The Lords,—in respect of a reason dippyn upon David Gray his back bond, to unquhile Captain Gray, her spouse, who had deponed his money in Davie his hand,—thought good to try if the charger would have any more nor a third of that sum," &c. 'Food, Suppl. Dec., p. 394.

To DEPONE, v. n. To testify on oath, in a court whether civil or ecclesiastical, S. to depon, E.

"Marion Meason deponed, that she heard her say, Common thief, mony ill turn have I hindered thee from doing thir thretty years; mony ships and boats has thou put down; and when I would have haden the string to have saved one man, thou wald not." Trial for Witchcraft, Statist. Acc., xviii. 654.

L. B. depon-er, testari ; Du Cange.

DEPONAR, s. One who makes oath in a court; E. deponent, the term now used in S.

"The Duk of Lennox—deponis, that—this deponar for the tyme being in Falkland in companie with his maister, he saw maister Alexander Ruthven speikand with his grace bezyd the stabilis betux sex and sewin in the mornyn." Acts. Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

DEPONITIouns, s. Oath, the substance of what is deposed in a court.


DEPOSITATION, s. The act of depositing for the purpose of safe keeping.

"Instruments relative to the delivery of the Royalties of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their depositiuns in the crown room in the castle of Edinburgh, m.dcc.vii." Inventories, p. 331.

To DEPRISE, v. a. To depreciate, to undervalue.

Now quhill the King misknavis the verite, Be scho ressivis, than we will be depreisit.

Lyndsay, & P. R. ii. 206.
Fr. depriessier, Lat. deprezare.

To DEPULYE, v. a. To spoil, to plunder.

"Thay depulye the mekly byng of quhete, And in thare bykly it caryis al and sum.

Doug. Virgil, 1192. 49.
Fr. depouiller, Lat. despoliari.

To DEPURSE, v. a. To disburse.

"With pover—to borrow, vptak, and leavemoneys, and to give and preserue bond and direconions for dispurisyth thairof." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 479.
DEPUISÉMENT, s. Disbursement.

"The remainder of the tua terms payment thairof—\textit{is} assigned to S. Wm. Dick for necessarie departiments bestowed on him." Ibid., VI. 16.

Fr. \textit{desbourse-er}, id.

DEPUTRIE, s. Vicegerency.


DEPYIT, part. pa. Cut off.

"He was \textit{depyit} fra his craft & all exercitione thereof." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

O. Fr. \textit{depe}, mutilation. Hence the legal phrase, \textit{depe de fiet}, the dismembering of an inheritance, L. B. \textit{depitare}, disorganize, \textit{petia mittere}, Fr. \textit{depeic-er}. For the word is traced to Fr. \textit{piece}, L. B. \textit{petia, pecia}, fragmentum; although one might at first suppose that \textit{depe}, both from its form, and from its signification, pointed out \textit{piec}, a foot, as its origin, q. having a foot lopped off.

To DER, v. a. To hazard, to adventure.

The Kyng saw how his folk ws stud, And quhat anoyth that thay had, And saw wyndir ws cummand ner; And that he mycht on na wyss der, In the hillys, the cauld lyng, Na the lang nychtis waking.

\textit{Barbour, iii. 382, MS.}

This is the same with E. \textit{dare}; from A.-S. \textit{der-ian}, Belg. \textit{derr-en}, id.

DERAY, s. 1. Disorder, disturbance, from whatever cause it proceeds.

\textit{Lordingis, it war my will To mak end off the gret deray That Docglaw maya ws ilk day.}

\textit{Barbour, xv. 453, MS.}

\textit{Ane multitude of commouns of birth law,—He unbeset, and put to confusion;—And Retus elk lay walkard hard thaym by, Behalndad al thare storage and deray.}

\textit{Dong. \textit{Virgil}, 283, 16.}

2. The mirthful noise or disorder that takes place at a banquet.

Of the banket and of the gret deray, And how Cuipide infames the lady gay. \textit{Dong. \textit{Virgil}, 35, 11. \textit{Rubr.}}

Was neur in Scotland hard nor sake Sic dansing nor deray.

\textit{Chr. Kirk, st. 1.}

It is used in the general sense in O. E.; sometimes written as here, at other times \textit{dyssay}.

The realm to saus, and kepe out of Dyssay, His waged Peightes an c. to serus the Kyng. Alway upon his body abiding.

\textit{Hardygyn, Fol. 53, b.}

Fr. \textit{desray}, disorder, disarray; like \textit{desaray.} O. Fr. \textit{desray}, disorganized; Cotgr. This is derived from \textit{des}, disjunctive particle, and O. Fr. \textit{raye}, roye, a line: which may be traced to Germ. \textit{rele}, a rank. The origin of this we have in Moos-G. \textit{rah-nan}, to number. It corresponds with S. \textit{rue}, E. \textit{rore.}

This term is oddly used in a sense directly contrary. "To be in their best deray ilk persone." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

DERCHEDE, s. Dercheke male, a phrase occurring in the old Chartulary of St. Andrews. V. \textit{Chudreme.}

I can form no probable conjecture as to the significance. Could we understand it of animal food, it might be traced to A.-S. \textit{deer}, Isl. \textit{dyr}, animal, and \textit{ket}, caro. It might seem allied to Gael. \textit{dear}, a berry, as referring to some species. But I hesitate as to a Celt. origin. Indeed, Mr. Chalmers appears satisfied that \textit{Male} "seems to be a Celtic term for some payment." Caled. i. 433. But he does not observe, that, according to this application, it more naturally claims affinity with Su.-G. \textit{maol}, mensura.

To DER, DEIR, DEYR, v. a. 1. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

\textit{Enculsanis neir from the ilk throw Against you sal rebell nor mouse were, Ne with wappinss etif this cuntre der.}

\textit{Dong. \textit{Virgil}, 413, 52.}

2. To deray upon, to affect, to make impression. In this sense it is said, "It never der'd upon him," S. B.

O. E. \textit{dare}, to harm. Alle that suerd met here, or other wapen weild, Were sette it to \textit{dare}, embussed though the fold.

\textit{R. Brunne, p. 187.}

It is sometimes written \textit{Dear}.

"When this ship past to the sea,—the king gart shoot a camon at her, to essay her if she was wight; but I heard say, it \textit{desired} her not." Pitaccottie, Ed. 1728, p. 165. In Ed. 1814, according to the older MSS. it is \textit{derived}, p. 257.


DERE, DER, DEIR, s. Injury, annoyance.

The constable a felloun man of wer, That to the Scottis he did full mekill \textit{der}, Solbye he hecht.—

\textit{Wallace, i. 206, MS.}

For colour quhyt it will to no man \textit{deir}: And ewll spruits quhyte colour ay will fle.

\textit{Dunkar, \textit{Mailand Poems}, p. 82.}

It is still used in this sense \textit{Dumfr.} as; as, "He'll do him no \textit{der}," i.e. no harm. It is pron. \textit{deer}.


To DER, v. a. To fear.

In ane concavitie I sat, Amaist in my mind; Remembering me of Typhons traps, How he the gods drew near.

Compelling thame to change their schaps, And fle away for fear:

Fast fereng, and \textit{dering} That folehould ast and hair, How he to, micht me to, Implode into his snair.

\textit{Baret's \textit{Poly. Watson's Coll.}, ii. 43.}

This word is sometimes pronounced as here written; at other times as \textit{Dare}, q.v.

DERE, s. As it signifies \textit{deer}, it also denotes any wild beast that is pursued by hunters.

Thare hantyn is at all kyne \textit{dare}, And ryekt gud hawlkyen on rywer.

\textit{Wyntoun, Cron., i. 13, 19.}

A.-S. \textit{deir} is used with the same latitude; \textit{wild deir}, ferox; wild beasts of all kinds, Sonner. Su.-G. \textit{dier}, Isl. \textit{dyr}, Alm. \textit{dier}, Bor, Belg. \textit{dier}, id.

DERE, used substantively for a precious or honourable person.
Yit患turing the day to that dere draw
Swannis sownchand full swyth——
Houlate, i. 14, MS.

A.-S. deor, pretious. Hence deor-boren, illustri familia natus, one of noble birth, Somner; to which dere, as here used, nearly approaches. V. Dar.

**DEREGLES, s. pl.** 1. Loose habits, irregularities, Ayrs.

2. Also expl., “deceptions, fraudulent informations,” ibid.

Fr. de deregi-er, to be disorderly.

To** DERERE, DERENE, DERENY, DERENYE,** v. a. To contest, to determine a controversy by battle.

——I tak on ha;
For to dereyne the mater wyth thy brand.

**Doure,** s. Contest, decision.

On Saryzynys thro dereyney feacht he:
And, in till ilk derene of ths,
He wencussyt Saryzynys twa.

Barbour, xiii. 324. MS.

Suffir me perfurme my dereyne by and by.

**Doure,** v. a.

Befoir no wight I did comple, so did her denger me derene.

**Dunbar, Bamnetay Poems,** p. 81.

**Lord Hailes has given this among passages not understood.** Mr. Pink, says; “Denger me derene is power overawe me, terrify me; to be in one’s danger, is to be in his power. —Denger to terrify, by a common figure from der to hurt.” Maitl. P. Note, p. 536. The sense here given is doubtful, as the etymology is unnatural.

This word, although written in the same manner, seems entirely different from the preceding; and may be from Fr. daren-er, to disorder, to put out of array. This sense agrees with the rest of the passage. Danger certainly does not here signify power. It may denote the fear the lover had of her frown; or perhaps coyness, as danger is used by Chaucer. That this is nearly the sentiment, appears from the following stanza, ibid.

I half a love farer of face,
Quhilk o’ na denger may haif place.
Quhilk will me gwertoun gif and grace.

**DERETH,** s. The name of some kind of office.

"Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, grants, Symoni dicto Dereth filio quondam Thome Dereth de Kin-

**DEREF, DEREFF, adj.** 1. Bold, daring; conjoined with the idea of hardihood and resolution.

Turnus the prince, that was balth derf and bale,
And barm and blis let at the forcrses glide.

**Doure,** s. Bold, stout.

There is no correspondent epithet in the original. Both are thrown in by the translator; the second as expletive of the first, which is very common to our writers.

——The hardy Cookeys derf and bale.
Durst brek the brgy that he purpose to bale.

**Doure,** s. Bold, stout.

These three epithets are all explanatory of aunderet. Virg. Lib. viii.

——Pontem aunderet quod vallero Cookeys.
The fre than furnth his wayse tait.
That was all stont, derf, and haif.

**Barbour,** xviii. 307, MS.

**Hardy** seems to be added, as giving the sense of derf here, i.e., intrepid and determined. Derf, is still used in the sense of bold, intrepid, S. B.

2. Sometimes it includes the idea of hardiness of body, as well as of mind; capable of great exertion, and of bearing much fatigue.

Here are not the sway weremen Atrides;
Nor the femyares of the fare speche Ulyxes.
But we that bene of nature derf and doure
Cunnyn of kynde, as kene men in ane stoure.
Our young children, the fyrst tym borne they are,
Vn the nixt rynand flude we thame bare.
To hardin thare bodyis, and to make thaym bale.

**Doure,** v. a.

Durum, a stirpe genus.—Virg.

In this sense it is used in Aberd., and also in Loth.

His cousin was a bierly swank,

3. Unbending in manner, possessing a sullen taciturnity. This is the most common sense. S. B.

4. Hard, severe, cruel.

It retains this sense, Aberd.

When warlocks rant wi blesrin’ cowes,
On Fairies knaps, an’ Fairies knows,
While derf auld Brookie’s bone-fire lowes,
Wi’ rampin’ gleed;
Wha’ll guard us fra’ the hauntit howes,
Sin Saulie’s dead!”

**Turrou’s Poems,** p. 142.

Auld Brookie seems to be a cant term for the devil.

Mony yeid in, bot na Scottis com out
Off Wallace part, that putt to that derf dide.
—Thus xviii scur to that derf dide thal dycht,
Off baryns baid, and mony worthi knayk.

**Wallace,** vi. 217, 239, MS.

This refers to the hanging of the barons of the West, in the Barns of Ayr.

In a similar sense, it is used to denote the violent effects of a shower of arrows.

The derf schot drauff as talk as a hail schour,
Contende tharwith the space per off ane hour.

**Wallace,** x. 857, MS.

5. As applied to inanimate objects, it signifies massive, capable of giving a severe blow, Buchan.
Upon derrils,” a proverbial phrase spoken to children when making frequent applications for pieces of bread; Upp. Clydes.

As *furse*, a section of an oat-cake, is certainly from Toust. *ster-deel*, the fourth part; one might infer from analogy that derril were corrupted from Teut. *derdeel*, friens, the third part. But as this term belongs to a district formerly possessed by the Welch, I suspect that we should rather trace it to C. B. *dryll*, a piece, a fragment, a part; Richards, Owen.

**DERRIN,** s. A broad thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of the flour of pease and barley mixed, baked in the oven, or on the hearth covered with hot ashes, Roxb.; synon. *Fadge*.

This term seems very ancient, and is most probably formed in allusion to the mode of preparation; Toust. *derr-en*, derr-enn, *derr-en*, *derr-en*, to dry, to parch, arxeri, arfarcere; whence *dart*, a term used in Flanders, Zeiland, and Holland for a bituminous turf used for kindling up the fire. Isl. *thorn-a*, arescore; Dan. *torr-en*, id.

**DEERT.** Though thy beginnyn hath bene retrograde Be frowarde opposte quaballert asperti,
Now saile that turn, and luke on the der.

King’s *Quair, Chron.* S. P. i. 51.

Perhaps earth or soil, Sibb. But there is no occasion for supposing a word destitute of all affinity, especially when it makes the meaning still more obscure. The sense evidently is, “dert a look on thee.”

To DESCRIBE, DISCJIVE, v. a. To describe, S.

How pleased he was I scarcely can describe,
But thought himself the happiest man alive.

*Hamilton’s Quaire, Chron.*, p. 341.

Plead’d, they recount wi’ mekle joy,
How aft they’ve been at sic a ploy;
Describe past scenes, re-act the boy,
And a’ his wheens.

*Mayne’s Silver Gun*, p. 39.


To DESERT the Diet, to relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time; a forensic phrase, S.

“If the prosecutor shall either not appear on that day, or not insist, or if any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet, by which the instance also perishes.” Ersk. Inst., B. iv., T. 4, § 90.

**DESERT, part. pa.** Prorogued, adjourned; used instead of desertit.

“That this present parliament proceed & stande our without any continuacion,—ay & quhill it pleiss the kings grace that the samyn be desert, & his speciale commande gevin thareto.” Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 358.

This seems borrowed from Fr. desert, used for deserté, as in the phrase *Appel desert*, an appeal that is not followed.

To DESPITE, v. n. To be filled with indignation, at seeing another do any thing improper, or esteemed such; S. B. Fr. se despit-ev, id.
DESTRUCTION, adj. Destructive, wasteful, q. full of destruction, Roxb.

DET, s. Duty.

Enterpe—daily dois hir det,
In dulce baslas of pypis sweat but let.

_Police of Honour_, ii. 10.

Fr. dette, from Lat. debit-um.

DETFULL, adj. Due.

Of battall cum sal defull tymne bedeme.

_Doug. Virgil_, 312. 44.

V. also Knox, p. 129. 133.

DETTIT, part. pa. Indebted.

"We ar dettit to you, as faderis to thair chylkdrin."

Bellend. Cron., Vol. 6, a.

DETBUND, adj. Predestinated, bound by a divine determination.

This mysofortoun is myne of aild thilkage,
As thereto detbund in my wrechit age.

_Doug. Virgil_, 366. 29.

This is not from det, duty; but from O. Fr. det, a die. V. Dait.

DETERIORAT, part. pa. Injured, rendered worse; L.B. deteriorat-us.

"That all houses, &c., rewinit, cassin doun, destroyt, or deteriorat, within the fredome & libertie of the said burgh—saill be reparit," &c. _Acts Ja. VI._, 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 76.

To DETERME, v. a. To determine, to recede.

—"All the personis contenit in the said pretendit decret decrrett wes notch lyttmmitt & ordinet be the thre esstis in parliament to determe all causs in the said parlyament." _Act. Audit._, A. 1459, p. 145.

"We now being all of one minde, are agarit and determpt, in all behalivs, to put in executioun sic thingis as appertenis trew and faitful subjects of this realme."


DETFULLY, adv. Dutifully, as bound in duty.

"That cure souerain lord & his successouris, &c., sal—execut detfully the pany of proscripicion & tresoun agains the saidis personis attemptando in the contrare of the said Indult." _Acts Ja. III._, 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 123.

DETRUSARE, s. Prob., a robber.

With help of Christ thou sell, or Peace,
Thy kynnell prince possess:
_Detrusarius_, referens
Of hir authoritie.

_R. Bannatyne's Transact._, p. 96.

Perhaps from Lat. _detrud-o, detruxi_, to thrust down, as denoteing a violent opposer. It may, however, be traced to Fr. _detrouxer_, a robber.

To DETURNE, v. a. To turn aside.

—"Considering the great skath that James Durhame of Pitarro—sustenit in the destroyng of his policie and parkis—by the neirnes and victinie of the kingis [way] passyng throw the samyn, fiur remede quhairof his majestie grantit his express license to the said James to alter and deturne a liill the said way, to the main commodious & better travelling for the liegeis," &c. _Acts Ja. VI._, 1607, Ed. 1816, p. 388.

Fr. _destourn-er, destourn-er_, to turn aside, to divert, &c.

To DEUAIL, DEUAL, v. n. 1. To descend, to fall low.

Thy transitory pleasure quhat ausillis!
Now their, now heir, now his, and now _devailis._

_Police of Honour_, l. 6.

Fillis monstouris, sic as mereswlyn and quhalis,
For the tempest law in the depe _devailis._

_Doug. Virgil_, 300. 29.

2. v. a. To let fall, to bow.

And auerie wight, fane we that sight had sene,
Thankand greit God, ther hildis law _devail._

_Police of Honour_, ii. 53.

Fr. _devail-er_, used in both senses; "from L. B. _devail-are_, from salis, for descendere; as montre comes from mons-are, from _nous_, ascendere;"—Rudd. _Devailare_ occurs in the Latinity of the eighth century; Dict. Trev.

DEUCH, TEUCH, s. 1. Properly a draught, a potation, S.

2. Drink in general; usually applied to that which is intoxicating, S. B. Gael. _deoch_, a drink. V. _Teuch_.

Both are evident from Gael. _deoch an dornis_, "the parting drink, bon aller, Shaw;" q. _the drink at the door._

DEUCHANDORACH, DEUCHANDORIS, s. 1. A drink taken at the door of a house, S.

Franck, in the long account which he gives of the prosecution about the well known story of the Forfar cow, which drank up a sub-full of wort at a door, introduces this term in its proper sense. He makes the advocate for the defender reason in this manner:

"My Lord, quo' he, they produce no precedent; nor was it ever known in the kingdom of Scotland, that a cow paid a plac for a standing-drink: may, more than that, she never call'd for't, and _Doh and Doris_ is the custom of our country; where note, a standing-drink was never yet paid for." _Northern Memoirs_, p. 161.

This rule is still invariably observed in the town of Forfar; as the story seems indeed to be credited.

2. Hence it has been used as equivalent to the phrase "stark love and kindness;" the custom having been introduced as an expression of regard to a friend at parting, nothing being charged for the drink, and as denoting a sincere wish for a prosperous journey to him, S.

This transition may be remarked in the progress of Franck's narrative.

He introduces the Provost of the burgh acting as Judge, and interrogating the woman who prosecuted the owner of the cow.

"He demands to know of her how the cow took the liquor, whether she took it sitting, or if she took it standing? To which the brewer's wife answered,-The cow took it standing. Then, quo' the Provost, your een [ain] words condemn ye; to seek satisfaction for a standing drink! This annihilates the custom of _Doh and Doris_. For truly sike another ill precedent as this were enough to obliterate so famous a custom as stark love and kindness for evermore." _Ut sup._, p. 163.

By mistake Franck views the term as consisting of two words united by the copulative, and apparently, as literally signifying, _stark love and kindness_. The term is evidently Gael., &c.
DEUGIND, adj. Willful obstinate; litigious, Caithn.

DEUK, s. Covert, shelter. The deuk of a tree, the shelter afforded by it from wind or rain, S. B.

Germ. decke, Belg. dak, id. opermentum, or perhaps from the same origin with Jouv, q. v.

DEUKE, s. A duck, S.

"Mony a time he wad slip in to see me wi' a brace o' wild deukes in his pouch, when my first gudeman was awa' at the Falkirk tryst." Antiquary, i. 320.

V. DUK-DUB.

"It wad drive ane daft to be confesied wi' deukes and drakes," &c. Heart M. Loth. ii. 302.

The pronunciation of the word is like E. duke, Loth. and S. B.; dyuck, Perths.; and S. O. duk (u purum) Roxb.

DEULE WEEDS, mourning weeds.

"It is likewise statute, that no more deule weeds bee made at the death of any Earle, or Countesse, but twentie foure at the most; or for ane Lord of Parliament, or for ane Lordis wife, but sixtene only." Ja. VI., Parl. 23, 1621, Act 23, § 12.

To wear the deule is also an O. E. phrase. Hence Randolph, writing to Cecil concerning our Queen Mary, says:

"She observed the old manner in all her doings; she could not perswade, nor get one Lord of her own to wear the deule for that day [a Papsiall festival], nor so much as the Earl Bothwell." Keith's Hist., p. 297.

Fr. & d. deuil, he wears mourning weeds.

Fr. deuil, dueil, mourning; also, a suit of mourning clothes.

To DEUVOID, DEVOID, DEWID, v. a. 1. To clear, to evacuate.

"That letters be written the bally of Lawdirdale, charging him to devoir & red the saide landis of the saide Patric." Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 5.

"Ordainis our soverain lordis letters to be directit to devoir & red the saide landis." Ibid., p. 7.


"To devoir the toune," to quit the town. Ibid.

Fr. vuil-er, id.

2. To leave, to go out from.

"He is ordainit to devoir the tovane within xxiiij hours, vnder the pane of birning of his chesk with ane hett irne." Aberc. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

DEVORIE, s. A duty payable from land, or belonging to one from office.

"And ten pounds of annuell rent yeirlie to be takin of the landis of Lochodene, with all and sindrye landis, commoditieis, privilegios, lies and devoriiis perterinig to the keping of the said castell," &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 550.

O. Fr. devoir, devoir, denotes both the homage or act of submission done to a landlord or superior, and a tax or toll due.

DEVAILL, s. An inclined plain for a waterfall, Lanarks.

O. Fr. dévaler, dévalée, a descent; a fall in ground. Armor. deval, id.

To DEVAILL, DEVAL, v. n. To cease, to stop, to intermit, S.

DEVALL, DEVALD, s. A stop, cessation, intermission, S. "Without devald; without ceasing," Gl. Sibb.

Su.-G. dvala, mora; utan alla dvala, sine utia cunctationes; Isl. dvald, dilatio, mora; Verel. Ind. V. the v.

DEVALL, s. A sunk fence, a ha ha, Clydesd. Fr. devallée, a fall in ground.

To DEVE, DEVAYE, v. a. To stupify with noise or clamour, S.

To crak and cry alway quhill he hir deve, That I command him straitlie quhill he de.

The red at rayas quhen sperys in soulyr glaid, Durcht in gloss devent with speris dynyt.

Wallace, x. 285, MS. V. GLOUS.

—Wha teir their lungs and deave your ears, With all their party hopes and fears.

Ramusay's Poems, ii. 434.

Su.-G. deet-va, obtundere, to deafen; Isl. deet-va, surdum et stupidum facere; G. Andr., p. 47. V. DEAP.

Devie, O. E. "Thon deest me with thy kryeng so loude; Tu me assourdis," &c. Falsgr. B. iii., F. 260, a.

To DEVEL, v. a. To give a stunning blow, Roxb.

DEVEL, DEVLE, s. A severe blow, ibid.

—"Tak the pick till's, and pitt mair strength, man, ae guddowghright devel will split it, I'a warrant ye." Antiquary, ii. 235.

DEVELLER, s. 1. One celebrated as a boxer, ibid.

2. A dextrous young fellow; being transferred from eminence in pugilism, which appears an illustrious accomplishment to many young people, ibid.

To DEVER, v. n. To be stupid, Roxb. V. DAUER, DAFIER.

DEVIL'S SPOONS. V. DEIL.

DEVILRY, DEEVILRY, s. 1. Communication with the devil.

"I always thought there was devilry among you, but I never thought he did visibly appear among you, till now I have seen it." Walker's Peden, p. 65.

"We think there was both devyry and villany in the affair of those oracles, though perhaps most of the latter." Brown's Dict. Bible, vo. Oracle.

"I hae heard a soong—as if Lady Ashton was nae cannie body."—'There's mair o' oth'r devilry in that woman,—than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew
by moonlight ower North Berwick Law." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 97.

2. Used to denote mischief, but rather of a sportive kind, or a disposition to this, S.

DEVLOCK, s. A little devil, an imp, Aberd. Delilie is used in the same sense, S. O.

DEVINT, part. adj. Bound, under obligation; Lat. devinct-us.

"The said lady [the countess of Mar] being alms of his maisties blinde, and awa be nature and dewitie the mair oblieat, and devint to be cairfull of his hiene preseruatioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1573, Ed. 1814, p. 81.

To DEVISE, DUEISS, DEUYSS, v. n. To talk, to communicate information, to narrate.

"Than the King, with outyn mar, Callyt aye, that wet him prewe,— And chargyt him in less and mar, As ye hard me diuiss it ar."

Barbour, iv. 569, MS.

Fr. devis-er, to talk, to discourse together.

DEVORE, DEUORE, s. 1. Duty, service.

Be the devore of that day
Of Legis the Elect wes bidand ay
Pewshyl in his possessoune
But any contradiccion.

Wyntoun, ix. 27. 457.

Spell as ye pleis, it was ane valyeant sk (act),
And Drumie denly did his full deuoir.


2. Good offices, exertions.

It occurs in the same sense as an Act Ja. VI., 1584.

"It being permitted and licentiat to assist the Prince of Orange and estatis of the saids Netherlands in their wars, the said Colonell, &c., for the midst part haning servit for the space of ten or twelwe yeiris, hes inducing the said space ommittit na devoris to the advancement of the said caus," &c. Edit. 1814, p. 325.

"Devore—seems otchevement, O. Fr. devoyer, to finish, achieve;" Gl. Wynt. But perhaps it is merely devoir, ancintly deuoir, "a service, good office," Cotgr.

It is used in a similar sense by Abp. Hamilton—

"Thus, we doand throch God's grace our devor—diligens qhilk we aucht to do, God wil gife til vs his sprit," i.e., duty. Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 75, b. V. Dewor.

DEW, adj. Moist.

Ane hate fyrr power, warme and dew, Heeinsly begunyng, and original, Bene in thay sedis qhilkis we sanis cal.


From A.-S. dewan-tan, irrigare; having the same origin with E. dew, and corresponding to the adj. dewy.

DEW, pret. Dawned.

The est agayn ilkane to thar ward rai'd,
Comaundyt wachis, and no mair noris maide,
Bot restet still qhilk thit the breyht day dew;
Agayn begun the towm to sally nev,

Wallace, viii. 890, MS. V. DAW, v.

DEW-CUP, s. The herb called Ladies Mantle, Alchemilla vulgaris, Linn., Selkirkis.

"They [the fairies] 'll haue to—gang away an' sleep in their dew-cup—till the gloaming come on again.'

Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 183.

"Mr. James Hogg—mentions the uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [Trembling ill]—by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk." Esays Higl. Soc., ill. 359.

DEWGRAR, s. A mode of salutation.

He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn;
Dewgrar, god day, bone Senyhour, and gud morn.

Wallace, vi. 130, MS.

"He cumnis to the King, and after gret devoyaird and salutationis, he makis as thocht he war to require sum weechit thing of the Kingis Grace." H. Charteris Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592. A. ii. b.

Fr. Dion garde, "a salutation, or God save you;"
Cotgr.

DEWGS, s. pl. Rags, shreds, shapings of cloth; small pieces, S.

"Speaking of the West of Scotland, after the insurrection at Bothwell, he said, but gave one of their friends be here, tell them if they stir again, they shall be cut in deegs." W. Laick's Answer to the Scots Presb. Eloquence, Part I., p. 52, 4to.

Thus Europeans Indians rifle,
And give them for their gowd some trifle;
As dewgs of velvet, chips of crystal,
A facion's bell, or haubbes whistle.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 332.

I know not if this has any affinity to Teut. doek, cloth; Isl. duck-ur, a rough cloth for covering a table.

To DEWID, v. a. V. DEVIOID.

To DEWITT, v. a. To murder, to assassinate.

They say the pursuers were 4 brethren of the name of Sinclair, who coming to the Neip where the Parson had his ordinary residence, they apprehended and dewitted him, one of the brethren taking a sop of his heart-blood." Brand's Orkn. and Zetl., p. 116, 117.

The formation of this term affords a proof of the general desatation which the fate of the celebrated John and Cornelius De Witt, in Holland, excited in our country.

DEWOR, DEUORE, DEUOUR, DEWORY, s. Duty.
The first three forms are found in Barbour.

Dawory occurs in Wall. MS. for dewery.

The armyt men, was in the cardis broth, 
Rais wp and well the dawery has wrought;
Apon the gait thai gert feill Sothrom de.

B. ix. 728. V. DEVORE.

DEW-PIECE, s. A piece of bread which in former times used to be given to farm-servants when they went out to their work early in the morning, S. B.

"The girl was called for, and asked, if she had given him any hard bread; 'No,' says she, 'but when I was eating my due piece [apparently meant for dew-piece] this morning, something come and clicked it out of my hand.'" Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 48.

This is evidently from dew, or perhaps daw, the dawn; corresponding to O. Teut. dach-maes, jenestaculum.

To DEWYD, DEWOYD, v. n. To divide.

The grounden sper through his body schar,
The shaft to schonkit off the fruschand tre,

Dewogydys sone.—

Wallace, iii. 148, MS.
DEW [50] DIC

To DEWYSS, Druiss, v. a. To divide.
And the King, quhen his menge wer
Diyguid in till bataillis ser,
His awnye battall ensaynt he.
Borbor, xi. 171. Fr. devir-er, is.

To DEWYSS, to talk. V. DEVISE.

DEWYT, deafened, stunned. V. DEVE.

DGUHERE.
The Douglas in that daies, duchtye Dguhure,
Archibald the honorable in habitation,
Waldit that wiuch wicht, worthye of ware,
With rent and with riches. — Houlatte, ii. 19.

In transcribing, al has been read as D, and q as g. For the word in MS. undoubtedly is aquahure, q. v. that is, "everywhere celebrated for his prowess."

DEY, Dee, s. A woman who has the charge of a dairy, a dairy-maid, S. B. Dee, Loch.
As they drew near, they heard an elderin dey,
Singing full sweet at milking of her ky.
Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

There sing the gowans, broom and knows,—
And bithysome swains,
Wha rant and dance, with kiltit doos,
O'er mossy plains.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 390.

My mother she is an auld dey;
And we'll sleep on a bed c' green rashes,
And dine on fresh curds and green whey.
Jamiotson's Popular Ball., ii. 157.

This word is used by Chaucer.
She was as it were a maner dey.
Nonne's Pr. T., 1455.

Tywhitt says: "A kind of dey; but what a dey was, it is not easy to determine precisely.—It probably meant originally a day-labourer in general, though it may since have been used to denote particularly the super-intendant of a dayerie." Note Vol. III., 278.

"Day-house, Glo Testament., signifies dairy-house. This Marshall derives "from dey an old word for milk, and house, the milk-house." Rural Econ. of Glocest. Gl.

Palgr. renders dey wyfe, by Fr. meterie [for metayer], q. a female who has the charge of a farm.

The very term occurs in a compound form in Dan. Budde, "a dairy-maid," Wolff. This seems to have been formed from lel. bu, cattle, (for I do not find the term in Dan.) and døggia, or some similar verb; signifying "the person who milks cows."

Lye, (Addit, to Juminus) derives it conjuncturally from Isl. døggia, lac præbere, lactare, g being changed into y, which is very common. Although he speaks with uncertainty, he has evidently referred to a cognate term. Sw. deya has precisely the sense of dey; a dairy maid, Wideg. Sibb. having mentioned deyg, oecounca, refers also to A.-S. thewre, famula, serva, ancilla. But there is no sort of affinity between these; whereas Su.-G. deya, is evidently allied to a variety of terms, in the Northern languages, which have a similar meaning. Isl. døy, dy, Sw. di, to suck; Su.-G. doppi, daeggia, to give milk, to suckle; Moeen-G. dødd-jon, both to milk and to suckle. The root seems to be Isl. dy, Dan. di, die, mamma; at giftre barnet dl, to give the breast to a child; whence also die, concubina foeta; G. Andr., p. 49, and Sw. di-barn, a nurse-child. A.-S. diendete, lactantes; Benson. They justly observes that E. dy preserves the root. Belg. titte and E. tett are viewed as having the same origin. V. Jun. Goth. Gl.

DEY, (pron. as Gr. 7h) s. A father; Grand-dey, a grandfather; terms most commonly used by children; Fife.

In the language of Estonia, die or thi signifies a father, diar, fathers, whence Sternholm supposes that the twelve companions of Odin were denominated Diar.

To DEY, v. n. To die; Wyntown.
Isl. dey-a, id. dan, mortuus, G. Andr. and Their view Gr. parouo, ounou, as radically the same. In another place, however, G. Andr. seems to consider Isl. daa, deliquium, as allied, explaining it, seminex, iques morti similior, p. 44.

DIACLE, s. The compass used in a fishing-boat, Shell.
"Diacles of wood, the dozen—xl s., of bone, the dozen—viii l." Rates A. 1611.
InRates A. 1670, this is diatla, but obviously by mistake of the printer.

"Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diacle." Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 87.
L. B. dioculum occurs in the sense of dies, a day. But I see no other term that has any resemblance.

DIB, s. A small pool of rain-water, Ayrs., Loth.; the same with Dib, q. v.
"He kens the loam from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle dib." Ayreshire Legatesse, p. 100.

"The dibs were full, the roads foul," &c. Annals of the Parish, p. 312.

DIBBER-DERRY, s. A confused debate, S.B.
As they are at this dibber derry thrang,
And Bybly still complaining of her wrang,
Jean, who had seen her coming o'er the moor,
Supposing Nory, steps in at the door.
Ross's Helenore, p. 181.
The only word that seems to have any affinity is Germ. tob-en, tummlaert, strepitum et fragorem edere instar furiosi; Wachtler.

To DIBBLE, v. a. To plant by means of the instrument in S. and E. called a dibble.
An he's brought fouth of foreign leeks,
An dibble them in his yardie.
Remains Nathalson Song, p. 144.

Although the s. occurs in E., I have not observed that the v. is used, in this sense at least.

DIBBLE-DABBLE, s. Uproar, accompanied with violence, Fife.
The signal made, the culpit met his fate,
When lo! there rose a mighty dibble-dabble.
MS. Poem.

Perhaps of Fr. origin, as intimiating the frequent repetition of the term dibble, an expletive of very various use.

DIBLER, s.
"The heir sall hane—ane dish, an dibler, an charger, an cullippe." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 3. Paropades, Lat.

Skinner justly views this as the same with O. E. dobeler, Lincoln, doubler, which he explains as signifying a large wooden platter; q. duplex patina, from double? But it is evidently allied to Lovan. dobelieken, id. scutella, acetabulum; Kilian. V. DEUBL.

To DICE, v. a. 1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment, S. B.
Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment; but used more generally, S. B.
This is perhaps the sense of the following passage in the Gentle Shepherd.
He kames his hair, indeed, and gas right snug
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet’ leg;
Whilk pensyvie he wears, a thought a-jee,
And spreads his garters die’d beneath his knee.
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 76.

It seems probable, that the term here does not respect the form in which the garters were tied, as if making a square figure, but that in which they were woven, q. “die’d garters.”
In reference to this passage from Ramsay, a literary friend remarks, that this seems to signify, to display, to show off.

3. Used figuratively, as signifying to do any thing quickly and neatly, S. B., Roxb.

——But you,
This blythesome song we all had wanting now.
Then Colin said, the carline maid it nice;
But well I ken she end it rightly dice.
Aft times unbld, she lifted it to me.

_Ross’s Hecate_, p. 118.

O. Fr. dis, indeed, might seem more analogous to this signification of the term; Diceurs,—vers, poesie; Roquefort; whence Diseur, “a speaker, a prater,” Cotgr.; and O. E. dyssour, story-tellers, Weber’s Metr. Romanc, used in the same sense by Gower, Lib. vii.
But there is no evidence that this word was known in S. 

DICHEL, (gutt.) s. A bad scrape, Ettr. For.
This, I think, must be alluded to Dickals, q. v.

DICHELs, Digaals, (gutt.) s. pl. 1. Reproof; correction. “I gat my dickals,” I was severely reproved, Renfrews; synon. Dixie.

2. Used also to denote a drubbing, ibid., Dumfr.; as, “Well, my lad, I think ye’ll get your dickals.”
Tell us how our saul frien’s the——
Stane’ gainst the warl crouse and stainch;
And how the bonny Ferrig foichals
Gie G——thieves and slaves their dickals.
Perhaps from Gael. diogha, dioghal, revenge, dioghal-an, to revenge.
But it seems more immediately akin to C. B. di-glass, tending to anger, dihlioned, displeasure; from dig-laws, to offend, to be offended, to be angry. This word may be viewed as a relic of the Cumbrian kingdom of Stratelyde.

DICHE,NS, (gutt.) s. pl. 1. A beating, Galleyway; synon. licks.

2. Severe retribution in whatever way, Selkirk.
“My master an’ she has this warck to answer for yet; they’ll get their diehca fort some day.—They’ll squeal for this—let them tak it.” Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 127.
This seems to be only a local variety of Dickals, q. v.

To DICH, DYC, v. a. 1. To prepare, to make ready, in a general sense; part. dicht.

Has thou attempt pat me with sic dissip,
This bing of truis, thi altaris and ryth haites?
Is this the thing thy haf inti micht?
_Douglas_, _Virgil_, 123. 52. Parabant, Virg.

“Gif thi [the fleshons] dicht, or prepair the flesh not well, they saill restore the skatith to the owner of the beast.” _Burrow Lawes_, c. 70. § 3.

This general sense was retained in O. E.
The sent to seke many a schip wrought
To the towns of Sandwiche, the nauie for to dicht.
_R. Bruna_, p. 41.

A.-S. dikt-an, Germ. dicht-en, parare.

2. To array, to deck; i.e., to make one’s self ready for any purpose, by putting on proper apparel, S.

———He walkis, lo, so gloriously,
With the rych epulcy triumphale derey dicht.
_Douglas_, _Virgil_, 196. 42.

In this sense the v. dicht is retained in E.

3. To prepare food, to dress it.
Byr fo rae satt the lady bright,
Curtilly my mete to dicht.
_Fasina_, _Blawsm. M. Rom._, i. 10.

“A friend’s dinner is soon dicht,” S. Prov. _Kelly_, p. 12.

4. To polish, to remove inequalities from a surface; i.e., to prepare anything for its use, by dressing it properly.

Thay had into thare handis wirkand fast,
That ane parte polisht, burnisht weel and dicht.
_Douglas_, _Virgil_, 257. 30.

I, a weak and feckless creature,
Am moulded by a softer nature;
W’i’ mason’s chissel dichted neat.
To gae me lock baith clean and fast.
_Ferguson’s Poems_, ii. 69.

The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane, is called, “dichting a deal,” S. In the same sense carpenters speak of dressing wood. Junius renders E. dight, polire.

5. To make clean, to wipe, to remove nastiness, S.

Rub my horse belly, and his chest,
And when I get them, dicht my boots.
_Coleridge’s Mock Poem_, P. i, p. 81.

It is metaphor. applied to the mind.
Of Virtue it is said, that it
doed the saul free all disorder dicht.
_Bellwell. Evergreen_, i. 44, st. 27.

In this sense it is very often used to denote the wiping away of tears, S.

But they cannot dight their tears now, see fast do they fa’,
Our ladie dow do nought now but wipe aye her sen.
_Lament L. Maxwell_, _Jacobsel Relics_, ii. 35.

It is singular that this v. in Cheshire, has a sense directly inverted. “To Dight; to foul or dirty one.” _Ray’s Collect.,_ p. 21.

A.-S. dikt-an also signifies componere, to set in order; Northumb. _deecht_, extermere, mandare; Ray. _Dight_, to clean or dress, Gl. _Groze_.

6. To rub, in order to remove moisture, to dry by rubbing, S.

Be than the sauld Menet oner schlipbard slaye,—
Syne swymmaand held utro the craghs hicht,
Set on the dry rolk and himself gan dicht.
_Douglas_, _Virgil_, 133. 30.
7. To sift, to separate from the chaff, S. Cumb.
The cleanest corn that e'er was dight may have some peycks o'caff in.
Burns, iii. 113. V. Come.
The lads the byres and stables muck,
An' clean the corn is dight.
The full phrase is to dicht corn, q. to cleanse it, by removing the chaff.
"To dight corn, to cleanse it from the chaff by winnowing; Cumb." Grosie.

9. To handle, applied to the operation of the mind. A discourse is said to be weil dicht, when the subject is well handled, S. B.
This sense is nearly allied to that of Belg. dichten, Su.-G. dicht-a, to compose, to make verses.

11. To make an end of, to destroy.
But now this dorous wound as has me dycht,
That a thing dymsis and myrkyes me about.
Doug. Virgil, 355. 10.

Dichtings, s. pl. 1. Refuse, of whatever kind, S. B.
For had my father sought the world round,
Till he the very dichtings o't had found,
An odder hag cou'd not come in his way.
Ross's Helenore, p. 35.
2. The refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle, S. synon. shay. V. the v. senses 5 and 7.
3. Used also in relation to the order in which ministers officiate in succession; as, *A. has the first diet of preaching, B. the second.*

4. The fixed day for holding a market.

"At the Gatehouse of Fleet, there is a market for good fat kine kept on the Friday, &c., this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigtown." Symson's Descr. Galloway, p. 20.

DIE-BOOKE, s. A diary, a journal.

"Diarist" is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sines of everie day are written, and for that cause to the wicked a mother of feare." Epistle of a Christian Brother, A. 1624, p. 23.

L. *dieta*, a. *diet-a*, Iter unius diei; diurnum sparium, opera diurna; Du Cange.

DIFFAT, s. V. DIVOT.

DIFFER, s. A difference; a low word, S.

"There is a great differ amang market days." Ramsay, p. 70.

"I affirm, that no such material points are in differ betwixt vs, in common, wherefore we both may not, and ought not, obsewe otherwise mutuallie as brethren." Forbes's Eulubs, p. 94.

To DIFFER, v. a. To cause difference between, to divide, S.

"For as guide and as bonny as she is, if Maister Angis and her mak it up, I se noer be the man to differ them." Saxon and Gead, i. 79.

To DIFFER, v. a. To yield to, to submit. V. DEFER.

DIFFERIT, pret. Submitted.

"Decretis—that John Stewart—sall—pay to Archibald Forrester of Corstorph xx £ yerly of viii yeris biggain—because the said Archibald differit to his sixth, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lords." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 90. V. DEFER.

To DIFFERR, v. a. To delay; E. defer.


DIFFERRENCE, s. Delay, procrastination.

"Otherwyse the hale world may so that it is bot difference that ye desire, and not to haif the mater at any perfyte trial."—Crosraguell, ut sup.

DIFFERRER, s. Delayer, the person who delays.

"I saye, qhnilk of both is the differrer of the canis?" Willlock, ut sup.

DIFFICIL, adj. 1. Difficult.

"Fortunae hes schauen hyr rycht adverse contrar me, as is hyr vse to do to them that vndertakkin dificil enterprisic." Compl. S., p. 23.

Fr. *difficile*, Lat. *difficil-is*.
3. A ditch; as in E. although not absolute.

Deis ower the rock in to the dyke he fell.

Wallace, vi. 691, MS.

A. S. die, Su.-G. dikes, Idl. dikes, Gael. dig, id. These should perhaps be considered as different words.

"Rather ere thou be idle in this lyfe, put to thy hand to a spade, or shoulle, and dig dykes." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 180.

"Goe keipes sheepe or nolt or digge dykes (if it please God thou haue no other trade) and be ay doing something." Ibid., p. 201.

DRY STANE DYKE, a wall built without mortar, S.

FAIL DYKE, s. A wall of turf, S.

DYKIE, s. A low or little wall; or, perhaps rather a small ditch, Aberd. Hence the metaphor. but unfeeling phrase.

To LOUP the DYKIE, to die, ibid.

To DYK, v. a. 1. To inclose with ramparts or ditches.

With all mycht that he mycht get
To the toun ane assege set;
And gart dyk thaim as stawwartly,
That quhill thaim lykit that to y,
Thai ait fer owt the traiers be.

Barbour, xvii. 271, MS.

2. To surround with a stone wall, S.

"He may cause twa or thre of his nighbours—cum and justice teindy the samain, and that herefore leid and stak the teindis upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew, and dyke and park the samain surellie and keep thame sikkerlie, quhill the first day of November, callit Allhallowmass." A. 1555, Balfour's Pract., p. 145.

DYKE-LOUPIN', s. 1. Primarily applied to cattle, that cannot be kept within walls or fences, S.

2. Transferred to loose or immoral conduct, Roxb.

I am informed, that the old Session records of the parish of Hobkirk take notice of a female who was commonly known by the sobriquet of Bessy Loup-the-Dykes; and who is said to have been brought before the Session for having been guilty of dyke-loupin'.

DYKE-LOUPER, s. 1. A beast that transgresses all fences, S.

2. A person given to immoral conduct, Roxb.

DIKER, DYKER, s. A person whose employment is to build inclosures of stone, generally without lime; often called a dry-diker, S.

"The dyker, as he is called, gets from L.2 to L.3 Sterling, and some times more, for 3 months in Summer." P. Tarland, Aberd. Statist. Acc., vi. 209.

"Commission for judging Elizabeth Crauford—Katharine Coupland spouses to Thomas Johnston dyker,—dilute guilty of the abominable crime of witchcraft." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 223.

To DIKE, v. a. To dig, to pick; applied to that kind of digging in which it is required to make only a small hole; as, "to dike a bumpet-bike;" also, to dike out, as, "to dike out the een," to pick the eyes out; Roxb.

But the Herone scho flappit, and the Herone scho flew,
And scho dabbitt the fayre myde black and blewe;
And scho pykkit the fleche frs hire horrny breist-bens;
And scho dylkit oute hire cler cleir blewe une.


To DILATE, v. a. Legally to accuse. V. DELATE.

DILATOR, s. An informer; the same with Delator, q. v.

"...The ane half to our souerane lordis vae, and the other half to the apprehender and dilatar," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 427.

DILATOR, s. A delay; an old forensic term.

"The answer he received from the town was a dilator, till the state, which within a few days was to meet, did consider of his demands." Baillie's Lett., l. 165.

L. B. dilatati, to delay; differ, moram texere; Du. Cange.

DILATOUR, DYLATOUR, adj. Having the power to cause delay.

"And rychtwa to have power to call the said spul-year before the shirif, and that their sail be na excep-

DILLERMOT, s. An obstacle, a great difficulty, Ayrs.

Perhaps of Gael, origin, as dolith and dolier signify difficult, and dolith damage. But the last syllable seems to claim a Goth. affinity; mot, conventus, Isl. dudur, occultatus, q. a secret meeting; or from deel-
ta, pret. deelade, cunctari, q. "a meeting which caused delay!"

DILLIP, s. A legacy, Perths. This is merely Gael. diolab, id.


Idl. dill-a, Su.-G. doel-ja, ant. dyg-a, A.-S. digel-an, occultare; Alem. tungala, also, in dougli, clam.

To DILL, v. a. To still, to calm, to mitigate.

My dule in dorn bot gif thow dill,
Doutless bot dreid I dé.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

The sense, according to Lord Hailes, is:—"Unless thou share my secrete woe." What has misled this learned writer, is the use of two words, bearing a re-
semblance, in st. 5 and 15. He views dill as equiva-
lent to dail, della, share. Makynye indeed says:—
Sen God sendis huts for bail
And for mourning remedi,
I dorn with the; bot gif I dail,
Dowdles I am bet deid.

But it is evident that here she in some degree parodies her former language, which was spoken in derision. The sense given in the Eveng. Note, is therefore nearer the mark, "to still, calm, or mitigate."

From the latter we may perhaps deduce "dilling, a darling, or best beloved child," mentioned by Ray among South and East Country words, p. 93.

As to the v. Dill, it may be observed, that its sense, as above expl., is retained in provincial language. A. Bor. "to dill, to soothe, blant, or silence pain or sound;" Grose.
The term seems derived from A.-S. dīlp-tan, Teut. dīlg-en, delere; or Isl. dill-a, lallo, nutriment more infinitesimal occurrent, to sing lullaby.

To DILL Down, v. n. To subside, to cease, to die away.

"The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has dilled down; no money for her furniture will be got in haste; and the Cardinal has no will of her mother." Ballie's Leet., i. 252.

Isl. dýl-lit, later. It seems, indeed, to have the same origin with DILL.

DILLAGATE, DELAGAT, s. The provincial corruption of E. delicate, as signifying a dainty, Fife.

The greatest dilligat ava'
Was sandeils frid wi' bacon, &c. MS. Poem.

DILLOW, s. A noisy quarrel; as, "What a great dillow that twa mak," Teviotdale.

Isl. dila, dissentus; díla, Dan. del-er, litigare, alterari, deligíanar, contentious, giara signifying eager; Su.-G. dela, lia.

To DILLY-DALLY, v. n. To trifle, to spend time idly, Fife.

Teut. dill-en, fabulari, garriss instar mulierum; Kilian. Germ. dälen, nugari; ineptire. The E. v. to dally must be traced to the same origin.

DILLY, DILLY-CASTLE, s. A name applied by boys to a small mound of sand on the sea shore, on which they stand at the influx of the tide, until they are dispossessed of it by the waves demolishing it, Mearns.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. digle, digel, secretus. Su.-G. doel-ja, anciently dy-ga, occultare; q. a hiding-place.

DILLY-DAW, s. One who is both slow and slovenly, Fife.

"Then turning to Lord Glenlara, he added, 'Our Jean's thinkin' o' the auld by-word':-
Ilka day braw
Maks Sabbath a dilly-daw;"
Saxon and Gael. i. 46.

"I'm no a man that's near mysel'—an' it is no argosome to see her like a dilly daw, an' bits o' creatures, that she could keep at her fireside, busket up like Flanders babies!" Ibid. iii. 59.

Dilly is most probably from Isl. dill-a, lallo, referred to under vo. Dill, v. 2. whence dilitidoo, ampulatio, G. Andr., p. 49. It would seem to have originally denoted one who has been spoiled by fudging or indulgence; like the term dilling, mentioned above, which denotes a darling. The word, however, might admit of a different meaning. Teut. dillé is given by Kilian as synon, with klappa, garrul, lingulaca, mulier dicax; and dill-en, with klapp-en, klappey-en, garrir instar mulierum. Thus dilly-daw might mean a talkative sloven. But I prefer the former etymology. V. DAW, which itself denotes a slattern.

DILP, s. A trollop, a slattern, S. B.

But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilly or a da.
Song, Rose's Helenora, p. 136.

Young Bess was her mamma's se dother,
Though neither a dill nor a da.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 294.

Sw. toelp, an awkward fellow, a clown; Isl. dudna doppa, fornella ignava; Teut. dweep, fatuus.

DILSER, s. The Rock or Field lark, Alauda canestrina, Linn., Mearns.

It is supposed to receive this name from its frequenting rocks on the sea-shore, and feeding on the sea-lice among the Dilse or Dunse.

DIM, s. The head of the dim, midnight, Shetl.

Isl. dimna, tenbrae, caligo, at dimna, tenebrosus.

A.-S. dim, dyman, tenebrosus.

To DIMIT, v. n. To pass into, to terminate.

"That he may not lead the water of his own land into the public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which dilates in the sea which is the latrones and receptacle of the universe, is inauditum." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec. p. 293.

Lat. dimitt-ere, to cease; also, to let pass.

To DIN, DYN, v. n. 1. To make a noise.

Than dinnyt the Duerg in angir and yre.
Gawen and Goll., i. 7.

2. To resound.

—in till llys malancoly,
With a tronsoun in till llys new
To Schyr Colyne sic duschhe he gewe,
That he dymanit on his arnson.
Barbour, xvi. 131, MS.

A.-S. dyn-an, Isl. dyn-ad, tonare, intonare.

DIN, adv. Dun, of a tawny colour, S.

"If it be snails and puddocks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as din as a docket, an' as dry as a Finstrum speldim." Saxon and Gael, i. 107.

C. B. dy, Armer. din, fr. dun, idl.

The Scottish language often changes i into u; as bill for bull, pit for put (Lat. ponere), nit for nut, &c.

DINE, s. Dinner.

We twa hae paidlet i' the burn,
Fare mornin' sun till dine;
But seas between us braid has roard
Sin sauld lang syne,
Burns, iv. 123.

I formerly left out this word, from the idea that it had been used by Burns merely metri causa. But I have since observed that it was in use before his time.

The king but and his nobles a'
Sat drinking at the wines;
He would ha' name but his se daughter,
To wait on them at dyne.
Brown Robin.
O by there came a harper fine,
That harped to the king at dyne.

The Cruel Sister,

V. Ritson's Scot. Songs, Gloss. and Corrections. This term is still used by old people in Lanarks, and Ayrs.

O. Fr. dine, repas que l'on prend à midi; Roquef.

To DING, v. a. 1. To drive, S.

Sidlyk the Trojans with their kaychts strang
The valiant Greeks forth free their mains dang.
Bellend. Vertue and Vyne, Everyg. i. 46.

2. To exert one's self, to expend force in labour.

For thow war better beir of stone the barrow,
Of sueitand, ding and deffel quhill thow may dre,
Na be maddi with a wicket narrow.

Henryson, Bamntyne Poems, p. 122, st. 1.

i.e. Drive on in delving, do it with force, till thou hast suffered from the exertion.
3. To beat, to strike; A Bor. id.

Thaithand him, dangi hym, and wondlyt sare
In-to the mycht, or day counth dawe.

Wytoun, viii. 9. 292.

"In this regionis ane carnell of staniis liand to-
giddir in maner of ane croun, and ryngis (quhich thi
ar dungi) as ane bell." Bellend. Descri. Alb., c. 10.

"He that dangi ane priest sud want his hand." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 14. Sacrecentom manu
percutiess. Booth.

4. To strike by piercing.

"Skarlie whir thir wordis said quhen scho, in
presence of the pepill, or thay mycht advert, danih sir self
with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid afore
the pepill." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 29. Culturn-
in cor desigent. Booth.

5. To scourge, to flog.

"Gif the seruand hes na gudis, he sal be dounpin

"— Their fayres or maisters sall pay for ilk ane of
thame, ilk tymc commiting any of the said trespassis
foirsaid, xii. s. liii. d., or els deliuier the said childe to
the Juge, to be leichte, scargit and dungi, according to
69. Murray.

Shirriffs.

7. To overcome, S., like E. beat. The word
is used with respect to broils. Dangi, over-
powered by fatigue, infirmity, or disease, S.
—Thrasher John, sair dangi, his harn-dore stooks.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 55.

Tho' joints he stiff, as ony rung,
Your pith wi' pain, be sairly dangi,
Be vou in cabin water flung—
Twill make ye supple, swack and young.
Ibid. 39. 40.

8. To excel, S.

Amang the lasses a she bare the bell;
—The modest glances o' her ein
Far dangi the brightest beauties o' the green.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 2.

"He dings, or dangi, is a phrase which means to
ex cell." Ramsay's Poems, i. 216. N.

9. To discourage, S. B.

It is applied to a child, that is dispirited in conse-
quence of severity.

"It is a sair dangi bairn that dare not greeve;" Fer-
ergusson's S. Prov., p. 22.

Here, however, it may signify, beaten.

10. To DING off, v. a. To drive or knock off,
S. V. DING off.

11. To DING back, to beat back; applied to a
state of warfare.

"But all their arguments misgave this noble marquis;
for the earls come in, and were dangi back again, and
such as he trusted in deceived him, and fled the cause,
and left him in the mire, as ye shall hear. Others say
they were not dangi back, but recalled." Spalding, ii.
167.

12. To DING by, v. a. 1.) To thrust aside,
to displace, Aberd.

2.) To set aside, to discard, to supersede, ibid.

3.) To reduce to a state of inability or disquali-
fication; to be frustrated, by some intervening circum-
stances, as to the accomplishment of one's purpose; as,
"I meant to have gane to see my friends in the coun-
try, but something came in the gait, sae that I was
dangi by." S.

4.) To bring on bad health, by imprudent exertion.

To be dangi by, to be confined by some ailment, Aberd.

13. To DING down, to overthrow, S.

—The town

West takyn thus, and dounpin down.

Barbour, ix. 473, MS.

And leful is it yet of athir Kyng

The retinue in battle down to dangi.


The hurne on spait hurcis down the bank—

Doun dagnand cornes, all the pleach labor staniis.
Ibid. 49. 20.

"It is a sair field where a' is dungi down," Fer-
ergusson's S. Prov., p. 22.

14. To DING in, to drive in, S.

"The causeway was railed frae the Netherbow to the
Stinking Style, with stakes of timber dangi in the
end, on both sides, yet so that people standing without
the same might see well enough." Spalding's Troubles,
i. 25.

In the Gloss. to Spalding, it is rendered improperly,
as would seem, "beat in."

15. To DING off, or aff, to drive from.

—Qvikh manfully schupe thalm to with stand
At the coist syde, and dangi thaym of the land,
That on na wyse thare thaym sudt arriue.

Dong. Virgil, ii. 326. 3. Polo, Virg.

The carlin she was stark and sture,
She off the hingies dangi the drwe;
"O is your haim to lard or lown,
Or is it to your father's gromm?"

Minstresly Border, ii. 131.

16. To DING on, to attack with violence, to
strike with force in battle.

Than that, that saw saa soonanly
Thair fayirs dangi on thaim, war sa rad,
That thaym na hart to help thaym had.

Barbour, xiv. 439, MS.

It also signifies to urge, to press.

"When the signe was offered to him [Ahaz] be
Isaiah, and dangi on him, hee would not hau it, but
e he cuist it off be ane shfit." Bruce's Eleventh Serm. E.
8. 6.

17. To DING ouer, to overturn, to overthrow,
S.; also signifies to overcome, S. B.

Then Ajaz, wha alane gainsthoed
Gods, Trojans, sword and fire,
See him that cuinis he o'come
Dangi o'er by his sin ir.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 38.

18. To DING out, to expel.

"Sen the Britonis war common enymes baith to
Scottis and Fichtis, force is to thyam to be reconsid-
[reconciled] or ellis to be schamfully dangi out of

"Ye may drive the dei'l into a wife, but ye'll ne'er
be dangi out of her;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 80.

"To dangi out the bottom of any thing, to make an end
of it, S.; a metaphor borrowed from the work of a
cooper, or perhaps of a sinker.

"I am hopeful that the bottom of their plots shall
be dangi out," Baillie's Letts., ii. 68.
19. To Ding throw, to pierce, to run through the body.

"At last king Edward tike sic displesseir aganis this Heltane his brothir (because he brint the kirk of Sanct Bute with ane thousand personis in it) that he dangle hym through the body with ane sword afore the alter of Sancte John." Bellend. Cron., B. xvi. c. 9.

20. To Ding to dede, to kill with repeated strokes.

Some entrall thit quhar Sothercoms speland war, Aven shaim set with strakis sal and sar, Fell freks thari thit freis dang to dede.

Wallace, vil. 465, MS.

Isl. daeng-ia, Su.-G. daeng-a, A.-S. daeng-an, tundere, to beat; Belig. dwing-en, cogere, to constrain, to compel. Perhaps radically allied to Heb. דנה, dodeh, tundere, contundere. In dings-m, Gael. dwing-am, to press, to drive.

Ding occurs in O. E.; but it does not seem to be used by modern writers. It is mentioned by Ray as a provincial term. In P. Plowman it has the sense of knock, drive.

I am Christes creature, quod he, & Christen in many a place; In Christians court I know wel, & of his kin a party; If neither Peter the pater, ne Ponle with his fanchon, That will defende me the dere, ding I nener so late.

At midnight, at middaye, my voyce is so knowe, That ech a creature of his court welcometh me fair.

P. 77, a.

21. To Ding up, to break up, to force open.

"At the juggles chosen men were plantit to ding up curre & bring out prisoners." Hist. James the Sixth, p. 147.

[Ding, s. A knock, a blow; as, "He gat a ding on the head," Clydes.]

To Ding, v. n. 1. To drive.

—The hale schoure hoppis and dingle
In fursis schald, and brayis here and thare,
Quen thev bribit bene the heywnis and the ara.

Ding. Virgil, 302. 3.

The modern phrase is synon., to ding on, used eliptically; it's dingle on. This respects a fall of rain, hail, or snow, S. Hence on-ding, s. having the same signification, S. B.

2. To ding down, to descend, to fall.

All fountis from the cirth upsprang,
And from the hevin the rain doun dang
Fourtie days and fourtie nachts.
Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 40.

Here it seems to signify falling with violence, or as equivalent to ding on.

3. To Ding on. It is used impersonally, and applied to rain, hail, or snow, as, "Its dingin' on," or "dingin' on o' weet," S.

"Upn the 3d of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, dingin' on night and day without clearing up while the 13th of October; waters and burns flowed over bank and brae, corn mills and mill houses washen down, houses, kills, cottes, folds, &c., all destroyed." Spalding, i. 39.

To Ding one's self, to vex one's self about any thing, South of S., Loth.

Ding-dang, adv. This is used differently from E. ding-dong. 1. It denotes rapid succession, one on the heels of another; as, "They cam in ding dang," S.

"Ding-dang, one thing coming hastily on the back of another." Gl. Ficken.

2. Pell-mell, helter-skelter, in confusion; as, "They fault ding-dang," S.

Ding-dang is used by Shakespear; but only in a limited sense, as denoting the sound made by the motion of a bell. The term has a far more general application in S.

It is evidently from the v. to Ding, as signifying to strike; and must therefore be viewed as radically different from Su.-G. ding-dangl. V. DINGLE-DANGLE.

DING, Bar. xi. 615, Pink. Ed. V. ANEDING.

DING, Dingne, adj. Worthy.

—I pray the, handen vp my handis,—
And be thy welwel eulit fader ding.

Dong. Virgil, 173. 10.

Fr. digne, from Lat. dignus.

To DINGLE, v. n. To draw together, to gather, Gypsy language, Fife.

It might seem, however, to be allied to Isl. dynig, a heap, or dyling-a, to be moved, to be in a pendulous state.

DINGLE, s. The state of being gathered together, a group, Fife.

The grey gudeman naught down the Beuk,
The cat sat crum' i' the neuk.
While we crap round in canty dingle,
Toastin' our tae at bleizin ingle.

MS. Poem.

DINGLE-DANGLE, adj. Moving backwards and forwards. The word would seem to have formerly borne this sense in S., as it is used by Urquhart, who loses no opportunity of paying respect to his native language.

"At this dingle-dangle wagging of my tub what would you have me to do?" Rabelais, B. iii., p. 11.

Mr. Todd, I observe, has embodied this in the E. Dictionary as an un.

Su.-G. dingl-dangl, id. This is formed from dingly-a, to dangle. De rebus pendulis et huc illic pendentibus. Ilre, vo. Fick-Pack.

DING-RE-YAVEL, lay me flat, Aberd. V. YAVIL.

DINGLEDOUSIE, s. A stick ignited at one end; foolishly given as a plaything to a child; Dumfr.

Perhaps from Dan. dingle-eir, Su.-G. dingly-a, to swing, to toss to and fro; and dweig, dizzy, as alluding to one who is swung till he becomes giddy. Or there may be an allusion to the motion of will 't the wiip, which Teut. is denominated dweux-lith, A.-S. dweas-lith; dweax, fatus.

To DINGYIE, v. a. To dignify.

"The lait duck of Somerset—became so cold in hering Godis word, that the yir befoir his last apprehensioin, he wald ga visit his masonis, and wald not dingleie himself to ga from his galerie to his hall for hering of a sermon." Knox's Lett. to the Faithful in London, Life, i. 396.
DINK, DYK, DINK, adj. 1. Neat, trim, S.

The burgs mou, sae dink and full of pryde
Said, Sister myne, is this your daylie fude?
Evergreen, i. 146, st. 7.

“A dink maiden, a dirty wife;” Ramay's S. Prov. This seems to signify that those who are very nice before marriage, often become slovenly after it.

2. Precise, saucy, Fife.

She's far frae dottit, dull, or dink,
But social, kind, an' cheery.

Sibb. views this as a corr. abbreviation of decken, decked. Arm. din, pretty, and Alem. ding, gay, are the only words I have met with which have any resemblance.

To Dink, v. a. To deck, to dress neatly, often with the prep. out or up subjoined, S.

In braw leather boots, shin'in' black as the slae,
I dink me to try the ridin' o't.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 132.

"Ye may stand there,—dink'd out and dished forth a willing monthfou to some general." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1829, p. 154.

Now, the saft maid, whose yieldin' heart,
O' luv'e's keen flame has dreed the smart,
Recksa, I trow, her want o' rest,
But dink's her out in u' her best.
Dickin's Poems, i. 79.

Now, my wee bokk, what'er betide,
Thou e'en maun face the world wide;
—Dink'd up in hamely russels claes,
Thou now must face thy friends and foes.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 11.

DINKET, part. pa. Finely dressed, Ang.

DINKLY, adv. Neatly.

They stand sae dinkly, rank and file,
And crack sae crousse.

To DINKLE, DUNLE, DYNLLE, v. n. 1. To tremble, to shake, S.

The large are dild rearing with the ruoshie,
The brayse dyenlit and all doun can duche.
Dougl. Virgil, 249. 30.

We say, The floor's dynland, to denote the quick tingling occasioned by a stroke, or the fall of any heavy body on it, S.

"The proud step of the chief piper of the chlain Mac-Ivor was perambulating the court before the door of his chieftain's quarters, and as Mrs. Flockhart, apparently no friend to his minstrelsy, was pleased to observe, 'garring the very stane and lime wae's dinnle wi' his screeching.'" Waverley, ii. 318.

A. Ber. dindle, "to reel or stagger from a blow," seems originally the same word.

2. To make a great noise. This at least appears to be the meaning in the following passages:

—The birand towers doun rollis with ane ruoshie,
Quhill all the heuynys dynnitol with the duche.
Ibid., 296. 95. Tonat, Virg.

The dinnit drums alarm our ears,
The sergeant screechs fu' loud.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 28.

3. To thrill, to tingle. My fingers are dynland, they tingle with cold, or in consequence of a blow, S.

DINNA, do not, S.; the imperat. conjoined with the negative particle.

"Dinna be chappit back or cast down wi' the first rough answer." Heart of M. Loth., ii. 278.

Lan., "dinnaw, do not;" Tim Bobbina.

DINNA GUDE, DO-NAE-GUDE, s. A disputable person, one of whom there is no hope that he will ever do good, Roxb.

DINNA GOOD, adj. Worthless, in a moral sense, ib.

"Sa' ye haen heard o' his shamefu' connection wi' the bit prodigal, dinnagood lassie, that was here?" Brownie of Bodesbeck, ii. 168.
DINNEN SKATE, the young, as is supposed, of the Raia Batis, Linn.

“Others are broad fishes, as the Dinnen Skate; (so called by our fishers,) which is large and smooth in the back.” Sibh. Fife, p. 119.

To DINNER, v. n. To dine, S.; more commonly Denner.

Ken ye wha dinner’d on our Bessey’s haggies?
Four good lords, and three bonny ladies,
A’ to dinner on our Bessey’s haggies.

Jacobs. Relics, ii. 190.

DINNOUS, adj. Noisy, from E. din.

“Ye’re haudin’ up your vile dinous goravich i’ the wurs here, it the vera craws canna get sleepin’,” &c. Saint Patrick, ii. 357.

DINSOME, adj. The same with Dinnoos, S.

—Block and studdie ring and reel,
Wi’ dinsome clamour.

Burns, iii. 15.

DINT, s. An opportunity. A stown dint, an opportunity as it were stolen, S.

“Stown dints are sweetest;” Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 63.

That lad I liked ahoon any ane,
And like him yet, for a’ that’s comes and gane;
And boot to tell for fear I lost the hint,
Sae that I on him hada steald a dint.

Ross’s Helimore, p. 102.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the word as properly denoting a stroke, which is the E. signification, from A.-S. dynt, iactus.

DINT, s. Affection. V. DENT.

DIPIN, s. 1. A part of a herring-net, Argylls; Gael. dipinn, a net.

“Item, taken here the said M’Ivorie from James Boill ferryer at Caillintraive, sex herring nets with sex dippins, extending both to 20 lb.” Deped. Argyll, A. 1655.

2. The bag of a salmon-net, Loth.

DIPPEN, s. “The stairs at a river side;” Gl. Picken, S. O.; perhaps, q. steps for dipping, or the place where women dip their buckets to bring up water.

DIPPING, s. The name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness, S.

DIRA. Given as not understood in Gl.

But ye the menstralls and the hairis,
Their trawnd to obtene rewards;
About his judgenie loudlie played;
Bot menstrals, serving man, and maid,
Gat Mitchell in an anid pocke stuch.
Save dira a’ wha his lieve he truch.


This, undoubtedly meant as a sort of French “Save dira aedem,” seems equivalent to “without saying adieu;” as we now say, “He took a French leave.”

DIRD, s. A deed, an achievement; generally used ironically, S. B.; as, That is a mighty dird.

The famous Hector did na care
A doit for a’ your dird;
But my wyles, an’ Achilles’ hands,
Gars him stink in the yerd.


Abbrev. perhaps from Teut, dagh-ward, Isl, daqdard, a day’s journey; in the same manner as dowerk. S. dawrk, daryg, from Teut, dagh-ward, the work of a day; Isl. dagswerk, dagsyrkja, id. It must be observed, however, that Su.-G. dygr denotes any thing of importance, and dyd, glory.

DIRDUM, s. Deed, achievement, S. B. “A dirdum of that,” a mighty feat indeed! used ironically.

A dirten dirdum ys brag o’
Done on the Trojan shore,
Wi’ mony ane to help you; I
Had just ane an’ no more.

This is merely a dimin. from dird.

DIRDUM-DARDUM, s. A reduplicative term, used to denote one’s contempt for an action which the agent seems to reckon of importance.

He chesit a flane as did affair him;
The tooder said, Dirdum-dardum.

Chr. Kirk, st. 8.

DIRD, s. A stroke, a blow, a box, Aberd.

—He had fa’en a swoon,
His face got sic a dird up’ the ground,
An awful hole was dung into his brow.

Road’s Helimore, p. 15.

Yet when he did o’ slaughter woost,
I len’d him sic a dird,
As laid him axelins on his back,
To wamble o’ the yard.


But keep me free your travell’d birds
Wha never ance ken’d Fortune’s dirds,
And only ken to gnap at words.

Shairbre’s Poems, 293.

This seems to be a different term from Dird, a deed; probably allied to Fr. dourd-er, to beat, to thump. Sibb., without reason, views it as radically the same with Gird.

To DIRDOOSE, v. a. To thump, Aberd.

A.-S. dir-isan, laedere, “to hurt or harme, to annoy,” Sonnier; and douss, doyce, dusch, a stroke or blow. Some, from the indelible recollections of their early days, might perhaps prefer Icl. dous, podex hulcins.

DIRDUM, DIRDIM, DIRDAM, s. 1. An uproar, a tumult, S.

Than raiz the melkoe dirdum and deray!
The barmekin brist, thai enterit in at large.

—She heard a’ the dirdum and squallins.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball., 1. 299.

“There is such a dirdum forsooth for the loss of your gear and means; the loss of one soul is more than to burn up the fabric of the whole world.” W. Guthrie’s Sermon, p. 17.

“Dirdam, a great noise or stir, A. Bor., is evidently the same word; Gl. Grose. Dordum is used in the same sense; “A loud, confused, ridiculous noise. North.” Ibid. C. B. dourd, sonitus, strepitus; Davies.

2. Damage, disagreeable consequences of any action or event. “To dree the dirdum,”
to feel the fatal effects, or to do penance; often to bear severe reprehension, S. B.

This is a want dirdum than we got frae Mr. Gud-
yill when ye garr'd me refuse to eat the plumb-perridge
on Yule eve, as if it were any matter to God or man
whether a ploughman lad supped on minced pies or
sour sowens.” Tales of my Landlord, ii. 155.

“Dirdum,—an evil chance;” GL

“I'll gie you dirdum;” a threatening used to
children, when they are doing what is improper, Roxb.

3. Passion, ill humour, Perths.

Gaels. diardas, surlyness, anger.


“Dordum, a loud, confused, riotous noise, North.” Grose.

5. Severe reprehension, act of scolding, S.

“My word! but she's no blate to shew her nose
here. I gied her such a dirddum the last time I got her
sitting in our laundry, as might have served her for a
twelvemonth.” Petticoat Tales, i. 296.

6. It seems to signify a stroke or blow.

“It may be some of you get a claw of the Kirk's
craft, that's a business I warrand you, a fair dirddum of
their synaguge. But I tell you news, Sirs, the poor
man lost not all by that means,” &c. Mich. Bruce's

7. It is used as if it had formerly been a per-
sonal designation, denoting a female who
had been slighted by her lover.

But to the bridal I sall gang,
Although I'm sure I was nae bidden;
I care nae though they a' should cry,
Hech, see, Sirs, yonder comes the dirdum.

Perhaps, q. “she who drees the dirdum, or experiences
the damage; who must wear the willow.” V.
sense 2.

8. In pl. dirdums, ridicule, sneering, scoffing;
sometimes disgusting slanderings; Ayrs.

As this word, in sense 2, denotes the disagreeable
consequence of any action or event, it deserves to be
remarked, that it might seem allied to Lat. dyrdum-r,
a judicial sentence, properly one pronounced at the
door or gate, judicium ad foras veterrum; or to dyr-
dom-r, extremum judicium; Halderson.

DIRDY, s. An uproar; the same with
Dirdum, q. v.

Rowdrumple outran
Well no than I tell can,
With sick a din and a dirdy,—
The fulls all afferd wer.

Colkt'rb Scwe, F. i. v., 183.

DIREMPT, part. pa. Broken off; Lat.
dirempt-us.

—“Bedoria and Glota,—sum doe contend,—ar said
to be cleerable dirempt on from the other, as Levinius
and Glota ar not.” Pitscottie's Cron., Intr. xvii.

DIRK, adj. Thick-set. V. DURK.

DIRK, s. A dagger. V. DURK.

DURK, Dyrk, adj. Dark, obscure.

Throw a dark earth ech'ry gru'd him furth fast.

Walteros, i. 257, MS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIR</th>
<th>60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Thare stood ane dirk and profound caue fast by,
Aue hiddoun hole, debe ganpat and grasyly.|


To DIRK, v. n.

Their fletchins words o'er late he sees,
He offendes hame, repines, and dies.

Hech, see, Sirs, yonder comes the dirdum.

In blackest business nae then anath.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 35.

Perhaps, who as it were grope in the dark to
the inner part of the house, from eagerness to pry into
secrets.

To DIRKIN, v. n.

Upon the Midsomer ewin, mirliest of nichitis,
I mervit forth alane, quhen as midnight was past,—
I drew in deme to the dyke to dirkin orther mirthis.

Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 44.

“To hide myself in obscurity, after a merry day;”

Pink. N. It may signify, clandestinely to seek diver-
sion, to do sa, q. in the dark, as corresponding to
derne which is conjoined, and to the preceding v.

To DIRKIN, v. a. To darken.

The darts thik and fland takillis gildis,
As dos the scoure of swa, and with that flicht
Dirkynyt the heynys and the skylys lycht.

Doug. Virgil, 386. 9.

DIRKIT, part. adj. Darkened, obscured.

The air was dirkit with the fowils.

Dunbar, Maiden Poems, p. 22, st. 16.

DARKNESS, s. Darkness.

To us be mirrors in your governance;
And in our dirkness be lamps of saying.

Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 106.

To DIIRLE, v. a. To pierce, to penetrate, E.
drill.

Young Pirance, the sone of erle Dragabald,
Was dirlit with lufe of fair Meridiane.

Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 236.

Su.-G. drill-a, perforare.

To DIRLE, v. n. 1. To tingle, to thrill, S.
It denotes the pain felt in consequence of
a smart stroke, or of extreme cold. “I'll
396.

Meg Wallet wif' her pinky een
Gart Lawrie's heart strings dirle.

Ramsay's Works, i. 282. V. BIRLE, v.

“Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet,
that they might not dirt or make a din on the stones,
he led it canny out, and down to the river's brink.” R.
Gilhaize, i. 131.

2. To vibrate, to emit a tingling sound pro-
ceding from a tremulous motion, S.; as,
He struck the table, till it was dirled.

To gle them music was his charge;
He scrow'd the pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafter's a'dir dirt.

Burns, iii. 332.

3. To move with the wind, Border.

This may be radically the same with E. thrill. Both
may perhaps be viewed as from A.-S. thiril, to pierce,
to penetrate, used obliquely as denoting a sensation
like that arising from the act of piercing. Sibb, says,
that A.-S. thill, foramen, is “also used for tingling.”
But I can discover no proof of this.
It seems preferable, however, to view our word as allied to Belg. *drr-ten*, to shiver. *Hy trille van koule*, he shivered for cold; Sw. *darr-a*, to tremble, to quiver; *darru of koele*, to shake with cold: *dalter-a*, to vibrate; *en streng dalleren*, a string vibrates, S. *dirils*.

**DIRL, s.** 1. A slight tremulous stroke, S.
2. The pain occasioned by a stroke of this description, S.
3. A tremulous motion, vibration, S.

"Twas but yestreen, nae farther gaen,
I threw a noble throw at ane;—
It just play'd *dirl* on the lane,
But did nae mair.
_Burns_, iii. 45.

A curious derivation is given of *Dirleton*, the name of a Parish in E. Lothian.

"The village of Dirleton is nearly in the middle of the parish, standing on a rocky ground.—The rocks sound and shake, as carriages pass along, which circumstance probably gave rise to the name; the Scottish word *dirl* signifying trembling." _Statist. Acc._, iii. 194.

A *dirl* on the water, the motion caused by a slight wind, Border.

4. Applied to the mind, denoting a twinge of conscience, or what causes a feeling of remorse, S.

"A' body has a conscience, though it may be ill wumin in it. I think mine's as weil out o' the gate as maist folks are; and yet its just like the noo of my elbow, it whites gets a bit *dirl* on a corner." _Heart of Mid Lothian_, i. 103.

**DIRLING, s.** 1. A smarting pain of short duration, S.

_Suddanlie the pane vanist als clee,_
Of his body, as tho' it had not bene
But ane *dirlin*, or ane lillit storm'd._
_Doug. Virgil_, 424, 49. V. the v.

2. The sound caused by reiterated strokes on the ground, or on a floor, S.

"One of them [the Brownies], in the olden times, lived with Maxwell, Laird of Dalswinton, doing ten men's work, and keeping the servants awake at nights with the nosy *dirling* of its elfin tail." _Remains of Nithsdale Song_, App., p. 334.

**DIRR, adj.** 1. Torpid, benumbed, Loth.
2. Insensible, destitute of feeling; used in a moral sense, Loth.

*To Dirr*, v. n. _My fit dirrs*, a phrase used in relation to the foot, when there is a stoppage of circulation.

It seems originally the same with E. *dor*, to stun, which Saxon derives from Sу. *dær-a*, inatturate.

**DIRRAY, s.** Disorder.

_Than dyn roiss and *dirray*_,
Stok horns blow stout._
_Caled. Soc., P. I., v. 203._ V. _Deray._

**DIRT, s.** 1. Excrement, S.

_Upon her sydes was sein that those could schute,_
The *dirt* cleaves till hir taws this twenty yeir._
_Kennedy, Evergreen_, ii. 71.

2. A mean insignificant person; an expression of contempt often used towards a troublesome child, or a troublesome person of any kind, Roxb.

The most common sense of this word confirms the derivation given by Johns, and Lyce, of the term as used in E. from Belg., or rather Isl. *dyrt*, excrementum. In O. E. it had the same sense as in S. Somner, vo. *Tord*, says; Hinc nostr. *dyrt*, i. stercus, sordes. Hence,

**DIRTIN, part. adj.** 1. Filthy in the sense of the s., S.

Rotten crok, *dirtin* dok, cry Cok, or I saill quell thee.
_Dunker, Evergreen_, ii. 60.

2. Mean, contemptible; metaphor, used, S.

"The erlin of Buchan than and Wigton returnit in Scotland. Some eftir their returning thai come with ane army to Berwick, and lay lang at the sege thairof but ony werikis worthy to hae memory. And thairfor this jurnay was callit the *dirtin* raid." _Bellend. Cron._, B. xvi., c. 19. V. _DIRDEN_, 1.

This is one of the most contemptuous epithets to be found in the language.

**DIRTENLY, adv.** In a dirty way.

Kelly gives this as a surly reply to one who asks, How do you do?—"I do full *dirtenly*, I wish they had the skitter that spers." _Prov._, p. 400.

This must surely be viewed as primarily the reply of one who was labouring under a severe diarrhoea.

**DIRT-FEAR, s.** Terror producing the same effect as that referred to under the adj.

_How soon the boy, from heav'n's rigging,_
_Had cast his eye on earth's low bigging,_
_He tremb'd, and, which was a token_  
Of a *dirt-fear*, look'd dun as docken._
_Meston's Poems_, p. 131.

**DIRT-FEAR'D, adj.** So much afraid as to lose the power of retention, S.

_The English all flee fast before them now,_
_As doct the Bishop of St. Andrews too,_
_Who would not Wallace' coming there abide,_
_Was so *dirt-fear'd*, even for all Scotland wide._
_Hamilton's Wallace_, B. x. p. 250.

This coarse allusion is not peculiar to S. As Isl. *raus* signifies caul, *rauspur* in expl. nimo timore percursus, from *raus* and *rauspur*, timidus. Sw. *skitredder* is still more strongly analogous, from _skitt_, stercus excrencere, and _raed-, timere._ _V. Verel._

**DIRT-FLEE, s.** The yellow fly that haunts dunghills, S. Musca stercoraria.

The term is sometimes proverbially applied to a young woman, who, from pride has long remained in a single state, and afterwards makes a low marriage." "Ye're like the *dirt-flee*, that flies heigh a' day, and fa's in a turf at even," _S. B._

**DIRT-FLEEDY, adj.** Apparently the same with _Dirt-fear'd._

_Obstupuit Vitara dina, dirt-falda, &c._
_Drummond's Polomaedoniana._

**DIRT-HASTE, s.** A coarse and vulgar term, denoting the hurry occasioned by one's losing the power of retention, S.

_The Salkirk Sutors aff their stools,_
_El-sitten but at the best._
_In dirt-haste raise, dang down their tools,_
_Declaring for the test._
_Linton Green_, p. 6, 7.
DIRT-HOUSE, s. Apparently used for a close-stool; now a privy, S.

My daddie left me gear enough.—
A fishing wade with hook and line,
With two and stools and a dirt-house, &c.
W. Winkle's Testament, Herd's Coll., ii. 143.

DIRTHEE, s. A collective term expressive of the greatest contempt, denoting despicable good-for-nothing persons, Ettr. For.; from Dirt, q. v.

DIRTER (of a mill), s. A vibrating stick that strikes the large Bolter, Aberd.

To DISABUSE, v. a. 1. To misuse, to abuse, S. Disabese, id., Aberd.
2. The term is also used Aberd., as signifying to mar, to spoil.

Disabese, s. Stir, disturbance, ibid.

To DISAGYTS, Disagyse, v. a. To disguise.

We men turne our clathis, and change our stylys,
And disayys us that na man ken us.
Ye sell se me none disayys.
Ol. Comp. vo. Disagnisit. Fr. disignis-er.

DISAGRIEANCE, s. Disagreement.

"They sall within the foresaid threttic dayis report the groundis and canvissis of their disagreement to his Maistrie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 158.


DISBUST, s. An uproar, a broil, Loth.

This word has undoubtedly been introduced by the French, while residing in the Lothians. Desboyst, "unboxed, out of its right box; or as Desboyster," which is rendered, "unboxed, put out of joint; desboysement, the being out of joint;" Cotgr. Hence, the term has been transferred to society, or to individuals, when in a tumultuous or disjointed state.

DISCENSE, s. Descent, succession.

The anclant Kyng Sature thy mychth thou se,—
With vthir pieteis porturti in that place,
From the beginning of thare fryst discense.

Lat. descens-us, id.

DISCEPCIONE, s.

"The lordis—has now in this cessione determiny, decidit, & declarit a part of summondis that come before thame, and vthir part has continuat [delayed].


Though the phraseology has an awkward form, the term seems to signify the determination of causes referred to in consequence of debate, without the necessity of renewed citations. Fr. decep-er, to debate or plead a case; to arbitrate, or examine a controversy; Lat. discerte-er, id.

To DISCERNE, v. a. To decree; the same with Decerne.

"I decerne and jugis all thir gadis—to be recoverit.
—I consent hereto and discernis the samyn to be done."
Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 60.
Fr. decern-er, id.

* To DISCHARGE, v. a. To prohibit, to forbid, S.

"Therefore the General Assembly—doth hereby discharge the practice of all such innovations in divine worship within this church, and does require and obtest all ministers of this church—to represent to their people the evil thereof." Act against Innovations in the Worship of God, 21 April, 1707.

"Discharging hereby all the lieges and subjects, that none of them, upon any pretence whatsoever, presume nor take upon them to imprint, sell, buy," &c. Privilege prefixed to the Scottish Acts of Parliament, Edin., 1682.

The word is not used in this sense in E.

To DISCHIONE, v. n. To take breakfast.

"And at his returning from his Majesty this deponar desyrat maister Alex to dischone with him, be rescoun his swyn cuold notch be sasone preparit." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 207. V. Disjune, from which this is corrupted.

DISCLAMATION, s. The act of disposing one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with Dissembler in the law of England.


[DISCLAIR, v. a. To declare, to decide.

He said that arbytre disclair.
Barbour, i. 75.]

DISCOMFISIT, part. adj. Overcome, Dumnfr. Fr. desconsist, id., Cotgr.

[DISCOMFIT, v. a. To defeat.
Zhe sell discomfit thane lightily.
Barbour, xii. 459, Skeat's Ed.]

[DISCOMFITE, s. Discomfiture, defeat.
Barbour, xi. Rubric after L. 345, Skeat's Ed.]

[DISCOMFORD, DISCONFORD, s. Discouragement.
V. Gloss. to Skeat's Ed. of Barbour.]

DISCONTIGUE, adj. Not contiguous.

"Landis lyand discontigue fra uther landis, and not annexit or unithe to the samyn, may not be calit pertinentis theirof." A. 1538, Balfour's Pract., p. 175.

DISCONVENIENCE, s. Inconvenience, Aberd.

To DISCONVENIENCE, v. a. To put to inconvenience, ibid.

DISCONVENIENT, adj. Inconvenient, ibid.

O. Fr. desconvenir, disconvenance, malheure, defaite, douleur, &c. Rognon, Cotgr. renders the former, "misfortune, inconvenience." Our S. terms seem more nearly allied to these than to Fr. disconven-ir, L. B. disconven-ire, non convenire.

[DISCORDIT, pret. Disagreed.
His counsell fast discordit then.
Barbour, xiii. 842, Skeat's Ed.]
[DISCOURIR, Discowir, v. a. To discover, find out, to shew, to spy. 
V. Gloss, to Skeat’s Ed. of Barbour.]

DISCOURSY, adj. Conversable, Aberd.

DISCREET, adj. 1. “Civil or obliging.”
Sir John Sinclair’s Observ., p. 100, S.
“Ex. He is a very discreet (civil) man, it is true; but his brother has more discretion (civility).” Ibid.

2. Not rude, not doing any thing inconsistent with delicacy towards a female, S.
In this sense, as would appear, it is used by a poet of our own nation:
Dear youth, by fortune favoured, but by love,
Alas! not favoured less, he still as now
Discr. Thomson.
Dr. Johns. renders it “modest, not forward.” This, however, does not fully express its meaning, as used in S.

DISCRETION, s. 1. Propriety of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry, S.
“‘I maun say afore her face what I wad say behind her back, we hae been oor lane’s at a’ hours of the night an’ day, an’ I never saw any thing o’ her but the height o’ discretion.” Saxon and Gael, iii. 99.

2. Kindness shown to a stranger in one’s house; nearly the same with E. Hospitality, S.

DISCRETION. V. DISCREET.

To DISCRIVE, DISCRIF, DISCRIVE, v. a. To describe.
The battellis and the man I will discrive, Doug. Virgil, 13. 5.
[1 hop that nane that is on lif
The lamentatoune said discr. Barbour, xx. 222, Skeat’s Ed.
And till discrive now his fausson,
With part of his condicisoum
Barbour, x. 279, Skeat’s Ed.]

[DISCUMFITING, s. Defeat.
To schur Eward send fro the king,
Quhen that heir the discumfiting.
Barbour, xviii. 190, Skeat’s Ed.
Barbour also uses Discumfitour, and Discumfitur. V. Gloss, to Skeat’s Ed.]

To DISCURE, v. a. To watch, to observe accurately.
In the mes tyme of the nycht wache the cure
We gif Messapus, the yeitt to discure.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 15.
Fr. discurre, to survey. Lat. discurrere.

DISCOUROUR, s. A scout, a sentinel.
The discouroiris saw thaim command,
With benefit to the wynd wawand.
Barbour, ix. 244, MS.

DISDOING, adj. Not thriving, Clydes.

DISEIS, Dysese, Diseise, s. 1. Uncaniness, want of case.
It is gud that we samyn ta
Diseise or ese, or payne or play.
Barbour, v. 73, MS.

2. Contention, state of warfare.
Of this diseise gret trettis past
To this Legate at the last.
Wyntoun, vii. 9. 169.
Fr. desaise, “a being ill at case,” Cotgr.

DISFREINDSCHIP, s. Disaffection, animosity.
“Gif the money that was offerit—he fals cuyne and cuill staffe—the said officiers shall clip and breck the said fals money.—su that it mak na mar trouble nor disfreindschip anangie the kingis liegis.” Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 233.

“—‘He was neir mynult to put the kyndlie possessours thairfra,—ay quhill the disfreindschip fell out be reasong of the naids complearnis abyding at the defence of his hienes authorite.” Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 164.

To DISGEST, v. a. To digest, S.
“We see here, how ease it is for a victorious armie,
to take in frontier garrisons, while as they are posseesed instantly with a panicke feare,—before they have time to digest their feare.” Muir’s Expedit., i. ii., p. 118.

DISGEST, s. The digestion. An ill digest, a bad digestion, S.

To DISH, v. a. To push or strike with the horn, Lanarks., Reufrews. A dishing cow, a cow that buts; synon. Put, and Dish.

“I’m thinking he’s no that weel versed in the folk o’ London, mair than mysel; for he would hae gart me trow, that they hae horns on their head to dish the like o’ me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon.”
Sir A. Wylie, i. 70.
V. Dusi, v.

If not originally the same word, it seems to have a common source, with the v. Dusch, to rush, whence Dusche, a stroke. It especially resembles Teut. dosen, to strike with force. V. Duscu.

Norfolk, “to dos, to toss or push like an ox,” (Grose), seems originally the same.

To DISH, v. a. To destroy, to render useless; as, “I’m completely dish’d wi’ that journey,” S.

This term has great resemblance to Isl. dus-a, cubare anhelitis et fessasus, G. Andr.

To DISH, v. a. To make concave. This term is used by mechanics. The spokes of a wheel are said to be dish’d, when made to lie towards the axis, not horizontally, but obliquely, S.

“Formerly the wheel was much dish’d, from a mistaken principle,” &c. Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 74.
Dishing is used as a v. in the same sense, E.

To DISHABILITATE, v. a. Legally to incapacitate, S.

“The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity dishabilitated to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland,” &c. Stair, Suppl., Dec., p. 243.
L. babilit-arce, Fr. habilit-er, signify, idoneum, habilem reddere; although in neither of these languages have I found the term in its negative form.
DISHABILITATION, s. The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments formerly enjoyed.


DISHALOOF, s. A sport of children, Roxb.

To DISHAUNT, v. a. To leave any place or company.

"The small respect carried to Bishops in these Assemblies of the Church, made them dishaunt, and come no more into the same." Spotiswood, p. 303.

"He, his wife, children, and servants, and haille family, had dishaunted his parish kirke of Birc, and had his devotion morning and evening within his dwelling-house." Spalding, ii. 52.

This word is still occasionally used, Aberd. Fr. deshanter, id.

DISHARTSUM, adj. Saddening, disheartening, Fife.

DISHERING, s. The act of disheriting.

"That Andro Ogilvy of Inachmyneth kyncht, as procurator for Elizabeth & Gelas Melvle of Glenberwy sisteris, resignit in our souerane lordis handis all & sindy the landis of the barony of Glenberwy, &c., to be givin to Schir Johne of Auchinleck of that ilk knycht, & the said Elizabeth, & to the longest levare of thaim twa, in distitution & dishering of the said Gelas," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 262.

Dishatation is the same with Fr. destitution, a disappointing. It is possible that dishering may be an error of the original writer, for disherising.

To DISHERYS, v. a. 1. To disherit.

—For yon man that he has slayn,
All English men ar him again,
And wald disherys him blythly.

—Barbour, ii. 103, MS.

Fr. deriterieren, id.

2. To put in disorder, to put any thing out of place, in consequence of a person's meddling with it who has no right to do so, Loth.

Apparently used metaphorically, from the idea of putting one out of the proper line of succession.

DISHERTOWN, s. The act of disheriting.

He—slw this Harald in-to frauch
That usuryd agayne all rycht
The kynryk in disherynyn
Of thame, that suld wyt all resoun
Have had the crowne of hertage.

—Wyntoun, vi. 20. 89.

DISH-FACED, adj. Flat-faced; applied both to man and beast, S., q. v. "having the face so hollow as to resemble a dish."

DISHILAGO, s. The vulgar name of Tusilago or Colt's-foot, S. Tussilago farfara, Linn. Some smoke the leaves, supposing that they are a specific in coughs, &c.

DISHINS, s. pl. A beating, a drubbing, Etrr. For.

This may be viewed as a derivative from the old v. to Dusel, q. v., also Doyle. It seems nearly allied to Teus, dos-a-ca, palpare cum impetu et frageo.

DISHORT, DISHERT, s. 1. Displeasure, vexation.

—So grew their malice maer and mai;
Qn hilkm made her thocht to rage and to despair,
First that, but cause, thay did her sic dishort;
Nixt, that she talke help in any sort.

K. James VI. Chron. S. P., iii. 482.

2. A disappointment, Aberd.

3. An injury, any thing prejudicial, S.

4. Deficiency; as, "A dishort in the weight," S.

Perhaps from dis and short, v. to recreate; as opposed to the idea expressed by Schortum, q. v.

DISJASKIT, part. pa. 1. Disjasket-like, exhibiting every appearance of a decay in circumstances, S. B.

2. Having a downcast look, S. B. It is undoubtedly a corr. of dejected.

3. Exhausted, whether in body or mind, S. O.

"In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very disjasket state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone," &c. The Steam-boat, p. 261.

4. Disjasket-looking, adj. Having the appearance of neglect or disrepair.

—"Gae down the water for two miles or sae, as gin ye were bound for Milnwood-house, and then tak the first broken disjasket-looking road that makes for the hills." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 264.

DISJUNCE, DISJOON, DISIOON, DISIONE, s. 1. Breakfast.

Than in the morning np echet gat,
And on hir hert laid hir disjune.

—Bonnytyme Poems, p. 216, st. 5.

I trow ye cry for your disjoon:
When were ye wont to cry so soon?

—Watson's Coll., i. 54.

The term is still used S. B.

"O'er many heights and bows she wou'd ere noon,
And could have told the chance of a disjune.

—Ross's Helenvore, p. 56.

"With this being called to his disjune, he deyrrit vs earnestlie to tak part with him, as we did. He eat his disjone with grit cheerfulness, as all the company saw, and as appeared in his speaking." E. of Mortoun's Confession, Bannatyne's Journ., p. 513.

2. Metaph. to make a disjune of, to swallow up at a single meal.

"Forbeses, Frasers, &c. let be all the Campbells to a man, are zealous subscribers; and a fifth part of them were able to make a disjune of all the Gordons when at their best." Baillie's Lett., i. 60.

O. Fr. desjune; id. Lat. des and Jesum-hum, a fast. Corn. dishunich, Arm. dishun, the time when one awakes.

To DISLADIN, v. a. To unload.

—"With power—als to laden and disladin the saidis merchandis and guidis." Acts Cha. L, Ed. 1814, V. 580. V. LADEN, v.
To Disloadin, v. n. The same.
   "That no ship, creer, boat, &c. ancht to disloadin
or breake buik untill the tymne they come to the said

Dismal, s. The designation of a mental
disease, most probably, melancholy.
   They had that Beich should not be but—
The Doit, and the Dismal, indifferently delt.

V. Feyk. V. next word.

Dismissal, s. Mr. Todd has introduced
this as "a word of recent usage for dis-
mission." But it is of long standing in S.

Disna, does not.
   "'Caleb, we should want little, if your ability were
equal to your will," replied his master. "And I hope
your Lordship disna want that muckle," said Caleb.
Bride of Lammermoor, i. 223.
   —He that disna use ye wel
Mau be an unco thoughtless sheel.
Macleay's Poems, p. 130.

Dysour, s. A gambler, one who plays at
dice.

Druncarts, dysours, dyours, drels.—

Disparage, s. Disparity, inequality of
rank, Skene. Lat. dispar.

Disparassing, s. A term used in rela-
tion to marriage, as denoting a connexion
below the rank of the person.
   "The said lord Rothuen sail haue the profite of
the marriage of the said Henry [Broiss] to be disponit as it
plessis him, in agreeable & convenient place, but
parassing:" i.e. "Lord Rothuen, as superior, shall
have a right, not only to choose a wife for his vassal,
but to claim as his own her tocher; provided he do not
marry him below his rank." Act. Con., A. 1490,
p. 162.
   This refers to a feudal custom which prevailed
in Scotland, and in most of the countries of Europe,
during the dark ages, according to which the superior
claimed the right above mentioned. In Quon.Attach.
c. 91, it is granted to the superior, if his vassal has
married while a minor, without his consent, that he
may retain his lands till he be twenty-one years of age,
if it can be proved that he offered to him reasonable
maritagium, vbi non alius disparageret, vedi disparoncentur.
These terms are accordingly used as synon. in L. B.
Harrodes marritentur sine disparagratione; Chart. A.
1215, ap. Matth. Paris. The version of this is ob-
viously, but disparassing; in O. Fr. sans to desparager.
L. B. disparagare; also, disparon-are, injuria officere.

Disparit, Dispert, adj. Desperate, Doug.
Bellend. The latter is used in the sense of
keen, violent, incensed, S. B. Cumb.

Dispert is often used as denoting excessive; and
even as an adv. in the sense of excessively, S. B.
In the same sense disparit occurs.

Then dispair birthis of Delhall
Thecht nocht but to advance thame sell.
Grange's Ballad, Poems 16th Cent., p. 280.

To Disparple, v. n. To divide, to be
scattered.

Vol. II.

Her wavy'ring hair dispertling few apart
In seemly shed : the rest with reckles art
With many a curling ring dec'd her face.
Hudson's Judith, p. 55. V. Sparfell.

Disparyll occurs in the same sense in Lydgate.
V. Palgr. F. 214.

Dispace, s. Disquiet, disension, S.
L. B. dispacatus is used for iratus, minime pacatus.

To Dispand, v. a. To spend, to expend.
   For he had na thing for to dispand.
Barbour, i. 319, MS.
   He taucht him alter to dispand.
Ibid. ii. 130, MS.

Fr. despend-re, id.

Dispending, s. Money to spend, expenses.
   —The constabill, and all the laiff
That war thin, beth mau and knair
He tak, and gait thaim dispensing;
And sent thaim bame, but nae growing.
Barbour, viii. 506, MS.

Dispence, Dysepns, s. Expense. O. E. id.
The Archebyschape of Thork Williams,
That was commonly of god fame,
Recoveryd the benevolens
Wyth trawyle, and wyth gret dyspens.
Wyntown, vii. 158. V. Cunning.

Fr. despens.

Dispitouss, Dyspytuws, adj. Despite-
ful, troublesome.
   Bot til Scotland dyspytwus
He was all tym and gretus.
Wyntown, vii. 9. 123.

Fr. despitoux.

To Displenish, v. a. To deprive of furni-
ture of whatever kind, S.
   "Albeit we had got these two years a great store of
arms, and many officers home, yet we were so sore dis-
pleished before, and so far out of use, that we had

Displeasance, s. Displeasure.
   —"That quhatsumeuer prelait or lord, that beis
absent the saide day, sall—be punyset—as accorda
to thaim that dissois his commandment & incurris his

Fr. desplaisance.

To Dispone, v. a. To make over, or con-
vey to another, in a legal form.
   "The samyn to be dispone to the nearest of his kin."
Acts Mary, Ed. 1814, p. 600.
   "He returns frae Edinburgh to his own place of
Melgyme, and there dispone the same to—Maul of
Byth." Spalding, i. 46.

To Dispose of, to dispose of, used in a gen-
eral sense.
   "No casualty could fall to the king in Scotland but
was disposed of by the advice of Cochran." Pittochtie,
p. 120, Ed. 1788.

To Dispose upoun, synon. with to Dispose of.
   —"That James Hammitoune, eldest lauchfull son
of my lord Gouernour—is withaldein in the castell of
Sanctandroiss be thame that committit the crowell
and tressonable slaught of vnaughill David archbishop
of Sanctandrois Cardinale, &c. And it is vsquarne how that will dispone upon him, and quether that will let him to liberte or nocht.” Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 474.

“That the aire, &c. sal excr cheir awrin wardis, relevis, & marisages in that awrin banidis, to be dispounit thairrposas as thai sal think expedient.”

Ibid. App. p. 599.

DISPONEE, s. The person to whom any property is legally conveyed, S.

“Such right, after it is acquired by the disponer himself, ought not to hurt the disponee, to whom he is bound in warrandice.” Erak. Inst., B. ii. t. 7, § 3.

DISPONER, s. The person who legally transfers property from himself to another, S.

“He who thus transmits a feudal right in his lifetime, is called the disponer or author; and he who acquires it, the singular successor.” Erak., ubi sup. § 1. V. DISPONEE.

To DISPOSE upon, v. a. To apply to any purpose or use, like E. dispose of, S.

“It was answered, that, by the bond, he had power to dispose upon the money, notwithstanding the joint liferent of his wife,” &c. Gilmour, Suppl. Dec., p. 495.

DISPOSITION, s. Deposition, equivalent to forfarlie or forfeiture.

“Where was William Sinclair—during this disposition and forfarlie of Malesius, and during the forfarlie of the Earl of Rosse?” Gordon’s Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 440.

“...If the earl of Rosse was earl of Caithness by the disposition of Malesius;—upon what ground can the earls of Caithness, at this day, build such fancies in the aire, and paint them upon their walles?” Ibid., p. 443.

Du Cange shows that disposition is used in L. B. for depositum; though he gives no example of this use of disposition. Statuminus de Monialibus Nigris, ne squirem dispositionem in dominus suis—nisi de licentia episcopi sui, &c. Constitut. Galter. Senonens. Archiep. A. 923.

DISPULZIE, part. pt. Spoiled, stripped. When the fold, as I said aire, Wes dispulzit and left all heir.

Barbour, xiii. 502, Skene’s Ed.

O. Fr. despoiler, to despoil.

To DISPURSE, v. a. To disburse.

“The estates declares they will sie the said John Kennedy thankfully—repair of quhat he sall aquire for, dispurse, or give out for outtreiking of the said ship,” &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 9. V. DERUSE.

DISSAF, v. a. To deceive.

Tell disaft thame that will thame trow.

Barbour, iv. 237.

O. F. Decever, id.]

DISSAF, s. Insecurity, danger.

Quhill waits he think to luff byr our the laff, And othere quhill he thought on his disaft, How last hys men was brocht to confusion, Throw his last luff he had in Sayant Johnstone.

Wallace, v. 612, MS.

From dis and safe.

To DISASSENT, v. n. To dissent.

“He for himselfe and the remanent of the Prelates—disassenti thorito simpliciter.” Keith’s Hist., p. 37.

DISASSENT, s. Dissent.

“Add to this, Or reasons be given of their dissasent approving be the Commissioneris.” Append. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 677.

[DISSAT, s. Deceit.

—as he all tymes was wone, Into dissat said his answer.

Barbour, iv. 247.

L. Deceptus.]

DISSEMBILL, adj. Unclothed.

Wallace statur, off gretnaes, and off hychten, Was jayrt thus, be discretion off roch, That saw him, bath dissemble and in weir; In quarteris large he was in lenth indefel.

Wallace, ix. 1924, MS.

Corr. from Fr. deshabill-é, id. In Edit. 1843,—on cherill and on weel. V. Dys- sимуl.]

DISSENTMENT, s. Dissent, disagreement. “Among other things, the dissentment from the conclusion of the last meeting about Earlstoun’s going abroad, was very discouraging, and was the occasion of much contention and division.” Contend. of Societies, p. 21.

Fr. dissentment, id.

DISSHORT, s. 1. Displeasure. V. DIS- HORT.

To DISSIMILL, v. a. To simulate, to dissimul.

“The cumpanye of horemen, that come with Romulus, wes impedisment that he myght noch dissimmill his flaying as well as he desirit.” Belland’s T. Liv., p. 26.

From Lat. dissimul-arc.

To DISSE, v. n. To drizzle, Loth.; also, It’s disselin’.

I question if this can be viewed as softened from E. drizzle, because the latter is scarcely ever used by the vulgar in S. It may perhaps be derived from Celt. dòs, stills, gutta, (Davies, Boxhorn); q. what falls in drops. Hence dissuel, “tending to trickle,” Owen. To the same source most probably should we trace C. B. distill, stills, guttula; which, as it signifies a small drop, seems to be a diminutive from dòs, gutta. As dissil-lao signifies stillare, distillare; dissil may be immediately from this v.

DISSE, s. 1. A slight shower, Lanarks., Loth.; a drizzling rain, E.

“Being some disile of rain in time, she went into a quiet place in the kirk.” Walker’s Remark. Passages, p. 17.

2. Transferred to divine influence.

—“In the time of his sermon, there was a small disile of warm rain, and he was as sensible of a disile of the dew of heaven upon his own soul, and the souls of that people, as he saw the rain fall down upon their bodies.” Ibid., p. 161.

3. A slight wetness on standing corn; the effect of a drizzling rain, Lanarks.

DISSE, s. Expl. as signifying an attack, Dumfr.; and as synon. with Bennel; as, Ye bade unco disile.”

This, I apprehend, is radically different from the preceding term, and may be merely a provincial variety of Taisle, Tease, q. v. Isl. dys,- however, signifies equestre certamen; thys, tumultus.
To DISSELE, v. n. To run; as, “to dissele throw the dubs,” Dumfr.

Isl. thyse, citem ire cum susuuro; thyse-ia, cum susuuro ferri. Ver. exp. thyse-a, tumultuoec ruere. I need scarcely remark that d and th are often interchanged.

DISSOBESANCE, s. Disobedience; Fr. desobissance.

“Thar is,” says the Bohnon, “to call thy personis & tak knaualge of thy dissobesance; & quha that bec fundin culpable tharof sal—pay the expensies & damage that the partj susteins be deferring of justice throw said dissobesance & gadering.” Acts Ja. III, 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 177.

DISSOLAT, adj. Dissolate.

“And that his Grace said not to be dissolat of men, the second quarter to begin twayne days before the outtriving of the said xx days, and as furth quarterlie during the tyme of the said assaige.” Sedé Counce., A. 1546, Keith’s Hist., App. p. 54.

DISTANCE, s. Difference, distinction, Aberd.

Lat. distant-ia, id.

To DISTANCE, v. a. To distinguish, ibid.

DISTYMEILLER. V. DUSTIE-MELDER.

DISTY-MELDER or MEILLER, s. 1. The last quantity of meal made of the crop of any one year, S.

2. Used metaph. to denote one’s latter end, S. B.

“If I began to thinke be this time that my disty-miller was near made, an’ wad hae gin twentie fowrt-pennies to hae had the gowan oner my foot again.” Journal from London, p. 4.

To DISTINCT, v. a. To distinguish.

“Quey concluida that fayth can na wasys be in a man but chertie; sen S. Paull planellie distincte the office and presence of the ane fra the uther to be possibile?” N. Wynne’s Quest. Keith’s Hist., App. p. 288. A verb formed from the part. pa.

To DISTRACT, v. n. To go distracted, S. B.

Like to distract, she lifted up his head, Cry’d Lindy, Lindy, was me, are ye dead? Ross’s Helenore, p. 15.


—quhen fandis distrenzit ar
For till upper and mak anser.

L. Distringere, to pull asunder.]

DISTRIBULANCE, s. The same with Disturbance.

—“The schiere—sall devoide the ground bathom of him and his gudis, and charge him in the kingis name that he mak na mare distribulace to the lorde nor his grovnd in tym to cum.” Pari. Ja. II., A. 1487, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

Although synon. with Disturbance, it would seem to have a different origin; Lat. dis and tribul-are to afflict.

To DISTRINYE, v. a. To distract; Spalding.

To DISTRUBIL, DISTRUBLE, v. a. To disturb; O. E., id.

—Scho had scharpit weil ynee, I ges,
The first furie of an dolorous rage,
For to disturbe the foresaid mareil.

Dong. Virgil, 221. 17.

Corr. from Fr. destourb-er, id.

DISTROWBYLINE, DISTRUBLINE, DISTROWBILING, s. Disturbance.

—— The Persy
Lap on, and went with thaim in hy
In legland his castell till.
For ewytyn distrowblyne or ill.

Barbour, vi, 216, MS.

“That for the lychelines, contempacion, & offence done to the kings hynce be Alex’ Hume in the distrowblyne done be him in the schiere court of Berwic in presens of our suerane lordis schert—-the said Alex’ sail pass and enter his person in ward in the castell of Blakes,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 31.

DISTUBLANCE, s. Disturbance.

—“Ordinis the said Sir Iohn to restore to the said Eufame the twayne termes male [rent] takin vp be him of the said landis, & to cess of all distruence of the said Eufame in the joying of the samyn in tyme to cum.” Act. Auditt., A. 1436, p. 8.


And quhen that thus diswsyt ar,
Than may the move on thame zeur wer.

Barbour, s. 183, Skeat’s Ed.]

To DIT, DYT, DITT, v. a. To stop, to close up.

In litill space he left land
Sa fele, that the wpcumwyn was then
Dyttit with shayn hors and men.

Barbour, vi, 168, MS.

— His beynig eris the goddes dittit,
That of thare asking thar was nocht admittit.

Dong. Virgil, 115. 20.

“Ditt your mouth with your meat,” S. Prov. Kelly, p. 59; spoken to those at table who talk impertinently.

When a’s in, and the slap ditt,
Rise herd, and let the dog sit.

Ramsey’s S. Prov., p. 77.

A. S. dytt-an, occludere, obturare; whence ditten, morter, to stop up the oven, Northumb.

[DITTIT, part. pt. Stopped up.

— the vpcom was then
Dittit with shayn hors and men.

Barbour, vi, 168, Skeat’s Ed.]

To DIT, DITT, v. a. To indulge, to caress, to make much of, Aberd.

The only idea I can form of this word, is that it is softened from Delt, to fondle, Bausfa, or a modification of Davet.

To DITE, DYTE, DICT, v. a. 1. To endite, to compose in writing, S.

To thaim he said, Ansner ye sail nocht craiff,
Be wryt or word, quhilk likis yowbest till haiff.
In wryt, thai said, it war the liklyest;
Than Wallace thus began to dytt in hast.

Wallace, vi, 377, MS.

“His prayer flowed from his hart, and was dittit be the right spirit.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm., C. 1. b.
2. To dictate to another as an amansuisis, S.

"This satisfied the English so fully, that they went to the King, and told him, the sense of disgrace of so frivolous objections were dyted by such men, to be propounded by them to the Scots." Baillie's Lett., i. 221.

"That is strange, that in this great judicatory, nothing of all is dictit, but in a continued speech all spoken, and the clerks take what they can." Ibid. p. 206.

"Alas we forbid to all our subiectis, quhatsumever estait thai be, to present requesitis, mak no supplication, defend, suppile, dymit or writ, counsal, help, procure, to na heretikis fugitivis therof, or other condemnit persons," &c. 15 March 1560, Keith's Hist., p. 15.

3. To point out as duty, to direct; denoting the act of conscience.

"Thinking these murderers would be discontent if he had given the king his counsel so far as his conscience dyit him." Pitscottie, p. 149, Ed. 1708.

4. To charge a man by a written accusation before a court of justice, to indict.

This Wolf I likit unto a scherif stout, Quhilk byis a sofalt at the kingis hand, And hes with him a cursit assay about, And dyit all the pure men up and land. Henryone, Banquetane Poemes, p. 113, st. 18.

We have a similar account of the dreadful perversion of power, in a poem supposed to be written during the reign of Ja. III.

Your Justice ar as ful of susquaridy, Sa covetous, and ful of avarice, That thy Lordis impaires of their pryece. Thay dyit your Lords, and heris up your men. The theif now frae the kellman quha can ken? Priests Pobis, Pink. S. P. R. i. 12.

Tent. dict-en, Sw. dict-a, to frame, to compose; Fr. dicter, Lat. dictare, to dictate how, or what one should write. It may have been transferred to courts of law, because it was requisite that the indictment should be written. It must be acknowledged, however, that Germ. dicht-en, signifies sententious diere, litteris mandare, and A.-S. dyht-en, constitueere, Benson; dite, jussun, Sonn.

DITEMENT, s. Any thing endit or dictated by another; applied to the Gospels by Sir W. More.

Which holy ditements, as a mirrow meete, Joyst with the prophesies in him complect, Might serve his glorious image to present, To such as sought him with a pure intent. True Crucifixe, p. 22.

DITAY, DYTAY, DICTAY, s. Indictment, bill of accusation; a term much used in our old Laws, S.

A gret dytay for Scottis that erand than; Be the lawdays in Dunde set ane Ayrt. Wallace, i. 274, MS.

Thou must not skarre upon thy soares to looke, To read thy ditay in that sacred book; As then by nature art from grace exild, With miserie surchayrt, with sinne defyled. More's True Cruciixe, p. 134.

This is also written Dicctay.

"The dytay was trasmit of ane murther supposit to be done the yeid day of February, quhen indeed the king was slaine the x. day." Anderson's Coll., ii. 30.

2. Reprehension; as, "Ye'll get your ditty," you will receive a severe reproof, Mearris.

Lat. dictum, judicium, sive sententia arbitrorum; W. Malmesb, ap Du Cange. Indictamenta, however, is the word used in the L. B. of our old Laws, and translated dityt.

DITION, s. Dominium, jurisdiction; Lat. ditio.

"The name of Mahometis has the sam signification, —perdere, because he destroyt the christian religion through out al the partis qubilk nou ar vndir the ditio of the Turk." Nicol Burme, P. 129, b.

DITON, s. A motto.

"As your arms are the ever-green holline leues, with a blowing horn, and this diton, Viriscet vulnerle virtus; so shall this your munificence suitabley bee ever-green and fresh to all ages in memory, and whyle this house standeth." Guild's Old Roman Catholik, Ep Dedic., p. 9.

Fr. dicton, an inscription. Un mot notable, ou de grand sens, qu'on met en de tableaux; ou des inscriptions, qui tiennent lieu d'emblemes, ou de devises. Dict. Trev.

DIV, often used for do; I die, I do; I div na, I do not, S.

"Div ye think to come here, wi' your soul-killing, saint-seducing, conscience-covering oaths, and tests, and bands—your snares, and your traps, and your gins?" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 192.

"And div ye think—that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day—and get naething for their fish?" Antiquary, i. 252.

DIVAN, DEVAN, s. A large dyet, or other turf of a larger size, Renfr.

DIVAN, s. A small wild plum, or kind of sloe, Renfr.

DIVE, s. The putrid moisture, which issues from the mouth, nostrils, and sometimes from the ears of a person after death, S.B. Hence,

They cuina touch him for a stink.— With odeaurs, an' the like, belive, They drownd' the dreadful smelling dyse. Figur of Pobbies, p. 16.

The Tent. term freysel would seem to be synon. It is rendered by Kilian, spuma lethalis; as if it were formed from Sw. fra, fradga, (E. froth, our Froe, v.)

DIVIE, adj. Having much dive; "a divie corp," S. B.

I have observed no similar word. But this may be from Isl. leg-a, to die. In Belg. this is called recue, recuenel, doodechuytn, the foam of one that is dying; Sewel.

To DIVERT, v. n. 1. To turn aside; Lat. divertere.

"In his way, it is said, he diverted to York and Durham, and some other of the bishops." Baillie's Lett., i. 30.

This idiom also occurs in O. E. as far as we may judge from a letter of Secretary Cecil's.
"Sir Richard Lee hath missed me here by the waye, because he diverted here to St. Alban's directly." Saldier's Papers, i. 439. A Latinism for "turned aside." N.

2. To part, to separate from each other; applied to husband and wife.

"I Henry Hunter, to oblige his wife to return to his family,—granted a bond to pay to her yearly 400 marks, in case they should divert and live separately." Forbes, Suppl. Dec. p. 60.

DIVERT, s. Amusement, Berwick.

DIVE's, adj. Luxurious; as, "a dives eater," an epicure, Edinburgh.

Evidently from the history of Dives, or the rich man, in the Gospel, who "fared sumptuously every day."

DIVET, DIFFAT, DEIVIT, DIVOT, s. 1. A thin flat turf, generally of an oblong form; used for covering cottages, and also for fuel, S.

"That the saidis glebes be designed with freedom of foggage, pastourage, fellaw, faill, diffat, loning, frie ischue and entrie, and utheris privileges and richettes, according to use and wont of said," Acts Ja. VI., 1593, c. 101. Deivit, ibid., 1609, c. 7. Skene, Murray.

By the way, it may be observed that loning seems to denote the privilege of a free passage for cattle to and from pasture, as well as of a proper place for milking the cows. V. Loan.

"The walls were about four feet high, lined with sticks wattled like a hurdle, built on the outsie with turf; and thinner slices of the same serv'd for tiling. This last they call Divet." Burt's Letters, ii. 41.

Sibb, derives dixit from deic. It may have been formed, by the monkish writers of our old charters, from Lat. deicid-it, to dig in the earth. Obriens derives Lat. dixit-from fr. dixit, turf; although the etymon may be inverted.

It had been an ancient custom in Scandinavia, to cover houses with turfs or divets. For Su.-G. torgg, skyrd is expl. by Iher, Jus sectionis caspitum, ad uiam tectorum; or from turf, a turf, and skæra, to cut. Lex. Su.-G. vo. Ramaet.

2. A short, thick, compactly made person. Etr. For. Sod E. is metaphor, used in a different sense. V. Sod.

To Divet, v. a. To cover with divets, Aberd.

To Divet, v. n. To cast or cut divets, ibid.

DIVOT-SEAT, s. A bench at the door of a cottage, formed of divots, S.

"The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat, without the door, mending a shoe." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 153. V. Divet.


This is obviously the great Black and White Gull. Goo is a corr. of Gull; Divie, as would seem, of Gael. dobb, black. V. Gow, s.

DIUINE, s. A diviner, a soothsayer.

O welaway! of spwynen and diviuis
The blaynd myndis! — Doug. Virg. 101. 50.

Fr. devin, id. from devin-er, divin-er, to foretel.

DIVINES, To serve you in the divines.

—"And also the prebendaris of Arnestoun, Myddelton, first and second prebendarie of Vogrie, and two clerks to serve in the divines within the College kirk of Creichtone, and yeuric rent for their sustentation foundit of aukli," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 327.

This seems a literal translation of the Lat. ecclesiastical language, servire in divinis, or in officii divinis; Fr. l'office divin, c'est la culte de Dieu, et le service qu'on fait à l'église; Dict. Trev.

DIVISE, s. A term applied to land, as properly denoting a boundary by which it is divided from the property of others.

"Gif the divisis, meithis an merchis ar not namit and expromit in the summoundis, and letteris of perambulatun, the process is of nane avail," Balfour's Pract., p. 438.

L. B. divises, divisa, fines, limites, metae locorum et praediorum; Du Cange. It also denotes a portion of land, as defined by its boundaries. That it is used by Balfour in the former sense is evident from his speaking of "divisis betwix sic landsis pertening to sic ane man, on the aue part, and sic landsis pertening to sic ane uther man on the uther part," p. 434.

DIUISIT, part, pa. 1. Appointed.


Fr. devins-er, to dispose of.

2. The same with E. devised.


DIXIE, s. Sharp chiding, severe reprehension, S., a term probably formed from the self-importance of a pedagogue who, in former times when Lat. was spoken in schools, might confirm his degrees by the use of the term dixit, I have said it, as declaring that there could be no reply.

DIXIE-FIXIE, s. An alliterative term, of a ludicrous kind, used to denote a state of confinement; intimating that one is imprisoned, or put into the stocks, Ayrs.

Perhaps from Dicz, s., q. v., and the E. v. to Fix, or S. Fik, to give trouble.

DIZZEN, s. 1. A dozen, S.

2. In spinning, used to denote a certain quantity of yarn, which is a sufficient daily task for a woman; amounting to a hank or hesp, i.e. a dozen of cuts, S.

A country girl at her wheel,
Her dizen's done, she's unco weel. Burns, iii. 10.

To DO, v. a. To avail; Wallace, iv. 437. V. Dow.

To DO in-to, to bring into.

Na thai consent wald be na way,
That any Ynglis manys some
In-to that honour sayd be done,
Or succede to bere the crown
Of Scotland in successiones.

Wynntown, viii. 45. 146.

To DO to dede, to kill.

Ay as that come Jhon Watsone leit thaim in,
And down to dede with outyn noys or din.

Wallace, v. 1042, MS.

Wendy that kyag Henry Saynt Thomas
Done to dede, and martyryd was.

Wynntown, vii. 5. 162.

The same phraseology occurs in O. E.

—Jews haunted him and have done him to death.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 101, b.

—For to do him to death day and night they casten.

Ibid. Fol. 106. a

Sometimes the v. is used singly.

As he was done the rode upon.

Richard Coeur de Lyon.

DO, s., pron. doe. A piece of bread, a lunccheon, S. A. as being a school-word, formed perhaps from Lat. do, dare, to give; or dō, a portion.

Evidently O. Fr. do, in plur. do, un don, un present; donum; Gl. Roquefort.

* To DO, Doe at, to take effect, to make impression upon.

"Schoe was ten foot thik within the wallis of cutted rises of oak, so that no cannon could doe at her." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 257. "Could go through her." Ed. 1728, p. 107.

"They rand the earle of Glencarnoe fighting, and not thrie of his men alive, vsalne and fled from:

But yet he was at sick aene strenth, that his enemies could not doe at him, so long as he had say to defend him." Ibid., p. 287. "War him," Ed. 1728, p. 138.

DOACH, DOAGH, s. A wear or cruyve.


"The number of salmon,—caught in the doachs or cuires,—is almost incredible. The spars also, which are fixed across the river in those doachs, to prevent the fish from getting up, instead of being perpendicularly, are placed horizontally." P. Kirkcudbright, Statist. Acc., xi. 10.

Gaol. daingnach signifies a mound.

DOB, s. The razor-fish, Fife; synon. Spout.

This is often used as bait by the fishermen.

DOBIE, DOBBIE, s. 1. A soft inactive person, a stupid fellow, a dolt, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. A clown, an awkward fellow; as, "He's a country dobbie," Roxb.

"Dobby, a fool, a childish old man, North." Grese.

Moer-G. doabse seems, as Ihre observes, to admit of the general sense of Lat. stupens; Su-G. doof, stupidus; Alem. taub, Germ. taub, id.; Dan. taabe, a fool, a so, a blockhead; Isl. doof, torpor, ignavia.

This term is also used in the North of E. to denote "a sputch or apparition."

"He needed not to care for ghast or bar-ghast, devil or dobbie." Rob Roy, ii. 24.

To DOCE down. V. DOSS down.

DOCHER, (gutt.) s. 1. Fatigue, stress, Aberd.

2. Injury, Meams.

3. Deduction, ibid. It is used in the following traditional and proverbial rhythm:—

A maiden's tocher
Tholes use docher.

The meaning is, that the portion of a young woman is generally said to be more than what it really is; and, when paid, can admit of no deduction or luckpenny.

Ir. Gael. dochar, harm, hurt, damage. I suspect that Dacher is originally the same with Docker, struggle.

DOCHLY, adv.

Dame Nature the noblest nycht in ane.

For to form this fetherlen, and dochly he done.

Houlale, ill. 20, MS., where to is found instead of so in edit.

Dochly may be a contr. of dochly, from A.-S. dohoty, powerful; or immediately from the v. doght-en, Teut. doogh-en, valere.

DOCHT, pret. Could, availed, had ability.

V. Dow, 1.

DOCHTER, DOUCHTYR, s. Daughter, S.


A.-S. dohter, Belg. dochter, Germ. tochter, id. It has been observed that Gr. θυγατρίς is evidently allied.

DOCHTER-Dochtcr, s. Grand-daughter.

Thai ordanyd message to sénd swne
Oure the se in til Norway
In til Scotland to bring that May,—

The dochtynr douchtyr of our Kyng
Alysandyre of god memor.

Wynntown, viii. I. 80.

Sw. doter docter, id. sone son, grandson. In the same simple manner are the various relations by blood expressed in this language. V. Brudir-Dochtcr.

Wynntown uses some sone for grandson, viii. 3. 117.

DOCHTERLIE, adj. Becoming a daughter, Aberd. V. SONELIE.

DOCHTY, adj. Saucy, malapert, S., an oblique sense of E. doughty, q. affecting the airs of an illustrious person.

DOCK, s. A term used in Dumfris, to denote a public walk or parade on the bank of the Nith, composed of ground apparently alluvial. Small vessels come up to this bank.

I can scarcely suppose that it is the same with E. dock, as if it had ever been "a place where ships were built or laid up." Isl. dock signifies vallicula, G. Andr.; and dok, locis ormoginosus, paludosus, Verel. The dock of Dumfrs might correspond with the significations of the latter before the ground was consolidated; q. a marshy place. Verel. gives dok as synon. with dyl, which is defined by G. Andr.; Lacuna, seu parva aquae sectaebras.

To DOCK, v.a. To beat, to flog the hips, S.

This seems to be the sense in the following passage:—

But mind with a naper you're yoked,

And that ye your end o't maun draw,—

Or else you deserve to be docket;

Sae that is an answer for ye." Bess, Song, Wool'd and married and a'.
At first view this might seem formed from dock, s. q. v. But Text. *dock-en* has the same meaning; dare pagus, ingerere verbena; Kilian.

**DOCK, Dok, s.** 1. Podex, S. Kennedy, Everg. ii. 74.

Some call the Bishops weather-cocks, 
Who where their heads were turn their doocks.  
*Coltell's Mock Poem*, p. 72.

This is apparently an oblique use of *dock*, E. the stump of the tail.

2. Stern of a ship; as being the hinder part.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great basselis, two behind in her dock, and one before." Pitcotte, p. 107, 108.

E. stern is used in a similar way for the back part of any thing.

To **DOCK, v. n.** To go about in an exact and conceited sort of way, Fife; always applied to persons who are rather under the common size, while those above this are said to *stage about*.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *docks*, a puppet; Su.-G. *dockas*; Alem. *dohha*, id.

[**DOCK, v. a.** To cut, to cut short, to curtail; as, "I'll *dock* yer hair for ye." W. *tocie*, to clip.]

[**DOCK, s. A clipping, a cutting. Most commonly applied to the hair.**]


**Docky, adj.** Applied to one who is little and neat, and who takes short steps, S.

To **DOCKY, DOAKY, v. n.** To move with short steps; always applied to one of small stature, Lanarks.

To **DOCKAR, v. n.** To toil as in job-work, to labour, S. A.; given by Sibb. as synon. with *Docker*, q. v.

**DOCKEN, Doken, s.** The generic name for the *dock*, an herb, S.

"Yet these poorer sort that take them, must not feed on them, but on sorrel or *docken*, when boil'd together in Summer." Buchan's St. Kilda, p. 25.

As like ye bene, as day is to the night, 
Or skel-cloth is unto lyne crenesye, 
Or *docken* to the freshe dayesye.  
*King's Quair*, iii. 38.

Wad ye compare ye't sell to me,  
A *docken* till a taneu!  
*Ritson's S. Songs*, i. 182.

"Na, na, Lizzy, I'm no sae scant of clath to sole my hose wi' a *docker*.—As for marrying my dochter, that's another consideration." Saxon and Gael, iii. 76.

Kelly gives this proverb in the same sense, though somewhat in a different form.

"I wad be very loth, 
And scant of cloth, 
To sole my hose with *dockans*.

The return of a haughty maid to them that tell her of an unworthy suitor." P. 184.

All the larger species of *rumex* receive this name, although sometimes with a prefix marking the distinction; as *bar-doken*, the burdock, *smeir-doken*, S. B., the common dock, so denominated because an ointment was anciently made of it; from A.-S. *smeor*, Belg. *smaer*, *smeer*, unguentum, and A.-S. *docca*.

**A Day among the Dockens, 1.** A stormy day, at whatever season of the year, Roxb.

2. Sometimes, a day distinguished by a quarrel, ib.

This phrase seems to convey a similar idea with that used S. B. to denote a day distinguished from every other by some event causing surprise, uproar, &c.

"This is the day that ever blew."

**DOCKER, s.** Struggle, S. B.

And male than that, I need our herds are *tæn*,  
And it's sair born o' me that they are slain. 
For they great *dockere* made, and tulyied lang, 
Ere they wad yield and let the cattle gang.  
*Ross's Helore*, p. 29.


**docus, s.** Any thing very short, S. from *E. dock*, to shorten, to cut short.

**DOCTOR, s.** The title anciently given to the masters of the High School of Edin- burgh.

"Mr. James Adamson, brother's son to the Primar, being then a *Doctor* in the High School, and thereafter a minister in Ireland, was commended for his ability.  
The contest remained betwixt Mr. Archibald Newton,—at that time *Doctor* of the High Class in the Grammar School,—and Mr. Archibald Gibson." Craufurd's Univ. Edin., p. 124, 125.

It deserves remark, that in an early period the rectorship of the high school was reckoned a more honourable station than that of professor of humanity in the university.

"1606. Mr. John Ray, who had been professor of humanity some more than 8 years and an half in the Colledge, was transported from thence to the Gramare Schools, wherein he continued till February 1630, almost 25 years." Ibid. p. 64.

"The council—elected Mr. Thomas Crauford, Regent of the Latin class, successor to him in the charge of the high schools." Ibid. p. 117.

To **DOCTOR one, v. a.** To kill one, to do one's business completely, Clydes.; a phrase evidently borrowed from the prejudice of many of the vulgar against regular practitioners.

To **DOCUMENT, v. a.** To prove, to bring sufficient evidence of, S.

"This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented." Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Mr. Todd has introduced this *w* as signifying to teach.

**DOCUS, s.** A stupid fellow, S.

"Eh man, but ye maun be an unco docus to mistake the youlin' o' a wherein does for the squelin' o' ghais an' deivils!" Saint Patrick, ii. 242.
DOD, s. Pet, a slight fit of ill-humour; often used in the pl. *dods*, S.
It is very often used in the pl. Gæl. *soldid*, id.

To Tak the Dods, to be seized with a fit of sullessness or ill-humour. V. the s.
"Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak the dods now and then." The *Entail*, ii. 143.
"Miss Emma and Mr. Harry have been over long acquainted to give over loving one another, because her father has tak the dods at him." Petticoat Tales, i. 220.

"I fancy dogs are like men—for Colley is as doddy and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary, although, as ye ken, he gathers and kep a' the bances for." The *Entail*, i. 106.

To DODD, v. n. To jog, to move by succussion, Fife.
Nearly allied to F. *dodge*, to shift place, which Johns. derives from dog. Perhaps the proper origin is Isl. *dadd-o*, to be slow in motion; segnipes esse; G. Andr.

DODDERMENT, s. pl. 1. A recompense, what one deserves, Ayrs.; apparently used in regard to demerit.
2. To put one throw his dodderments, to interrogate with sharpness or severity, ibid.
"Dudder is a cant E. term for a cheat, who travels the country, pretending to sell smuggled goods." Grose’s Cl. Dict.

2. Bald, without hair, S. B.
"Extensive sale of improved *doddled* cattle—on the farm of Kelor, Fortharshire." Edin. Advertiser, Aug. 24, 1819.
    An’ John, altho’ he ‘ad nae lands,
    Had twa gude kye among the knowes;
    A hunder pund t’ honest hands,
    An’ sax an’ thretty doddit yowes.
    *Hogg’s Mountain Bard*, p. 103.
Phillips gives *dodded* as an old E. word, rendering it "unhorned; also, lopped as a tree having the branches cut off."
Allied to this seems *dodred*, applied to grain, A. Bor. "Dodred wheat is red wheat without beards;" Ray.

DODDIE, s. A cow wanting horns, S.

DODDIE-MITRENS, s. pl. Worsted gloves without fingers, Aberd., Mearns.

To DODDLE about, v. n. To wag about; spoken of something heavy or unwieldy moving now in one direction, then in another, with an easy motion, as a little child, or an old man, Dumfri.
This seems originally the same with Toddle, Toddle, q. v.

To DODGE, v. n. "To jog, or trudge along; Teut. *dogg-en*," Sibb. But Kilians has not this word.
"Cumb. to dodge, to walk danglingly;" Gl. R. Ralph’s Poems.

DODGE, s. A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food, Roxb., Loth.; synon. Junt.
Isl. *todd-i*, integrum frustum, vel membrum rei, Haldorson; portio et tomus, G. Andr. Hence,

DODGEL, s. A large piece or lump; as, "a *dodgel o’ bannock*," Roxb.

To DODGEL, DUDGEL, v. n. 1. To walk in a stiff or hobbling way; either from the infirmity of age, or from grossness of body, Ang., Loth.
This is evidently the same with Isl. *datal-a*, aegris pedibus insistere; *datel*, labor, vel motus podagrorum vel claudorum; Haldorson.
2. To jog on, to trudge along, Lanarks. The same with Dodge, q. v.

DODGEL-HEM, s. The name given to that kind of hem which is also called a *splay*; Lanarks.

DODGIE, adj. Thin-skinned, irritable, Fife; perhaps originally the same with Doddie, id. V. under DOD.

DODLIP, s. When a person is in ill humour, or disconcerted at any thing, he is said to "hang a dodlip," Roxb.
Apparently from *Dodd*, a slight fit of ill humour, and *lip*; synon. with "hanging the faiple."

DODDRUM, s. A whim, maggot, Ayrs.
"Gordie,—it’s no to be controverted that ye hae gotten your father’s bee in the bonnet anent ancestors and forbears, and nae gude can come out o’ any sic havers. Beenie; my leddy, no’er fash your head wir your father’s *doddrums*," The *Entail*, iii. 21.
I know not if this can have any affinity to DOD, a Pettish humour.

DOE, s. The name given to the wooden ball used in the game of shinty, Fife; synon. Knoet.

* DOER, DOARE, s. 1. A steward, one who manages the estates of a proprietor, S. Factor synon.
  "I desired and ordered J. Moir of Stonywood, to intimate to all gentlemen and their doers, within the said counties of Aberdeen and Banff, to send into the town of Aberdeen a well-bodied man for each 100 £ Scots their valued rent, sufficiently clothed," &c. Order of Lord Lewis Gordon, 12 Dec. 1745, *Atcanius*, p. 290.
2. The attorney employed by a proprietor, for managing his legal business, S.

3. A person employed to transact business for another, in his absence; synon. with _factor_ as used in E., "a substitute in mercantile affairs," S.

"Assignis to the said James Richardson—to preëft sufficiently that the charpellane quhilk has subscribe his hand in his bok for vcnguille Alex' Lord Forbes for the somme of xxvij* xijd., of a rest of a mare somme wes factor & _doare_ for the said vcnguille Alex' in bying & selling, chalmit now be the said James Richardson," &c. _Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1594_, p. 370.

**DOFART, adj.** Stupid. V. _Duffart_.

**DOG, s.** The hammer of a pistol or firelock; called also _Doghead_. q. v.

"The gentleman supposing they had been discharged, takes up one of them in the morning, cocks it; he lets fall the dog, the pistol goes off, and his wife is killed with it." _Law's Memorials_, p. 255.

**DOG, s.** A lever used by blacksmiths in _shoeing_, i.e. hooping cart-wheels, &c. _Roxb._

_Tent. dywhe_ denotes a stave, or a beam.

**DOG, Sea-dog, a name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather, S._

If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; if while the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to. But seamen are not fond of them at any time, especially in winter. In summer they often prognosticate warm weather.

The term, although sometimes used as synon. with _Weather-gaw_, properly denotes a luminous appearance of a different kind. For while the _weather-gaw_ seems a detached section of a rainbow, the dog has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white.

I can find no proof that the word is borrowed from any of the northern dialects. It seems to be merely a cant term, invented by seamen; especially as it is commonly said by them, "That dog will bark."

**DOGDRIVE, Dog Drave, s.** A state of ruin; often used to denote bankruptcy. To _go to dog drive_, to go to wreck in one’s affairs, S.

"He’s gone to the dog drive," _Ramsay's S. Prov.,_ p. 32.

Q. as if one could have no employment but that of driving dogs; a phrase analogous to the E. _one leading apes_, applied to old maids. The Fr. have a phrase somewhat similar, _Jetter son tard aux chiens_, to spend his fortunes idly.

As written by Ramsay, it might seem to allude to something cast to the dog-kennel.

_Dog-driving_ is used in the same sense, and confirms the explanation given of the origin of the term.

"Sure enough, it is very hard that I cannot enjoy myself a few months in town with my lord's family, but every thing must go to the dog-driving at Dunlara._ Saxon and Gael, i. 132.

**DOG-DRUG, s.** "At the dog-drug," in ruinous circumstances, Aberd.

Apparently from _dog_ and _drug_, to pull forcibly; as expressive of the severity of creditors to a poor debtor, in allusion to a parcel of dogs pulling at a morsel, or piece of carrion, every one his own way.

**DOGGER, s.** "Coarse iron-stone;_ Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 286._

"The most uncommon variety of till—is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone, or _doggar_." _Ibid._, p. 253.

**DOGGERLONE.** _He's aw gane to dogger-lone_, He is completely gone to wreck, or ruin, Lanarks.

Could we suppose that the name _dogger_ had ever been given to the keeper of a kennel, we might conclude that the original application of the phrase had been to an old or useless horse, sent to the _boun_, where he was laid for the use of this gentleman's family; like the E. phrase, "gone to the dogs."

**DOGGIS, s. pl.** Swivels, small artillery.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—_beris, doggis, doubl beris, haghisn cruche._" _Compl. S.,_ p. 64.

Norm. Fr. _dogge_, a small gun.

**DOGGRANE, s.**


If not meant for what is now called _drugget_, probably a corr. of _Grogtran_ or _gragrom_; a stuff of which a great deal was anciently imported into S. V. _Rates, A. 1011_, in vo. I find, however, that isl. _doggrar_ is the name given to a thick woollen cloth worn by seamen, from _doggari, nauta._

* **DOG-HEAD, s.** The term used to denote the hammer of a firelock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint, S.

"And you, ye döill dotaerd,—ye stand there hammering _dog-heads_ for rules that will never snap them at a Highlandman, instead of earning bread for your family, and shoeing this winsome young gentleman’s horse that’s just come from the north._" _Waverley, ii. 123_.

It has been suggested by a learned friend, that the term had probably originated from _dog_, the old name for a pistol, q. _dog-head_. But the Scots, in consequence of their intimate connection with the French, have evidently borrowed this in, as in many other instances, from them. They have, at least, adopted the radical term, merely translating it. For Fr. _chien_, literally a dog, also signifies "the snaphaunce of a pistol," _Cogr._ i.e. the cock.

Hence, Father Daniel, describing a wheel-lock, says; _Par le même mouvement le chien armé d’une pierre de mine, comme le chien du fusil_ l’est dune pierre a fusil, _et ois on état d’être lâché dês que l’on tireroit avec le doigt la detente comme dans les pistolets ordinaires_; _alors le chien tombant sur le rouct d’acier faisait feu, et le donnait à l’amece._ _Vol. i. 465_. _Grose’s Milit. Antig., ii. 291, 292_.

The passage is thus translated, i. 154, N. "By the same movement the cock, armed with a flint like the cock of a fusil, was in a state to be discharged on pulling the trigger with the finger, as in ordinary pistols; the cock then falling on the wheel, produced fire, and communicated it to the priming."

It might seem natural to suppose that the name had originated from the fancied resemblance of the hammer of a gun-lock to the head of a dog. But the
question recurs, why was this called by the French chien or a dog? Was it from its form? Perhaps rather from its quick operation; because, on the quicker being drawn, it snaps, like a dog at a bone. This seems to be the reason of the old term snapshance, as applied to the cock. For it is from Belg. snaphaen, q. a cock that snaps. This throws light on the origin of E. cock, as used in this sense. Hence, also, we see the reason why a firelock was, by our fathers, called snapwork, because it goes off with a sudden jerk.

DOG-HIP, s. The fruit or hip of the dog-rose, S. Rosa canina, Linn.

DOG-LATIN, s. "Barbarous Latin, or jargon," Rudd. vo. Leid. It is that which is commonly called macaronic.

Lord Hailes, speaking of Kennedy's Testament, says:—"The alternate lines are composed of shreds of the breviary, mixed with what we call Dog-Latin, and the French, Latin de cuisine." Bann. P., Note p. 249. The term is used in the same sense among the vulgar in E. V. Grose's Class. Dict., vo. Apollothery's Latin.

This in Germ. is denominated kuchen-latin, which Wachter renders kitchen-latin, q. that used among cooks. This is opposed to A.-S. loc-laeden, a term used by K. Alfred, in his Pref. to the translation of Beohhtus, to denote Latin of a purer kind. Our word seems radically the same with E. doggerel.

DOG-NASHICKS, s. Something of the same kind with the gall-nut, produced by an insect depositing its ovre on the leaves of the Salix repens, or Trailling willow, S. B.

DOGONIS, s. pl. Perhaps, admirers, suitors.

Thir damselis, for denne doy't inf
—Dogonis baldis in davote, and delis with thame sa lang,
Quili all the centre knaw their kyndnes of faith.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 61.

Most probably, as Mr. Pink conjectures, from the idea of following one as a dog, whence E. to dog.

DOG-ROWAN-TREE, s. The red elder, Lanarks.

Dog-rowans, s. pl. The berries of the red elder, ib.

DOG-RUNG, s. One of the spars which connect the stilts of a plough, Clydes.

Belg. dwug, the staff of a cask; Tent. dwuge, assula.

DOGS, s. pl. Pieces of iron, having a zigzag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit, Berwicks.; denominated perhaps from their keeping hold as dogs do with their teeth.

DOG'S CAMOVYNE, Weak-scented feverfew, also Dog-gowan, S. B. Matricaria inodor; Linn.

DOGS' HEADS. As thick as dogs' heads, in a state of the most familiar intimacy, S.

The phrase, however, is meant to exhibit this intimacy, or the cause of it, in a contemporaneous light; and is often understood as conveying an insinuation that it will not be of long continuance, and that it may be succeeded by a violent quarrel, like that of dogs when they fall by the ears, S.

DOGS-HIPPIINS, s. pl. Dog-hips, Aberd.

This word, in its termination, resembles that of the Su.-G. name for the same fruit, niypyn.

DOG'S-LUG, s. The term used to express the mark made in a book by folding down the corner of a page, from its resemblance to a dog's ear, S.

DOG'S-LUGS, s. Foxglove, or Digitalis, Fif.; apparently denominated from the resemblance of the leaves to the ears of a dog.

DOG'S SILLER, Yellow rattle or Cock's comb, S. Rhinanthus Crista galli, Linn. This name is given to the seed vessels.

DOG'S-TANSY, s. Potentilla anserina, or Silver-weed, S.

DOG'S-WAGES, s. pl. An emphatical term used in S., when one receives nothing for service more than food.

DOG-THICK, adj. As intimate as dogs, S.

If thou on earth wouldst live respeket, in few words, here's the way to make it—

Get dog-thick wi' the parish priest,

To a' his foibies monly thy taste.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 141. V. Thick.

DOID, v. imp.

—Fra thair sente se mycht noways appelle.

On clerks doid, gife this sentence be leid.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 111.

Lord Hailes seems to give the meaning rightly: "I leave the learned to determine, whether the arbiters justly repelled the declinator." More literally: It is incumbent on clerks to determine, &c. But in the Gl. Lord Hailes renders this deed.

Fr. il doit, anc. doibt, it becomes, from devoir, devoir, to owe.

DOID, s. A fool, a sot; often, drucken doid, Lanarks. V. under DOYT, v.

DOIGHLIN, s. A drubbing, Renfrews. V. Dichals.

DOIL, s. A piece of anything; as of bread, Ang. apparently the same with E. dole, which has been derived from A.-S. dael-an, to deal, to divide. Our word bears more resemblance to Isl. del-a, id.

DOIL'D, DOILT, adj. Stupid, confused, S.

Doil is used in the West of E. in a cognate sense.

"To tell doit; to talk as in a delirium, wildly, inconsistently;" Gl. Grose. 

Dwael, talking nonsense; Exmore.

Su.-G. dwel-a; stupor; also, a trance, sopor gravis inter vitam et mortem; ligga i dwala, jacere in sopore; Ihre. 

Mois.-G. dwel-a, a fool, stultus, fatuus; Juniuss.

Athkan sacci quietth. Dwala skula wealrith paalanin funinis, Mat. v. 22. Whosoever shall say to his brother, Thou fool, &c. Junius suspects that dwala had anciently denoted a man wandering with an undetermined sort of gait, vago atque incerto passu oberrantem, as one ignorant of his way, or insane; 

Goth. Gl. This nearly approaches to the idea we affix to doitd. A.-S. doile, fatuus, stultus, Isl. dwale, sopor; biggja i dwala, soputis, esse et siminecatus; G. Andr., p. 55. 


Jun. Etymol. S. doitl, is used nearly in the same sense. V. Ondantier.

"To look a-doyl, to squint; Gloce." (Gl. Grose), has probably originated from A.-S. dwel-tan, errare, as literally applied; because the eyes of one who squints may be said to estoy from each other. Ihre views dwola, dauleg, as derived from done, deliquium animi. 

V. DAW.


It occurs, p. 152.

—Hame they gang fu' cherry, In balmy sleep their banes to steep; 

They are tell doitl'd an' weary 

This Maiden night.

Doitld is merely doitld, according to the Fife pronunciation, which changes of into on; as the pot boils, i.e. boils. But I hesitate as to the propriety of the explanation given. If really thus used, it must denote that stupefaction which is the effect of fatigue.

"Dool'd, dead or flat, or not brisk;" Clav. Yorks. Dial. "Dwelled, tired; worn out with fatigue or repetition, North." Grose.

* DOING, part pr. To be doing. 1. To continue in statu quo, or to proceed in the same way as before; without regard to any circumstance, that may be apt to interrupt, or may seem to call for a change of conduct, 

S. 

"His highness immediately sent back the master of Glamis and the abbot of Lindores to inform the ministry of their [Huntly, Angus and Errol] coming to his majesty to crave pardon.—But the ministry being jealous that his majesty was privy to their coming, disliked the matter altogether, and hid his majesty be doing." 


2. To rest satisfied, to be contented in any particular situation, or with any thing referred to, S. 

This is evidently a secondary sense of the phrase.

3. To bear with, to exercise patience under, S. 

"He that has a good crop, may be doing with some thistles," S. Prov. 

"If a man hath had a great deal of doil'd conveniences, he may bear with some misfortunes." Kelly, p. 150.

DOIR. Tweild doir, cloth of gold.

"Item, ane doublett of tweild doir, champit." Inventories. A. 1539, p. 42. 

Fr. d'or, golden, or of gold. V. Toldour.

DOISTER, Dystar, s. A storm from the sea; as contradistinguished from daw-gull, which denotes a breeze from the sea during summer.

This word is used by the fishermen in Ang. It seems doubtful, whether it be allied to Su.-G. oyster, Belg. doister, Germ. duster, A.-S. thuster, obscurus. 

In its signification it has greater affinity to Isl. thuster, aer incipit indelinc sier, a verb used with respect to winter. G. Andr. refers to thioster, indication, as its root.

DOISTERT, part. adj. Confused, overpowered with surprise, so as to be in a state nearly bordering on frenzy, Ayrs. 

Teut. dwes, stultus, insanus, (dicesen, insipere) and perhaps ter-en, gerere, hoe aut illo modo se habere; 

gestire; q. to demean one's self like a deranged person.

DOIT, s. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland; said to have been equal to one penny Scots; or half a bodle. 

The famous Hector did na care 

A doit for a' your dird. 


"No worth a doit, a phrase used to signify that one is in a state of poverty; or that he has no coin, even of the lowest kind in his pocket; S. 

Belg. doit, half a farthing. 

Dolckyn is a kind of money prohibited by a statute of Henry V. of England; 

Spelm. vo. Guthalpens. 

DOIT, s. A name sometimes given to a kind of rye-grass, Ayrs. 

"Besides the common, there are two other species of rye-grass, viz., Lolium temulentum, which has a beard; and Lolium arvense, which has no beard; sometimes called danel or doit." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 287.

To Doiter, v. n. 1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence, S.; synonym with Doit, sense 2. 

2. To walk in a tottering way, as one does under the infirmities of age; conveying nearly the same idea with Siotter, S. 

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haftit, I 

wan up wi' a warale, an' fan' I could doiter o' the 

stemmers ne'ertheless." Saint Patrick, i. 160.

To Doiter, v. n. To dote, to become superannuated, S. V. Dottit, v.

DOITT, Dottit, Dottit, part. adj. Stupid, confused, S. doil'd, synon. 

—Full doitit was his held, 

Qahan he was heret cut at hand, to he up my honour. 

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 58. V. Dayer.

This is evidently an old part. pa. Belg. dot-en, delirare, dat, delirium. Dan. døde, stupid; Isl. dole, stupor, do-le-in, to stupify, dolemin, dødi, stupid, do-le-na, to become stupid, to grow imbecile. To the same
1. Malice; also used in this sense in our courts of law, S.

"There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of dole, i.e. without a willful intention in the actor to commit it." Ibid., t. 4, § 5.

"All crimes require as well malice in the person as evil in the thing done, that is, dole and mutitia subj. as well as objectiva." Mr. James Guthrie's Defences, Acts, Ed. 1814, VII. App. 28.

"The defunct's assaults being and invading the pannel to be in upon him, did put the pannel out of all his posture, so that albeit he had shot, yet the law mitigates and restricts the punishment of his so doing to that of arbitrary, because of the grief and fright he was in, that exculpates from all dole, and renders the fact but punishable for want of that exact measure and moderation in his defence, that otherwise men in their composure, and without surprisal, might otherwise have observed." Macaulay's Crim. Cas., p. 50.

This is obviously an oblique and improper use of the term.


DOLENT, adj. Mournful, dismal.

"Quhen he had roung, as thow may heir, The space of three & fourth yeir: Being in his excellent gait, The dolent Deith did him demoir." Lyndsay's Workis, 1592, p. 79.

Lat. dolo, dolens.

DOLESS, Dowless, adj. Without action, destitute of exertion. S. Doingless is sometimes used in the same sense.

"Hard is the fate o' any doless tyke, That's feird to marry ane he disna like." Picklen's Poemes, 1783, p. 148.

"She was wae to see so braw a gallant sae casten down, doless, and dowie." R. Gilhaize, i. 133.

Thus youth and vigour fends itself; His help, reciproc, is his own.

While doless chiel in poorneth could Is lanely left to stan' the stone.

"An!'sneath the Poemes, p. 73.

Sw. dugloes, id. opposed to daglig, and daglig, able. Doingless is probably a more modern word, from the v. do; whereas doless may be from done, t. q. v. as Sn.-G. dugloes is from dug-a, dug-qa, valere. Sibb. is mistaken in viewing doless as the same with tholess; for, although similar in signification, their origin is different.

DOLE, adj. V. Dowf.

DOLENS, s. Want of spirit, pusillanimity.

How huge dolness, and shamefull cowardise. Has vanisset your minidis apost sic wyse!" Doug. Virgin, 391. 15. V. Dowf.

DOLFISH, s. Supposed to be an erratum for Dog-fish, the name commonly given to the small sharks along the western coast of S.

"In summer 1787, there were several companies of natives employed, and, though of little experience, they caught at one setting of 200 or 300 hooks, from 30 to 80 cod and ling, besides a variety of scate, cels, dolfish, &c." P. Try, Argyll. Statist. Acc., x. 407.
DOLLY, Dolie, Dully, Dowie, adj. 1. Dull, mournful, melancholy; doleful, S. dovie.

After this last Laytyn thay fled in law—
Dorn to the goold in campa Elysee
Sait wend, and end his dolly days, and dee.

Dong. Virgil, 473. 8.

It were leere for to tell, dYTE or address,
All their deir armes in dolie desyre.

Kolve, ii. 9, MS.

Dole, erraneously in Edi.

Full mony Catethers was he chalst :
And crushed mony Holland gait,
Among they dolly glenis.

Mainland Poems, p. 359.

By break of day he seeks the dowy glen,
That he may slowow to a' his mourning len.

Ramyng's Poems, ii. 8.

_He sang and playit, as him behoist,
The dowy tones and lays lamentable._

Dong. Virgil, 321. 5.

2. Vapid, spiritless; applied to the mind; S.

3. Possessing no power of excitement, S.

_They're dufew and dowie at the best_
_Their Allegros and a' the rest._

Skerin's Tullochgourm.

4. It is sometimes used as denoting the visible effect of age on poetical composition.

Dowth the' I be in rustike sang,
I'm no a raw beginner.
But now auld age takis dowie turns—
_Skerin's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 112._

Fr. dwell, grief; Ir. doliagh, doleful, melancholy;
Su.-G. deaeli, tristia, which lhere gives a cognate to
dolity, from dae, deliquium animi, V. DAW.
A. Bor. "dety, or dovely, lonely, solitary;" Gl.
Grose; dovely, melancholy; Ibid.

DOLLYNE, part. Buried.

Deid is now that divery and dolyne in erde.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 59.

Evidently softened from dolten, or dolynye, as in
Prompt. Parv. the part. pa. of delf. A.-S. bedelf-en,
bedolfen, buried, from bedelf-an, sepulchre. Teut.
dolcen, dol-eh, inhumare, humo tegere, sepulcre;
Kilian.

DOLLY-OIL, or EEL-DOLLY, s. Oil of any kind, Aberd.; Fr. huile d'olive. V. OYL DOLLY.

DOLPE, s. "The cavity of the head where the eye is fixed," Rudd.

Of his E dolpe the flowand blinde and air
Hs wosche away all with the salt wat.

Dong. Virgil, 90. 45.

Rudd, views this as the same with S. dowe. But this is very doubtful. Dolpe, perhaps, is merely the deep place, or hollow, of the eye; analogous to the Sw.
phrase, duype organ, hollow eye.

DOLPHIN, Dalphys, a French gold coin, formerly current in S.

"The crowne of France haunau a crownit flower de-
lice on ilk side of the scheild, that rinnis now in France
for coursable payment, and the Dolphin Crowne, ilk
ane of thame haunau and cours for vi s. vii d." Acts Ja.
II., A. 1531, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"The Sun, the Rydar, the Crowne, the Dal-
phin, to xi s." Ibid., c. 64.

In Ed. 1815, in both places Dalphys is the ortho-
graphy.

This seems to be the coin, which was first struck
by Charles V. of France, bearing the title of Dauphin
of Vienne in addition to that of King of the French.

K. FRAN. REX DYPH. VI. Before his name he ceased
the figure of a dolphin to be struck. On the reverse,
St. John appears between a dolphin and a shield bear-
ing two dolphins divided by a small cross; with the
inscription _JOHANNES_. They were valued as equiva-
 lent to twelve groats and a half of the currency of
Dauphine. V. Du Cange, vo. _Moneta_, col. 924.

DOLVER, s. Anything large; as, "a great
dolver of an apple," an apple uncommonly
large, Fife; syn. with Duldor, Ang., and
perhaps from the same origin with _Dole_.

DOME, s. Judgment formed concerning any
thing.

—to my dowe, he said in his dying,
For to be yong I wald not for my wis.

_Pink. S. P. Repr., iii. 128._

Chaucer, id. A.-S. Dan. _dom_., Alcm. _dum_., O.
Belg. _dom_, id. from Moses-G. _dum-en_, Isl. _dom-en_,
dem-an_, to judge.

DOMEROR, s. Said to signify a madman, Teviotd.

To DOMINE, v. n. To rule; Fr. dominer.

"I was treadinge downe the holy citie & court of the
church (that is, domining and ruling in the visible
church) and a long time, overthawng therein all
time worshippe,—no other possible access could be to
the temple (the true church) but through the citie and
court (the visible church)."

Forb. Def., p. 11.

"Yea, some of them are so straited by evident truth,
that, with pale faces and trembling lippes, they are
forced to confesse, that probable, hee may expell
the Pope from Rome, and domine there." Ibid., p. 61.

DOMINIE, s. 1. A vulgar designation for
a pedagogue, or schoolmaster, S.

_Then, Dominius, I you beseech,
Keep very far from Bacchus' reach_
_He drowned all my cares to preach_
With his mall-bree._

Forbes's_Domina Depay'd_, p. 29.

"There is muckle to do when Dominius ride." S.
Prov. "for such are not well provided for riding, nor
expert at it." Kelly, p. 315. The last idea is not
included. The proverb expresses the great bustle
made in preparing for a business that people are not
accustomed to. Kelly thus explains the term in a
note: "Pedagogues, students at the university."

Formerly, the title used to be prefixed to the name.

"But there is one thing remarkable, and that's the
house of Domine Caudwell (a formal pedagogue) that
abold'd the third, and conceal'd the third, so lost his
2. Sometimes used as a contemptuous name for a minister, S.

Ministers' stipends are uncertain rents
For ladies conjunct-fee, laddie;
When books and gowns are all cried down,
No Dominus for me, laddie.

It seems to have had its origin, as applied to a schoolmaster, from the circumstance of his being addressed by his pupils, to whom he taught Latin, by the title Dominus, Sir. We learn from Du Cange, that a Bishop, an Abbot, or even a Canon, was commonly designated Dominus in ancient times.

DOMLESS, adj. Inactive, in a state of lassitude; applied to both man and beast; Orkn.

It is transferred to grain, when it has been so much injured by rain, that the stalk is unable to sustain the weight of the ear. Flamp is used as synon. Isl. dam-ar, gustus, sapor, and laus, solutus, q. tasteless, insipid.

DON, s. A gift, a donation, Ayrs. Fr.

DON, s. A favourite, an intimate friend, S., perhaps from Hisp. Don, a title of honour; q. one held in high estimation.

DO-NAE-BETTER, s. A substitute, when one can find nothing better, S.

DO-NAE-GUDE, DINGGOOD, s. 1. One who, by his conduct, gives reason to believe that he will do no good, Ayrs., South of S.

"He has since put out a book, whereby he has angered all those that had foretold he would be a do-nae-gude." Annals of the Parish, p. 338-9.

"Tam says to the tither, just as it were by chance, 'Saw ye nae thing o' our young dinggood this day eight days, Robin?""

2. One who is completely worthless, S.; synon. Ne'er-do-well.

"Here—bawld—what mak'it thou there?" "Laying the roughies to keep the cauld win fra you, ye desperate do-nae-gude." Guy Mannoning, iii. 254.

"It is by them that I hope the do-nae-good may get over his present danger." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 140.

DONATARY, DONATOUR, s. One to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over, S.

"By the later practice, our kings, in place of retaining the escheat, make it over to a donatory." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. t. 5. § 62.


Fr. donataire, L. B. donator-ius, is cui alicui donatur.

DONCIE, s. A clown, a booby, Etrr. For. V. DONSIE.

DONGIN, DONGYN, DOUNGIN, part. pa. of DING.

DONIE, s. A hare, Ang.

It is probable that this word has either originally signified a deer, or been formed from A.-S. don, a young doe, (damula, Lye) to which a hare might be compared for its swiftness.

DONK, adj. Damp, moist, E. dank.

The dolly dikis war al donk and wate.

Dong. Virgil, 201. 1.

Su.-G. donk-en, id. mucitudo; Belg. tuck-en, to steep, to soften by steeping; Su.-G. dok, terra uliginosa, Isl. dock, parva foexes.

DONK, s. Moisture; or perhaps mouldiness; pl. donkis.

Belowin in donkis depe was every sike.

Dong. Virgil, 201, 10.

DONKISH, adj. Rather damp, Roxb. V. DONK.

To DONNAR, v. a. To stupify, Fife.

'Tis not the damag'd heady gear
That donnar, daze, or daver.

A. Douglass's Poems, p. 141.

DONNARD, DONNER'D, adj. In a state of gross stupor, S. This word is more emphatic than doptit.

"Daffin and want of wit makes auld wives donner'd." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 22.

"Worthy Brittle, not see donner'd,
Preserves this bount, and is honour'd.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 546.

The donnkit bole croon'd right lowe,
Whyte tears dreeped a' his black beard down.


Either from Germ. donner-a, to thunder, q. stupefied with noise, like belumbert; or perhaps rather from Su.-G. daan-a, animo alienari, and da-fa, stupere, duiven, Isl. dafs, stupidus; to which we may suppose Su.-G. art, indeoles, added as a termination, q. of a stupid nature, or habitually stupid. A. Dor. danny, deal, and dunt, stupefied, are probably allied. V. Daw.

DONNARTNESS, s. Stupidity, S.

DONNAT, DONNOT, s. A good-for-nothing person.

"But then, as to fending for herself, why she's a bit of a Scotchwoman, your Reverence, and they say the worst donnot of them can look out for their own turn." Heart of Midlothian, iii. 182.

"Donnaught, or Donnat, i.e. Do-naught, A good-for-nothing, idle person." Yorks. Grose.

Dan. doegneght, "an idle rascal or rogue," Wolff.

This may have been formed from Su.-G. duig-a, dog-a, valere, praestare, and ikne, non; q. "one who does nothing." or "is of no avail."

Perhaps we find the word in that form in which it has been transmitted from our Belgic ancestors, in Tent. doeghyth, nequam, fureter, homo semen, —nullus frugis, profigatus, perditus; Kilian.

DONN'D, part. adj. Fond, greatly attached; as, "That cow's a donn'd brute, i.e., very fond of its owner, Mearns.

This is most probably allied to Su.-G. daan-a, (pron. den-a) animo alienari, deliquium pati; Isl. dam-a, id. Verel. vo. Datt. As E. fond, by which donn'd is rendered, seems radically to imply an attachment including the idea of folly or fatality, the same idea of mental debility might be originally conveyed by this term.

DONSIE, DONCIE, adj. 1. Affectedly neat and trim, implying the idea of self-impor-
tance; frequently applied to one small in size, S.

She gas'd as fast as a new preen,
And kept her bouse snod and been;
Her pewther glance'd upon your ear
Like siller plate;
She was a donstie wife and clean
Without debate.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 229.

2. Used obliquely to signify pettish, testy, S.

"I wish you would speak to the elders—no to be overly hard on that poor donstie thing, Meg Millikin, about her hair." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 17.

"The queen is going on—but what is to become of the poor donstie woman no one can expound." Ibid., p. 135.


Come Muse! then donstie limmer, who dost laugh, An' claw thy hough, at bungling poets, come, An' o'er my genius crack thy knotted thong,
That my old revive' filly may go on
Wi' slender foot.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 58.

4. Restive, unmanageable; as applied to a horse, S.

Tae' ye was tricky, ale, an' sunny,
Ye ne'er was donstie:
But harmely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie,
An' unco sensie.

Burns, iii. 141.

5. Heavy, severe; applied to strokes, Galloway.

Then came a batch o' webster lads,—
Wha' gled thon munnie a donstie blad.
Ibid., p. 79. V. Blad, Blaad, s.

6. Unlucky, ill-fated, in regard to accidents of an unfortunate kind, Galloway.

Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny care,
—For fear o' donstie whirl into the stream.
Ibid., p. 61.

7. "Unlucky," applied to moral conduct.

I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes,
Would here propose defences.
Their donstie tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances.

Ibid., ii. 141.

8. Sometimes signifying stupid, Roxb.

"Donstie, dunse-like, dull, stupid;" Gl. Sibb.
I suspect that Donstie, as signifying unlucky, is radically a different word; most probably allied to Ir. and Gael. don. donas, distress, misery, ill-luck; Obricn, Shaw. Pe bhar odhansas, at your calamity; Lhuyd.


Has thou with Rosicrucians wandert,
Or thru' some donstie desert dandert?
That with thy magic, town and landart—
Man a' come through to thy standart
Of poesie.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 534.

Donstie, dainty, over-nice in eating, Gl. Grose, seems originally the same.

"Better rough and sonnie, than bare and donstie;" S. Prov. Kelly improperly explains it, "poor, mean, despicable;" N. He gives the meaning of the Prov. however, tolerably well; "Better a plentiful condition, though not so neat and nice, than too much cleanliness, with penury;" p. 68.

The only probable origin I have observed, is Germ. dun, to swell, elevate, turgere, intamassere, Wachter; a frequentative from dunen, id. which he views as a very ancient v. giving birth to dun, a hill, dunen, feathers quae depressae resurgunt et elevantur. Belg. donstie, donwy.

DONSIE, DONCIE, s. A stupid, lubberly fellow, Roxb.

Tent. dons, sceptrum morionis. This S. term seems to have a common origin with E. Dance, "a word of uncertain etymology," as Johns observes. Serenias refers to Sw. dusner, homo pode gravia, duus-a, ruditer gradi.

I hesitate whether we should add Dan. duntig, gloomy, misty; O. Germ. donst, vapor, nebula; perhaps transferred to the mind.

DONT, DOUNT, s. A stroke. V. Duxt.

DONTIBOURS, DOUNTIBOURS, s. pl.

"The said Dountibours, and others that long had served in the court, and hes no remission of sines, but by vertue of the MSS., cryed, They walk to France without delay, they could not live without the Mess. The same affirmed the Quenes Uncles." Knox, p. 284.

—"In the palace of Hulyrundoues wer left certane Dountibours, and uthers of the French menzie, whoe raised up their Mess, more publicly than they had done at any tyne befor.—The Priest and the French Dames being arrayed, maid the schout to be sent to the town. And Madame Baylic, Maistres to the Quenis Dountibours, (for Maides that court could not then be heir) posted ane with all diligence to the Comp-troller." Ibid., p. 353. Dountibours, Lond. Ed., p. 363. Dountibours, MS. I.

The only conjecture I can form as to this word is, that if it has not a worse meaning, it denotes pensioners, from Fr. donter, doner, to subdue, and bourse, a purse, q. those who emptied the Queen's purse. I suspect, however, that the term, especially as opposed to Maides, rather signifies that these were Dames of easy virtue. Dunstye, which is probably contr. from the other, still bears this meaning. This bourse might admit of a metaphor, sense, to be found in Dict. Trav. Lyndsay seems to use it in some such signification.

—Fair well, ye get na mair of me.
Quod Lyndsey in contempt of syde taillis,
That dudrums and dountibours throw the
dubbis tailis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 311.

DOOBIE, DOWBIE, s. A dull stupid fellow, Roxb. V. Dobie, Dooble.

DOOCK, DUCK, s. A kind of strong coarse cloth, manufactured in the coast towns of Ang. One kind of it is called sail-dook, as being used for sails. Pron. doock.

"The women in particular, spin a great deal of lint into coarse yarn for the duck or sail-cloth factory." P. Memmnuir, Forfars. Statist. Acc., v. 154.

Heb. pry, doke, signifies a piece of thin linen, linenen tenne; a curtain, isa. xi. 22.

Pron. dook.

"Pron. dook.

"The women in particular, spin a great deal of lint into coarse yarn for the duck or sail-cloth factory." P. Memmnuir, Forfars. Statist. Acc., v. 154.

Heb. pry, doke, signifies a piece of thin linen, linenen tenne; a curtain, isa. xi. 22.

Pron. dook.

"The women in particular, spin a great deal of lint into coarse yarn for the duck or sail-cloth factory." P. Memmnuir, Forfars. Statist. Acc., v. 154.

Heb. pry, doke, signifies a piece of thin linen, linenen tenne; a curtain, isa. xi. 22.
DOO, s. A large piece, Ayrs.; dol, E.
Now, will ye pledge me, gif ye please,
I hae a sanny dool o' cheese.
Riddell's Poems, 1785, p. 43. V. Dool.

DOOL, s. An iron spike for keeping the joints of boards together in laying a floor, Roxb.; synon. Dook.
Tent. dol, dolle, pugio, sica.

Sometimes the phrase is used, I'll dool you, i.e., I will give you a drubbing, ibid.; pron. q. Dule.
This use of the term seems to originate from Dool, as denoting punishment, q. v.

DOOL-AN'EE, interj. Alas, alackaday, Ayrs.
But dool an'ee or I was wattin,
They had securt your servan' rattan.
The Two Rats, Riddell's Poems, 1788, p. 41.

Doolanee, &c. I think.
Dool evidently means sorrow, E. dole. The termination is the same as in Alackanee, q. v. Perhaps it may be q. dool an' wae, "Grief and misery," A.-S. wæ, wæ, miseria, as in Walaces.

DOOLIE, s. 1. A hobgoblin, a spectre, S. B.
"The doolie, however, is said to have been sometimes seen. This malign spirit, like the Water-Kelpie of Dr. Jamieson, was wont to haunt the fords and decayed bridges, where he was particularly officious in inveigling the unwary traveller, to take the most perilous tract. It is long since he has ceased to be mischievous; and having of course lost all credit, he has now dwindled down into a mere scare-crow." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 428.

2. A scarecrow, a bugbear. A potatoe-doolie, a scarecrow erected to frighten the crows from rooting up the potatoes in the field, S. B.

The precise origin seems uncertain. But there is a variety of similar terms in other languages, A.-S. doul, diabolus, doodd, spectra, Chron. Sax. A. 1122. Isl. durum, a pigmy, Edda Saemund. p. 377. Iola dolgar, Satyras, seu spectra, tunc temporis (during Yule) viae crebrae, q. Yule doolies; doolig, militia, G. Andr., p. 50. 134.

DOOLLOOP, s. "A steep shank, or glen, where two haughs are exactly opposite to each other," Ayrs.

By an intelligent correspondent of that county, it is supposed that this must be the word which Train has given from E. Dictionary, in the form of Dallop.
—Without a lash, without a snag,
Or even saddle on the nag.
Both rock and dallop gallop o'er—
—O'er dingle and dallop the dogs lightly bound,
Inhaling the breeze of the blood-sprinkled ground.
Strains of the Mountain Muse, p. 66, 76.

As E. dallop denotes a tuft or clump of trees, the term could scarcely be used in this sense. In regard to the first part of the word, there can be little doubt as to the origin. For as in the Goth. dialects Dal is the general term for a valley, C. B. del signifies convallis, "a dale, or mead through which a river runs;" Owen. The source of the last syllable is far more doubtful. In the same language de signifies "a going out, a going from." Or can this be corr. from Isl.
DOOZIE, s. A frolicsome and thoughtless woman, Ayrs.  
Tent. *dul*, mente captans; *dolen* errare. Su.-G. *dolch*, aneeps aniimi, inconstans.

DOOMS, adv. Very, absolutely, South of S.  
"This is but doubtfu' after a', Maister Gilbert, for if it was not suc*dooms* likely that he would go down into battle wi' sick amas' means." Guy Mannering, ii. 186.  
"'Aweel,' he said, 'this wuld be suc sick dooms---desperate busines surely." Ibid., iii. 100. V. *DOYN* and *DOON*.

DOOMSTER, s. A judge, one who pronounces doom.  

DOON, s. 1. The goal in a game, Dumf., Galloway; syn. *Dool, Dule, S.*  
Though not less dextrous, on the paddler'd green,  
Free *doon* to *doon*, shoot forth the pennystan.  
Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 87.  
2. The place where a game is played; as, the *Barley Doons*, the place for playing at *Barley-break*, Dumfr.

CORN, *doon* signifies high; *towan*, *tyn*, a hillock; also a plain, a green, or level place; Pryce. C. B. *ton*, a green.

To DOON, DOUN, v. To upset, to overturn, to throw over, as in wrestling, Roxb.; most probably formed from the prep.

DOON, DOONS, adv. Very, in a great degree, V. *DOYN* and *DOIN*.

DOOSIN, adv. Very, the note of the superlative, Roxb.

At last there came free W——ha',  
Some rising rival that he saw.  
Wi' siller glett an' glowing phiz,  
But scarce suc doosin' white as his.  
A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 137.

Perhaps the termination *in* is corr. from the comparative *and*. *Doosin white* may thus be *doons an' white*, like *Gey and weel*, *pretty well*, pron. q. *geyon weel*. V. *GEX*, *GAY*, adj.

DOONLINS, adv. Idem. *Ye're no that doonlins ill*; You are not *very bad*, or, you do not all much, S. B.

Formed by the addition of the termination *lingis*, q. v.

DOOR, s.  
The dark and *door* made their last hour,  
And prov'd their final fa' man.  
Ritson's *S. Poems*, ii. 45.

The connexion undoubtedly suggests the idea of some offensive and mortal weapon; and it merits observation that Isl. *dator*, also *door*, signifies a sword; G. *Andr.*, p. 47. He traces it to Gr. *deos*, *hausta*. *DOORS*, *hausta*; Halderson. There is no Gael. term that resembles this.

DOOR, s. *To be Put to the Door*, to be ruined, S.

"Early rising is the first thing that *puts* a man to the *door*," S. Prov.

"In the Scottish phrase to be put to the door is to be ruin'd; so the jest lies in the double signification of the word, for when a man rises early he will soon go to the door." Kelly, p. 98.

OPEN DOORS. It is a proverb universally known in S., "At open doors dogs come ben." Kelly, p. 23. But our forefathers had perhaps a more important object in view. To keep doors open after glooming is considered, by the superstitious, as tantamount to an invitation to evil spirits. They are therefore carefully shut, in order to keep out these unwelcome visitors; Teviotd.

To *tak* the *Door* on one's *back*, to pack off, to be gone; a low phrase, S.

"Stop the mill, Sauners Paton, and come out, and *tak* the *door* on your back." R. Gilhaize, ii. 313.

Perhaps the original meaning had been, Carry off the door with you, as one who has no intention of returning.

To DOOSSIL, v. a. To beat, to thump, Roxb.

DOOSSIL, s. A stroke, a thump, ibid.

Perhaps a dimin. from *Dower, Doysie, Dusch*, v., to give a dull heavy stroke; Belg. *doez-en*, pulsare cum impetu.

DOOZIL, s. 1. A term used to denote an uncomely woman, S. B.

2. A lusty child, S. B.

Isl. *duell*, servus, servulnih, G. *Andr*.

DORBEL, s. Anything that has an unseemly appearance, Ayrs.

Gael. *dairbh, darb*, a worm, a reptile.

DORDERMEAT, s. A bannock or cake given to farm-servants, after loosing the plough, between dinner and supper, Ang.

According to some, this word, in former times, signified a certain quantity of meal allowed to reapers for breakfast.

I have nowhere met with the term *Dorder-meat*, but in a trilling chap book, which contains several antiquated words used in the Carse of Gowrie and Angus.

"The ha' stood just i' the mids o' the floor, an the sin came in at the wast winnock fan the lads got their *dorder-meat*." Henry Blyd's *Contract*, p. 3.

Here it evidently refers to an evening repast.

This is reckoned a very ancient word, and there seems to be good reason to think so. It has unquestionably a near affinity to Su.-G. *doyward*, properly breakfast, but used to denote any meal, from *dag*, day, and *ward*, food, because this food is taken at the entrance of the
day. Meal, a meal, or some similar word, is understood. It is sometimes expressed as *dagoordar mali*, their, *vo. Dog*. This in *S.* would be the dorser meal. For the word is only changed, as dagweird, the work or task of a day, into dawerk, dark, dary. Isl. *dagoordar* denotes dinner, dopes prandii, as *nattewerd-air* is supper; G. *Andr.*, p. 253.

To DORE, *v. a.* To make one deaf with noise, Orkn.

It seems properly denoted the stuper opocussed by din; from Su.-G. *daure* (pron. *dore*), stultus, Alem. *dor*; Su.-G. *daar-a* (i.e. *dor-a*), infaature.

DORECHEEK, *s.* The door-post, *S.*

"The next cheek I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the door-checks and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble." Sir A. Balfour’s *Lett.*, p. 137, 138.

To his door-cheek I keipt the declerk.

*Mistrekle Borter*, ill. 333.

"I ken you’re within doors—for I saw ye at the door-check as I cam o’er the bent." *Tales of my Lordl.* i. 206.

Lancash. "dorecheeks, the frame of wood to which doors hang;" Tim Bobbins: The "door-posts;" *Gross.

DORE-CROOK, *s.* The hinging of a door, Aberd.

Dan, *door, a door, and kroo, a hook, Isl. *krok-r*; hinges being aunciently made in a hooked form, to drop into sockets in the wall.

DOREN, *s.* A term used, in Orkney, for the purpose of imprecation; as, "Doren tak you," or, "Doren upon you." It is viewed as equivalent to *Mischief, Sorrow, Devil,* &c.

It is synon. with *Trow.* V. *Trow*, *v.* 2.

DORED.

Wallace, that said, the King desiris that ye Doren battall as crucell be to se,

And changes yow to fecht on his lyon.

*Wallace*, xl. 224, MS.

This most probably signifies *dare*, from A.-S. *dear, dyrr-an*, audere; especially as this question follows, v. 232:—

Wallace, dar ye go fecht on our lioun !

In Edit. 1648, however, it is dreyne battall.

DORESTANE, *s.* Threshold; q. stone of the door, *S.* V. Dun.

"The Scottish fairies—sometimes reside in subterranean abodes, in the vicinn of human habitations, or according to the popular phrase, under the door-stane, or threshold; in which situation, they sometimes establish an intercourse with men, by borrowing and lending, and other kindly offices." Scott’s *Mistsrekle Bord.*, ii. 228.

In Fife, however, and perhaps in other counties, the threshold is viewed as different from the dorestone. V. *Threshworte.*

"I scared them wi’ our wild tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors, that are but ill settled yet, till they durs na on any errand whatsoever gang ower the dorestone after gloaming." *Waverley*, iii. 355.


"A little, lovely boy, dressed in green, [a fairy] came to her, saying, ‘Coupe yere dish-water farther fane yere door-step, it pits out our fire!’ This request was complied with, and plenty abode in the good woman’s house all her days.” *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 301.

2. The landing-place at a door, South of *S.*

"I threw off my shoes,—and then went to the door, where soon the dear delightful creature came, and opened it so softly, that I did not hear it, though standing at the landing-place, or door-step, as they call it there." Hogg’s *Winter Tales*, i. 243.

DORLACH, *s.* 1. A bundle, apparently that kind of truss, formerly worn by our Highland troops instead of a knapsack.

"Those of the English that came to visit our camp, did gaze much with admiration upon these supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaidts, targes and dorlachas." *Balile’s Lett.*, i. 175.


It is expl., in the Gl., "dagger or short sword.”

2. A portmanteau.

"There’s Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach, and Mr. Waverlyer’s waird wi’ majoring yonder afore the muckle perr-glass.” *Waverley*, ii. 250, 260.

"Callum told him also, tak his leather dorlach wi’ the lock on her was come frae Doune, and she was awa’ again in the wain wi’ Vich Ian Vohr’s walise.” *Ibid.*, ii, 319.


"That all vtheria of lawer rent and degre haue brigantinis, &c. And in the hielandis, haberschonis, stiblonenettis, hektonis, swerdis, bows and dorlachis or culterinis, vnder the pane," &c. *Acts* Ja. VI., 1574.


Sir W. Scott is inclined, with great appearance of truth, to derive this from Isl. *dor, door, a sword* (V. *Dor*); remarking that, "in heraldry Highland swords are called dorlachis. Description of Lord Rae’s Arms and Supporters.”

In describing the arms of Lord Rae, Mackenzie uses the term *dagger*, as would seem intended of *dorlach.* Heraldy, p. 53.

DORNEL, *s.* The fundament of a horse; a term used by horse-dealers, South of *S.*

DORNELL, *s.* Lollium, E. *darnel.*

"We—confesse that dornell, cokkell, and caife may be sowyn, grow, and in greit abundance ly in the middis of the quhiet.” *Acts* Mary, 1500, Ed. 1814, p. 504.

DORNICK, *s.* [of *Deornick* in Flanders.]

"A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table," *Johnston.*

It is properly linen cloth, having certain figures raised in the weaving, diaper. This term has been supposed to denote damask, as Mr. Pink, inclines to view it in Gl. But damask is different; being always of finer yarn, and wrought in a different manner, S.

He fand his chamer well arrayit
With dornick work on burid displayt.

*Lindsay’s Spyer Maldron*, 1594, B. vi. b.

It is probable that this stuff, although originally manufactured at Tornay, was immediately imported.
intending to take up a public-house; but, said I to Jenny Galbraith, Andrew will be the best customer himself."

Petitjean, Tales, i. 241.

Teut. Su.-G. trota, irritament, provocatio. I am not certain, however, that the term may not have originated from the third pers. sing. of the Fr. v. dormir, which, as figuratively and proverbially used, seems to have some affinity. Thus it is said, Qu'il ny a point de pierre eau que celle qui dort, pour dire qu'il faut se defier de ces gens mornes et taciturnes, qui s'ourent ordinairement à faire du mal en trahison, Dict. Trev. Thus, one who, from a sullen humour, affected to sleep, might be said to talk the dorts. V. Dorty.

To Dort, v. n. To become pettish; a r. rarely, but occasionally used, S.

They man be toyed wit' and sported,
Or else ye're sure to find them dorted.
Shires' Poems, p. 333.

It occurs in part. pa.

But yet he couldn a gain her heart,
She was sae vera dorty.
An' shy that night.
Rev. J. Noble, Poems, i. 151.

"I ken weel enough what lasses like, an' winna tak fleg although ye sid dort for a hale ock." St. Kath. iii. 191.

Tho' the blindfauleed Russians are dorted awse,
They ene maun repent their sinna' o' t., &c.


2. Saucy, malapert, S.

But still the dorty Eburnagh crew
Declare they've got o' classes too few,
O' blankets they has not know.
The Ha' Rail, sig. 107.

Scotser'd hands may a' their power display;
And dorty minds may luny admire.

3. Often applied to a young woman who is saucy in her conduct to her suitors, and not easily pleased in the choice of a husband, S.

"The dorty dame may fa' in the dirt;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 65.

Daft are your dreams, as daftly wae ye hide
Your well-seen love, and dorty Jenny's prize
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 68.

The Dorty will repent
If lover's heart grow cold;
And none her smiles will tent,
Seem as her face looks sad.
Herd's Coll., ii. 192.

4. Applied to plants, when they are so delicate as not to grow but in certain soils or exposures. A very Dorty flower, one that cannot be reared without great care and trouble, S. B.

Sibb. derives it from "Teut. trosigh, tortigh, contumelious, arrogant; tros-en, tort-en, to provoke." The sense Kilian gives of trosigh is nearly allied to our term, fastons. As trosen signifies irritate, minari, undoubtedly O. Teut. dort-en is radically the same, being rendered, minari. Su.-G. trots-a, Germ. tortus-en, provocare, Isl. etc-a, obstinax esse. Gael. doirde, austere, unpleasant, seems to be a cognate term; as well as doirdeight, irreconcilable, and doirjartha, peceish.
Dortlie, adv. Saucily; applied to the de-
meanour of one who cannot easily be
pleased, S.

Dortynes, s. “Pride, haughtiness, arro-
gance,” Rudd.
The dorypes of Achilles oyspring
In bondage under the proude Pierus yng,
By forces sustenyth thraldoms many ane day.
Dong. Virgil, 73. 49.

Dory (John), the name given to the
Doree, a fish, Frith of Forth.
“Zeus Faber, Dorec; John Dory.” Neill’s List of
Fishes, p. 10.
It receives the name of Doree, as Pennant has ob-
served; because, while living, the olive colour of the
sides, varied with light blue and white, is very re-
splendent, and as if gilt. Zoöl., iii. 183.

To Dozen, v. a. To stupify, &c. V.
Dozen.

Dosk, adj. Dark coloured, E. dusk.
The grund stude barrane, wibberit, dosk and gray,
Herbs, fluris and gerasis wallowit away.
Dong. Virgil, 201. 13.
I see no term more nearly allied than Belg. duyster,
Germ. duster, obscureus, derived from Celt. dus, nigredo.

[Dosnyt, part. pa. Dazed, stunned.
Sum dede, sum dosnyt, come down vyndland.
Barbour, xvii. 721, Skeat’s Ed.
Su.-G. dauna, to become stupefied.]

Dosouris, s. pl.
With dosouris is the duris dicht quha sa walid dema.
Raaf Collyear, C. ii. b.
Fr. dossier denotes a back-stay; also a canopy.

Doss, s. Any ornamental knot, as a tuft
of ribbands, flowers, hair,” &c. Gl. Surv.
Nairn.

To Doss about, v. n. To go about any busi-
ness in a neat and exact way; to do every
thing in a proper manner, in the proper
season, and without any bustle. Fife.
Hence,

To Doss up, v. a. To trim, to make neat,
 Lanarks. Hence Dost up, q.v.

Dossie, adj. Applied to a person who acts
in the manner described above, ibid.

Dossie, s. A neat well-dressed person; al-
ways applied to one of a small size; Lan-
arks, Roxb.

Dosslie, adv. Neatly, but simply; giving
the idea of Horace’s Munditiis simplex, ibid.

Dossness, s. Neatness, conjoined with sim-
plicity, ibid.

Dost up, part. pa. Decked, dressed, sprucely.
It is used ludicrously by Kennedy:
—
Sle served thee servit with cloud roast,
And aft sit supperless beyond the sea,
Cryand at doris, Caritas amore Dei,
Breedles, barefute, and all in dusd up dost.
Reliquiae, Everym., ii. 97, st. 17.
The second line in Edin. edit. 1508, is,
And sit unanswrit oft, &c.
This shows that the v. was formerly used, S.

Doss, s. A box or pouch for holding
tobacco, Aberd.
His stick anath his exter ristet,
As free the chow he twistet.
Shirreff’s Poems, p. 233.
Come, led, lug out your doss, and g’s a chaw.
Morton’s Poems, p. 133.

Doss, Dosnyt, adj. Done, Germ. doss.
S.; doss, a box; snusdose, pyrix in quo conside
vatihera Nicotiana, in pulv-
erem redacta, a snuff box, q. a sneechn doss, S.

To Doss, Dossie down, v. a. 1. To pay, S.; a
low term, perhaps from doss, a box, as being
the place where money was kept.
Weel does he loe the loaw coin,
Whan dossyd down.—
Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 42.

2. To table, applied to money, S.
—Resolv’d to make him count and reckon,
—And dossd down, for his fair fiddling.
His frauds, and vious intermeddley.
Medon’s Poems, p. 106. V. Doss, v. n.

To DOSS DOWN, v. n. To throw one’s self
down, to sit down with violence, S.

The pensy blades doss’d down on stanes,
Whilt out their anniell mills.
This is evidently the same with the old v. Dusch,
q,v. Perhaps we are rather to view to Doss, Dus-
side down, as the same term, signifying to throw down,
than as derived from Doss a box.

Dossins, s. pl. Human excrement, Upp.
Clydes.

Dot-and-go-one, adj. Used to denote
inequality in motion.
“I wish ye had seen him stotling about, aff ae leg	on to the other, wi’ a kind o’ dot-and-go-one sort o’
motion, as if ilk ane o’ his legs had belonged to sim-
dry folk.” Heart of Midlothian, iii. 137.
More properly, I should think, dot-and-go-on.
“Dot and Go one, to waddle.” Grose’s Class. Dict.

Dotat, part. pa. Endowed.

“The nobyllis set am counsel, and fand the said
Galdus baith rychtous ayre to the crown, and ane
maiit excellent person dotat with simdry virtuaw and
dotai-us.

Merely a provincial variety of Dodge, v. q. v.

Dote, s. A dowry, marriage portion, Aberd.
synon. Tocher. Lat. dos, dot-is.
DOTE, s. 1. A dotard. 
Thou hast y-tint th' pride, 
Thou dote: 
With thine harp, thou wanne hir that tide, 
Thou tint with mi rote. 
*Sir Tristrem*, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor. 

"Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he faileth downe to dust." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 529. V. Dut.


Lat. dos, dot-is, a gift.

DOTHER, DOTHIR, s. Daughter, Aug. 
And as seen as the day was up and clear, 
Balch aunt and dother sought her far and near. 
*Ross's Helenore,* p. 72. 73.

Su.-G. doter, Lal. dotter, id. 
The second form occurs in some of our old acts. We accordingly read of "Mariory Wishart dothir to the said Johno [Wishart] of Pettarow." Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 178.

DOTHRIE, adj. Due or belonging to a daughter. 
"The said guidie war frelie gerin & delierit by him to his said dothir for dothtlie kindness and lucrent he had to hir, be delierance of ane drink of beir to hir be hir said fader." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

This passage refers to a singular mode of giving sasine, now in disuse.

DOTIT. V. DOTIT.

To DOTTAR, DOTTER, v. n. 1. To become stupid. It is used to denote that stupor which seizes the senses, when one is about to sleep.

In brief ther, with grief ther
I dottard owre on sleip.
Everygreen, i. 213, st. 3. V. Dottir.

2. To roam with the appearance of stupor or fatuaty, S.

It was in winter bleak an' smell, 
An wreaths o' snow upo' the fell,— 
That Willy dottart by himself 
Among the kens.

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 112. V. Its synonym Dotter.

DOTTLE, adj. In a state of dotage, S.

This in general has the same origin with the E. v. dote. V. Dutt. But it is immediately allied to Tent. ver-dotellit, delirus, repueraccens, mentioned by Jun. Eyrm. vo. Dote.

"Hoot, ye dottle man," returned his wife in an audible whisper, "dinae be sealding like a tinkler, an' mak' a winder o' yerel afore unco fok." St. Kathleen, iii. 162.

To DOTTLE, v. n. 1. To be in a state of dotage or stupor, Moray, Aberd.

2. To move in a hobbling way, like a person in dotage. A small pony, that takes very short steps, is said to be a dotillin creature, Loth.

Perhaps radically the same with Toddle, q. v.

DOTTIT, part. adj. In a state of dotage, S. B.; perhaps rather more emphatical than Dotit.

DOTTLE, s. 1. A small particle, a dimin. from E. dot.

2. A stopper.

"Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein put a cork or dottle in the under end." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 284.

3. The refuse of a pipe of tobacco, which is left at the bottom of the pipe, Loth., Fife.

Belg. dot signifies refuse of one kind, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread, &c., which is good for nothing," Sewel. In signification, however, dottle might seem more akin to Su.-G. dolf, Isl. duph, pulvis, duph-a, pulverem ejeere.


Twa double letters T and L, &c.

W. Beattie's Poems.

DOUBLE, s. A duplicate, S. O. E. id. used in a law sense, Phillips.


"I the said Thomas Forrest—past at command of the auctentik doubil of thir our sourerin ladiez lettrez of summondis direct furth of the chanchelerie," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

To DOUBLE, v. a. To copy, to take a duplicate of.

"Some of the advertisement I have caused double." Baillie's Lett., i. 174.

DOUBLE-SIB, adj. Related both by father and mother, S. V. Sib.

DOUBLELET, DOWBLET, s. Two precious stones joined.

"A pair of braieseiletis of aggatis and doubletis set with gold, containing everie ane of thame viii aggatis and sevin doubletis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 263.

Fr. doublet, "a jewel, or stone of two pieces joined, or glued together;" Cotgr.

DOUBLE, s. A jacket, or inner waistcoat. 
To Dress one's Doublet, to give one a sound drubbing, S. B.

—The Baillie thought it best, 
Lest that his doublel should be drest, 
To fly from face of such a raddle. 
*Mob contra Mob, Metson's Poems*, p. 211.

DOUBTIT, adj. Held in awe.

"Efter this hunting the king hanged Johne Arm- 
strange, laird of Kilnokie, qahlik monie Scottis man 
heavilie lamented, for he was ane doubleit man, and als 
guid ane chiftane as evir was vpoun the borders aither 
of Scotland or of England," Fitzcotic's Cron., p. 342. 
Reloubled, Ed. 1728, p. 115.

"It is said, from the Scottis border to New Castle 
of Ingland, their was no ane quhatsoeuer estate bot
payed to this Johne Armstrange ane tribute to be frie of his cumber, he was so douteit in England." Ibid.
O. Fr. doute-er, craindre, redoubter; doute, crainte, redouté.

DOUCE, DOUSE, adj. 1. Sober, sedate, not light or frivolous, applied both to persons and things, S.

Sae far, my friend, in merry strain,
I've given a douse advice and plain.
\*Ramsay's Poems, i. 143.

Sir George was gentle, meek, and douse;
But he was tall and hot as fire.
\*Rudimentary Rait, Minstrelsy Border, i. 110.

This is often opposed to draft.
A. Bor. douse, thrifty, careful, (Grose), seems originally the same.

2. Modest, as opposed to wanton conduct.
"There war na douse oungains betwix them;" their conduct was not consistent with modesty, S. B.

"Said the Miller, 'I dinna like outgangings at night.'--Hout, guedeman," said his wife;--"Peggy is sao douse, we may maist leave her to her ain guidance." Petticoat Tales, i. 208.

3. Of a respectable character in general, S.
Ye dainty Deacons, au' ye dous Conveeners,
To whom our moderns are but causey-cleaners;--
A' ye dous folk I've born aboot the broo,
Were ye but here, what would ye say or do?
\*Burns, iii. 57.

4. Soft, soothing; as applied to music.
"The voice of the Lord is compared to many waters,
For the venerable force, and admirable noise, breeding wonder;
to thunder, for terror and power shaking all:
to the douse sounds of harps, for the works of peace and joye in the conscience." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 126.

Perhaps it should be observed, that Dan. duns, whatever be its origin or affinities, is used in the same sense: "Soft, quiet, easy, still, a calm;" Wolff. Probably a is an erratum for or.
Fr. dous, douse, mild, gentle, quiet, tractable; from Lat. docile.

DOUCE-GAUN, adj. Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct, Buchanan.

O happy is that dous-gaun wight,
Whose sole ne'er mints a swervin.
\*Tarraz's Poems, p. 47.

DOUCELY, adv. Soberly, sedately, prudently, S.
Let's thynge for hence baith speen an' hate,
Douscly submittin' to our fate.
\*Ibid., p. 127.

Yet aft a rugged crwte's been known
To mak a noble giver;
So, ye may dousely fill a throne,
For a' their clack-me-claver.
\*Burns, iii. 96.

DOUCENESS, s. Sobriety, sedateness, decency, S.

"I told him, that a sky-blue silk dress, with great red roses and tulips, was surely not in anything like a becoming concordance with the natural douceness of my character." The Steam-Boat, p. 191.

To DOUCE, v. a. To knock, Fife.

They douse her hurries trimly
Upro' the stubble-rig
As law then, they a' then
To tak a douse main yield.

This is the same with Dove, Ang. and Dusch, q. v.

DOUCE, s. A stroke, a blow, S. V. the r., and Dowst, Todd.

DOUCHERIE, s. A dukedom.

--So he appeirand air
To two ducheries.
\*Raeff Colvilear, D. ii. s. V. DUCHERY.

DOUCHIT, (gutt.) s. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Gael. doichte denotes pangs: Teut. decken, dare pugnes, ingerve verbena. It may, however, be thus denominated from dought, valor, as referring to the force with which it is given.

DOUCHTY, DUGHTIE, adj. 1. Valiant, courageous; like E. doughty.

How many thousand doughty men of handis
Are here assembled!--Dough. Virg., 2.79. 4.

2. It is now almost entirely confined to bodily strength; powerful, vigorous; synon. Stuffie, S.

3. It is also used ironically, as in E. "That's a doughtie dird indeed," especially if one, after promising much, performs little, S.

A.-S. dohtig, nobilis, strenuus, fortis.

DOUCETELY, DOUGHTELY, adv. Valiantly, doughtily.

For thai within war right worthy,
And thame defendit doughtely.
\*Barbour, iv. 92. Skeat's Ed.

Defendand doughtely the land.
\*Ibid., x. 319. Hart's Ed.]

DOUCHYR, s. Daughter. V. DOCHTER.

DOUD, s. A kelled mutch, or woman's cap with a caul; considered as a dress-cap, in contradistinction from a Toy, Ang.

Isl. dud-a, indumentum levitior generis ; G. Andr., p. 54.

DOUDLAR, s. The name given to the roots of the Bog-bean, Menyanthes trifolia, Linn., an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality; sometimes used as a stomachic, Roxb.

His turban was the doular plct,
For such the Naiad weaves,
Around wi' reddock-pipes bent,
And dang'ning bog-bean leaves.
\*Marti, A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

To DOUDLE, v. a. To dandle. V. DOODLE.

DOUDLE, s. The root of the common reed-grass, Arundo phragmites, found partially decayed in morasses; of which the children in the South of S. make a sort of musical instrument similar to the eaten pipe of the ancients, Roxb.
DOU

C. B. *doctaeus*; "cumulative, speaking." might seem to correspond with a child's idea of making the reed emit a sound.

To **Doup**, v. n. To become dull. *To doup and stype*; to be in a state of languor and partial stupor, Loth. *V. Dow, Dole, adj.*

To **Doup on**, v. n. To continue in a slumbering state, Selkirks.

Evidently the same with *Sn. G. dafa-en*, stupaerae, hebetare; stupere. *V. Dowr, adj.*

**Douness**, s. Dullness, melancholy, S.

"I couldna help thinking there was a kind o' douness and melancholy in his looks." Brownie of Bodbeck, ii. 38.

To **DOUFE**, v. a. To strike forcibly; as, *Ye've duffit your ba' er the dike*; You have driven your ball over the wall, Loth.

Belg. *doff-en*, to push; to beat; or from *E. Duff*, v.

**DOUFF**, s. A dull, heavy blow, Aberd.


Probably a metaphor. *use* of the E. term, as denoting the material of bread; especially as *dauglie* is used in a similar sense, and *Isl. dig*. *V. Daig.*

**DOUGHT. V. Dow, v. 1.**

**DOUGHT, s.** 1. Strength, power, Ayr.s.

Fortune's cudgel, let me tell,
Is no a willie-vaun, Sir:
The freest whiles ha' o'ert her dought;
An' deed it's little wonner.

*Picken's Poems,* 1788, p. 159.

A.-S. *duguth*, virtus, valor, potentia; from *dug-an*, valere.

2. A deed, an exploit, Fife.

**DOUGLAS GROAT**, a groat of the reign of James V.

"The earle of Angus—caused stryk conyie of his awin: to witt, ane groft of valour of anghtieene pence, quhilk efterward was callit the Douglas groat, and non that tyme durst stryve againstes a Douglas nor Douglas man." *Pitcairn's Cron.*, p. 314.

"In the river of Dec.—lyes an island called the Threave.—In this island, the Black Dowglas had a stronge house, wherein he sometime dwelt. It is reported, how true I know not, that the peices of money called *Douglas groats* were by him soyned here." *Symson's Dever.* Galloway, p. 22.

To **DOUK, DOWK, DOOK, v. a.** To plunge forcibly into water, to put under water.

—The rosy Phoebus rede

His wey stedds had *dowkit* quair the bede.

*Dourg. Virg.,* 398. 41.

"Anent the fitthic vice of forniciation—In the end to be taime to the deepest and foulest pule, or water of the towne or parochin, that to be thryse dowkit." *Acta J. VI.,* 1597, Ed. 1614, p. 25.


To **DOUK, v. n.** To dive under water, to duck, to bathe, S.

**DOUK, s.**

1. The act of plunging into water, S.

2. The state of being drenched with rain, S.

*The Embrough wives rin to a stook;—But Highlanders w'er mind a doun.*

*The Harst Rig,* st. 81.

**DOUK, s.** The quantity of ink taken up by the pen, Upp. Lanarks.; q. a *dip* of ink.

**DOUKAR, s.** A water fowl; called also *Willie-fisher; Dunfr.*

This seems to be the Didapper, or *Ducker,* Colombus auritus, Limn.

To **DOUK, v. n.**

1. To make obeisance by inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner, S.

"In Scottish dhyck, or *jyck*, to make obeisance, is still used." *Johns. Dict., vo. DUCK, v.*

2. To incline the head, for any purpose, in an unseemly way; as, in drinking, &c., S.

Tent. *dhyck-en,* verticem capitis demittere: caput demittite, inclinare; *Kilhan.*

**DOULE, s.** A fool, a blunt or stupid person.

—I am but ane oole.

Agains natur in the nycht I walk into weir.

I dar do nocht in the day bot droug as a doul.

*Houdate,* i. 5.

A.-S. *dole*, fatuum; *Moos-G. dovela,* according to one MS. *dole,* stultus; *Germ. dol,* C. B. *dol,* stupidus. *V. Doll,* Waelder.

**DOULE PALE,** a pall, now called a mortcloth, S.

"Item, forus *doule patis* of blak clayth garnis with bukre." *Inventories,* A. 1542, p. 163.

**DOUNCALLING, s.** Depreciation by public proclamation. " *Douncalling* of the dolouris [dollers];" Aberd. Reg.

**DOUN-DING, s.** Sleet or snow, Fife; synon. *Onding;* from the prep. *doun* down, and *ding* to drive.

**DOUNG, part. pa.** Struck, beaten. *V. Ding,* v., sense 3.

**DOUNGEOUN, s.**

1. The strongest tower belonging to a fortress, being designed as the place of last resort during a siege.

Dowglas the castell sesyt all,
That thame wes closeit with stalwart wall—
Schyr Eduard, that wes sa docksith,
He send thridyr to tumblit it dous,
Both tour, and castell, and doungeous.

*Barbour,* x. 497, M3.

"This was the Keep, or strong part of the castle, and the same that the French call le *Dongzon*; to which, as Froissart informs us, the unfortunate Richard II. retired, as the place of greatest security, when he was taken by Bolingbroke." *Pennant's Tour in Wales,* p. 43.
To the outer ballium, joined the inner ballium. Within this, or at one corner of it, surrounded by a ditch, stood the keep or dungeon, generally a large square tower, flanked at its angles by small turrets, having within them one or more wells." Grose's Antiq., ii. 3.

Dr. Johnes, therefore does not give that sense of donjon, in which it was most commonly used by old writers, when he defines it, "the highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept." This was merely a secondary use of the term, as well as of the place.

2. A tower, in general; applied to the tower of Babel.

That historic, Maister, wald I know,— Quily, and for quhat occasion? They buildit sic ane strong dungeon, Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 46.

Also p. 47, 48, 49. Donjon seems used in this general sense by R. Brunne, p. 121.

Steen fast him sped, & gadred him an oster, & went into Wilton, & did reiso in that coste a stalwirth donjon. The origin of Fr. donjon, used in sense first, is uncertain. Du Cange derives it from dun, a hill, as originally denoting a castle built on a hill. The word appears in various forms in L. B. dunic, dunego, dynci, dangeo, dongo, donjons, donjon, &c.

[DOUNGYN, part. pa. Thrown. V. Ding.]

This form occurs in Barbour. V. Gloss. to Skeat's Ed.]

DOUNHAD, s. Any thing that depresses, or holds one down, either in growth or circumstances. Thus it is said of a puny child, who has not grown in proportion to its years; "Illness has been a great doun-had," S. B., Fife.

DOUNHADDIN', part. adj. Depressing, in any way whatsoever, ibid.; q. holding down.

DOUINNS, adv. A little way downward, Stirlings.

DOUNPUTTING, s. 1. Dejection, as by dethronement, S.; also, the act of putting to death violently.

It seems doubtful, in which of these senses we ought to understand the following passage:—

"I was a servand to your father, and sal be—ane enemie to thame that was the occasion of his down-petting." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 228.

DOUNSETTING, s. The setting of the sun.

"And the same brod hung vp daylie fra the sone rysing to the downsitting at their mercat croce." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Edit. 1814, p. 174.

DOUNT, s. A stroke, a blow. V. Dunt, s.

DOUNTAKING, s. Reduction in price.


To DOUNTHRAU, v. a. To overthrow.

"The sprie of Sathan did rigne into him, as being the author of bludescheling,—of inducing subjectis to oppress and dountrau their maisters, and sic vther horribly crymes." Nicol Burne, F. 43, b. A.-S. a-dun, deorsum, and doop-an, jacere.

To DOUN THRING, v. a. 1. To overthrow.

He was ane giant stout and strong, Perforce wyldlie he doun thrang,

Lyndsay's Monarchy, 1592, p. 47.

"—Sathan in his members, the Antichrist of our tyme, cruelly doeth rage, seeking to dounthring and to destroy the evangell of Christ, and his congregacion." Knox, p. 101.

2. To undervalue, to depreciate.

The fable mychtis of your pepull fey, Into hatal twyis vnicent schamefully, Spare not for tyll extol and magnify: And be the contrare, the plaisance of Latyne King Do set at nocht, but lichtlie, and doun thring.

Doug. Virgil, 377. 4. V. Thring.

DOUNTHROUGH, adv. In the low or flat country; as, "I'm gann dounthrough," I am going to the lower part of the country: "He bides dounthrough," he resides in the lower part, &c. Clydes, S. B. V. Ur-though.

DOUN WITH, adv. 1. Downwards, in the way of descending from rising ground, S.

In heich haddar Wallace and thai can twyn.

Through that down with to Forth sadly he sought.

Wallace, v. 301, MS.

What can they do downwith they dacein hudge, Their safest course seems in the height to lodge.

Ross's Helenvor, p. 74.

A.-S. adun, deorsum, and with, versus, motum corporum denotant. V. With, Lyce. This particle is frequently used in composition, in the same sense as E. word, in downward, toward, &c.; as upwith, upwards, outwith, outwards, inwith, inwards, homewith, towards home, S.

2. Used as a s. To the downwith, downwards, S.

3. Metaph. used to denote a fall from rank or state, as contrasted with elevation, S.

It occurs in the S. Prov. improperly printed, as if the term consisted of two words. "As mickle upwith as mickle downwith,—spoken when a man has got a quick advancement, and as sudden depression." Kelly, p. 24.

DOUNWITH, adj. Descending; as, a downwith road, opposed to an accivity, S.

To DOUP, Dowr, v. n. 1. To incline the head or upper part of the body downwards, S.

Thither the valiant Tersals dowr, And heir reputious Corbies group.

Scott, Eevergreen, ii. 233.

"To dowr down, S." Rudd. vo. Douks.

When earth turns toom, he rumagges the skies, Montis up beyond them, paints the fields of rest.

Doups dowr to visit ilk lawland ghait.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 1.

The S. word is pron. q. dop. It has a peculiarity of signification which distinguishes it from the v. to Lout. The latter, while it denotes the depression of
the body, suggests the idea of a deliberate act; while doup generally supposes quickness of motion, or a sudden jerk downwards, as when one wishes to avoid a blow. It seems synon. with Joup.

2. To lower, to become gloomy; applied to the weather, Lanarks.

3. Denoting the approach of evening; as, "The day is doup'ing down," i.e., the gloom of night is beginning to approach, ibid.

Tent. duyp'en, vertieem capitis dimittere, suggredi.

DOUP. In a doup, adv. In a moment.

And, in a doup,
They smapt her up baith stoup and roup.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 527.

Tent. duyp'en, dip? q. as soon as one could plunged into water.

DOUP, DOWP, DOLP, s. 1. The breech or buttocks, S. Rudd. The wight an' dootly captains a', Upo' their doup' sa doup' sa doup'.

A reason: the common fouk In bournais a' stood roun.


But there had been some ill-done deed, They ga sic thrawt coops. But a' the skailh that chanced indeed, Was only on their doup'.

W'faws that day.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 279.

Hence, metaph. to land on his doup, to bring him low, to bring into a state of poverty, S. The factor treasures rich up.

And leaves the laird to sell; And when they lead him on their doup',

Gude mornig, fare ye well.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 58.

The first instance I have met with of this use of the term is in Sir Thomas Urquhart's Rabelais, p. 97, where he renders the Fr. au cul saut, the name of a game, "At the salt doup.'

2. The bottom, or extremity of any thing, "The doup of a candle," the lower part of it, when it is mostly burnt. "The doup of the day," the latter part of the day, S. V. Dolp, Rudd.

We, doun to e'ning edge wi' ease,

Shall loop, and see what's done

I' the doup o' d'ay.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 274.

Not only is the phrase, "the doup of the day," used, but "the doup o' e'en," i.e., the latter part of the evening

Wec pleas'd I, at the doup o' e'en,

Slide cannie oor the heugh alane,

Where a' that's either heard or seen

Is loove an' peace.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 319.

3. A cavity. As the E. dolp; V. DOLP. "The doup of an egg, a toon doup," i.e., empty shell, Rudd. It occurs in the S. Prov.; "Better half egg than toon doup," Ferguson, p. 7.

"Was not Minerva born of the brain, even through the care of Jove? Adonis of the bark of a myrtle-tree; and Castor and Pollux of the doup of that egg

VOL. II.

which was layed and hatched by Leda?" Urquhart's Rabelais, p. 33.

Rudd, gives no conjecture as to its origin. Shhh. says; "q. depth, from Goth. droup, profundus." But this etymon has no affinity to the term as used in the two first senses. It is undoubtedly allied to Ital. dopo. doppe, behind, backward, and dopot, a little after. These words appear to be of Goth. origin. It is probable, indeed, from these examples, that the ancient Goths, of whose language there are many vestiges in the Ital., had some radical word nearly agreeing with ours in signification.

Since forming this conjecture, I have observed that Ital. dopf denotes the hinder quarters of a beast; posterior pars beluae, seu cunæ as pedes. Biurýnus "ligaretur a dopfinne, the bear lies on his buttocks; at ligia a doof, a prov. phrase expressive of inactivity, pro torpere, lentus, tardus esse; G. Andr., p. 43.

Dolp seems a corr. orthography, in many instances adopted by our ancient writers, by the unnecessary insertion of l. As viewed in the last sense, it seems almost certain that we should consider it as radically a different term. Belg. dop signifies a shell or husk: ovifi testa, ovum exannatum; Kifian. This exactly corresponds to the phrase, "a toon doup," mentioned above. Su.-G. doppeko denotes a forule for a staff, the lower part of a scabbard fenced with iron or any other metal. It may signify, indeed, q. "the show at the extremity or lower part."

DOUP-scour, s. A fall on the buttocks; as, "I'll gi' ye a doup-scour," Aberd.


During his time, as justice did prevail,
The sausage lies trymblit for terror,

Eskdale, Eusidale, Liddisdale and Amandall,

Durst not rebel, douting his dystis dour.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 102.

Se now yphilk dourcatt is,
His riggend or this tref?

Jamieon's Popular Ball., i. 345.

2. Bold, intrepid.

O ye dourpe pepill descend from Dardanus.
The ilka ground, fra quharn the first stok came
Of your fynemage, with blyth boome the same
Sall you resoun---

Dourp, Virgil, 70, 29. Duri, Virg.

3. Hardy, able to endure fatigue; as synon. with derf.

We that bene of nature derf and dourp, &c.

Dourp, Virgil, 299, 7. V. DERF.

He seems'd as he wi' time had war'd lang,
Yet toughly dourp, he bade an unco lang

Burns, iii. 53.

4. Inflexible, unbending, obstinate, S.

Bet all our prayers and requests kynd
Mycht nowthir bow that dourpe maundis mynd;
Nor yt the takinins and the wunderis sere.

Dourp, Virgil, 467, 42.

—"Ye may gang, ye dour lean," says the father;
'but if ye do, ye sall repeat it as lang as ye live."

Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 196.

5. Having an aspect expressive of inflexibility.

In this sense it is still said, He has a dour look, S.

To Wallace that com theane that becht Fawdoun,
Melandly he was of complious,

Hewy of statur, dour in his countenance.

Wallace, iv. 187, MS.
6. Severe; applied to the weather, S.
   —Biting Boreas, fell and dourer,
   Sharp shivers thro' the leafless bow'rs.
   Burns, ii. 149.

7. Slow in growth; applied to vegetation, Loth. V. DOUR-SEED.

8. Unpracticable; applied to soil that defeats
   all the labour of the husbandman, S.
   "As if Nature had meant him a spite, he had got
   one of the dourer and most untractable farms in the
   Mearns,—a place which seemed to yield every thing
   but what the agriculturist wanted." The Pirate, i. 81.

9. Unteachable, slow in receiving learning;
   as, "He's very dour at his lane," Fife, S. B.
   "There's my uncle's oldest son, Johnnie Cold
   cleuch, as dure a scholar as ever was at St. Leonard's,
   an' yet makes as gude a reftant as ever spat Latin i' the
   face o' a puir student." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 90.

10. It is sometimes applied to ice that is not
   smooth and slippery; as signifying that one
   moves on it with difficulty; Loth., Clydes.;
   synon. baulk, S. B.
   Lat. dureus; C. B. dure, fortis, audax, strenuous.

DOURLY, adv. 1. With vigour, without mercy.
   Thir at the words of the redoubt' Roy,—
   Qohik hes me sent all cuntries to convey,
   And all misdoers dourie to down thirng.
   Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 211.

   He drinks so hard, E. V. next word.

DOURNIS, DOURNIS, s. Obstinance, sullenness, S.
   "'Waes me!' said Mrs. MacClarty, 'the gudeman
   taks Sandie's dourness mickle to heart!" Cottagers of
   Glenburnie, p. 198.
   "If ye war ance setl'd, a' my cares wad be at an
   end. Sae put on your braws, and let us see nae mair
   o' your dourness," Saxon and Gael, iii. 72.
   "If there's power in the law o' Scotland, I'll gar
   thee rue sic dourness." The Entail, i. 309.

DOUR-SEED, s. The name given to a late
   species of oats, from its tardiness in ripening,
   M. Loth.
   "A third kind, Halkerton, or Angus oats, these are
   emphatically called dour-seed; (i.e. late-seed,) in
   distinction from the others which are called ear-seed, [p.
   air-seed] or early seed." Agr. Surv. Mid Loth., p. 103.

DOURDON, s. Appearance, Ayrs., but more
   commonly used in Renfrews.
   C. B. dure, to appear, to rise up into view, duryread,
   a rising into view.

DOURIN', part. pr. Apparently a contraction
   of doverin', i.e., doting, slumbering.
   Whether ye're gane to teach the whistle,—
   Or Scotchman-like, has tramp't abroad.

To you big town far south the Tweed;
   Or dourin' in the hermit's cell,
   Unblessing and unblest yourself,
   Take up your pen,
   A' how ye're doun' let me ken.
   Tannahill's Poems, p. 86.

DOURY.
   Duschand on deir wedis dourty thai dyn.
   Gawan and Got., iii. 17.
   Leg. dourly, according to edit. 1508.

DOUSE, adj. Solid. V. DOUCE.

DOUSS, s. A blow, a stroke. V. DOYCE.

To DOUSS the sails, a sea term; to let the
   sails fall down suddenly, on account of a
   sudden squall, Firth of Forth.
   This seems to be, q. to let fall. V. Dusch, sense 3.
   To DOUSS a ball, v. a. To throw it away
   as useless, properly by striking it off from
   the course, Loth. V. DOYCE and DUSCH, v.

To DOUSSLE, DOOSLE, v. a. To beat soundly,
   Roxb.
   This is evidently a diminutive from DOUSS, a blow,
   or the v. to DOUCE.

To DOUT, v. a. 1. To fear, to venerate.
   Qhobome suld I serve but him that did me saue?
   Qhobome suld I doute, but him that dantis deal?
   Qhobome suld I lufe, but him attour the lawe?
   Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 57. V. Dowtrir.

[2. To doubt, to be in doubt.
   Wise men sais he suld noch mak
   His lifymye, certane domys thre, and
   Reit suld he ay doute quhat he
   Saw how that it com till ending.
   Barbour, iv. 714. Skeat's Ed.]

DOUT, DOUTE, s. 1. Fear, apprehension,
   S., O. E.
   I tell yow a thing sekyryl,
   That yone men will all wyn or de.
   For doute of dele thai sail nocht fi.
   Barbour, xi. 433, MS.
   O. E. id.
   Thei toke the quene Edith, for doute of treason,
   Was kyng Edwarde's wi, le'd hir to Kellon.
   R. Brunne, p. 72.

2. Ground of fear or apprehension.
   —Eruepowsneys in swelk qwiteh
   To kepe is doute and gret pyrel.
   Wyntown, viii. 11. 20.
   Fr. double, doute, id. V. Dowtrir.

DOUTANCE, s. Doubt, hesitation; Fr. doubtance.
   —I stand in gret doutance,
   Quhome I sal wyte of my mischance.
   Lyndsay's Warcis, 1592, p. 260.

DOUTET, part. pa. For dotit, i.e., endowed.
   With lang life doute sul thow be,
   And at thy last I sal thee bring
   Quhail thou eternal glor shall see.
   Poems Sixteenth Cent., ii. 101.

DOUTH, adj. 1. Dull, dispirited, melancholy, Selkirks.
Come, my auld, towzy, trusty friend;
What gars ye look sae dounth and wae?
D' ye think my favour's at an end,
Because thy head is turning grey?

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 183.

I never saw a dounth creature;
When I wad fain divert and please ye,
In truth you neither hear nor sees me.
Hogg's Scottish Pastoral, p. 10.

2. Gloomy, causing melancholy; Dowie synon., Etrr. For.

"'Callana,' said Charlie, 'that's a dounth and an
awesome looking bigging, I wish we were fairly in,
and safely out," Perils of Man, ii. 2.
I am at a loss whether to view this as a provincial
corr. of Doof, Doff, melancholy; or as formed from the
third person sing. of the A.-S. v. doofeth, delirat, q-
that which dulta the mind. It might, however, seem
immediately allied to Isl. dolt, languor, doof-a, langs-
cere.

DOUTH, adj. Snug, comfortable, in easy
circumstances, Loth.

DOUTISH, adj. Doubtful, Tweed.

[DOUTIT, DOWITT, part. pa. Feared, dreaded.
Barbour, six. v. 507. V. DOUR.]

DOUTSUM, adj. 1. Doubting, disposed to
doubt.

"In speciall we detest and refuse the usurped
authoritie of that Roman Antichrist upon the Scriptures of
God,—his general and doubteome faith." National
Covenant of S.

2. Uncertain, what may be doubted as to the
event.

"Then followit ane richt dangerous and doutsom

DOVATT, s. A thin turf; the same as dicet.

"Casting and winning of feball, faill and doewat
in the said commoun mare of Crammond," &c. Acts
Cha., L. Ed. 1614, v. 507.

To DOVE, v. n. To be in a doting state, to
be half asleep, Fife; synon. Dover.

It is evidently the same with Su.-G. dof-o, stupere;
V. DOVER. Teut. doer-en, delirare.

DOVE-DOCK, s. The coltsfoot.

"The arable land was much infested with various
weeds, as the thistle (cardus) [cardus], the mugwort
(artemisia), dove-dock (tussilago) [tussilago]." Agr.
Surv. Caithn., p. 84.

To DOVER, v. n. To slumber, to be in a
state betwixt sleeping and waking, S. synon.
sloom, S. B.

She laid her hand in the fairy ring,
An' dounth her dover 'n me,
When up wi' a bang the Fairy sprang,
An' stude at her left knee.


Jean had been liyn' wakin' lang,
Ay thinkin' on her lover;
An' justic's he gae the door a bang,
She was begun to dover.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 139.

"At Kelbey I hee sae mony ous jobs to tak up my
hand, but here I fa' a doverin' twenty times in the day
frae pure idle-set." Saxon and Gael, i. 33.

IsI. dur-a is rendered by Haldorson, per intervalla
dormire, which exactly expresses the sense of our word.
Sibbald derives doverin from Teut. doof-erwe,
[doof erwe], surdescere. But it seems rather a
derivative from Su.-G. Isl. dof-e, stupere, stupesa-
cere. V. however, the s.

DOVERIT, DOVERIT, DOVERIT, part. pa.
Drowsy, under the power of sleep.

Preis nae further, for this is the bold richt
Of Gavstis, Schaddo, slept and doverit Nycht.
Sibb, renders it "gloomy or sable-coloured, from
Teut. doof-terewe, color surdus vel austerus." Rudd.
having referred to E. dorr, obstupefacere. Sibb. adds
that this "seems nearly allied to Dover, to slumber." 
Doverit seems indeed to be the part. of this v., metaph.
applied to Night, as descriptive of its influence.

DOVER, s. A slumber, a slight unsettled
sleep, S.

"My mother had laid down 'th' Afflicted Man's
Companion,' with which she had read the guidman into
In this condition, with a lat dower now and then,
I lay till the hour of midnight; at the which season
I had a strange dream." The Steam-Boat, p. 300.

IsI. dur, somnis levis; viewed by Plute as the root of
Lat. dormio; dur-a, dormio, dormito; G. And.,
p. 53.

To DOVER, v. a. Used as signifying to
stum, to stuffy, Etrr. For.; but Dower is
the proper pronunciation.

"And o' them gave me a nob on the crown, that
dovered me, and made me tumbide heels-o'er-head.
Perils of Man, iii. 416. V. DAWER, DOWER.

DOVERIN', part. adj. Occasional, rare.

"The' re nae pagans nou south o' the Clyde, an'
birra a doverin' ane, aibles in the wyf muir o' Gal-
loway." Saint Patrick, iii. 69.

DOVIE, adj. Stupid, having the appearance
of mental imbecility, Fife. Hence

DOVIE, s. A person of this description, ibid.

Su.-G. dof-e, dof-a, stupere, herbetare; dof-e, stupere;
doef, stupidus, Isl. dof, torpor, dofin, ignavus,
&c. V. DOWE, and DAW, s. 1.

To DOW, v. n. 1. To be able, to possess
strength, S. Pret. doch, dought.

"Incontinent he pullit out his swerd & said;
Tratour, thow hes denit my deith, now is best tyme;
deait thy self, & sly me now, giv thow dow." Bellend.
Cron., B. xii. v. 9.

"Thocht he dowe not to led a tyk,
Yit can he not lat duning be."

Dunbar, Banatone Poems, p. 62, st. 3.

Do quhat ye dow to half him hae,—
Cut all the cause, the effect maun fail,—
Sae all his sorrow ses.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 93.

This yer in care bed lay,
Tirstrem the trewe he hight,
That never no doocht him day
For sorwe he had o' night.

Sir Tristrem, p. 73.

This hunger I with ease endur'd;
And never doocht a doit afford
To ane of skill.

Bannatyne's Poems, i. 305.
Lord Hailes justly observes that "there is no single word in modern English, which corresponds to doow." He adds, that "list approaches the nearest to it, whence the adj. listless." But list cannot be viewed as synon. When dow is conjoined with a negative, as in the passage to which he refers, it often indeed implies the idea of listlessness. But it still especially conveys that of inability, real or imaginary. This is the original and proper idea. We accordingly find dow contrasted with a v. expressive of inclination.

I doow not flee howbeit I wold,  
But bound I may be yours.  

Phil. Pink. 5. P. R., ii. 1.

When the v. is used with a negative, doowna, or  
downnae, is the more modern form. It indeed occurs  
in an old S. Ballad, but most probably from a change  
in recitation.

A keen pen-knife sticks in my hert,  
A word I doone speek.  
The Joe's Daughter, Percy's Reliques, i. 31.

Instead of this Dunbar wrote, dow not, or noch,  
as in example 1.

2. To avail, to profit, to be of any worth or  
force.

-Sic luf dow noch ane stra.  
Dow. Virgil, 95. 54.

I.e., such love is not of the value of a straw.  
-They have done thare nathnyng that docht,  
The ryche gyritis nor gold analt nocht.  
Ibid., 369. 13.

"Sa this argument doow not, Christ is offered to all,  
ergo, he is receeved of all." Bruce's Serm. on the  
Sacr. G. 7, a.

A.-S. doeg-an. Teut. doogh-an, are both used in the  
same sense; prolesse, Lyc. Kilian.

Do sometimes occurs in this signification for dow.  
All forms in wer do noch but gouranence.  
Wallace, iv. 437, M8.

3. This v. is often used, with a negative  
affixed, to denote that reluctance which  
arises from mere ennui, or the imaginary  
incapacity which is produced by indolence.  
The phrase, "I doona rise," does not signify  
real inability to get up, but reluctance to  
exercise one's self so far, the canna-be-fashed  
sort of state, S.

4. It denotes inability to endure, in whatever  
sense. "He doona be contradicted," he  
cannot bear contradiction. "They doona  
be beaten," they cannot submit to be  
defeated; South of S.

5. To dare, Aberd.

This is an oblique sense; a transition being made  
from the possession of power to the trial or exercise of it;  
resembling that in the A.-S. adj. dohtig, from the  
same source, which primarily signifies strenuous, secoundary  
fortis.

To dow nothing, to be of no value, to be worth or  
good for nothing.

"Item, ix pece of the auld historie of Troy evil spitt,  
Item, ten pece of auld clathsis, quhiliks dow na thing."  
Inventories, A. 1533, p. 50.

There has been an anomaly in the use of the indicative  
of this v. in pl. instead of the singular.

Ha, ha, how, its naething that dow;  
I wina come hame, and I canna come hame.  
Herd's Coll., ii. 182.

To DOW, v. n. 1. To thrive; respecting  
bodily health.

Uny'td to a man  
Do what'er we can,  
We never can thrive or dow.  

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 94.

A dowing bairn, a thriving child, S. "He neither  
dees nor does;" he neither dies nor mends; A. Bor.  

"He doos and grows;" a phrase applied to a healthy  
and thriving child, S.

Dowing and growing, was the daily pray'r,  
And Nory was brought up wi' ned we care.  
Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

2. To thrive, in a moral sense; or, to prosper  
in trade. "He'll never dow," S., he will  
never do good, Rudd.

He views this as the same with the v., which signifies,  
to be able. But, notwithstanding the approximation in sense, as well as identity of form in our language, this idea is not fully supported by analogy in the cognate tongues. For as we have seen that the former is intimately connected with Sn.-G. dog-a,  
A.-S. dou-an, &c., this seems more immediately allied to Germ. deth-en, crescore, proficere; A.-S. the-an,  
the-an, ge-the-an, Alen. douch-an, doh-an,  
di-h-an, thig-an, di-h-an, and with still greater resemblance, dih-en. Teut. dyd-en, dy-en, id. These  
Wachter views as related to Heb. דגד dagah, crevit.

It must be acknowledged, however, that in modern  
Gra., taugh-en signifies both to be, and to thrive;  
indeed, this is the same with respect to Alem. di-h-an, &c.

To DOW, v. n. 1. To fade, to wither; S.;  
applied to flowers, vegetables, &c., also, to a  
faded complexion; "He's quite dow'd in the colour."  

Yet thrift, industrious, hides her latest days,  
Tho' age her sair dow'd front wi' rinkles wave.  
Pergason's Poems, ii. 57.

It seems to be merely this v. used actively, which  
occurs in Houlate, ii. 11, MS.

The Rov Robert the Bruce to raik he avowit,  
With all the hert that he had, to the holy grav e;  
Syn e quhen the date of his deid derly him dowit.

Mr. Pink. renders it coupled, without any apparent  
reason. The meaning may be, that the approach of  
death had so greatly enfeebled and wasted the King,  
that he could not accomplish his intended pilgrimage  
to Palestine.

2. To lose freshness, to become putrid in  
some degree, S.

"Cast na out the dow'd water till ye get the fresh."  
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 21.

3. To doze, to fall into a sleepy state, S.B.  
Syne piece and piece together down they creep,  
And crack till baith dow'd o'er at last asleep.  
Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

Analogous to this sense is A. Bor. dox-ed, dead, flat,  
spiritless;" Gl. Grose. It is indeed merely the part.  
pa.
4. To trifle with, to neglect, S. B.
   Good day, kind Maron, here the wark's ne'er dow'd;
   The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd.

5. The part. dow'd is applied to meat presented in a lukewarm state, Roxb.
   It may be allied to Su.-G. dof, cui nihil frugis inest. Its in Legibus patriis dawfed dictur arbor infrugifer.;
   There, *v. Dofmen*. In litia iuris, in deliquio juroe; from daw. V. Dow.
   It must be observed, however, that Alom. dawuen signifies perire, occumere; Wachter. It is often used by Utfrid. Schilter renders it morti, as synon. with Germ. tod-en, and sterben.
   In the example given above, in which the v. is used actively, it might bear the same sense with Alom. dowuen, domere, Tent. dow-en, premere, pressure.

   To Dow, v. a. Expl. "To go quickly, to hasten," Mearns; with the pron. following.
   Ye'll *doe* ye done to ye change house, And drink till the day be dawning;
   At ilk pint's end, ye'll drink the lass's health,
   That's coming to pay the lawing.
   *Duke of Alhob's Nurse, Old Song, M3.*
   She's done her to her father's bed stock,—
   A May's love quibles is easie won;—
   She's stown the keys o' monie brae lock,
   And she's lous'd him out o' the prison strong.
   *Fair Flower of Northumb, Old Ballad, M3.*

   A.-S. don, to do, is used nearly in the same sense:
   Woden hyne to svinne don; Volbaut eum regem faecre; i.e., "to do him a king." Dath eow clawne, Mundamini; "Do you cleanse." The phrase does not
   necessarily convey the idea of haste, but rather of effectual operation; nearly in the same manner as when our old writers speak of *doing* to *dred*, killing or putting to death. V. Do, v.

   Dow, s. 1. A dove. A.-S. dun, columba.
   With that the dow
   Heich in the lift full glade he gan behold,
   And with his wings sorand massy fald.
   *Dowg. Virgil*, 144,52.

   2. A fondling term, S.
   Maiden, tell me true.
   Is there any dogs into this town?
   And what wad ye do wi' them, my hinny and my dow? Jolly Beggart, Herd's Coll., ii. 27.
   "Ye may marry any leddy in the country side ye like, and keep a braw house at Milnwood; for there's
   snow of means; and is not that worth waiting for, my dow?" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 140.

   Dowatt, s. A thin flat turf, the same with Diveit, q. v.
   "Item, that the salis glebis he designit with free-
   dome of fogage, pasturage, fawall, fail, dolvatt, loning, frie ische and entrie, and all other praelegie and

   Dowatty, s. A silly, foolish person, Edin.
   Perhaps a corr. of E. dowdy. But V. Daw, a sluggard.

   Dowlbart, s. A dull stupid fellow.
   Dastard, thou opers, gie I dare with thee fecht!
   Ye Dagone, Dowbarte, therof half thou use doute.
   *Dunbar Evergreen*, ii. 61, st. 3.

   This seems to be from the same origin with dowfart, adj. used in a similar sense. Germ. do.-en, toben, insanire, Alem. dogenba, delirium. V. Dowfart.

   Dowbreck, s. A species of fish, Aberd.
   There seems to be an error of the press here, as there are a great many in this useful work. Sterlings should certainly be *spiritings*, or, as written in E. *sparings*.
   For Gael. *dubhbreac* is expl. a smelt, Shaw; q. a black trout, from *dabba*, black, and *breac*, a trout.

   Dowcates, s. A pigeon-house.

   This is pronounced, q. Doug.
   "It is statute,—that everilk Lord and Laird mak thame to have parishis with Deir, stankis, cunningharia, dowcates." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1503, c. 109, Edit. 1566.

   Dowchisperis, Dowsy Peirs, s. pl.
   The twelve peers, the supposed companions of K. Arthur.
   ——He held in till his yeres
   Hys tabyl rownd with his *Dowchisperis.*
   Doubtles was sic duchy deils
   Amongst the dowsy Peirs.
   *Evergreen*, ii. 176, st. 2.

   In O. E. we find dues pers.
   The *dus pers* of France were that tyne at Parys.
   E. Brunne, p. 81.

   This is borrowed from O. Fr. les dues pers, or paire, used to denote the twelve great Lords of France, six of whom were spiritual, and six temporal, who assisted at the coronation of the Kings, each having a particular function on this occasion. If I mistake not, this institution was as ancient as the time of Charlemagne.
   As the Romances concerning Arthur were first digested by that writer who took the name of Turpin, a celebrated prelate during that reign, he ascribed to the court of Arthur the distinctions known in his own age. But whence the number twelve, in this honourable association? Shall we suppose that there was a traditional allusion, on the part of the Franks in this instance, to the number of Odin's companions? If we had, we are informed, twelve associates, who were called Diar, and Drottar, that is, princes or lords, who presided in sacred things, acted as his counsellors, and dispensed justice to the people. V. Ihre, vo. Diar.
   This learned writer observes, that Odin attached to himself as many counsellors, as fabulous antiquity ascribed to Jupiter; referring to the great celestial deities, the *Di Maijorum Gentium*, or *Dil Selecti*, who were twelve in number.

   Dowed, Dought, pret. Was able, South of S.
   "—Ye ken a green Yule makes a fat kirk-yard—
   And I never *dowed* to bide a hard turn o' wark in my life."
   *Antiquary*, ii. 219.
   This is more commonly pronounced dought. V.
   Dow, v. 1.

   Dowf, Dolf, s. 1. Doll, flat; denoting a defect of spirit or animation, S., and also of courage, as this greatly depends on the state of the animal spirits.

   The maladies dreid so stonist our fers is than,
   Thare blude congelit and al togidir ran,
   *Dolf* wox thar spirits, thar his curfew downt fell.
The tothir is namyt schamefull cowardise, Voyde of curage, and dolf as ony stane. 

Dolf hartit, ibid., 275. 46., dolf of curage, 375. 39. fainthearted, deficient in courage.

2. Melancholy, gloomy, S.

This profits meathing, dull and dounf It is to greet and green; A'n' he's nise better, for our tears Canna fesh him again. 


Ah, slothful pride! a kingdom's greatest curse; How dounf locks gentry with an empty pune! 

*Ramsay's Poems*, i. 54.

In the same sense it is applied to music.

They're dounf and dowie at the best, Their Allelujas and a' the rest.

*Twa Lochyorum, Song.*

3. Inactive, lethargic.

—Than Dares

His tew companions wolves de the preis,

Harland his very limmes dolf as lede.

*Dowf, Virgil*, 143. 31.

Bot certainly the daftt blade now on days

Waxis dolf and dull thow myne vawyelde age.

*Heb., Virg.* 

*Balm., ii. 46.

4. Hollow; applied to sound. A dolf sound, S., such as that of an empty barrel, when it is struck.


Her dounf excuses pat me mad.

*Burns*, iii. 243.

Su.-G. dolf, id. dolf-yell, r. in legibus patriis arbor in-frugifera, q. dolf wood: dawfford, Leg. Gothl., terra sterilis, uliginosa; 1bre.

6. Inert, wanting force for vegetation; applied to ground; dolf land or ground, Loth. and other counties.

7. Wanting the kernel or substance; a dolf nit, a rotten nut, S.

8. Dull to the eye, thick; as, "a dolf day," a hazy day; a phrase used by old people, Loth.


Strathfallan was as dolf to love

As an auld cabbage rust.

At length, however, o'er his mind

Love took a dunsy swirl. —

*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 53.

According to Sibb. "q. dolf." But there is no occasion for so oblique an etymology. Our word, of which the proper orthography is dolf or dounf, is intimately connected, both in form and meaning, with a variety of terms in other languages. Isl. dafyr, r. dafyr, Su.-G. dafn, stupulna; Isl. dafyr-r, subtristiis; Gl. Gunnaflag, S. dafn, super, dafn, stupulna, cusses membraum, dafnax, vires amitto; G. Andr., p. 47, dafyr-nest, marcescere. It may be observed, that A. Bor. doveryn, a slumber, retains not only the form, but nearly the signification of the Isl. participe dofin. Belg. dof, dull, heavy, en dof geest, a dull spirit, en dof getuig, en dof klan, a dull sound. Germ. dahn, tawch, stupid.

V. Daw, Da.

DOUNF, DOOF, s. A dull stupid fellow.

All Carrick crys,—gin this Doof wer drown'd.

*Dunbar, Evergreen*, ii. 58, st. 14.

He get har! slaverin doof! it sets him well

To yoke a plough where Patrick thought to tell! 

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 144.

DOWFART, DOOFART, adj. 1. Stupid, destitute of spirit, S.; pron. duffart, as Gr. v.

Fan Agamemnon cry'd, To arms,

The silly duffart coward,

Ajax, for 'a his cromeness now,

Cud na get out his sword. 


2. Dumph, melancholy; so much under depression of spirits as to be in a state bordering on that of an idiot, S.

3. Feebly, inefficient; applied to anything that does not answer the purpose for which it is used. Thus, a candle that burns dimly, is called a duffart candle, S. Isl. dafurt lios, lucerna parum lucens. G. Andr., p. 47.

This may be formed from dolf and Su.-G. art, Belg. art, nature, disposition. *V. Dowfart*. The Isl. term, however, rendered subtristiis, is not only written dawfyr, but dafyr, and dafurt; Belg. doverperi, fatuitas, Kilian, from dwap-en, fatuare, ineptire, dwap, fataus. *V. Dowfert.*

DOWFART, DOOFART, s. A dull, heavily-headed, inactive fellow, S.

Then let the dowfte, fash'd wi' spleen,

Cast up the wrang side of their een.

Pegh, fry, and grin, wi' spite and ten,

And fa a flying. 

*Ramsay's Poems*, ii. 342.

DUFFIE, adj. 1. Soft, spungy, S., applied to vegetable substances; as, a duffie neep, a spungy turnip; fozie, synonym.

2. Dull, stupid, transferred to the mind, S. a duffie shield, a simpleton.

DOWIELY, adj. 1. Sadly, S.

To mark her impatience, I crap 'mang the braiken,

Aft, aft to the kent gate she tur'd her black ee;

Then lying down dowerie, sigh'd by the willow tree, kern.

*M'Neil's Poems, Jeanie's Black Ee.*

2. Causing dreariness and melancholy, S. B.

"He—made his chains clerk see dowsily, that I thought they war hinging about myself." *St. Kathleen*, iv. 162.

DOWKAR, s. A dracker or diver.

Then said to get a dowkar for to drag it. 

*Kennedy, Evergreen*, ii. 67, st. 17.

i.e., to fish it up, or drag for it.

Su.-G. dowker, Belg. dycker, id. as Su.-G. drag-a, signifies piscator. *V. Duik.*

DOWL, s. A large piece; as, "Dowls of cheese," Fife; synonym. Davel.

Apparently the same with E. dole, which has been usually derived from A.-S. dael-an, to divide.

DOWLESS, adj. 1. Feeble, without energy; "Dowless, more commonly Thowless, or Thawless, void of energy;" *Gl. Sibb. Roxb. V. Dolless.*
2. Unhealthy, Ayrs.
   — We, wi' winter's doleful days,
   Are chief for air wi' cauld :—
   *Pickens' Poems*, 1783, p. 50.

— Doleful fowl, for health gone down,
   Alang your howna be streaken
   Their limbs this day.

V. Dow, v. to thrive.

To DOWLICAP, v. a. To cover the head, especially by drawing up a part of the dress with this view, or by pulling anything over it, Ettr. For.

"Scho branyellyt up in a foorye, and dowlicapp'd me." Wint. Evans' Tales, ii. 42.

There cannot be a doubt that the first part of the word is the same with Su-G. *doolja*, to conceal, to hide; (Alem. in *doogl*, and *tougl*, clandestinely). In Isl. the v. assumes the form of *dila*, and in A-S. of *digel-an*, id., whence *digel* and *dogen*, conceleus. The term has probably found its way into the South of S. from the Northumbrian Danes; as in Dan. *doolg* or *doolg* still signifies to conceal, to hide. The last part of the word, *capp*, might at first view suggest the idea of a cap, or covering for the head, worn by females. But I would rather view it as the same with Su.-G. *kapp*, Dan. *kappe*, a long and wide gown, a cloak. Thus to dowlicap might signify to cover or conceal the head in the lap of one's cloak or mantle.

DOWLIE-HORN, s. A horn that hangs down, Ettr. For.


At first sight it might appear that Dowlie claimed affinity with Tent. *dunel-en*, *dol-en*, aberrare a via, such horns being turned the wrong way. But the term, I apprehend, has had a Welsh origin. For C. B. *dol* denotes "a wind, bow, or turn," *dolen*, id.; *dolen-an*, "to curve, to bend, or bow; to wind round." We find their very adj. in the form of *dolawg*, "having curves; meandrous;" Owen.

DOWNA. 1. Expressive of inability; as, *I downa*, I am not able, S.

2. Occasionally denoting want of inclination, even reluctance or disgust, S. V. Dow, v. n.

O, ben than came the auld French lord,
   Saying, "Bide, will ye dance wi' me?"
"Awa', awa', ye auld French lord,
   Your face I downa see."
   *Ballad Book*, p. 7.

DOWNANS, s. pl. Green hilllocks, Ayrs.

Upon that night, when fairies light
   On Cassillis' Downans dance, &c.
   Burns, lii. 124. *Halloween*.

This is expl. "Certain little romantic rocky green hills." *Ibid*.

But, I suspect, that the idea of rocky is not necessarily conveyed by the term. Tent. *duynen* is the term used for sand hills or hillocks; Sabulosis montes Oceano in Hollandia et Flandria objecti; Kilian. Shaw expl. Gacl. *dunen*, "a little hill or fort." V. *Dun*.

DOWNCAST, DOUNCAST, s. Overthrow, S.

"First—exhorted that he suld not be discouraged, in consideration of that extant quhairvnto anes he has bene in this world, being in honour and glory, and of the douncast whairunto now he was brought." Banntyne's Journal, p. 493.

DOWNCOME, DOUNCOME, s. 1. Descent, the act of descending.

—The sey coistis and the feildis
   Resoundis, at down come of the Harpies.
   *Doug. Virgil*, 75, 41.

2. A fall, in whatever sense. *Downcome in the market*, the fall of prices, S.

3. Overthrow; Ruina, Rudd. vo. *Down*.

"It had manast a downcome at the Reformation,
   when they pul'd down the Kirks of St. Andrew's and Perth, &c." Rob Roy, ii. 127.

4. Degradation in rank, S.

"My ain grandfather, who was the son of a great farmer, hired himself for a shepherd to young Tam Linton, and mony ane was wae for the downcome." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 314.

"As soon as we get ower hec [high], we'll get a downcome in our turn." *Ibid*., p. 315.


DOWNDRAUGHT, s. Whatever deprecates; used both literally and metaphorically.

S. q. *draying down*.

We're sy fu freak, an' stark, an' hale;
   Keep vi'ence aff our head, we yield
   To nee downdraught but perfect cold.
   *The Two Rats*, *Pickens' Poems*, i. p. 63.

DOWNDRAW, s. 1. Overloading weight: the same with *Downdraught*, Ayrs.

—'Neath poortith's sair *down draw*,
   Some o' ye fag your days awa.
   *Pickens' Poems*, i. 79.

2. Some untoward circumstance in one's lot; as, a profligate son is said to be "a down-draw in a family." It is used to denote anything that hangs as a dead weight on one, Roxb.

DOWN-DRUG, s. What prevents one from rising in the world, Banffs.

Sae love in our hearts will wax stronger and mair,
   Thro' crosses and down-drug, and poortith and care.
   *Northern Antiq.*, p. 429.

DOWNE-GETTING, s. Obtaining a reduction.


This must refer to some port in France or Flanders.

"The downe getting of the gret custum." *Ibid*. 

—The sey coistis and the feildis
   Resoundis, at down come of the Harpies.
   *Doug. Virgil*, 75, 41.
DOWNFALL, DOWNEA', s. 1. A declivity in ground, a slope, Ettr. For.

"We wad be a great deal the better o' twa or three rigs aff Skeldhill for a bit downfa' to the south." Perils of Man, i. 63.

2. Winter downfall, the practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous, S. A.

The proprietors of hill land pasturages would appear to have obtained, through mere suffrance and custom, the right of winter downfall for their sheep, upon low lying contiguous arable lands, belonging to other proprietors." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 127.

DOWN-HEARTED, adj. Depressed, S.

"Dinna be overly down-hearts, when ye see how wonderful ye are ta'en care o'." R. Gilhaize, ii. 317.

This is mentioned by Mr. Todd as a colloquial word in E.

DOWN-I'-THE-MOUTH, (pron. doon) adj. Depressed; as, He's aw down i' the mouth we' that news, S. This seems exactly analogous to the E. term chop-fallen.

I'd nae be lath to sing a song,
But I've been down i' the mouth san lang.

Pickens' Poems, i. 121.

DOWNLOOK, s. Dissatisfaction, or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance. Scorn, contempt.

"...They war not content, thinking, beside the kingis down look at thame, the said Sir James wold not faill to acquyty tham commoun if he obtained the kingis pardoun at that tyme." Pitcots. Cron., p. 388.

"The porter of Fewles, called MacWeattiche,—in this towne of Traillessod did prove as valiant as a sword, fearing nothing but discretion, and the down-looks or frowne of his officers lest he should offend them." Monro's Exped., p. 81, p. 63.

'Twas not for fear that I my fouks forsook,
And ran the hazard of their sair downlook.

Rose's Helenore, p. 84.

DOWN-LEYING, s. The act of taking a position before a fortified place, in order to besiege it.

"...Also perceiving what hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our down-leying—hee had tried our fore-troopes, before our coming so neere, which made his Majesty judge they would not hold out long." Monro's Exped., p. 81, p. 16.

DOWNLYING, s. The state of parturition. Just at the down-lying, "just going to be brought to bed." A. Bor., Gl. Grose; S.

"The Adam and Eve pear-tree, in our garden, budeed out in an awful manner, and had divers flourishes on it at Yule, which was thought an ominous thing, especially as the second Mrs. Balwhider was at the downlying with my eldest son Gilbert." Annals of the Parish, p. 91.

DOWNMOST, DOWNERMOST, adj. Farthest down, S. The latter is used, Peebles.

He's awes to sail,—
With his back bonermost,
An' his kyke downermost, &c.

Jacquelin's Relics, i. 24.

DOWN-POUR, s. An excessively heavy fall of rain, S.

"Conversing with a young man at the head of Lochscreigoart in 1807, during a down-pour which had persevered in deluging the island for a week, the reporter asked, 'Does it perpetually rain in such torrents in Rum?' He answered, 'Cha bhi, ach sneachda na-uathriobh,' i.e., 'No, Sir, not always torrents of rain, but sometimes of snow.'" Agr. Surv. of the Hebrides, p. 741.

In the South of S. this word is generally conjoined with even; as, an even down-pour.

DOWN-POURING, s. Effusion, S.

"O! a down-pouring of the Spirit, in his fullness, be your allowance, both for your encouragement in your managing of it, and for a token of our Master's approbation of the work." Society Contend., p. 40.

DOWN-SEAT, s. Settlement as to situation, S. O.

"...Take my word o' experience for't, my man, a warm down-seat's o' far mair consequence in metimony than the silly low o' love." The Entail, ii. 274.

DOWNSET, s. 1. A beginning in any line of business, implying the idea of situation; an establishment, S.

"His farm falls vacant.—But you have a bein don-set. There's three thousand and seventy-five acres of good sheep-walk as any in the whole country-side, and I shall advance you stocking and stodding." Marriage, i. 120.

2. Any thing that produces great depression; as, a donset of work, such work as overpowers with fatigue. It is also applied to calamitous events, which humble pride, or injure the worldly circumstances; as, He has gotten a dreadful donset, S.

DOWNSITTING, s. The session of a court, S.

"Mr. Gillespie came home at our first downsitting." Baillie's Lett., xi. 261.

"...A fast was proclaimed to be kept upon Sunday thereafter before the downsitting of the General Assembly, which was solemnly kept." Spald., i. 87.

At a downsitting. 'To do anything at a downsitting, to do it all at once, to do it without rising, S.

DOWNTAKE, s. Any thing that cufeebles the body, or takes it down, S.

To DOWP down, v. n. V. Dour, v.

DOWRE, adj. Hardy, Bold, valiant. V. Dour.

Bot Ethelred mad gret defens,
And to thare felty renatens
And mellslyf oft on feld in fycht,
Quhare mony dowre to ded wes dycht.

Wyntown, vi. 15. 110.

"Mony was dycht to dowre (hard) ded." Gl. This phrase which frequently occurs in Wyntoun, seems analogous to one very common in Wallace, dowr and derf being used as synon. V. DERF. The adj. is perhaps used adverbially.
To DOYCE, v. a. To give a dull heavy stroke, Ang. Hence.

DOYCE, s. 1. A dull heavy stroke, Ang. douse, a blow, S.

2. The flat sound caused by the fall of a heavy body, Ang.

This is evidently synon. with Dowse, mentioned by
Bailie, as signifying "to give one a slap on the face;"
and with A. Bor. "douse; a douse on thewhole; a
blow in the face;" Gl. Gros. Doyst, Aberd. "a
sudden fall attended with noise." Shirr. Gl. V.
Descr., v. and s.

[DOYN, part. pa. Done. V. Gloss. to
Skeat’s Barbour.]

DOYN, DONE, DOON, DOOSES, DUNZE, adv.

Very, in a great degree; a mark of the
superlative, S.

In describing the horse-mussels found in some rivers
in S. Bellend. says:—

"Thir mussells ar called doyn gleg of twice and beryng,
that howbeit the voice be neir so small that is maid
on the brae byseide thaim, or the stane be neir so small
that is cassin in the watter, they dowk haistie atanis,
and gangis to the ground, knawing weill in quhat
estimation and price the froute of their waume is to s
est; Both.

Dunbar, speaking of a benefice, for which he had
long wait in vain, says:—

I wait [it] is for me proyvild;
But an doyn tyrsum is to lyd it,
It breaks my hait, and bursts my brane.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 118.

Mr. Pink. has overlooked this word. It is sometimes
written doun. V. Worlín.

If thart were planted in all place,
Wherefore would men seek justice here?

Frac time the clerk once knew the case,
He was not thence so doons severe.

P. Many’s Truths Travels, Penneucki’s
Poems, 1716, p. 106.

Doun weill, or dunze weill, very well, S. But it is
most frequently used with a negative prefixed; as, No
that dunze strong, not very strong, or not remarkably
healthy, S. Nae that dunze meichte, not very much.
S. B.

This word is much used by the vulgar; and seems of
great antiquity, as being most probably the same with
Icel. dæwenda, which bears precisely the same sense.

Dæwenda was, excellently, dæ wearn, very beautiful,
eximio formoso; from dota, an old primitive, or particle,
denoting any thing good, worthy, or excellent.

V. G. Andr., p. 44. There, vo. D. Danneman. V. Dandie.
The only passage, that I have met with, in which
this term seems to occur in O. E. is one in P. Plough-
man.

And when I se it was so, sleeping I went
To warnes Pilatus wife, what done man was Jesus,
For Jewes hated him and hane done him to death.
I wold haie lengthened his lyfe, for I tene if he dyed
That his soul shuld suffer no symse in his slyght.

This does not seem to be an error of the press; as
the same word occurs both in the first, and in the
second edition. I can scarcely think that it is used in
the same sense, as in the line following; as if it denoted
one of whose preservation there was no hope. It
seems most naturally to signify, excellent, surpassing;
corresponding to the sense of Su.-G. danneman,
donneman.
It may be worthy of observation, that, in the old language of the flat country of Brabant (Campina, Kilian), doon was used as an *adv.* signifying *cito; statim*; also, prope, juxta. Although there is a considerable difference in signification, it may have been originally the same term; the idea of quickness or expedition, and even of approximation to an object or end, being not very remote from that suggested by the superlative, which expresses the full attainment of an end, or perfection as the consequence of progress.

To DOYST, *v. n.* To fall with a heavy sound, Aberd.

To DOYST, *v. a.* To throw down, ibid.


2. The noise made by one falling, ibid.

Evidently different from *Doyce* and *Dushek* in provincial pronunciation.

Ist. dwa-na nitër, cernuare, to throw one on his face.

Dowst is used by Beaumont and Fletcher apparently at the same word. It occurs in a curious dialogue with respect to blows.

Then there's your sense, your wherit and your *dowst,*

*Tugs* on the hair, *your bob o' th' lips,* a whelp on't,

*Hi* never could find much difference.

Now your *thumps,*

A thing derived first from your hemp-bathers,

Takes a man's wind away most apidely;

There's nothing that destroys a cholick like it,

Fort leaves no wind in the body. P. 337

I find that Mr. Todd has incorporated *Dowst* in the E. Dictionary. He also refers to *dust* as used in the same sense.

To DOYTT, *v. n.* 1. To dote.

Hughro he cam *doytin* by,

*Wl* glowrin een, an' lifted han's,

Poor* hoyhike* like a statue stan's.

Bums, ill. 77

*To DOZE, *v. n.* A boy's top is said to *doze,* when its motion is so rapid, and at the same time so equable, that it scarcely seems to move at all, S.


doe$, er$ to lay asleep, *doesg,* sleepy. A.-S. *doese,* hebes, dull, stupid.

To DOZE, Dose, *v. a.* To *dose a tap,* to bring a top into that rapid but equable motion, that its rotation is scarcely discernible to the eye, S.; q. to make it *doze,* or apparently to fall asleep.

"At another *time*, *dosying* of taps, and piries, and pirie cords, form the prevailing recreation." Blackw.

Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 34.

It seems to have the same origin with *doze,* when used in E.; as denoting that the motion, from its very rapidity, so far discloses the eye, as to assume the appearance of an approach to a state of *rest.*

DOZ'D, part. adj. Applied to things in an unsound state; as, "*doz'd* timber," "*a doz'd raip;" wood, or a rope, that are unfit for use, S. V. DAIZE, s. and v.

DOZE-BROWN, adj. Denoting a snuff colour, or that of the fox, Fife.

Did not this suggest the idea of a light brown—we might suppose *Dose* to be softened in pron. from *Dusk,* dark coloured.

To DOZEN, Dosen, *v. a.* 1. To stupefy, whatever be the cause.

Those who are stupefied by a stroke are said to be *dowsy.

—The gynour

Hyt in the aspyne with a stane,

And the man that tharin war gane,

Sum *dun,* sum dowsy, come dun wynland. *Barbour,* xvii. 721, MS.

He was so dowsed in consequence of the strokes he had received, that he required support from others. This is explained downwards.

—Quhen in mynd causd war thai,

Schir Philip of his *deynes*

Outcome—

*Deyne* seems here properly to signify stuper, according to its primitive sense, from A.-S. *DOZENisu,* id., although it cannot be doubted that this is the origin of *dizziness,* E.

In a similar sense, old people are said to be *dosen,* when not only their limbs are stiffened, but when both their corporeal and mental powers fail, S.

2. To benum. *Dowt with cauld,* benumbed with cold; S. This is the more general sense. *Dowzund,* shrivelled, A. Bor. (Gl. Grose) is originally the same word. V. DAIZE.

Cauld was the night—bleak blew the whistlin' win',

And frae the red nose fell the drizzlin' drap,

Whilk the numb'd fingers scantily cou'd dight aff,

See *dowsen't* wi' the drift that th' nieko'g drew

In pair and Gibby's face, an' dang him blin';

*The Graith,* p. 2

The herd, poor thing, thro' chillin' air,

Tents, in the meads, his fleece care;

Dowsen'd wi' cauld, an' drivin' sleet,

Row'd in a coarse, won'miurin' sheet.

*Pickers' Poems,* i. 76.

3. Used to denote the hurtful effects of a life of idleness.

The spirits flag, an' lose their vigour,

The heart is *dowsen'd* aye wi' rigour, &c.

*Mackay's Poems,* p. 154.

4. It is used in relation to impotence.

How did he warning to the *dowsen'd* sing,

By and Purganty, and the Dutchman's ring?

*Ramsey's Poems,* ii. 11.

This has been derived from Teut. *DOYSLiN* or, attitudinum fieri. Sibh. prefers *dysegn,* gelare; which has no affinity whatsoever. Belg. *ver-doofen,* to be numb, may be viewed as remotely allied; as well as Ist. *dod-na,* stupeceso, viribus carere. But it is more immediately connected with A.-S. *dowe,* Belg. *dusen,* Sw.*-G. *dusen,* stupified; Ist. *dus-an* langue, fatisurse; still from that prolific root *das,* deliquium. V. DAW. Dan.

doezen, sleepy, heavy, drowsy, has a striking analogy.
What confirms this etymology, is, that A. R. dazed is used in the same sense with dazed. Thus it is said, I's dazed, I am very cold. They also call that dazed meat, which is ill-roasted by reason of the badness of the fire. V. Ray.

To Dozen, Dozin, v. n. To become torpid, S.
A dish of married love right soon grows cold, And dozins down to none, as lowk grow auld. 
Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 84.
Nature has chang’d her course; the birds o’ day Dozen in silence on the bending spray. 
Ferguson’s Poems, xi.

To DRAB, v. a. To spot, to stain, Aberd.
DRAB, s. A spot, a stain, ibid.
Dan. droab, a drop; A.-S. drobbe, facces; Tent. drobbe, tex, drobbigh, feculentus.

To DRABLE, DRABLE, v. a. 1. To make dirty, to be foul. One is said, To drable his elaine, who slabbres his clothes when eating, S.
2. To besmear, S.
She drobbled them cure wi’ a black tade’s blude, An’ baked a bannock, an’ ex’d it rode.
The Witch Cack, Rem. of Thedale Song, p. 283.
This is nearly allied to E. dribble, and also drivel, which Lye derives from A.-S. drefliende, rheumaticus. V. Dracility, Ruied.

DRAIBLES, DRABLES, s. pl. Spots of dirt; or drops of liquid food allowed to fall on the clothes, when one is eating, S.; as, “O fie! your frock’s a’ draibles,” or “a’ covered wi’ drailles,” S.

DRAIBLY, adj. Spotted with draibles, S.
DRAIBLY, s. A bib, or small piece of linen used to cover a child’s dress to preserve its clothes from being soiled with drops or clots of liquid food, Loth., Fife.

DRABLE, s. Perhaps a servant, Houlate, ii. 24. V. Wodroiss.

DRABLOCH, s. (gutt.) Refuse, trash; as, the smallest kind of potatoes, not fully grown, are called mere drabloch, Fife. The same term is applied to bad butcher-meat.
Tent. drobb is rendered dreges, Bdg. drobbig, muddy. Thus the term might be borrowed from liquore. Gael. dhabh, is evidently allied, signifying grains, and drobhaig, dregs, lees.

DRACHEL, s. One who is slow in doing any thing, who moves as if dragging himself along, Ettr. For. V. Dratch, Dretch, s.

[DRAFE, pret. Drove; Barbour, V. 634, Skeat’s Ed.]
DRAFF, s. 1. Grains, or the refuse of malt which has been brewed, S.
Thai keist him our out of that halfull sted,
Off him that toweit suld be no mor named,
In a draff myddyn, quhar he remanevth thar. 
Wallace, ii. 256, MS.

“As the sow fills, the draff sourrs;” S. Prov. Fergus, p. 5. “The still sow eats up all the draff;” i.e. He who makes least noise about any thing, is often most deeply engaged; “spoken to persons who look demurely, but are roughish;” Kelly, p. 313. V. Thrurnland.

2. Metaph. it denotes any moral imperfection, S.
This word is used in E. but in a loose and general sense, for refuse of any kind. In Cumberl, it signifies, as in S., brewer’s grains. Gl. Gros. It occurs, apparently, in its proper sense, in the following passage—
—Noli mittere man, Margareta Pearles,
Amonge heeges that hase hawes at wyll.
They do but druit theron, drafe wer hem leer.
Than al precious Pearles that in Paradise waxeth.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 45, a.

i.e. Draff would be more agreeable to them.
Tent. draf, siliquae exoctac, glumae grani decociti, Kilian; Isl. Sw. draf, id.

DRAFF-cheap, adj. Low-priced, q. cheap as grains, Renfrews.
My gude auld friend on Locher-banks,
Your kindness claims my warmest thanks:
Yet thanks is but a draff-cheap phrase,
O’ little value now a-days.
Tammathil’s Poems, p. 103.

DRAFFY, adj. Of inferior quality; applied to liquor brewed from malt, in allusion to the grains, S. B.
Wine’s the true inspiring liquor;
Draffy drink may plesse the Vicar,
When he grapps the foaming bicker,
Vicars are not dainty.

DRAFF-POCK, s. 1. Literally a sack for carrying grains, S.
2. Used metaph. in the same sense with draff, S.
“The best regenerate their defences, and if I may speak so, their draff-pock that will egl behind them all their days.” Ruth. Lett., P. i. Ep. 50. This refers to the common S. Prov. “Every one has his draff-pock.”

DRAG, s. A toil, a hindrance, an incumbrance, Aberd., Mearns; q. what one is obliged to drag after one.
The shame be on’ for ane clean rag;
An’ washing’s naething but a drag.
We haes ahae short daylicht.
W. Beattie’s Tales, p. 34.

DRAGGLE, s. A feeble, ill-grown person, Ayrs.
To her came a reavy’d dragle,
Wha had burry’d wives anew,
As’d her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadna buckle too.
Train’s Poetical Reveries, p. 64.

V. Walleidrag, and WARY-DRAG.

DRAGON, s. A paper kite, S.

DRAGOONER, s. A dragoon.
“That there be two companies of dragooners, each company consisting of an hundred men strong,” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1614, VI. 242.
This seems to be merely *eg dreck, drick-ia*, potare, used obliquely, q. to give drink; as A. S. *drenc-an* not only signifies to drink, but to drench.

**DRAIGS. In the draigs**, "in a slovenly, neglected, and disordered state, like something that is put aside unfinished." S. B.

The allusion seems borrowed from meal that is wetted, but not baked, especially when left in this state. It might, indeed, be viewed as alluded to Su.-G. *dreck*, filth, q. in the dirt. V. Dreck.

**DRAM, adj. 1. Sullen, melancholy, S. B.; the same with *dram*.**

Sayis not your sentence thus, skant worth ane fas; Quhat honesté or renowne, is to be *dram* t
Or for to droufy like ane foddasit as?

Dong. Virgil, Prot. 96. 13.

—Before me their appareis
ane woundit man, o' anect and thretit yeids:
*Pail* of the face, bathe black knit blude and ble,
Deld eit, *dram* lyke, disfigurat he was he.


He hes so weill done me obey,
Ourtill all that thairfoir I pray
That nevir dourit mak him *dram*.

Dwabur, Mailand Poems, p. 93.

It is strange that Mr. Pink. should render this,—
"That grieff may never force him to the *dram* bottle."

Ibid. Note, 409.

2. Cool, indifferent, S. B.

—As *dram* and dourty as young miss wad be.

Rose's Helenore, p. 82. V. BAWAW.

Rose has *dram* in his first edition.

Isl. *thrume*-r, taciturnus, *[thrumsa, to sit silent].*

**DRAM-HEARTED, adj.** Depressed in spirit, E. Loth.


**DRAMOCK, DRAMMACH, DRUMMOCK, s.**

1. Meal and water mixed in a raw state, S. This, at least, is the proper sense.

———For to refresh my stomack,
I was receiv'd, and fed with *dramock*.
Aught days, and with the better.

Watson's Coll., i. 62.

i.e. eight days and more.

Burns writes *Drammack*. V. Cummock.

A. Bor. *Drammack*, id.

This word has been in use at least as early as the time of the Reformation. Fynes KNOX introduces it in his keen ridicule of the doctrine of a broken god.

"The fyne substance of that god is neither wood, gold, nor siluer, but water & meal made in manner of a *drammack*." Reasoning, Crosraguell and J. Knox, Prog. II. b.
2. As applied to anything too much boiled, it is said, that it is "boiled to dramock," S.

According to Sibb. q. cramock. But for what reason? It is plainly Gaol. dramoig, crowdly; Shaw.

3. It is metaph. transferred to wine.

Some says he played one fouler thing,
Bespeared the pupil before the king.
—Na firleis; his contagious stomack
Was an owernett with Beraeous drammake.

DRANDERING, s. The chorus of a song, Ayts.

Allied perhaps to Drant, s., q. v., or rather from Gaol. draumdan, "humming noise or singing;" Shaw.

To DRANGLE, v. n. To loiter behind others on a road, Loth.; Drattle synon.

The towns-fowk drangle fir shin',
By ane's and twa's. The Harst Rig, st. 95.

Apparently a dimin. from Dring, v. n.

To DRANT, Draunt, Drunt, v. n. 1. To draw out one's words, to speak in a whining way, to drawl, S. Drate, A. Bor. id. Ray.

To drivel and drant,
While I sigh and gault,
Gives me good reason to scorn thee.
Sleepy Body, Herd's Coll., ii. 98.

2. To drawl, to pass in a tedious way, S.

But worth gets poortith an' black burning shame,
To drant and drawl out a life at hano.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 74.

Dan. drill-er, "to barry, loiter, linger;" Wolff.

Drant, Draunt, s. 1. A drawing mode of enunciation, S. Isl. dryn, drun-r, mugitus.

But dinna wi' your greeting grieve me,
Nor wi' your drones and drosing deave me.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 268.

He that speaks with a drant, and sells with a cant,
Is right like a snake in the skin of a saint.
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 37.

2. A slow and dull tune, S.

DRAONAICH, s. An appellation given by the Gaels to the Picts, Highlanders of S.

"The cultivators of land and growers of corn were,
by the western Gael, known and distinguished by the name of Draonaich, which they applied to the people of the eastern coast of Scotland, who, prior to the union of the eastern and western inhabitants of Scotland under one king, were known to the Romans, and after the Saxons, by the appellation of Picts: their genuine name was that of Draonaich.—To this day an industrious labourer of the ground is called by the Highlanders Draonaich. The Irish called the Picts Cruinoch." Grant's Descent of the Gael, p. 174-176.

DRAP, s. 1. A drop, S.

O lusty May, with Flora quene,
Quoileis balny dropis frane Phebus scheme,
Frellichand heimes before the day.
Chrom. S. P., iii. 192.

2. A small quantity of drink, of whatever kind, S.

The maiden of the house saw our mishap,
And out of sight gee's mony a bit and drop.
Rod's Helenore, p. 100.

DRAP IN THE HOUSE. "There's a drop i' the house," a proverbial phrase used to intimate that there is some person in company who cannot be trusted, and that therefore others must be on their guard as to all that they say or do, S.

The phrase seems borrowed from the evident insufficiency of a roof or wall which admits the rain.

To DRAP, v. n. 1. To drop, S.

"It is a good goose that drops ay;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 21.

2. To fall individually; as, "Auld folk are e'en drappin' avel," i.e., dying one after another, S.

3. To descend from a high perpendicular place, not by leaping, but by letting go one's hold. It is used both as v. a. and n.; as, "He drappit the wa;" i.e., the wall; or, "He drappit thee the window."

DRAPPE, s. A diminutive from Drap; as signifying a very small portion of liquor, S.

We're no that fou,
But just a drappe in our e'es.
Burns.

This phrase seems borrowed from the E. cant language, "Drop in the eye, almost drunk." Grose's Class. Dict.

DRAPPIT EGGS, fried eggs; q. dropped into the frying pan, S.

DRAPS, s. pl. Lead drops, small shot of every description, S.

DRAP-DE-BERRY, s. A kind of fine woollen cloth, made at Berry in France, and ancietly imported into Scotland. The use of this is mentioned as a proof of the luxury of the times, in a poem which contains a considerable portion of satire, and seems to have been written towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' Goodwife's hand:
No Drap-De-Berry, cloaths of seal;
No staffs ingrain'd in cochened;
No Plush, no Tissue, Cramosie;
No China, Turkie, Taffety;
No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or Chuckarally, there was none;
No Figurata, or Water-chamblet;
No Bishop-satin, or Silk-chamblet;
No cloth of Gold; or Bever hats
We can't no more for, than the cats:
No windy flourish'd lying feathers,
No sweet permastated shambo leathers;
No hilt or crampet richly hatchet;
A lance, a sword in hand we snatched.

Watson's Coll., i. 28.
The wool of Berry, as the editors of Dict. Trev. observe, is admirable. Les draps de France, they elsewhere say, sont de Sedan, de Berry, d'Abberville, &c. Le drap de Mennier, is a drap fait de laine fine, et qui est plus épais que celui d'Angleterre, qui a été ainsi nommé du nom de l'ouvrier qui le fabriquoit on Berry. Yo. Dрап.

The meaning of "cloths of seal" is uncertain, unless from Fr. salte, a hall, q. such cloaths as were used for a court dress. Pyrophus seems to have been cloth of a bright red; Fr. pyrophe, Lat. pyrope, a caruncle of a fiery redness.

To DRATCH, DRETCH, v. n. To go heavily and reluctantly, to linger, S. B. Chauc. drette, to delay.

Isl. dratt-a, segniter, lente procedere, Gl. Hervarar-S. Su.-G. træk, tergiverantor, qui lubenter moras necit et laboris se subtrahit. Ihre mentions drette, Scot. as a cognate term; although the word he had in his eye was that used by Chauc, as quoted by Junius. Isl. tretir, pertinax; Su.-G. trisk-as, tergiverarii; Westgoth. thrydska, tergiveratio. Perhaps Isl. thryt, throut, thriot-a, cesso, deficio, is also allied. V. DREICH.

DRAUGHT, s. The entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck, S. at first view, this might seem to be the sense of the term, as used by Balfour, when enumerating those who "may not pass upon assise, or beir witness." "All persons that ar of vile and unhonest office or vocation, as clengar of draughtis, schawer of bairds," i.e., shaver of beards. Pract., p. 379.

But as the word occurs elsewhere, it is evidently the same with E. draught, a drain, a sewer. V. p. 588.

Perhaps q. what is drawn out of the body of the animal; as the E. v. draw is used in a similar sense, in the savage sentence passed on those who are condemned as traitors. The E. term pluck seems to have been used for the same reason. Skinner traces it to a Gr. origin. But Sw. pluck-fink, and Tent. pluck-vincke, denote a gallinfare, a hash, according to Ire, from pluck-a, as signifying to collect, to pick. Thus, the dish made of a chopped pluck, which we call a haggis, seems to have been well known to the ancient Germans and other northern nations.

To DRAUGHT, v. n. To draw the breath in long, convulsive throbs, as a dying person does, S.

Formed, as a frequentative, from A.-S. drug-an, to draw; or rather Sw. Drug-as, used in a similar sense; drug-as med dooden, be in the agonies of death.

To DRAUGHT, v. a. To make a proper selection in a flock by choosing out and selling off the bad, S. Ö.

In order to improve their sheep-stock, the storemasters are very careful to draught them properly. This is done by selling off all the lambs that are inferior in form and shape, or in other respects improper for breeders at the time they are weaned, or at any time in the course of the autumn. Agr. Surv. Gall., p. 278.

DRAUGHT EWE, a ewe that is not reckoned fit for breeding, that is picked out from the rest either for being fattened, or if already fat, for being sold, Roxb.; synonym. Cast Ewe.

"Those are picked out which are most unfit for breeders, and in best condition for the market. These are called Draught or Cast Ewes." Agr. Surv. Roxb.

They receive this denomination from four years of age to six and upwards; q. drawn out for the market.

DRAUGHT TRUMPET, the war trumpet.

Be this thare armour grathty and thare gery, The draught trumpet blowes the brong of were: The shughorne, ensaya, or the wacke cry. Went for the battall all sull be redly. —He drivs furth the stampand hors on raw Vryo the yolk, the chariots to drav ; He cleshis him with his sheild, and semye balt, He clapsis his gilt habirihone thrinfald. Classicum.

Draught, V. Truc, synon.

"So sone as the spirit of grace hath begunne to draw the draughts and lineaments of God's image within the soule of a man, nothing shall be able to deface or mangle that lineal image." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1054.

In her fair face ilk sweet and bonny draught, Come to themsells. —Ross's Helene, p. 32.

V. TRACK, synon.

2. A piece of craft, an artful scheme, S.

"The governor passed his way to Edinburgh, accompanied with one small number of folkis: that be the draught and counsell of toun wyse and prudent prallaxis," &c. Pittockston's Cron., p. 29.

"I have been writing to you the counsells and draughts of men against the kirk."—Rutherford's Lett., P. iii. ep. 6.

I ken by thee that draught was drawn, That honest Truth was so abus'd; For many a man thou hast ow'r thrown, Wherefore thou shoul be now accus'd. P. Momy's Truth's Travels, Pennecll's Poems, 1715, p. 109.

Tent. draught, vestigiae, from dragh-en, to draw. Su.-G. drug-a is used in this figurative sense; decipere, Ire.

DRAUGHTIE, DRAUGHTY, adj. 1. Designing, capable of laying artful schemes, S.

"Every body said—that, but for the devices of auld draughty Keelivin, he would ha' been proven as mad as a March hare." The Entail, ii. 121.

"I could discern that the flunkies were draughty fellows, though they seemed to obey him; for when they, at the end of the time, came back with the carriage for us, the horses were reeking hot," &c. The Steam-Boat, p. 189.

2. Artful, crafty; applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse, S.

"I'll be plain w'r you, said my grandfather to this draughty speech," &c. R. Gilhaze, i. 162.

DRAUCHTS, DRAUGHTS, s. pl. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing, Galloway; Tails, Clydes.

"The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, if good oats are given; but as draughts are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased." Agr. Surv. Gall., p. 114.
DRAUGHTS, draughts, s. The game of draughts. V. Dams.

DRAUGHT, s. A draught for money, S.
Wil' draught on draught by ilk Holland mail,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

To DRAUK, v. a. To drunk, to soak, Gal-loway.
O dight, quo she, yere mealy mou',
For my twa lips yere drauking.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 66.

DRAVE, Drafe, s. 1. A drove of cattle, S.

2. A shoal of fishes, S.
"Immense quantities of herrings were cured for home consumption, and for exportation. The Drove, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail." P. Crail, Fides. Statist. Acc., ix. 445. V. Tack, s. 2.

3. A crowd, a throng of people, S.
A.-S. draf, armata; agmen,—grex hominum. Isl. drefj, Tent. drifte, Su.-G. drif, id. from drive-a, pecudes agere.
[The form draf occurs in Barbour; V. Gl. to Skeat's Ed.]

DRAVE, s. A halliard, a sea-term, Sheil.
Isl. drag-reip, funis ductorius, from drag-a, to draw.

*To DRAVE, v. n. 1. To be drawn out in spinning.
"Alas mekill well for viij a. the stane as drawis to xvij a." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 16, p. 601.

2. To filter, to oose, S. B.
"In other situations the sub-soil is so concreted, or hard, that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 308.
This is nearly allied in signification to Tent. draigh-en, pus emissere, purulentum esse; Belg. draag-en, "to resolve into matter," Sewel.

To DRAVE over, v. n. To be delayed; [to last, to exist.]
"This drew over for ane space, and meantyme Margaret, our young queine, brought home ane sone," &c. Pitcaitie's Cron., p. 256. Ed. 1728, id., p. 107.
"Thir cumberis drew over till the king was twelf yeires of age." Ibid., p. 312.
I have not observed any phrase exactly similar in any other language. That most akin to it is Tent. over-draigh-en, renunciare, referre.

[DRAWS, v. a. To draw, to viscerate.
And sum that hangyt, and sum that drew.
Barbour, ii. 467, Skeat's Ed.

To DRAWS one's Pass, to give over, Aberd.
"Drew his pass, gave up the pursuit;" Gl. Shirrefs.; perhaps q. drew in his pace, slackened his course; as Vance, S. B., signifies to prance.

To DRAVE to or till, v. a. "It'll draw to rain," a phrase commonly used when the atmosphere gives signs of approaching rain, S.
This is a Sw. idiom. Det drager sig til regn, "There's a shower a gathering." Widegr.

To DRAW to or till, v. n. Gradually to come to a state of affection, or at least of compliance; as, "For as skeigh she looks, she'll draw till him yet," S.

To DRAW to a head, to approach to a state of ripeness, S.
"Now his majesty begins to waken, and is fast drawing to an head." Spalding, ii. 29.
"This noble marquis [Huntly] draws to an head,—
makes a band disclaiming the last covenant, obliging ilk man by his sworn oath to serve the king in this expedition," &c. Ibid., p. 163, 164.

Borrowed perhaps from the progress of vegetables to the state in which they shoot forth their fruit; if not from the suppuration of a sore.

To DRAW up with. 1. To enter into a state of familiar intercourse, or of intimacy; used in a general sense, S.

2. To be in a state of courtship, S.
"The poor man gets aye a poor marriage, and when I had naething I was fain to draw up wi' you." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 152.

I've er drew up wi' another till I came to my lord —'s house, &c. H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

DRAWARIS OF CLAITHIE. [Those who stretch cloth to increase its measure.]
"—'It is statute—anteitis drawaris of claithe & lit-starus of fals colours, that—giff any drawaris of claithe beis apprehendit, that ane half of the saidis gadis to be our souerane lordis excites, & the tither half to the burghie." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Edit. 1814, p. 376.

DRAWAN CLAITHIE. Cloth that has been stretched.
"Gif the said seilar [sealer] beis fund culpable seilar in vnsufficient colour or drafis claithe, he to tyne his fredome, and to be punis in his persone and gudis." Ibid.
This seems to respect undue methods used for lengthening cloth, so as to make the measurement more than it ought to be. The E. word to draw signifies, in a general sense, to lengthen. The same act mentions other illegal practices, which have been apparently used for thickening cloth, so as to make it appear of a better texture than it really possessed.

"Sicilik of thame outwith burghie dinging calk, cresche, or flatland claithe." In Edin. 1586, fol. 139, b. it is "flatland or cartand claithe;" in Skene's flatland. This seems to signify, applying cards to it, or beating it with a flail, or some similar instrument, for the purpose of thickening it. Perhaps dinging "calk or cresche" means, driving chalk or grease into the web with the same design.

* DRAWBACK, s. A hindrance, an obstruction, S.; [also, a deduction imposed as a fine, Clydes.]

DRAWKET, Soaked. V. DRAKE.

To DRAWL, v. n. To be slow in action, S.
The E. word is confined to slowness of speech. Johns, derives it from draw. But it is more allied to Teut. draelt-en, cunctari, tardare; Kilian.

DRAWLIE, adj. Slow, and at the same time slovenly, Lanarks.
This is pure Teut. Draeligh, cunctabundus, deses, ignavus; from draelt-en, cunctari, tardare; Isl. draalt-a,
appensus sequi. It is apparently a cognate of S. Dreich, under which a variety of kindred terms may be seen.

DRAWLING, s. 1. Bog Cotton, a plant, Peebles.

"Drailing (the Eriophorum Vaginatum Linnæi, Bog Cotton, or Moss-crop) succeeds it in March; so designed, because the sheep, without biting, seize tenderly the part above ground, and draw up a long white part of the plant in a socket below."—Pennecuik's Descr. Tweed., Ed. 1815, p. 54.

2. Expl. also as denoting the Scirpus caespitosus, Linn., Ayts. V. under Ling, s.

To DRE, DREE, DREY, v. a. To suffer, to endure, S.; [also, to make to last, like the E. phrase, 'to spin out. ']

—He wall trewall ou the se
And a quhilte in Purwye be,
And dre myschief quhar nane hym kend,
Till God sum succours till him send.

Barbour, i. 227, MS.

By me, Turnus, quhat panys sall thou dre?
Dreog an, MS. 261, 55.

It is now written dre; as to dree penance, S.

"Pride in a poor brest has mickle doolour to dree;"


—He did great pyne and mickle sorrow dree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

To dree one's weird, to do penance. S. Dree, out the inch, as you have done the span;"—Prov. Kelly, p. 84.

"According to the popular belief, he [Thomas the Rhymer] still dreehs his weird in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth."

"He [Merlin] answers briefly to Waldchev's enquiry concerning his name and nature, that he dreehs his weird, i.e. does penance in that wood."—Minstrelsye Bordier, ii. 267, 296, N.

Sibb. derives it "from A.-S. thrwlan, pati, from threa, afflictio, affliction." This, although probably allied, is rather distant. Ray had mentioned A.-S. adveog-an, pati. Dreog-an, bl. is the proper root; pret. dreah; dreahs and atheale, Lye, he drecol and thatel, S. The compound terms Sa.-G. jordrag-an, Belg. verdraag-an, both signify to suffer, from drag-an, draag-an, to draw, to carry, to bear; which shows that they have been transferred from labour to suffering, and indicates that A.-S. dreg-an has been radically the same with drag-an, to draw. (Isla. driggia, to work out, to commit; to make to last.)

To DRE, DREY, v. n. To endure, to be able to act, to continue in life.

He all till hewyt that er eur tick;
And dange on thighn quhill he mycht drey.

Barbour, ii. 383, MS.

Now help quhain wilt: for scyrkyly,
This day, but mar baid, fesht will I.

Sail na man say, quhill I ma drey.

That streth of men sail gie me fly.

Ibid. xvii. 53, MS.

In Edit. 1620,—while that I dre,
I.e. as long as I continue in life. If this be not an error for dre, the Editor has thus given the sense, supposing perhaps, that it would be more generally understood than the original phrase.


*To DREAD, DREE, v. a. To suspect. This sense is, I believe, pretty general throughout S.; [also, to doubt, to fear.]

This is merely an oblique use of the term as signifying to fear. According to this analogy, the v. to Doubt is used as expressive of fear.

DREAD, DREED, s. Suspicion; as, "I hae an ill dread o' you," I have great suspicion of you, S.

DREADER, DREEDER, s. One given to suspect others, S.; pron. q. dreeder.

It occurs in the S. Prov., as it is frequently expressed; "ill doers are ay ill dreaders."

* To DREAM. An old rhythm has been transmitted in Teviotdale concerning dreaming of the dead.

To dream of the dead before day,
Is hasty news and soon away.

DREAMING BREAD. 1. The designation given to a bride's cake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. The idea is, that a piece of this cake, when slept on, possesses the virtue of making the person dream of his or her sweetheart, S.

"When they reach the bridegroom's door, some cakes of shortbread are broken over the bride's head.

—It is a peculiar favour to obtain the smallest crumb of this cake, which is known by the name of dreaming bread, as it possesses the talismanic virtue of favouring such as lay it below their pillow with a nocturnal vision of their future partner for life."—Edin. Mag., Nov., 1818, p. 413.

The same custom exists in the Highlands, and has been described in a work which merits more attention than has yet been given to it.

At length the priest's high task was o'er,
And bound the bond might part no more.
The blushing bride's salute was given,
The cake above her head was given.

J. Allan-Hay's Bridal of Caosuchain, p. 23.

"Before she crosses the threshold, an oatcake is broken over her head by the bridesman and bridesmaid, and distributed to the company, and a glass of whisky passes round. At Highland festivals the bottle is always circulated in sips, an observance which had its rise in the Druidical 'cens' oil, and once regulated almost every action of the Celts."—N. ibid., p. 312.

2. The term is also applied to the cake used at a baptism. This is wrapped up in the garment which covers the posteriors of the infant, and afterwards divided among the young people that they may sleep over it, S.

"Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth. The Misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the dreaming bread."—Marriage, i. 259.

DREAMY, adj. Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreaminess, S.B.

Yet in spite of my counsel, if they will needs run
The dreamingy risk of the spinning o't.
Let them seek out by the fire in the beamy sun,
And venture o' the beginning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wes Pickle Too.

A.-S. droegi, moistus, and som, similis.
DRECHOUR, s. A lingerer.
—An old monk a lechour,
A drakaun drecchour.

Catholic Soc. F. i. v. 74.

V. DRATCHE, DRETH, v. to linger.

Dreche, Chaucer, to delay. Thus the phrase seems to signify one who “tarries at the wine.”

DRED, pret. Dreaded.

“The Romanis—dred, because many legions of Volschis war liand at Ancium, that it said therefore be randerit to enemy.”—Bellend. T. Liv., p. 238.

“Throw this occasion of this trubles tyme, and gret inuocedence maid ballyth to God and man, in the committing of divers enorm and exorbitant oyms, it is dreed and ferit, that evil disput parison will invalid, destroy and cast done, and withhauld abaymis, abay places,” &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 470.

A. S. adraet-as, timers.

DREAND, part. Fearing.

This form occurs frequently in Barbour.

DREDE, DREDE, s. Doubt.

In Barbour iv. 277, but dredc—with doubt, and in v. 579, without dreed. V. Skeat’s Ed.

DREDGE-BOX, s. A flour-box, with holes perforated in the lid, S. Dredger, E.; Bailey, Todd.

“I could make no better o’t than to borrow the dregge-box out of the kitchen, and dress the wig with my own hands.” The Steam-Boat, p. 296.

DREDOUR, DRIADER, s. 1. Fear, dread; pron. drither, S. B.

With dredful dradour trystaing for sfray
The Troauns fled rich fast and brak away.

Dreyg. Virgil, 305, 16.

But Brydyb’s drider was was quite awa’:
Within her ligs the thunder’s roar yet knells.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 75.

To dree the drichter, to abide the result or consequences of a rash or wicked action, Ang.

[In Barbour iv. 761, occurs dregling—dread.]

2. Suspicion, apprehension, S. B.

A.-S. dreed, timor, from Su.-G. raet-as, timor; raetl, timor, to which, according to Hippe, the A.- Saxons have prefix ed. D. But as they had a partiality for as as a prefix, it would appear, that they added d euphonii causa, as dreaden, timor. Or, this may correspond to Alem. tendredi, timet, and andredonti, timentes; Schiliter. V. Rad. Henoc.

To DRIADER, v. To fear, to dread, S. B.

Gin we hold heil, we need na dridder mair;
Ye ken we winna be set down so bare.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 20.

To DREEL, v. n. To move quickly, to run in haste, Ang.

As she was superbe like a very col,
Oer hill and dale with fury she did dreet.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 56.

Su.-G. drill-a, circunmagere; Teut. drill-en, motetare, ultrci trocon curtisare.

We also speak of the dreening or drilling of a carriage, that moves both smoothly and with velocity; although this may refer to the tingling sound. The verbs referred to are used in both senses.

2. To carry on work with an equable speedy motion, S. B.

The lassies, wi’ their unshod heels,
Are sittin’ at their spinlin’ wheels,
And weel lilk blythbons kemper drees.

And bows like wands.

The Farmer’s Ha’, st. 7.

Auld luckie says they’re in a creel,—
And bids the taylor haste and dreed
Wi’ little din.

Ibid. st. 15.

As applied to the spinning-wheel, it is nearly allied to Teut. drill-en, gyros agers, orbiculatim versari, gyrate, rotare; whence drill, rhombus, synon. with spiret-wiel, a spinning-wheel or reel.

In the last example, the term might seem equivalent to E. drill, Teut. drilleten, terebare.

DREEL, s. A swift violent motion, S.

A dree o’ wind, a “hurricane, blowing weather,” Gl.

A dree o wind, or nip o’ frost,
Or some elo flap,
Has ait the farmer’s prospects crost,
And fell’d the crap.


DREEN, part. pa. Driven, South of S.

—Swan in spitters ait was dreen
Among the air.

T. Scott’s Poems, p. 323.

DREFYD, pret. Drave.

Bot cowtose the ay fra honor drefyd.

Wallace, xi. 1330, MS.

DREG, s. A very small quantity of any liquid, S.

The S. retains the singular form of Isl. dreg, Su.-G. dregg, faex.

DREGGLE, s. A small drop of any liquid, S.; synon. dribble. [Dreglin is a form used in Clydes.]

Su.-G. dregg, dreggs; or dregel, saliva.

To DREGGLE, DRIAGLE, v. n. To be tardy in motion or action, S.; synon. dratch, druttle.

This has the same origin with Dreich, q. v.

[DREGLER, s. A lagger, one who is slow or heartless at work. Clydes.]

DREG-POT, s. A tea-pot, Gl. Picken, S. O.

This seems to be merely a corr. of Track-pot, q. v.

DREGY, DREGY, s. 1. The funeral service.

—We sail begin a carefull sonn,
Ane Dregy kynd, devout and melk.
The blest abuse we sail beset
You to delyvir out of your noy.—

And sail the Dregy thus begins.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 42.

2. The computation of the funeral company after the interment, S.

But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side,
And he helped to drink his ain dirige.

Herd’s Collection, ii. 90. Pron. dregy, S.

Formerly, this practice was often attended with great abuse; but it is now generally laid aside except in some villages, or places in the country. Too much ground was undoubtedly given for the reflections of an English writer on this subject.
"When the company are about to return [from the interment], a part of them are selected to go back to the house, where all sorrow seems to be immediately banished, and wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them.—This last homage they call the Drudgy [dr. Dregdy], but I suppose, they mean the Dirge, that is, a service performed for a dead person some time after his death; or this may be instead of a lamentation sung at the funeral; but I am sure it has no sadness attending it, except it be for an aching head next morning." Burt's Letters, i. 265, 269.

Skinner derives Dirge "from the beginning of the Psalm, Dirige nos, Domine, which used to be chanted at funerals." It is not, however, the beginning, but the ninth verse of the fifth Psalm, one of those sung in the office for the dead. The particular reason why this came to be used as a designation for the service in general, must have been that Dirge was repeated different times as the Antiphon. In like manner this was also called singing a Requiem, because in different parts of the same office the Antiphon was, Requiem aternam dona, &c. or simply, Requiem. Thus, also, the service called Te Deum has been denominated from the initial words; and the Mass, L. B. Missa, from the conclusion. V. V. Mess. The word Dirge appears in its primary form of dirigeo, both in S. and O. E.  

"All the play that should have been made was all turned in soul-masses and Dirigies; where-through there yield such mourning, through the country, and lamentation, that it was great pity for to see; and also the King's heavy moon, that he made for her [Q. Magdalene], was greater than all the rest." Pitcottie, p. 159, 160.

"At the last lecture in the worshipping of reliques and shrines, with holy oyle and creame, with the passchall and paxe, in the feastes and dedications, with lecanies, masses, and dirigies for the dead." Bale's Image of both Churches, Sincl. L. 2.

DREICH, DREEGH, adj. 1. Slow, lingering, S.

—She was not see skeegh.
Nor wi' her answer very biast or dreegh. Ross's Hebridean, p. 38.

Dregh o' drawin', a very common phrase, applied to one who is slow in making ready to move from a place, who makes little progress in the necessary preparation, S.

"The East," it is said, S. O., "is a very dreegh airt;" i.e. when rain falls out from the east, it generally continues long.

2. Tedious, wearisome. A dreegh road, S. In this sense A. Bor. dree is used; "long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way," Ray.

The craig was ugly, say and dreegh.
Cherrie and Sae, st. 26.

Said to be dreegh, because of the little progress made in ascending it.

Merk, wall and goutie was the nigh, And dreegh the gaito to gae. Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 232.

—"We must just try to walk, although neither of us are very strong; and it is, they say, a lang dreigh road." M. Lyndsay, p. 144.


3. Metaph. used to denote distance of situation.

Loop down, loop down, my master dear, What though the window's dreigh and be !

I'll catch you in my arms twa, And never a foot from you I'll flee.

Ritson’s S. Songs, ii. 35.

Ray strangely supposes that dree "is originally no more than dry." Rudd derives our word from "droun, to protract." Sibb. properly refers to Teut. druegh, tardus, ignavus. We have the very form of the word in Goth. dryg, dryg-ur, proluxis; Isl. drog-ar, tardus, G. And., p. 53. Su.-G. drogo, cunctari. Sw. dryg is used precisely in the second sense; dryg mill, a long mile; drygt arbote, a heavy piece of work; en dryg bok, "a voluminous book to peruse," i.e. tedious, prolix. V. Wideg. With these correspond Su.-G. trog, tardus, Isl. treg-ar, thrug, dryg; treg-a, tardare. A.-S. thræge, qui diu moratur. Hiekes, Gram. A.-S., p. 118. Alem. drogi, trægi, tarditas. Fris. draeg-jen, morari; Belg. ver-traag-en, to delay, traagheyt, slowness, laziness. To this fountain must we trace Ital. tregare, cessare. Ihere views dryg-a, to draw, as the root. He reckons this probable, not only because the Latins use the phrase trabuare metus, but because those who carry heavy burdens move slowly. It is also in favour of this hypothesis, that the compound foer-drag signifies a delay. [Isl. drjogur, lasting.] V. Dratich.

DREICH, DREEGH, On dreegh, used adv. 1. "At leisure, at a slow easy pace," Rudd.

Utill tulas sal bere me cumpany, My spous on dreegh etir our trace sael by. Dong. Virgilii, 62, 36.

It seems doubtful, if it does not rather mean behind, as adcrich is used, q. v.; also, on dreegh, ibid., 276, 36. Rudd. observes, in Addit. that "to follow on dreegh, S. is to follow at a distance, but so as to keep sight of the person whom we follow."

Thus the phrase is used by Bellend. "The first battail was fought on dreegh." Cron. B. iv. c. 16. Eminus certabatur, booth.


It is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.

Meryn wist it sild not valde Strength of body ne treath moris. He bad thane alle draw than o’ dreigh, Thorg strength ne com ye thane neight. 

App. to Pref., exciv.

Heanne renders it, "aside, away;—He bid them all draw themselves away;" Gl.

2. At a distance.

"Throw ane signe that Quincius mad in dreegh, the Romanis ischit fra thair tentis," Bellend. T. Liv., p. 213. Signum a se procul editum, Lat.

DREICHLIE, adv. "Slowly, as denoting long continuance, S."

They drank dreiclie about——— Raist Collieyear, B. i. a.

DREICHNESS, s. Sloveness, tediousness, S.

DREICH, DREEGH, s. A stunted, dwarfish person, Roxb.; merely the provincial pron. of Droich, q. v.


To DREIP, v. n. 1. To fall in drops, S.; to drip, E.

O bonnie, bonnie was her mouth, And cherry were her cheeks;
2. To have water carried off by means of dripping, S.

To Downcast, 1. 

Flaught-bred into the pool myself I keest;—
But one I ken na took a clough of me;
And dushi me out, and laid me down to dreep.

Hence the phrase, Dreeping wet, S.; so drenched with rain, or otherwise, that the moisture drops from one.

A.-S. dryg-en, Su.-G. dryg-a, Isl. dreip-a, Belg. 
dryg-en, id. (Isl. drygna, to let fall in drops.)

3. To descend perpendicularly from a high situation to a lower, S.; synon. Drap.

4. To walk very slowly; as, "There she comes dreepin'," S.; a metaphor apparently borrowed from the descent of water, when it falls drop by drop.

5. To do any piece of business slowly, and without any apparent interest, S.

To Dreip, v. a. 1. To remove the remains of any liquid by dripping; as, Dreep the greybeard, S. "Dran the stone-bottle."

2. One is said to dreip a wa', who lets himself descend from a window, or who drops from the top of a wall to the bottom, S.

Dreiwe, s. An inactive female, Upp. Clydes.

Dreiwe, s. This word occurs in the counsel left by R. Bruce, as to the proper mode of defending Scotland. It is probably an error of some transcriber for deiere, dere, hurt, injury. As the passage is curious, I shall be excused for inserting it fully.

On fat suld be all Scottis weed
Be hyll and moose thaim self to weed.
Lat wod for wallis be bow and spiere,
That inmymes do thaim ma dreere.
In straill places gar keep all store;
And byrnem the planen land thaim befor: Thaen sall tai thai pass away in haist,
Qthen that thefind nathing hot want;
With wyllis and waykenen of the nichert,
And meikil noyes maid on hycht.
Thaen sall they turnen with gret affrai,
As thai were chaith with sword away.
This is the coumsall, and intant
Of gud King Robert's testament.

Fordun Scotichr., ii. 232.

It can scarcely be considered as allied to A.-S. dreere, Isl. dren, crnor, sanguis; which seems to be the root of dreere, E. dreary.

DREMURT, part. adj. Downcast, dejected, Etr. For.; obviously corr. from E. demure.

V. Drumмure.

DRENE, s.

Ane false, theocht he half cause or name,
Cry is ay. Gif me into a drene;
And he that drenis ay as ane bee
Sould half ane helmar dull as stane.

Durbar, Bonnaysyne Poems, p. 46, st. 2.

DRENE, s.

Cries ay, Gif me, unto a drene.

Evergreen, ii. 82.

Lord Hailes renders this "drain, spout, conduit." But undoubtedly that was not Dunbar's meaning. It seems to signify a constant repetition of the same thing, tronic, rane, remnie, synon.

This view is much confirmed by the line following, in which the person is described as still drenning like a bee. The term may be immediately allied to A.-S. drenn, Germ. trene, treen, focus, a drone; as alluding to the uninterrupted buzzing made by this insect. Belg. drenn, a trembling noise. It may, however, have the same general origin with Drumt, v. q. v.

To DRESS, v. a. 1. "To treat well or ill."

Gl. Wynt.

Thare-fast thai, that come to spy
That land, thaim dressyt unmoderly.

Wynetown, ii. 8. 72.

2. To chastise, to drub, S.

Tent. dressch-en, verbare. V. Dobleut.

3. To iron linens, S. Hence, a dressing-iron, a smoothing iron.

DRESSING, s. Chastisement, S.

To DRESS one's self to, to have recourse to.

"All men that would have had their business expel, dressed thameisfis to this Cochrans." Pitscotties's Cron., p. 184.

A Fr. idiom; S'adresser à, "to resort unto, make towards;" Cotgr.

DRESSE, s. Show, exhibition. Perhaps, elevation of the mass; from Fr. dresser, to lift, hold, or take up.

It is said to the Papists, with respect to their doctrine of the corporeal presence of Christ in the mass:

Why are ye sa unnatural,
To take him in your teeth and slia him,
Tripartite and dudied him,
At your dum dresse1 Spec. Godly Ball., p. 40.
i.e. dumb shew. This may be merely the E. word used obliquely, Isl. dren, however, is rendered superbia, G. Andr., p. 53.

DRESSER, s. A kitchen table, S.

Tent. dressoir, Fr. dresser a side-board.

DRESSY, adj. 1. Attached to finery in dress, S.

"'And don't trouble to dress,' continued the considerate aunt, 'for we are not very dressy here.'" Marriage, i. 35.

"She was a fine lady—may be a wee that dressy." Sir A. Wylie, i. 259.

2. Having the appearance of dress.

"Many hints had been given—on the virtues of black velvet gowns; they were warm and not too warm; they were dressy, and not too dressy." Marriage, i. 206.

I have not observed that this sense is authorised by common use.

DRESSIN, part. pa. Disposed, put in order.

"The divinouris—war commandit to hallow—the place foresaid, that all things mycht be dressin in gretie felicitie to the pepli." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 256.

To DRETCH, v. n. To loiter, Dumfr. V. Dratch.
To Isl. stillatim apinae, n. 1. "ructania parum allied to."

To Applied To Id. V. trans-Metaph. what A. A. Unsound griosuicham, Seems Ir. DREUILLING, Driuilling, s. Unsound sleep, slumbering. This word seems properly to denote the perturbed workings or vagaries of the imagination during unsound sleep.

Quean languam dreuillery, or the unsound slepe, Our eue suscepti in the nyctis rest, Then senseys vs full besy and full prest. 

_Doug._ Virgil, 446, 12.

—Mennys mynd oft in drieuilling gronas. 

Ibid., 341, 45.

Sibb. derives it from Teut. reveelen, errare animo. But this seems to be the primary sense of _drive_, which in E. signifies to slaver, and also to dote. Junius mentions A.-S. _drihtlende_, rheumaticus, and John E. _drip_, as the origin. _An_ doting or slumbering often produces a certain degree of salvation; what Johnson gives as the secondary, seems to be the primary sense. The origin most probably is Isl. _drafla_, imbiciliter loqui, veluti moribundi et semisomnii; G. Andr., p. 51. Hence Isl. _draeft_, sermo stultus et ructancia verba, Verel.; apinace, fooleries, Haldorson. Verelius mentions also _drafoedfyller_, sermo et actionibus delirii. Su.-Q. _drierts_, sermo inepius et inidius. It is transferred to meanness of conduct.

DREURIE, s. Dowry, marriage settlement.

—"Scho can not find in honor one reason to procure any stay of the queen of Scotia's revenues growing in France, vpon her_driuirl_, but that the same may be leaffullie sent and disposed by kyr to mentane his arv part."_Bannatyne's Journal_, p. 234.

It seems corrupted from Fr. _douaire_, id., or perhaps from _douaire_, a dowager.

DREVEL, s. Seems to signify a driveller.


I scarcely think that it is allied to Teut. _drel_, medistinus, servus.

DREW, s. 1. A species of sea-weed, Orkney.

"The narrow thong-shaped sea-weed, fucus locusc (here called _drew_), is abundant on some rocky shores, as at Tuqny in Westra." _Neill's Tour_, p. 29.

2. Sea laces, Fucus filum, S.

-Denominated perhaps from Isl. _driuig_, Sw. _dreg_, long, prolix; as this plant grows thirty or forty feet long in one season. The radical idea is that of being drawn out.

DREW, s. A drop.

——Sa the gret preis me opprest 
That of the water I might not taste a dripe. 
_Police of Honour_, ii. 41.

Not metri causa, as might seem at first view. For Lyndsay uses it in the middle of the line, Pink., S. P. R., ii. 9.

DRIB, Dribble, s. 1. A drop, a very small quantity of any liquid, S.

That mutchin stoup it holds but dribs, 
Then let's get in the tappet hen. 
_Ramsey's Poems_, lii. 205.

I slipt my page, and stouted to Leith 
To try my credit at the wine; 
But [me'er] a drible fyll'd my teeth, 
He catch'd me at the Coffee-sign. 
_Banishment Poo_, Watson's Coll., i. 14.

2. Applied to drizzling rain, S.

Now, thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble, 
But house or hald, 
To thole the winter's sleeky drible.——_Burns_, iii. 147.


_"To drible, signifies to tipple;"_ Gl. _Shirrefs._

[2. To flow slowly and scantily, Clydes.]

DRICTINE, s. The Lord.

Thou says thou art ane Sarazine; 
Now thankit be Drichtin. 
That ane of vs sall neuer line 
Vnfield in this plaice. 
_Raft Outolley_, D. j. a. V. _Drichtin._

To DRIDDR, v. a. To fear. V. _Driedour._

To DRIDDLER, Driddle, v. n. 1. To spill anything, although not liquid, to let fall from carelessness, Loth.

2. To be under the influence of a dysentery.

——_Dridland_ like a foul beast, 
_Montgomerie, Watson's Coll._, iii. 2.

In the latter sense, it seems allied to Teut. _dreeted_, pillula stercoraria.

3. To urinate in small quantities, Fif. 


To DRIDDLE, v. n. 1. To move slowly, S. B., same as _druttle_, q. v.

2. To be constantly in action, but making little progress, Border.

DRIDDLE, s. The buttocks, Fif.

2. This term is supposed properly to denote the intestines of an animal slaughtered for food, ibid.

DRIDDLINS, s. pl. Meal formed into knots by water, the knotted meal left after baking, S.

Germ. _trodel_, _treidel_, scrutum, veteramenta.

DRIESHACH, s. A term applied to the dross of turf, of which a fire is made, when it flows upon being stirred, S. B.

Perhaps corr. from Gael. _griosach_, hot, burning ember; _griosacham_, to stir the fire; _ir. id._ to kindle. 
_V. Grieshoch._

[DRIF, v. a. To drive, to continue, to press. V. Skeat's Gloss., Barbour.]
DRIFFLE, s. A drizzling rain. Ettr. For.

Driffle on, v. n. To drizzle, ibid.

Isl. drey-ga, spargere; drif, sparsio; q. a sprinkling of rain.

DRIFLING, DRIFTING, s. A small rain.

"Some jealousies did yet remain as drifting after a great shower." Baillie's Lett., i. 184. In Gl. it is written drifling.

Seren. derives E. drizzle from Isl. dreitl, guttula. This seems rather allied to drey-ga, spargere, to spread; whence dreyga, nix pluens, E. drift. V. G. Andr., p. 52, 53.

DRIFT, s. Drrove; as a drove of cattle,

Ayt. drave, S. V. Drave.


"The second of Juli, or there about, was Patrick Home, capitane to the regentis hornmen slane, in receaving a drift of cattell which Phrumerie had breeft off a peice land of his, which he had gottin be foraifaltrie of Jamie Hamiltone, that slew the regent." Banntyne's Journal, p. 344.

Sw. fis-drif, a drove of cattle; Dan. drift af quæg, id. Teut. drifte, armentum, grex armentorum; Kilk. I need scarcely add, that the term, in these various dialects, still suggests the same idea of driving.

To DRIFT, v. n. To delay, to put off.

"I see here, that the Lord, suppose he drifted and delayed the effect of his prayer, & graunteed not his desire at the first, yit he heareth him." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. V. 7, a. V. the s.

As v. a. it also signifies, to put off.

"What rest shall his wearied soule get all this night, if thou delay and drift him vntill morrow!" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 297.

The phrase to drift time also occurs.

"One Thomason, another creditor,—would have proposed, that the contract craved to be registred was satisfied; to drift time, that he might be prior in diligence." Foord, Suppl. Dec. p. 405.

This is analogous to one use of the E. v. drifte, mentioned by Skinner, to drive time, differre, moras nectere. Su.-G. foer drifte tiden, tempus fallare; Ibre. Sw. drifte baert tidas, to pass the time; Widg.

DRIFT, s. Delay, procrastination.

"—Trouble oner trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang drift and delay of things hoped for is the exercise of true patience." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. V. 5. n.

"Hir Hienes gaif sufficient significations that elo intendit na drift of tymne, but siccrice to proceed be the ordour accustamn anangis princes in semblable caisiaus." Q. Mary's Answ. to Mr. Thomworth; Keith's Hist., App. p. 102.

DRIFT, s. Falling, or flying snow,—especially including the idea of its being forcibly driven by the wind, S.

I had omitted this word, viewing it as E. But it would appear that the sense of the term, as used in E., is determined by its combination, and that it bears this signification only in the form of Snowdrift. Even of this use neither Dr. Johnson nor Mr. Todd has given a single example. Thomson, from whom Mr. Todd has quoted Clamont, would have furnished him also with Drift as used singly in S.

DRIFT, s. v. To drift, to. To go, to pass, to make to pass, or to move unimpeded; to give way,

Down he sinks
Beneath the shelter of the shapeless drift,
Thinking o'er all the bitterness of death.
Winter, I. 296.

This word is evidently formed from drifte, the part. pa. of A.-S. dryf-an, to drive. In Isl. the noun assumes the form of dryga; Su.-G. dryf-e-a.

To DRIFT, v. imper. It's driftin', the snow in its fall is driven by the wind, S.

DRIFTY, adj. Abounding with snow-drift. A drifty day, a gusty snowy day, Aberd.

DRIGHTIN, s. Lord; a designation given to our Saviour.

Qhara Criste cachis the cours, it rynyns quently. —
The date na langar may endure, na drigten devinins.
Gawas and God., iv. 18.

i.e. "than the Lord determines." Sir Gawan is made to use the same term in an oath, ibid., st. 9.

A.-S. drihten, Alem. drohut, druhtin, Isl. Su.-G. drohtinn. By the Goths the term seems to have been first used to denote their false deities, and afterwards to characterize the true God, as well as to distinguish persons of rank or authority. Some derive it from drut, dear; others, from drot-an, to rule, which, according to Wachter, is from drot, populus, because to rule is merely to be over the people. Analogons to this, A.-S. driht denotes a family, the vulgar; driht-\fole, a train, a suite.

It is certainly in the same sense that drift is used in P. Ploughman, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius.

There is charitie thechie chamberer for God hym selfe;
Wher patient porti, quod Hunkin, be mer pleasant
To our drift
Than ryches rightly wonne, & resonably dispensed.
Fol. 73. a.

DRIMUCK, s. The same with Dramnock.

"The mode of fishing is curious. They make what they call a Drimuck, resembling thin wrought mortar, which they throw into the pool, to disturb the cleanliness of the water. The fishers stand upon the point of the rock, with long poles, and nets upon the end of them, with which they rake the pool, and take up the fish." P. Rattray, Berths, Statut, Acc. iv. 150.

Dramnock, A. Bor. is synon. with Dramnock, sense 1.

To DRING, v. a. To drag, to obtain any thing with difficulty, S. B.

His hors, his meir, he mone len to the laird,
To dring and draw, in court and cariage.
Henryson, Banntyne Poems, p. 120, st. 20.

Belg. dring-en, Germ. treiben, to urge, to press. Isl. thyving-a, therlyng-a, A.-S. dryving-tan, Su.-G. tyrving-a, Moeit-G. thryblin, id. k in this language being often used for y.

To DRING, v. n. To be slow, to lose time, to protract; also to dring on, id. whence drinning, slow, given to protraction, S. B.

This, if an oblique sense of the preceding v., as working suppokes reluctance, and therefore tardiness, may be a frequentative of Dryghe, which seems anciently to have been used as a v. V. Drygyn: or from Su.-G. drey-fa, Isl. treg-a. V. Dreigh.
DRING, adj. Slow, dilatory, S.B.

Rutherford's To DRING, DRINGE, v. n. 1. To make a noise such as that of a kettle before it boils.

While kettles drynge on ingles dour,
Or clashes stay the lazy lazz.
Thir sangs may ward ye frae the sour,
And gasly vacant minutes pass.  

Romany's Poems, ii. 198.

Is this a peculiar application of the preceding v., because of the slow motion of water in this state? It may, however, have some affinity to Isl. dryga, mugre; dryning, ravos et grandissson. Sing is synon. S.

2. As a v. a. To sing in a slow and melancholy manner, Aberd.

There needs na be sa great a fraise
W' dryning duld Italian lays;—
The' re d' w't! and dowie at the best,
Their allegros and 'a the rest, &c.


Perhaps it is used in a similar sense by Polwartz.

Dead dryng, dry'd sting, thou will hang, but a smyle.

Watson's Coll., iii. 32.

DRING, s. 1. One in a servile state; perhaps expressive of equal contempt with the designation slave.

—'I haif heir, I to the tell,
Ane nobill kaip imprierci,
Qwik li is not ordainit for dryngis,
But for Dukis, Emprierciis, and Kings;—
For princely, and imperiull fulis.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 97.

Perhaps it is used in a similar sense by Polwartz.

Dead dryng, dry'd sting, thou will hang, but a smyle.

Watson's Coll., iii. 32.

2. A miser, a niggardly person.

Wer thair ane king to rax and ring
Anang gude-fallowis crownd,
Wreachs waiid wring, and mak narryng,
For dule thay sull be drouned;
Qhola finds ane dryng, owdr anil or yling,
Gar boy him out and hound.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 139, et. 3.

Wreck, i.e. wretch, is evidently used as synon. with dryng, which is also contrasted with the character of gude-fallowis, or those who spend their money freely. It might seem to be derived from Belg. dryng-en, to press. V. Dring, v. 1. But its primary sense refers us to Su.-G. dryng, a servant. This indeed primarily signifies, vir fortis; and, even in its secondary and modern sense, implies no idea of meanness; except what may be viewed as attached to a state of servitude. It must be observed, that dryng occurs in Doomsday-book, as denoting those who are subject to a feudal lord, or a certain class of vassals; L. B. drenge-us, threnge-us. The term might thence come to signify any mean creature. [Isl. drengr, a young man, a valiant man.]

To DRINGLE, v. n. To be dilatory, S.; a dimin. from DRING.

To DRINK BEFORE one, to anticipate what one was just about to say, S.

"You will drink before me," S. Prov. "You have just said what I was going to say, which is a token that you'll get the first drink." Kelly, p. 388.

DRINK-SILVER, DRINK-SILVER, s. 1. Anciently one of the perquisites of office in chancery.

="The vassall shall pay to the director of the chancellarie for parchment, wryting, subscriptione, drinkislier, wax, and other expressiss, the somwe of fourtie shillingis allaneris." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 269.

2. A vail given to servants.


"Drinkislier to the beirman." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

3. In a metaphor. and religious sense, a gift.

"A drink of Christ's love, which is better than wine, is the drink-silver which suffering for his Majesty leaves behind it." Rutherford's Lett., P. II., ep. 28.

Drinkislier is still the vulgar designation, and pronunciation, S.

To DRIPPLE, DREEPLE, v. n. The same with E. dribble, Aberd.

To DRITE, DRYTE, v. n. To evacuate the facces; pret. drate, dret, S.

"The Erc of Moray asked the Kyng why his menyon Sir James was, that he cam not with hym; the Kyng said he had fawtit sore to him, and shuld never have his favor agayn; Na, said the Erc, by — he cannot fawt to you, thought he shuld dryte in your hands." Pennman's Intercepted Letters to Sir George Douglas, Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., ii. 490.

The farmer, ere
The cock had craw'd day, or the ducks had drate
Upp the hallan-stane, ca's frue his eit
The drowy callan.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 7.

"You dream'd that you dret under you, and when you rose it was true," S. Prov.; "an answer to that, say, Guess what I dream'd." Kelly, p. 375.

It occurs also in a compound form.

Into the Katherins thou made a foul Kahnte,
For thou besotted her down free stem to steer.

Evergreen, ii. 71.

It is sometimes written as if the form of the v. were to DIRT. "You have dieten in your nest," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 367.

"Drite, to evacuate the facces. Johnson derives the Eng. dirt, from the Dutch dyrpt," Gl. Lyndsay.

This is evidently a word of great antiquity; as being the same with Isl. dryt, drey, egerere, cacare. G. Andr. observes that the v. and its derivative drite, excrementum, properly refer to birds. Verel. expl. the v. simply in the terms used above in defining ours. A.-S. ge-дрит, cacare; Lye. Fria. Scamb. Fland. dryt-en, id. [Isl. drito, cacare; dritur, a. excrementa.] This appears to be the true origin of E. and S. dirt. Dirtis and dritis are both used S. as the part. pa., precisely in the same sense. The latter exactly corresponds with Isl. dritian, sordibus inomatis; Gl. Edd. Saemundi.

In this Gl. there is a curious distinction mentioned in regard to this term. Dritian, it is said, is a drite-ro, sterons, scordes vestris, quae vos honesta est ser morne Islandico prae aliter skitr: nam hac eti blem notat, obsocena tamen in usu censetur. This is one proof, among many, of the unaccountable capriciousness manifested, in almost every language, in regard to the use of terms which in themselves are perfectly synonymous.
To DRI, v. n. 1. To fear, to dread, Ayr, V. Dredour.

2. To hesitate, ibid.

DRI. Fear, dread. V. Dredour.

*To DRIVE, v. a. To delay; or, to prolong.

"It is said in the second command, that the Lord visits the third and fourth generation of them that hate him. What is the ground of this? because the iniquity of the fathers is driven to the children to the third and fourth generation. Therefore the vengeance of God lights on all," Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 94.

"If in the first sense, synonym. with Drait.

To DRIZZEN, v. n. 1. To low as a cow or ox, Ang. The term seems rather to denote a low and mournful sound, as synonym. with Croyn.

2. Applied to a lazy person groaning over his work, S. O.


To DRIZZLE, v. n. "To walk slow;" Gl. Shirr.

Isl. drost-a, to roam, to follow reluctantly; adhierere, connectari habitantem; drast-as, desumeric feror et succusatim; G. Andr., p. 52, 54.

DRIZZLE, s. "A little water in a rivulet scarce appearing to run;" Gl. Shirrefs. Aberd.

Isl. dreitlill signifies, Gutta humoris. But perhaps it is merely an improper use of E. drizzle, which as a v. Mr. Todd traces to Germ. driel-en, to shed dew. This word, however, I cannot find anywhere else. I suspect that there must be a mistake in the substitution of this for Teut. riel-en, nor are referred to by Skinner, or rather Germ. rieht-en, guttinum cadere, a diminutive from Alem. ries-en, labi, decidere, defluere.

DRIZZLING, s. Slaver; Gl. Shirr.

This is merely the E. word drizzling used metaphor.

To DROB, v. a. To prick, as with a needle or other sharp instrument, Ang. syn. brog, brod.

I can hardly think that this is from brod, by transposition. It may be alluded to Su. G. drabbe-a, to strike; Isl. drop-a, id. also to pierce, perforre; G. Andr., p. 53, 54. Hence,

DROB, s. A thorn, a prickle, Perths.

DROCHLIN, DROCHLING, adj. 1. Puny, of small stature, including the ideas of feebleness and staggering. Aberd.

Tho' Rob was stout, his cousin dang
Him down wi' a gryte shudder;
Syne s' the drochlin humpy thang
Gat o' him wi' a fudder.

2. Lazy, indolent, Clydes.


"That grey auld stour carle, the Baron o' Bradwardine,—he's coming down the close wi' the droghling, coughling baillie body they ca' Macwhipple, trindleing a'hit him, like a turnspit after a French cook." Waeverlay, ii. 290.

As denoting laziness, it might be viewed as allied to Isl. draeg-in, mora, tarditas, draeigie, tardus, cunctabundus, [drofast, to loiter.]

DROD, s. A rude candlestick used in visiting the offices of a farm-house under night, Ayr.

Perhaps from Gael. drod, an enclosure, drodam, to shut, the light being confined to prevent combustion.

DROD, s. A short, thick, clubbish person; as, "He is a drod of a bodie," Clydes.

Isl. drot-r, piger pedissequus. V. Drood.

DRODDUM, s. Expl. "the breech;" A. Bor. id.

O for some rank, mercenal rezet,—Id gie you a hearty dose o',
Wad dress your droddum.
To a Louse, Burns, ill. 222.

To DROGE, v. n. To do servile work, to drudge, Lanarks.

DRODLICH, (gutt.) s. A useless mass, Fife.

The cil gae a skreech,—
When a' the hale kirnan
The drodliech was driven. MS. Poem.

Gael. trothlaighthe, wasted, consumed.

DRODS, s. pl. What is otherwise called the pet, Clydes.

Gael. troud, scolding, strite; troid, quarrelling; C. B. drod, raging.

DROG, s. A buoy sometimes attached to the end of a harpoon line, when the whale runs it out, S., perhaps from drag.

DROGAREIS, pl. Drugs.

"The unyementis & drogaries that our forbears vait mycht not cure the new maledyis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 17. b.

Fr. drogueyres, id.

DROGGIS, s. pl. Confections.

"That na maner of persons his subjectis, being under the degree of prelatis, cleris, &c., saill presume to hae at thair brydells, or vthir banquetts, or at their tabillis in dalie chir, onie drogis or confiscouris, brocht from the pairtis beyond sey." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1514, p. 221. V. Confecouris.

It is evident that drogis does not here admit the sense of E. drugs, as denoting medicines, but is used like Fr. drogueyres, confectisons.

DROGS, s. pl. Drugs; the vulgar pronunciation, S.

"If ither gude fare or drops will do it, I'll hae them playing at the penny-stane wi' Davie Tait,—in less than twa weeks." Brownie of Bodabeck, ii. 76.

—A' the doctors' drugs, or skill,
Nae ease, alake o' co'd len' him.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 201.

Our term retains the form of the Fr. word drogue, drug, and from its sound, should indeed be thus written.
DROGESTER, s. A druggist.

"John Spurrel, apothecary, or drogestor, at Glasgow, declared, that—when he was lying in that tolbooth, there was one sent into their company as a prisoner,—a sharp-like man, who inveighed against magistracy and the present magistrates," &c. Law’s Memorials, p. 200.

DROGUEY, s. Medicines, drugs, Ayrs.

"Name o’ the droguey nor the rogury o’ doctors for me." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 255. V. DROGUEY.

DROICH, DROON, s. A dwarf, a pigmy, droch, S. B. Clydes.; droich, Border.

Hence one of the Poems in the Bann Collection is entitled, "Ane little Interlud, of the Droichs part of the Play," p. 173.

Duerre and Duery are used by Thomas of Ercildoune.

The duere y selhe his ginen,
Ther he set in the tre.
Sir Tristan, p. 116. V. DUEICH.

A-S. dweorh, Dan. dveorh, Isl. Sw. dovery, Belg. dwerg, Germ. zwerge, id. Skinner mentions dergen as an E. word of the same meaning. This is more nearly allied to the terms already mentioned than dwarf. There is another Isl. word which our droich or drooch still more closely resembles. This is drevich, pl. drevir. It differs somewhat in signification: being rendered, loremus aut defunctorum genii; Ol. Lex. Run. Gl. Landamabok.

Shaw gives droich as a Gael. word signifying dwarf; also written troich. But I strongly suspect that it has been borrowed from the Lowlanders; as none of the terms mentioned by Lhuyd have any similarity.

Junius says that he cannot discover the origin of the Northern designations for a dwarf. But A.-S. dweorh may be allied to Mœs.-G. dravna-na, a crumb, a fragment; and Isl. drog denotes any object very minute, minitissimum quid et fugitivum; G. Andr. p. 53. He adds, item, foemella nauci. It seems doubtful, whether he means a very puny female, or one of no value in a moral respect.

In the Northern dialects, dweorh does not merely signify a dwarf, but also a fairy. The ancient Northern nations, it is said, prostrated themselves before rocks, believing that they were inhabited by these pigmies, and that they thence gave forth oracles. V. Keyvel. Antiq. Septent., p. 21, 22. Hence they called the echo dreyvernel, as believing it to be their voice or speech, from Su.-G. mad-a, loqui. They were accounted excellent artificers, especially as smiths; from which circumstance some suppose that they have received their name. V. Gl. Edd. Sæm. Other Isl. writers assert that their ancestors did not worship the pigmies, as they did the geni spirits, or supposed to reside in the rocks.

Isl. dreg-a, mulier pygmaea, nana, is evidently allied.

[ISL. dregar, ghost, spectre, is certainly the same word as drieich, although it has another meaning; and dregar is a different word, although it has the same meaning. V. DROON.]

DROICHIY, adj. Dwarfish, S.

"There was Zacchens, a man of a low stature, that is, a little droichy body."—Presb. Elocq., p. 129.

DROILE, s. Devil’s Droiles.

"With sferle lookes,—hee shall behold those dini’s droiles, doolefull creatures." Z. Boyd’s Last Battail, p. 677, 678.

This ancient word may signify a bondslave; Isl. driel, mancipium; G. Andr. p. 55. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. droil, trullus, droillus. Vulgo dictur, daemonum genus, quod in omni laborum genere se videtur exercere, cum tamen nihil agat, Kilian; q. a lubber fiend. Dan. drol, a demon; Su.-G. troll, a spectre, troll-a, to use enchantments; Ifre, in vo. Isl. troll, gigantum genus; G. Andr. daemon, monstrum; Verel.

DROLL, adj. 1. Amusing, exciting mirth, S.


2. Singular, not easily to be accounted for, S.

DRONACH, s. Penalty, punishment.

"Ise gar ye dree the dromach ot;" I will make ye do penance for it; or abide the consequences, proverb, phrase, S. B. drither, synon. V. DREDOUR.

Dromach might seem allied to Ir. and Gael. dream, grief, sorrow, pain. But it more nearly resembles Isl. drunp, molestia, onus.

DRONE, s. The backside, the breech, Aberd. Upp. Clydes.

But little shot she came—
Showing free side to side, an’ ewdring on.
Wt’ Lindy’s coat syde hanging frae her drone.
Rosal’s Helenore, First Edit., p. 55.

Gael. dromon, the back, dromng, highest part of the back, summi; Shaw.

DRONE-BRAT, s. In former times females generally wore two aprons, one before, the other behind hanging down the back. The latter was called the drone-brat, Upp. Clydes.

—The gud erll had gert dewyse,
That of their men said droken be.
Barbour, xiv. 231. Skeat’s Ed.]

To DROOL, v. n. 1. To trill, Roxb.

Ane ea’s a thing like dlin box,
That drowes like corn pipes
Fu’ queer that day.
A. Scott’s Poems, p. 57.

2. To cry in a low and mournful tone, ibid.

Su.-G. drill-a, to warble, to quaver, to trill; Germ. trillen, Su.-G. trolia, canere, cantillare. This is probably the origin of troll-a, incantare, as sorcerers pretended to enchant by their rhymes or songs.

DROOPIT, part. adj. Weakly, infirm, Ettr. For.; the same certainly with E. drooping, as referring to the state of bodily health.

DROOP-RUMPL’T, adj. Drooping at the crupper; applied to horses, S.

The sma’, droop-rumpl’t, hunter cattle
Might ailesins waurn’t thee for a brattle;
But sax Scotch miles thou’rt tryt their mettle,
And gart them whaile.
Burns, iii. 143.

DROPPY, DROPPING, adj. Terms used in relation to occasional and seasonable showers. When these fall, it is commonly said, "It’s droppy weather," S.

Hence the rhythmic adage of the north:—
A misty May, and a dropping June,
Brings the bonny land of Moray aboon.
Shawe’s Hist. Moray, p. 151.
*DROSSY, adj. Having that grossness of habit which indicates an unwholesome temperament, or bad constitution, Ang.

From A.-S. *dros, fax, g. full of dregs or lees. The A.-Saxons formed an adj. from this noun, which our term nearly resembles in signification; *drose, fragiles, "frail, brittle, weak."" Somner.

To DROCH, v. n. To dangle, to be in a pendulous state, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *drotta, ittirite; pedissequum esse; *drotor, piger pedissequus. It is probably allied to Dratch, q. v.


DROTES, s. pl. 1. A term given to uppish youths or cocktaildrunks, Ayrs.

This is evidently used in a derisive sense. But it is undoubtedly the same with the term originally applied to nobles, q. v.

2. Nobles, or persons of quality, belonging to a court.

With riches daynotes on des thi drotes are dight;
And I in danger, and doel, in decon I dwell.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., 1. 15

Su.-G. *drott, a lord; Isl. *drottin, A.-S. *dridlen, are evidently from the same source. V. DRIGITIN. According to Snorro Sturleson, *drott was the term used to denote one who served in the royal hall.

DROUBLY, DROUBLIE, adj. 1. Dark, gloomy, troubled.

Into thir dark and *drobble days,
Qhan saiball all the hevin arraies,--
Nature all curage me denyis
Of sangs, balletis, and of plays.
*Dunbar, Matland Poems, p. 125.

2. Muddy; applied to water.

Syns come he till a wonder grisly flude,
* Drooby and dope that rathly down can ryn.
*Hensyone's Treatie of Orpheres King, Edin. 1508.


DROUD, s. 1. A cod-fish, Ayrs.

"The fish are awful; half-a-guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the drouds the cadgers bring from Ayrs, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece," Blackw. Mag., June 1826, p. 269.

2. Metaphorically, a lazy lumpish fellow, Ayrs.

"His mother, who was—a widow woman, did not well know what to do with him, and folk pitied her heavy handful of such a droud." Annals of the Parish, p. 336.

3. Also applied to worthless females, Ayrs.

4. It is also expl. as denoting "a kind of herring-haik," i.e., a wattled sort of box for catching herrings, Ayrs.

The Gael terms for a cod-fish are *drogh, and bodach ruidh; Shaw. If we could suppose the second sense the primary one, the term might be traced to Isl. *drol-tr, piger pedissequus. O. Fr. *drou, *drous, gros, fort, robuste. C. B. *dröl, fortis, strenuus; Bozborn.

DROUERY, DROURY, s. 1. Illicit love.

Thai fand in till his coffer
A letter that him send a lady,
That he liefst per *drouery,
That said quhen he had yemst a yer
In wer, as a ged bachiller;
The awenteris castell of Douglas,
That to kepe sa peralus was;
Thuin my ost he wels ask a lady
Hyr amowiris, and hyr *drouery.

*Barbour, viii. 492. 496. MS.

I cannot agree with Mr. Macpherson in thinking that *drouery, Wyn. vi. 2. 101, signifies "truth in love, or true love." It certainly has the same meaning as in the passage quoted above. Warton terms still more remarkably, in rendering this "modesty, decorum." In this he seems to have followed Hearne, who explains it, "modesty, sobriety," as used by R. Glone.

Wynmen nae kepte of us kyngst as in *drouery,
Bote he wre in armys wel yprovred, & atte reste thrue.

*P. 101.

Kyngst is for knight, thrye, thrice. Here it may simply mean love.

2. A love-token.

And suffir Tyrians, and all Lybby land
Be gif in *drouery to thy son in hand.

*Dong. Virgil, 103. 21.

The phrase lyf *drouery is also used by Doug.

3. A gift of any kind.

---The Sidones Dido
Begoth to big ane proud templ of Juno,
With *drouery separates, and gittis of riches.

*Dong. Virgil, 27. 1.

*Drury is used O. E. in the same general sense, for any gift, or perhaps as synon. with *treasure.

When all treasures are tried, quhen the truth is the best;
I do it on Deus charitas, to done the soth,
It is as dere worth a *drury, as dere God him selfe.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 5, b.

4. *Drouery is used as synon. with Morweyn gift, or as denoting the gift conferred by a husband on his wife on the morning after marriage.

"Our soeverane lord ratifies, appreivt, & be the auttorii of parliament conferint the donation & gift of our soeverane lady the quenis *drouery & morweyn-gift eftir the form of the chartfair."


Mr. Pink. properly refers to O. Fr. *drouery, la vie joyreuse; from *drou, a concubine. V. Gl. Rom. de la Rose. The origin is probably Tent. *drou, *droyt, faithful; Germ. *drouit, id. also, dear, carus, dilectus; corresponding to C. B. *drol, id. Germ. *drouit, s. denotes a friend; Franc. *drouit, and *drouilcan, amis; whence, according to Wachter, *drouit and *drouerie. Ital. *druito, a lover, a pander; amanti. Cest proprement le rufien d'une femme; Veneroni.

To DROUK, v. a. To drench, to soak, S.

---Al *droukhit and *frowrooch.

They saisfit war, and warpit to the coast.

*Dong. Virgil, 325. 29.

Our good old Z. Boyd uses the term with respect to Jonah.

"---Heare how the *drouked man sang at last. Yet hant thou brought up my life," &c. Last Battle, 302.

Knut. views it as formed from *drouit, by the interposition of r. Lye mentions the A.-S. phrase, on *drouinage, Psa. 77. 20, rendering it, aqueous. This seems radically the same with *Drake, q. v. It may be added, that Fr. *drous-er, is to moisten, to wet throughly.

P
DROUXT, DROUKEY, s. A drenching; Clydes.
DROKITE-LIKE, adj. Exhibiting the appearance of having been drenched, S.

"I gied them a cast across the ford, and some way the cart gae alee, and they baith fell into the water; twa pair droukit-like bodies they were when they cam out." Pet小腿 Tales, i. 237.

DROKINESS, s. The state of being drenched, S.

To DROULE, v. n. Used as signifying to bellow; applied to the hart belling for the doe, Etr. For. V. DROOT, v. sense 2.

Quere the heartie heat in hit blude over hill and howe, There shall the dinke dree drowe for the dowe.

Perils of Mon., i. 16.

Begl. dryn-en, to mope, to drowp. One of the nombres for a bull in Isl. would seem to be allied, perhaps as originally expressive of his bellowing. This is driel. One thing, however, against this conjecture is that the v. driel-aist signifies obversari, to oppose, as if the term referred to his butting.

DROUTH, s. 1. Drought, S.

The balsme dew throw burning drowth he drys, Qublik made the soil to savour sweet, and smell By dewe that on the night before dawn fall. K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 458.

2. Thirsty, S.

"Is it possible, that my drowt can be slokken with that drinke, that passed neuer cower my halse?" Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr., B. 7, b.


There is another Prov. connected with this term, which ought not to go into oblivion; as it contains a good lesson against severity in judging of the faults of others.

"They speak of my drink that never consider my drowth." "They encourage my doing such a thing, which neither consider my occasions of doing it, nor what provocations I had to do it." Kelly, p. 312.

Mr. Tooko properly mentions A.-S. drugath, (sioci-tas, arditas,) as the immediate origin; adding, that this is the third pers. sing. of the v. drig-an, drag-an, are second, to dry. Depth, and drizh, were used for drought, O. E. Divers. Purley, II. 413, 414.

DROUTHY, adj. 1. Droughty, applied to the weather, S.

2. Thirsty, S.

Though this night he drink the sea, The morn he'll e'en as drouthy be. Pennecott's Poems, 1715, p. 124.

But where the mose is not so soft and waterish, The burning it in a drouthy and dry summer is the best mean. Sibb. Fise, p. 156.

DROUTHHELIE, adv. Thirstily, S.

My kinmer and I maun tak the Beuk, Wha twa psint stoup in our pest nusik. Ere the psaint be done, the dish is dry, And drouthelle pray my kinmer and I. Song, My Kinmer and I.

DROUTHESUM, adj. Addicted to drinking, Clydes.

DROUTHESUMPLIE, adv. In the manner of one addicted to drinking, ibid.
took possession of our eastern coast. Teut. droef, turbidus; droef water, coelum tembrisumum, nubilum, turbidum; Kilian, Behag. droeg wet, lowering weather. The same term is also applied to the mind, tristis, moerens, Su.-G. bedrofe-a, from the obsolete v. droef-a, dolore afficiro; proprie, anum perturbare; Moon-G. droh-ten, turbare; Alem. treo, dolor, Schilten. But most probably, its primary application was to the troubled face of the sky; or at any rate, to what is literally troubled, as muddy water, &c., as it will generally be found that terms, expressive of the state of the mind, are borrowed from external objects.

It's drownin', impers. v. Used to denote a thick wetting mist; ibid.

DROW, s. A melancholy sound, like that of the dashing of waves heard at a distance, East Loth.

Teut. droef, droove, tristatis, moereis.

DROWP, s. A feebale person.

But I full crafthel did kep that courtstie weklin, Quhill efter deild of that droep.

Ingobur, Maiditend Poems, p. 58.

He also use droop as an adj., p. 51.

Teut. droef, moeustus; Isl. draup-a, tristari, (drupa, to drup.)

DROWPER, s. One who gives way to dejection of spirits.

"To be much about duty and service,—is a very present diversion and cure of heart-trouble, which is but fed by idle discouragement; and it is the way to a more perfect cure, which cannot be expected by lazie drowpers." Huteson on Joh. xiv. 15. V. DROWP.

The immediate origin is the E. v. DROOP.


Corr. from Fr. douaihir, id.

DROWS, s. pl. A class of imaginary beings, Shetl. Trowes, synon.

"If the natives of Thule admitted that one class of magicians performed their feats by their alliance with Satan, they devoutly believed that others dealt with spirits of a different and less odious class—the ancient dwarfs, called, in Zetland, Trows or Drows, the modern fairies and so forth." The Pirate, i. 121.

"The Drows or Trows, the legitimate successors of the northern Druiges, and somewhat alluded to the fairies, resided like them in the interior of green hills and caverns, and are most powerful at midnight. They are curious artificers in iron as well as in the precious metals, and are sometimes propitious to mortals, but more frequently capricious and malevolent." Ibid., p. 222. N. V. Trow, Trowes, s.

DROYTES, s. pl. The name given by the country people in Abercoshness to the Druids.

Some have traced the term Druid to Teut. drut, fidelis, fidius; though it is more probably of Celtic origin, as the Germans, according to Caesar, had no Druids. It is not improbable, that the Francorum and Helvetian terms for a female magician, druid, drutae, originated from the superior knowledge of this order of men. V. Keyal. Ant., p. 503.

DRUBLIE. V. DROUBLY.

DRUCKEN, part. pa. Drunken, S.

I've been at drunkken writers' feasts.

Burns, On Dining with Lord Duer.

Some drunkken wife wi' drouth does burn,—

And sair dose matter and does mourn

For good smas' beer.

The Har' Est Rig, st. 50.

Su.-G. Dan. drukken, id., from drick-a, drikk'er, to drink. Isl. drukskin, ebris.

DRUCKENSEM, adj. Habituated to the use of intoxicating liquors, addicted to intemperance, S.

I find it once written drunкиeum.—"His wiff was drunkinsum and quhillis ewill condignit." Aberc. Reg., 16th Cent.

To DRUG, v. a. To pull forcibly, to tug, to drag, S.

—Richt emistle thay wark,
And for to dray and draw wail nevers irk.

Duyg, Virgil, 47. 1.

Then in a grief he did her hale,
And drawgied both at main and tail,

And other parts he could best wail.

Watson's Coll., i. 40.

It is sometimes contrasted with draw.

Than better sone to draw nor lait to draw.

Lament. L. Scott., Fol. 5, b.

This seems to have been a prov. expression, signifying that it is preferable to use strong measures in proper season, than such as are more feebel when it is too late. It is also used by Chaucer.

—At the gate he preferred his service,
To drawge and draw, what so men wold devise.

Knights T., v. 1418.

Budl. views it as cor. from rug. But it is radically the same with draw; only the guttural sound is retained, as denoting that the action is more forcible. This may perhaps be allied to Isl. thrug-a, premere, vim inferre; thrug-an, vis, coactio; Haldorson.

DRUG, s. A rough or violent pull, S. B.

They—lassat him en before wi' birken wands,

Abont his hoonis, and round about his legs;

And at his hair let mony unco drugs.

Ross's Heldenore, p. 47.

DRUG SAW, a saw for cross-cutting timber, South of S.; synon. cross-cut-saw, S.

"Ane little drug saw for wrichtis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

"Taken from him—all their other loomes within the house, as axes, etch, drug-saw, bow saw, and others valued to 40 lib." Acc'. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52, 83.

DRUGGARE, adj. Drudging, subjected to labour.

Of bestis saw I many duersse kynd;—

The slaves saw, the druggare beasts of pync.

King's Quair, v. 4.

Isl. drogoor, tractor, bajulus; G. Andr.

To DRUIDLE, v. n. To idle away one's time, Upp. Lanarks.

This is merely a variety of Druidle, q. v.

DRULE, s. One who is slow and inactive, a sluggard, South of S.
BELG. droyt-en, to mope, to droop; Isl. droll-a, haercre, moras nectore, droll, tardarel.

DRULE, s. A variety of Dule, Dool, a goal, Aberd.

"Dool or drule, the goal which gamesters strive to gain first, as at football," Gl. Shirreffs.

This, I suspect, is merely a corruption of Dule. Isl. drola, to tarry, to loiter.

DRULIE, adj. Muddy, troubled; synon. with Druuly, but more commonly used, especially by old people; as, "druilie water," when discoloured with clay, &c., Roxb.

Teut. droef, turbulentus, or perhaps the radical term; A.-S. drof, turbulentus, "coenosus, sordidus, filthy, dirty, draffie." Somner.

DRUM, adj. Dull, melancholy, S. B. V. DRAM.

Isl. dram-r, tacitarum; Haldorson.

DRUM, s. A knoll; a ridge, S.

"On these grounds, and neighbourhood.—there are many of these singular ridges of nature called here Drums [drum]; perhaps 10 to 12 of them within a small space of each other. They have all a parallelism to one another, and decline eastward.—There are many of these drums in the neighbourhood, in the parishes of Alyth and Rattray, and in the Stormont, which have the same parallelism and position with the above." P. Bendothly, Perths. Statist. Acc., xix. 342.

Gael. druim, the back or ridge of a hill, C. B. trym. Hence Drum-Albin, a name given to the Grazianian mountains; according to Adamman, Dorsum Britanniae, q. the back or ridge of Britain; a name proper enough, as this ridge divides the country into two parts. It is applied, S. B. to little hills, which rise as back or ridges above the level of the adjacent ground. The use of this term corresponds with the metaph. sense in which Lat. dorsum frequently occurs. V. Now.

The Gael. word is also written drim, the back; a ridge of mountains, Shaw. It deserves remark, that Isl. dromb is defined, Quicquid confinere, vel convexum se effert, et in altum surgit; drenibi, tumor; drombus, tumescence; Haldorson. Drombe, elstie, tumor; G. And., p. 32. Hence probably the Drums, the name of a rising ground, about three miles south from Aberlady in Haddingstionshire, the site of a very ancient fortification, apparently the remains of a Pictish town. I may also observe that Isl. drama, is expl. accvitibus montis arcus; Haldorson. I need scarcely add that d and th are often interchanged.

* DRUM, s. The cylindrical part of a machine; the name commonly given to that part of a thrashing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain, S.

"The sheaves were carried between an indented drum, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the drum." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 74.

To DRUMBLE, v. n. 1. To make muddy, S.

2. To raise disturbance, like one who stirs mud; hence, in a metaphor. sense, to trouble.

As from a bow a fatal flake,
Train'd by Apollo from the main,
In water pierc'd an ed;
To DRUNE, v. n. To low in a hollow or depressed tone; to moan, or complain with a low and murmuring voice. To drune like a cow. Ang. Croyn, crune, synon.

Isl. drya-j, mugire, Sw. drosan-e. Droena som en thur, to bellow as a bull; gaas och droeana, to go moping; Wideg. Isl. dryn, mugitis; Verel. Ind.

DRUNE, s. 1. The murmuring sound emitted by cattle, S.

2. A slow, drawling tune, or a tune sung in a drawling way, S.; also *Drone.

3. It often denotes the mourning sound emitted by children, when out of humour, after being flogged; the termination of crying, S.

DRUNT, s. A drawling mode of enunciation, S.

Isl. drau-r, mugitis; drun(g)in, rashed et grandi-soma; G. Andr., p. 55. Dan. drunt-en, however, signifies to letter, to linger. V. DRANT.

DRUNT, s. Pet. sour humour, S. strunt, strue, synon.

—Malle, me doubt, took the drunt,
To be compared to Willie. Burns, ill. 129.

Sibb. refers to "Sw. drunt, etmanor," a truant. But it seems rather allied to O. Flams. drunt-en, to swell, turgere, tumesecer; which may be from the same root with Isl. dramb, pride, fastus, superbia.

To DRUNT, v. n. The same with Drant, Ang.

DRUSCHOCH, s. 1. Any fluid food of a nauseous appearance; as, "I ugg at sic druschoch." "Thou has spoilt the broth, stupid thing; thou has made it perfect druschoch?" Renfrews.

2. A compound drink; generally applied to drugs, Ayrs.

Gael. dross, trash; or rather a diminutive from Drush, atoms, fragments, q. v.

DRUSH, s. 1. Atoms, fragments, synon. smash,

—He hit her on the shoulder,
That he dant all to drush like powder,
He laid it on so sicker. Watson's Coll., i. 44.

2. Dross, refuse, scum; applied to men, Aberd.; the dross of peats, Banffs.

—If pavein 1 might send
Mang Jemmi's sprash,
Really they'd think 1 was a bad

This word seems radically related to Moe G. draumoko, a crumb, a fragment; from drus-an, to fall; whence drusos, drus, casus, ruina, and draus-jan, qf. draus-jan, ex alto precipitare; also, Sut.-G. drosa-an, cadere; and perhaps Belg. ge-dryseh, immanis frangus magna in molis ex improvisis diruptae a pro- cidentis; Jun. Goth. Gl.

To DRUTLE, v. n. Applied to a dog or horse that frequently stops in its way, and ejects a small quantity of dung at intervals, Fife.

It has been conjectured that this is the primary sense of the preceding v., and that it has been applied to one who lags behind, or is dilatory in operation, only in a secondary way. But this idea is repugnant to the evidence arising from the signification of the cognate terms.

I am inclined to think, indeed, that this term is originally different. From its signification, it is probably a diminutive from some v. signifying, excrementum ejusce. If the change of the vowel should be deemed an objection to its being deduced from Isl. dryt-an, or Fris. dryt-en, although this is of little weight, it seems to have also assumed another form. For Teut. dreed and drete signify crepitus; and dreutel, dreutel, pilula stereoaria.

To DRUTLLE, v. n. 1. To be slow in motion, to make little progress in walking; Druttlin, Slow, S.

2. To trifle about any thing in which one is engaged, S.

Teut. dreetel-an, pumilionis passus facere, gradi in- star nani; Kilian. Germ. drottel-n, trottel-a, to walk in a slow and lazy manner, like one who is fatigued. This Wachtter derives from Sut.-G. trott, trott, lassus, trott-a, fatigare, corresponding to Moe G. us-trud-jan, fatigari, Sut.-G. trud-a, to vex, foer-trud-a, to be slow. Isl. tritill, corso pàrvus; fríte, curaito; but drutel, connectori namestanter, is perhaps allied. This may be a derivative from drutta, pédissqua; G. Andr., p. 52.

DRWRY. V. DROUERY.

DRY (in a stone,). A flaw, Aberd.

Teut. draewe signifies, concusus, concussura; perhaps a shake, or shaking in the stone, a term often used to denote a rent in wood. Belg. draei, is a twirl, to turn.

* DRY, adj. Cold, without affection; applied especially to saunor, S.

And mind you, billy, 'thou' ye looked dry,
Ye'll change your fashions, and gae sharp in-by,
Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

DRY BURROW, an inland burgh, one not situated on the coast.

"...That all commun hie gaitiss that fre burrowes has been in use of precedent, othier for passage fra their burgh or cunning theairte, and in especial all commun hie gaitiss fra fre dry burrowsis to the Portis and hauinniss next adjacent (or precedent) to thame, be obseruit and kepit, and that nae mak thame impedi- ment or stop thairintill." Acta Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 498.

Some of my readers may hesitate as to the propriety of this being used as a distinctive designation; as, in another sense of the word, as used in S., the most of burghs may be called dry, or if an inversion be prefered, wet.

DRYCHYN, DRYCHYN, s. Delay, stay, protraction, of time.

That wykked syng so reweled the planet,
Saturn was than in till his heast stait.
**DRY**

His drychyn is with Pluto in the so,
An off the land, full off iniquity,
He wakrys wer, waxyng off pestilence.

*Wallace, vii. 138, MS.

In edit. 1648 and 1673, dryaching.

*To fowme that tribute pay Wyght-owyn dryaching or delay.*

*Wyntown, v. 3, 52.*

O. E. dryaching. V. Drench.

**DRY-DARN, s.** Costiveness in cattle, Aberd. Opposed to *Rinnin Darn.* V. Rin, v.

**DRY-DIKE, s.** A stone wall built without lime or mortar, S.

**DRY-DIKER, s.** One who builds walls without lime, S. V. Cowan.

**DRY-FARAND, adj.** Frigid in manner, not open, not frank, Roxb.

Dry, although not mentioned in this sense by Johnson, is given by Serenius as an E. word, equivalent to reserved. From the adj. Dry, and Farand, seeming, q. v.

**DRY-GAIR-FLOW, s.** The place where two hills join, and form a kind of bosom, Ayrs. Gair, and Flow.

**DRY GOOSE, a handful of the smallest or finest kind of meal, pressed very close together, dipt in water, and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln, S. A.**

**DRY-HAIRED, adj.** The same with *Dry-Farand,* ibid., Loth.; in allusion to cattle whose hair has lost all its sleekness from exposure to the weather.

**DRY MULTURES, "quantities of corn paid to the mill; whether the payers grind or not."**


**DRYNESS, s.** Coldness, want of affection, S.

""Since the fire of Frendraught she saw not her father and mother, nor did the earl himself since the purchasing his lieutenancy ever visit them, or give them any comfort since this dolorous fire, which was admired by many country people, that for any dryness was betwixt them the earl of Murray should have been so unkind, and his lady both, in such sorrowful days,"" Spalding, i. 17.

The adj. is used in the same sense in E. But John, gives no intimation of either the adj. or s. having this signification.

**DRYNT, preter.** Drowned.

Quhilk of the goddis, O Palhinuras,
The vs bereft, and drynt amid the sea

*Doug. Virgil,* 175, 21.

Su.-G. draenk-a, A.-S. drencan, advranc-an, mergera; advranc, merswa, drowned; Sommer.

**DRY Schelis, s. pl.** Dry schele, the pan of a night-stool.

""Item, in the twa chalmeris above the hall, in evertie ane of thame, twa stand beddis with their dry scheles and stullis thairin.—Item, in the constabellis chalmer at the yetts, ane stand bed with ane little hous for ane dry stule."

*Inventories, A. 1589,* p. 301.

**DUA**

It would seem that a dry schele denoted the pan; and staule, as mentioned distinctly, the box or table. Teut. schoel, schypus, S. skol.

**Drysome, adj.** Insipid, Etrr. For.

She may be kind, she may be sweet,
She may be neat an' clean O;
But O she's e'en a drysome mate
Compar'd wi' bonny Jean O!

*Hogg's Mountain Bard,* p. 201.

**Dryster, s.** 1. The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln, Fife.

"The whole roofe and summers of that said kiln were consumed,—old Robert Haillie being dryster that day, and William Lundy, at that tymec, master of the mille." Lamont's Diary, q. 179, 180.

2. Whose business is to dry cloth at a bleachfield, S. O.

Dryster Jock was sitting cracky
With Pate Tamson o' the Hill,
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 3.

"Done!" quo' Pate, and syne his eris
Nailed the Dryster's wauked loof.


**Dry Stuill, a close stool; sometimes called a Dry Seat, S.**

"Item, ane cannablis of grene quhillik may serve for any dry stuill or a bed." Inventories, A. 1581, p. 188. V. Dry Schelis.

This is called "ane stuill of ease," p. 139.

**Dry Talk, a phrase apparently used in the Highlands of S., to denote any agreement that is settled without drinking.**

"The other party averred in his defence that nothing had passed but a little dry talk, and that could not be called a bargain." Saxon and Gael, i. 11.

**Dryve, s.** [Perhaps, a float, or a float-line.]

"Item, ane long fishing lyne for dryve, and three kipping lyues, estimat to 6 lb." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 104. V. Kipping Lyne.

**Dualm, Dwalm, Dwaum, s.** 1. A swoon, S.

But till and heat so overpower'd her pith,
That she grew tabetsless, and swartf therewith:
At last the dwaim yeed fre thit and bit,
And she begins to draw her limbs and sit.


2. A sudden fit of sickness, S.

The dry it was set, and the bridal to be.
The wife took a dwaim, and lay dawn to die;
She main'd and she gain'd out of doleour and pain.

*Ritson's S. Songs,* i. 129.

Rudd. renders dualmyns, levis animi defectus, justly observing that it is synon. with E. quailm, which Skinner defines, deliquium animi brevior. But the former is mistaken in viewing both these terms as from the same origin. He has not observed, that the very word dualm is mentioned by Junius, and expl. nearly in the same manner. Willeram dualm est caligo mentis quad veluti stupore corrupteae; G. Goth. He refers to Belg. bedelmenhend as synon. ; and views both as allied to Moes.-G. dwald, stalus, tatus, dwaldin, insania, A.-S. dwel-ian, dwel-ian, errare, vagari, Alem. dwel-en, Belg. dwel-en; vo. Dwald. Teut. bedelmen-an, condider animo, deficere animo, examinari, vertigine corris; Kilian. Waciner derives dwald
from Germ. dolen, dworken, stupere, stupidum esse. This word has, indeed, the same affinities with Dull'd, q. v.

DUALMYNG, Dwauming, s.  1. A swoon.
   —To the ground all mungit fell scho doon,
   And lay ane lang time in one dedely swoon,
   Or any speche or word scho mycht furth bringe;
   Yit thus at last said ethir hit dualmyng.
   _Dong. Virgil_, 78. 13. V. _DUALM._

2. It is metaph. applied to the failure of light, the fall of evening, S. B.
   As evening, just 'bont dwauming o' the light,
   An auld-like carle steppit in, bedden.
   _Shirreff's Poems_, p. 144.

DUB, s.  1. A small pool of rain-water, a puddle, S. A. Bor.; dib, Loth. _Ayr._

   He
   Ane standast stark seynt for to be,
   Or than a smooth pule, or dib, loun and face.
   _Dong. Virgil_, 243. 3.

   The cry was so ugly of claf, apes and owles,
   That geese and gailing cries and craikes,
   In _dubs_ doonts down with _ducks_ and draikes.
   _Polknute_, _Watson's Coll._, iii. 21. 22.

   "Ye'll find a _dub_ at ilk a dore," _Prov., Clydes_; i.e.
   There is no man without his fault.

   It is a tradisyonary remark with respect to the weather; _There's never a standing frost wi' a few _dub_; S., i.e. frost does not continue long, when the surface of the ground is covered with rain water.

2. A gutter, S.


4. Dubs, pl. Dirt, mire, S. B.
   Ir. _dob_, a gutter; Celt. _dubh_, canal, Bullet. The root perhaps is Isl. _dy_, lacuna, seu parva aquae scatbra; G. _Andr._, p. 49. _Locus varigomus_, paludinoseus; _Veuel_, _Ind._ The latter mentions Sw. _diup_ as a synon. term, as well as Isl. _dok._

DUBBY, adj.  1. Abounding with small pools. S.

3. Wet, rainy, Aberd.

3. Dirty; applied to a road, ibid.

DUB-SKELPER, s.  1. One who makes his way with such expedition as not to regard the road he takes, whether it be clean or foul; or as otherwise expressed, who "gaes throw thick and thin," S.

2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow, S.

   "Ghaists indeed! I'll warrant it's some idle _dub-skelpy_ frae the _Waal_, coming after some o' yours onnae honest errand," _St. Roman_, iii. 31.

3. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to a young clerk in a banking office, whose principal work is to run about giving intimation when bills are due, &c., _Edin._

DUCK-DUB, s.  A duck-pool, S. V. _DUKE-DUB._

DUBBIN, s.  The liquor used by curriers for softening leather, composed of tallow and oil, S. Apparently corr. from _Dipping_, q. v.

DUBIE, adj.  Doubtful, Lat. _dubi-us_.

   "The _dubie_ gener it declinis with two articles, with this conjunction vel comodum beatuitus thame: _as hic vel haece dies_, ane day." _Vaus' Rudimenta Fuerorum_ in _Artem Grammaticam_.

   "How many genros is thare in ane pronoun? Almoast als _many_ as in ane nowne. Quhy say yo almoast als _many_ as in ane nowne? For the episcop _gener_, and the _dubie_ gener, are in ane nowne and nocht in ane pronoun." _Ibid_. _Dd_, iii. b.

DUBLAR, s.
   My berne, echo sayos, hes of hir awin.—
   Dischis and _dubliris_ nyne or ten.
   _Bannatyne Poems_, p. 158, st. 3. V. _Dibler._

DUBLATIS, s. pl.

   This would seem to be an _erratum_ for _dublaris_, from _Dublar_, a flat wooden plate, q. v., and _Dibler._

DUCHAL, s.  An act of gormandising, _Lanarks_.

DUCHAS, (gutt.) s.  1. "The paternal seat, the dwelling of a person's ancestors;" _Gl. Surv._ _Nairn._

   2. The possession of land by whatever right, whether by inheritance, by wadset, or by lease; if one's ancestors have lived in the same place; _Perths., Monteith._

   This is evidently a Gael. term. _Duchas_, _dutches_, "the place of one's birth, an hereditary right," _Shaw_. Ir. _du_ signifies a village, a place of abode.

DUCHERY, s.  _Dukedom_, dutchy.

   "Robert Duk of Normandy dcecssit but any succession of his body, be quhais deith the _duchery_ come t Hary Bwelelor his brothir." _Bellend. Cron._, B. xii., c. 17.

   _Fr. duché_, id.

DUCK, s.  A leader. V. _DUKE._

DUCK, s.  Sail-cloth. V. _DOOCK._

DUCK, s.  A play of young people, _Loth._ _Roxb._

   The _duck_ is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces." _Blackw. Mag._, Aug. 1821, p. 32.

   The play may have been denominated from the fancied resemblance of the small stone to a duck.

DUCKIE, s.  A young girl, or doll, _Sheft._

   Su.-G. _docka_, Germ. _dorke_, Alem. _tohka_, pupa, icuncula; Dan. _dakke_, a baby or puppet.

DUD, s.  1. A rag, S.; _duda_, rags, A. _Bor._

   "Every _dud_ bids another good day!" _S. Prov._ "spoken of people in rags and tatters;" _Kelly_, p. 100.

   This choice is just as unco as the last.—
   A hair-brain'd little ane wagging a' wi' _ducks._
   _Ross's Helenory_, p. 40.
Hence daily dud, the dish-clout; S. B. because, as it is generally a tattered cloth, it is in constant use.

2. Duds, dudds, pl. Clothing, that especially which is of inferior quality, S. Duds, clothes; dudman, a scarecrow; also, a ragged fellow; West. E. V. Gl. Grosie.

I dar nocht cum you mercat to, I am so evill sone-brint;
Among you marchands my dudds do I.

Pebbles to the Play, st. 4.

Shame and sorrow on her shont, that suffers thee to
suck,—
Or when thy duds are betirden, that gives them a donk.

Potewart, Watson's Coll., p. 15.

But or they twynd him and his dudis,
The lyne of none was tarett.

Chrom. S. P., i. 381.

i.e. It was past midday before they stripped him of his clothes.

Duds is often used by the vulgar, rather in a contemptuous way, for clothes, even where the illusion is to finery, S.

"The warrant it was the tae half o' her fee and bountith, for she warded the thether half on pinners and pearlings to gang to see us shoot you day at the pop-injury. —I was sic a fule as to fling it back to her. —But I was a great fule for my pains—she'll wert a' on duds and nonsense." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 15.

It seems probable that a considerable number of what are called cant E. words, or slang, and which are generally viewed as formed by the mere scum of society, have been borrowed by them from the lower classes residing in the different provinces, by whom they have been transmitted from time immemorial. Duds seem to be of this description. As Grosie expli,
it as signifying rags, in the North of E., and clothes, in the West; he elsewhere gives it as a cant term, in the latter sense. It is thus expl. in Smith's Canting Dict.

"Duds, clothes or gowns. Abraham Core has won (or Un) run duds, i.e. the poor fellow has stolen very rich clothes."

3. Metaph. applied to a thoughtless fellow, but more strictly to one who is easily injured by cold or wet; as, "He's a saft dud," Roxb.

Shaw mentions Gael dud, a rag, and dudach, ragged. This may be allied to C. B. diud, to put off, exuere; Davies. "But the word is most probably of Goth. origin. Isl. dude denotes a lighter kind of clothing, indumentum levioris generis; Ad dude ein wpp, levidensa alium vestire. Gr. dedes has been mentioned as allied. Belg. tod, toddle, a rag. [Isl. dvide, swaddling clothes."

As duds is commonly used by the vulgar to denote the clothes worn by them when at work, it seems to be the same with the Isl. word. It may have been transferred to rages, as the secondary sense, because people are not nice about their wearing apparel, and often wear it after it is tattered. Could we suppose that the Isl. word had ever signified rags, as the secondary sense, because people are not nice about their wearing apparel, and often wear it after it is tattered. We might deduce it from dyo, imperfect. dudo, pendere facio; dudis, motabat, quassabatur, (G. Andr., p. 50, 54) as rags or tatters are shaken by the wind, or by the motion of the wearer.

DUDIE, DUDDY, adj. Ragged, S.

There little love or cantsy cheer can come
From dudty doublets, and a pantry toom.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 81.

DUDINESS, s. Raggedness, S.

DUDIE, s. A dish turned out of solid wood, having two ears, and generally of an octagonal form on the brim, Roxb. This is different from a Laggie.

This is undoubtedly a relic of the Cumbrian kingdom. W. Richards gives C. B. drael-testr, and diaw-wyrn, as both signifying a beaker. Dian-testr literally signifies a drinking cup or vessel; from driel to drink. Driel, petas; Roxb. He gives divenity as denoting a tippling-house; Cauponula, cervesiarium, popina.

DUDDROUN, s.

Schaw me thy name, Duddrour, with diligence.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 53.

"Ragged slut," Pink.

Bot to indyte how that Duddrour was drest.

Drowroit with dregs, quhinerand with mony quhrine,
That proces to report it was aye pyne.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 298.

Many swerte hambard belly-buddrour,
Many slyte daw, and slyde dudrour,
His servit ay with sonnyhe.

Dunbar, Banality Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

Lord Hailes thinks that "it means a ghost from A.-S. dydrynaha, [more properly, dydrynsca] phantasma." But the learned writer has been misled by mere similarity of sound. It may signify, tatterdemalition, a person in rags, from Daul, q. v. This view would agree tolerably well with the connexion. It seems doubtful, however, whether it does not rather denote a sluggard; as allied to Isl. du'dr-a, to act in a remiss and slovenly manner; [to go slowly and leisurely along] factito, pro remissa et tenui actione ponitur; du'der, remissa ac segnia opera; G. Andr., p. 54.

DUDE, for do it, S.

But bot that it did mak this ordour,
I trow sal! prove it to be gade:
The Clerk said, Quha is he will dud I
Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 28.

* DUE, adj. Indebted; as, "I'm dud him a great," I owe him a great, S.

It is because he scorns to bow
To Mammon so enleving;
And strives to pay what he is due
Without repeated craving!

Ingram's Poems, p. 73.

In this use of the term there is a transition, from the thing that one owes, to the person who is owing.

To DUE, v. n. To owe, to be indebted, Aberd.

To DUEL, DUEL, DUELL, DWELL, v. n. 1. To delay, to tarry, to procrastinate.

Brasand and haleend and than duell al yecht and day.


Scot. Poems, p. 130.

2. To continue in any state or situation, to remain.

———Schyr Thomas duell teachtand
Quhar Schyr Rauff, as befor said I
Withdrew him,———

Barbour, xviii. 434, MS.

3. To cease or rest; used obliquely.

Quhat set yow thus, scho said, so God yow saith,
Pr violant wer at ye ik nocht to duell?"

Wallace, viii. 1222, MS.

4. Dwell behind is used passively, as equivalent to left behind.
The Epic of the Leuenax was, -
Leuent behynd with his garay.
Till the King was fer on his wy.
Quhen that thil on his cuntre
Wysthat so dwelt behynd was he,
Be as with schypys that ell soucht.
Barbour, iii. 596, MS.

It frequently occurs in O. E. as signifying to tarry;
and also to remain.

And prayed them for to dwell
And thair aventures to tell.
Rom. R. Cuer de Lyon.
Of them, that wryten us to fore
The bokes dwelle.

And ye walle a while dwelle,
Of bold battailes I wole you telle.
Oldc, Auchleest, MS. V. Sir Tristrem, Intr. cxxi.

Alem. dwael-on, Sn.-G. dwael-a, dwael-hes, Dan.
dwaeler, id. Isl. dwel, moror, cuncor; [d wheat, to delay.] Here we discover the primary signification of E.
dwell. Their derives Sn.-G. dwael-a from dwala, stupor, as primary denoting stupidity of mind, then, fluctuation and delay.

Duellng, s. Delay, tarrying.
Quhen that the King herd that tithing.
Barbour, vii. 562, MS. V. the v.

Godwin unjustly censures Chaucer for his use of this word, in rendering the following verse of Boethius in his Consolatio Philosophiae. Prostrat him ingratus impia vita moras. "Myne unprosight life draweth along ungreable dwellings." "Here," says the biographical writer, "if we should affirm that Chaucer himself unquestionably understood the last word of the line, we must at least admit that his version would never convey the true sense to a mere English reader, and that the word dwellings must be interpreted by such a person, not as a denomination of time, which is its meaning in bothins, but as a denomination place." Life of Chaucer, ii. 82, 83.

Not only did Chaucer himself understand the Lat. word, but the sense he gave of it was strictly proper, according to the use of the term dwellings in that age. Ancient writers, however, are often censured by the moderns, merely in consequence of the partial information of their judges.

Duerg, s. A dwarf.
Ane Duerg brosil about, besely and bane,
Small birkes on breach, be ane brye yre.-
Than dyynyt the Duerg in angir and yre.
Gower ans Gol., i. 7. V. Droush.
[
Isl. duergur, dwarf.]


Durfe, s. 1. A blow of this description. V. Door.

2. The sound emitted by such a blow, Clydes.

Duf, s. 1. The soft or spungy part of a loaf, turnup, new cheese, &c., ibid.

2. A soft spungy peat, Perth.

3. A soft silly fellow, S. O.

Duffingbouit, a thumping or beating, ibid.

This seems merely a modification of Isl. duffin, caedow, verbendo, percuddo; G. And.; hence applied to duffing a knight, from the stroke given.

Duffart, s. 1. A blunt stupid fellow, Ayrs.; Duffar, Roxb. V. Dowfart.

2. Generally applied to dull-burning coal, ibid.

Duffart, adj. Stupid. V. under Dowf.


2. Also applied to coals which crumble down when struck by the fire-irons, Fife.

Duffie, s. A soft silly fellow, S.
"Oh sira, Oh sira, that I had but as baim, an' she set her heart on a feckless duffie o' a Frenchman, an' a papish." Saxon and Gael, ii. 33.

Duffiness, s. Sponginess, Clydes.

To Duffifie, v. a. To lay a bottle on its side for some time, after its contents have been poured out, that it may be completely drained of the few drops remaining; as, "I'll duffie the bottle," Aberd.

This seems to be merely a cant term, formed probably from the name of some person who was very careful of his liquor. Elsewhere one is said to make the bottle or grey-board coffer, S.

Dugeon-Tre, Dudgeon, s. Wood for staves.
"Dudgeon, the hundreth pieces containing sex score, vii i, iiij;" Bates, A. 1611.
Fr. dognuit, "a vinche great old cuire;" Cotgr. O. Fr. doyuan, brutal, hargreux; Rouperot.

Dugon, s. A term expressive of contempt, Etr. For.
"What wad my father say,—if I were to marry a man that loot himself' be thresher by Tommy Potts, a great supple dagon, wi' a back nor stiffer than a willy-wand? He's gaway good at arms-length, an' a 'fleeing trip, but when ane comes to close quarters wi' him, he's but a dagon." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 292.
Fr. doguine, "a filthie great old cuire;" Cotgr.

Dukrie, Dukie, s. Dukedom.
"His Maiestie—declaris—all and hail the dukrie of Lennox, &c., with all charters-grantit be his Maiestie off the foresaid dukrie—to be—specialie exceptit," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 569, 560.
The termination is equivalent to that of dom, being the same with A.-S. rice, dominium.

Duire, adj. Hard; Fr. dur, dure.
—The woorms, that workes under cuire.
—At lenth the tre commenst that is dure.

Dukate, s. A pigeon-house; a variety of Doucwate, i.e. a dove-cote.
"That all that that brekis dukatie—or stelis furth of the samit—douie—salec callit and prwist tharfore." Acts Ja. V., 1553, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

Duke, Duck, s. A leader, a general.
Duke: Hinnibal, as many authors writ,
Throw Spenyle cam be mony a passage strait.
Vertue and Vice, Everygreen, i. 45.
Q
"Na spuleyceis may be callit opime, bot ondel thay quhilkas ar takin he ane duke fra ane uthir; we understand na man may be callit duke, but he analerie be quhais avise the army is led." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 339.

Dere Ducks, V. Gyre Falcons.

Here the term is evidently used according to the sense of Lat. dux.

DUKE, DUK, s. A duck, S.

Thair days is dub anang the dakis
He did with dirt him hyde.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 15. V. Dun.

DUKE-DUB, s. A pool for the use of ducks, S.

"In a second morc,—I was up to the knees in that necessary receptacle of water, called the 'duke-dub.'"

Blackw. Mag., Oct. 1851, p. 308.

There lay a duke-dub before the door,
And there fell he, I trow.

Hered's Coll., ii. 150.

DUKE-SMEAT, s. The herb in E. called Ducks-meat, S.


DUK HUDU.

"That Schir John—content & pays—for a bykynyt vi d., a duk hude xviii d., a pare of spurrus viii d."

Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 82.

This seems to signify "a hood of cloth," from Teut. doek, panus. Doek-hoof signifies a hood or covering for the head. Belg. hoofd-duek, "a piece of linen cloth to pin about the head, a coif;" Sewel.

[DUK-PERIS, s. pl. V. Dowchaspers.]

This form occurs in Barbour, iii. 440, Skeats Ed.]

DULBART, DULPERT, s. A heavy stupid person, South of S.

Isl. dol, stultitia, and birt-a, manifestar; q. one who shows his foolishness. C. B. deblen, a doit.

DULCE, adj. Sweet; Lat. dulcis.

—In that buir thair is na herese
Bot Christis word, right dulce and redulent.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 131.

DULDER, s. Any thing large, S.B. Belg. daalders, a slice.

DULDERDUM, adj. Confused, in a state of stupor, silenced by argument, Ayrs.

The last syllable is undoubtedly the same with E. dumb. As Isl. dumbi signifies mutus, duld-r is cocoon; q. blind and dumb. Or shall we refer to Teut. dulde-r, pati, S. to thole?

DULDIE, s. The same with Dulder; as, "A greit duldie," a large piece of bread, meat, &c., Ang.

To DULE, v. n. To grieve, to lament.

—Certi, we wemen
We set us all fra the sichte to syle men of truth:
We dule for na evil deidis saw it be device halden.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 61.

Fr. douil-eur, Lat. dol-ere.

DULE, DOOL, s. Grief, S.; dole, E.

Makbeth Fynlayk and Lalawch fule
Oure-drevyn had all three days in dule.

Wyntoun, vii. 1. 4.

"To sing dool," to lament, to mourn; Shirr. Gl.

The term is sometimes used adjectively.

"Efter prescriptioun of the men, come syndry hydies of Scotland arrayit in their dule habit, for dolours of their husbands, quhillis war slain in this last battall." Bellend. Cron., E. vi., c. 18.

How many ferteries and dule habits schyne,
Sal thon behold !

Dong. Virgil, 197, 32.

Fr. doul, Gsd. doylkhs, C. B. dolur; all from Lat. dolor, id.

DULE, DOOL, s. 1. The goal in a game.

The term is most commonly used in pl.

—Freesa men come, and halilt the dulis,
And dang thame down in dailis.

Chrr. Kirch., st. 22.

"A well-known phrase at foot ball. When the ball touch, the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hail it or it has hail'd the dule." Tytler, p. 187. The term is here used figuratively, to denote victory in fight.

"The object of the married men was to hang it, [the ball] i.e., to put it three times into a small hole in the moor, the doel or limit on the one hand; that of the bachelors was to drown it; i.e., to dip it three times into a deep place in the river, the limit on the other." P. Scone. Perths. Statist. Acc., xviii. 88.

"In the game of golf as anciently played, when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, Hail dule! Chron. S. P., ii. 370, N.

Sibb, has properly observed, that Teut. doel is agosta terram in quam sagittarii jaculantur sagittas; and doel-pinne, scopos, or the mark.

O. E. doel seems to have been used in a sense nearly allied to our dule.

"The Curate, at certain and convenient places, shall admonish the people to give thanks to God, in the beholding of God's benefits; for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the face of the earth, with the saying of the 103rd Psalm, &c, at which time the Minister shall inculcate these or such sentences: 'Cursed be he that translacteth the bounds and doles of his neighbour.'" Injunct., 19 Eliz., ap. BRAND'S Pop. Antiq., p. 206.

Phillips defines doles or doole, "certain balks or slips of pasture left between the furrows in plough'd lands;"

Diu.

2. Dule is used to denote a boundary of land, Fif, Loth. Where ground is let for sowing flax, or planting potatoes, a small portion of grain is thrown in to mark the limits on either side; sometimes a stake is put in, or a few stones. To either of these the name of dule is given, as being the boundary.

According to the old mode of husbandry, in the Lothians at least, the dung, made by the cotars, was laid on ground prepared by the farmer for barley, or what was denominated the beer land; and they had the crop of barley as the compensation for their dung. As only a small portion of a rig fell to each cottager, the practice was to drop a few beans, at different distances, across the rig; which, when grown up, formed tufts, serving to distinguish the separate properties. These tufts were, and still are, called dules. It is believed that there is no other name for them. Hence,

To Dule aif, v. a. To mark out the limits, to fix the boundaries, in whatever way, ibid.

Although the Teut, gives no light as to the origin of doel, this, I think, may be found in the Gothic. Isl. doel-a signifies morari, also impedi. Hvad dwir this, quid impedit te? For what is a dule or bou-
dary, but that which is designed to impede or prevent farther progress? From *dowel* is formed *dowel*, mora, a stay, a tourny, a delay; *dowel*, id., Verel. It is not improbable that this was the primary form and significaton of the term, which appears in Teut. in the form of doel.

[DULFULL, adj. Doleful. V. DULE.]

DULENCE, interj. Also, wo is me, Dumfr.

Shall we trace it to Lat. *dolens*, as originally used at school; or to the Fr. derivative *dowell*, S. *dole*, sorrow?

DULL, s. Hard of hearing; a common Scoticism.


"Never speaking above his breath, so far as ever I heard, and I being rather dull, made him at last roar out, so that Mr. Angus, who was passing through the hall same time, heard the whole matter." Saxon and Gael, ii. 73, 74.

To DULL, v. To become torpid.

"This marcell—prince might not suffir his pepill to rest or dull in streth." Bollend. T. Liv., p. 56.

The v. is used by Chaucer in the same sense.

DULLYEART, adj. Of a dirty dull colour, Upp. Clydes.; from *Dull* and Art, Ard, q. v.

DULLION, s. A large piece, Fife; *Daed*, synon. Perhaps from the same origin with *E. dole*, any thing dealt out.

DULLY, adj. V. DOLLY.


This seems originally the same with Sw. *dolja*, "sluggish, dull, drowsey:" Wideg. Qui resa est, atque, ubi potest, laborem vitat; Ihre. Norw. *doljes* seems only a variety of this. Hallager expl. it by Dan. *uanselig, unproportioner*, i.e. unproportioned, ill-proportioned, *Bib. doas mand*, S. B. "a dull man." Halderson mentions *Iol. dolje*, tardatio, and expl. *dolje-a*, haerere; impedire. Shaw renders E. heavy by Gaol. *doilghasach*; but it properly signifies sorrowful.

DULSE, s. The Fucus Palmarus, a species of sea-weed which is eaten in S.

"Dulse is of a reddish brown colour, about ten or twelve inches long, and about half an inch in breadth; it is eat raw, and then reckoned to be loosening, and very good for the sight; but if boiled, it proves more loosening, if the juice be drank with it." Martin’s *Western Isl.*, p. 149.

"Fishermen—go to the rocks at low tide, and gather the fucus palmarus, dulse; fucus esculentus, baddelelock; and fucus pinnaflatus, pepper dulse, which are relished in this part of the country, and sell them." F. Nigg. *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 207.


"There is beneath the cliff a beach of the finest sand, a stream of water as pure as the well of Kil-

dingue, and the rocks bear *dulse* as wholesome as that of Guitain." The *Pirate*, iii. 34.

I am indebted to the Duke of Gordon for the communication of a very simple and beautiful etymon of the Gael. word. *Duiltlig*, his Grace remarks, is "compounded of *dultle*, a leaf, and *winse* water; literally, the leaf of the water."

Gael. *dultlig*, fr. *dalt*, id. It might almost seem to have received its name from Isl. *dol-a*, mentioned above, which also signifies, to hang loose, haren appendere, pendulum; as it adheres in this manner to the rocks.


DULT, s. A dunce, S.; *dolt*, E.

DUMBARTON YOUTH, a phrase applied to a male or female who is at least thirty-six years of age, S.

"She had been allowed to reach the discreet years of a Dumbarton youth in unsolicited maidenhood," The *Entail*, i. 45.

Perhaps borrowed from the circumstance of the castle of Dunbarton being generally inhabited by invalided soldiers.

DUMBIE, s. pron. *Dummie*. One who is *dumb*, S.

—In the end these furious cryers
Stood silent like Observant Friars,
Or like to *Dumbies* making signs,
Cowil’s *Mock Poem*, P. ii., p. 22.

Auld gabbet Speck,—was sae cunning,
To be a dummie ten years running.

*Ramsay’s Poems*, ii. 362.

"Dummie canna lie;" Ferguson’s S. Prov., p. 10.

"Let the bypast life of a man praise him in his death; all men are liers, but Dummie cannot lye." Z. Boyd’s *Last Kettell*, p. 1049.

It may deserve to be noticed here, that Heb. ָּ, *dum* signifies, *siluit*, וּּ *dumma*, id.

To DUMFOUNDER, v. a. To confuse, S.; to stupify, to stun; used both as to the body and the mind, denoting either the effect of a fall or a blow, or of a powerful argument, S.; dumfounded, perplexed, confounded, A. Bor.

"I was dumfounded sae, that when the judge put the question to me about Clerk I never answered a word." Brownie of Rodheacle, ii. 22.

Johns. only mentions *dumb* as the origin. But this seems awkwardly coupled with Fr. *fondre*, to fall; whence E. *founder*. Perhaps the first part of the word is from Dan. *dum*, stupid.

To DUMFOUTTER, v. a. The same with *Dumfounder*, Aug.

DUMMOND. V. DINMONT.

DUMMY, s. pl.

—"Ament the wrangwise withhaldin, spoliation, & awaytakin of the said wyrmhile Adamis guidis to the soum of xvi *dummys* of gold, ix Ingis Hary nobilis, & a noble of Rose," &c. *Act. Audit.*, A. 1478, p. 60.

This is evidently a vicious orthography for *demyis*. V. *DEMY*. 
To DUMP, v. a. 1. To beat, to strike with the feet, Ang.
2. A term used at taw, to denote the punishment sometimes inflicted on the loser. He closes his fist, and the winner gives him so many strokes on the knuckles with the marbles, Fife.

This is so nearly allied, both in sound and sense, to E. thump, that it seems radically the same word. The latter is derived, according to Skinner, from Ital. thumbo, a powerful and sonorous stroke. This, as well as the S. and E. verbs, are most probably allied to Sw. dump-a, radius palpare, dump-a, vel dimpa, præcessus cadere. Seren. vo. Thump, N.

DUMP, s. A stroke of this description, ibid.

To DUMP about, v. n. To move about with short steps, Fife; the idea apparently borrowed from the thumping noise made with the feet.

To DUMP in, v. a. To plunge into; q. to put in the dumps.

—*They are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that which, justly, hath dumped in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the ilands.* Forb. Def., p. 66.

Allied perhaps to Teut. dump-an, Su.-G. daemp-an, Germ. daemp'en, suffocare.

DUMPH, adj. Dull, insipid, Buchan.

He surely is a heartless sump, That lolls about the ingle dumph, On sic a day as this. 


Su.-G. Dan, and Germ. dum, is used in the same sense; stupidus, stolidus. V. DUMP, v. preceding, and TUMP.

* DUMPLING, s. A thick bannock; made of oatmeal and suet, boiled among kail or broth, or in water, Berwicks.

DUMPS, s. pl. A game at marbles or taw, played with holes scooped in the ground, Roxb.

Grose gives dump as signifying "a deep hole of water;" Prov. Gl.

* DUMPS, s. pl. Mournful or melancholy tunes, Roxb.

Evidently from the signification of the E. word; such tunes tending to throw the bearer into the dumps. The term is used in the same sense by Shakespear.

DUMPY, adj. Short and thick. It is also used as a s., S.

"But we are forgetting the lady. She was a short, fat, dumpey woman, quite a bundle of a body, as one may say." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1810, p. 709.

"Arriving, at last, within a few miles of Paris, my French fellow-travellers were amused with the appearance of a lusty, steady-looking British officer, in a drab shooting jacket, squatted on a dumpey poney, with his double barrelled fowling piece in his hand." Scott's Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 259.

Ial. doomp, ancellula crassa et gravis, G. Andr., p. 46. The phrase, a thumping boy, applied to a lusty wellgrown boy, ought perhaps to be traced to the same origin.

2. Expressive of coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, Upp. Clydes.

DUMPINESS, s. 1. The state of being thick and short, S.

2. Coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, Upp. Clydes.

DUMSCUM, s. A game of children, much the same as pallall, or the beds.

DUM TAM, a bunch of clothes on a beggar's back, under his coat, S. B.

This seems to be a cant phrase, denoting that although this is carried as beggars carry their children, it is a mute.

DUN, s. 1. A hill, an eminence, S.

"There are four or five moats in different parts of the parish: one of which, (the Duns of Borderland,) is very remarkable." P. Borgezie, Kircudhil. Statist. Acc., xi. 40.

"No word in the English language accurately determines the form of that rising ground, which is known in Scotland by the Celtic term, dun." Statist. Acc., vii. 615.

2. A hill-fort, S.

*Duns are very numerous, not only in this, but in all parishes in the Highlands. They are a row of large stones put together, generally in a circular form, on the top of conspicuous hills, not far from, and always in sight of, one another.—They are generally on hills of a conical figure. They are supposed to have been used for kindling fires on, for the purpose of warning the country, and summoning the people to assemble for the common defence, on the sudden appearance of an enemy." P. Kiftian Argyles. Stat. Acc., xiv. 256.

3. A regular building, commonly called "a Danish fort," S.

"At Carlaway, there is a Danish fort, or dune, with a double wall of dry stone; it is perhaps the most entire of any of the kind in Scotland; it is very broad at the base, and towards the top contracts in the form of a pyramid; the height of the wall is 30 feet; the fabric is perfectly circular." P. Uig, Lewis, Stat. Acc., xix. 258.

"In the parish of Diurness in Strathmore—is that singular building called the Dun of Dormadilla or Dormadilla's tower."—

"The Dune or Tower of Dormadilla, in the parish of Diurnes, on Lord Reay's estate, is situate in a place called Strathmore, on the east side of the river that runs through Strath, on a sloping ground.—The wall is 7 feet thick. This wall is divided into two; the outer wall is 2 feet 9 inches thick, then a passage or opening betwixt the two walls 2 feet 3 inches; the inner wall is 2 feet thick." Camd. Brit., iv. 196.

This word has the same signification in Celt. and A.-S. In Belg. dunes is a down or sandy hill. There is no sufficient reason, therefore, to suppose that, wherever this term is found in the composition of the name of a place in S., it must have been imposed by the Celts. Dunhohu was the A.-S. name of Durham, from dun, mons, and hohu, insula annis. There is still Dunmow in Essex, Duntable in Bedfords., Dunwick in Sussex, Dunkirk in the Netherlands, &c., &c. A.-S. duns-eldas, the faires of the mountains; dun-sactas, inhabitants of the mountains; dun-land, hilly ground;
Olinetes dune, mount Olivet, Mat. xxvi. 30. Sommer, however, and Cluererus, view this as radically a Celt. word. V. Germ. Antiq., Lib. i. c. 7, ii. c. 36.

DUNBAR WEDDER, the name given by some of the lower classes to a salted herring, Teviotd.

To DUNCH, DUNSH, v. a. 1. To push or jog with the fist or elbow, S.; synon. punch, jundie. 

Ik cuddech billying o'er the green, 
Against auld cumrammy rain; 
The unco brute much dunching dried [dree'd] 
Free two-year-alls and sturks. 

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

2. To push or jog in any way, S. A.

"'Ye needna be dunshin that gate, John,' continued the old lady, 'naebody says that ye ken whar the brandy comes from, and it wadna be fitting ye should, and you the queen's cooper.'" Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 299.

"Down he tumbled, roost and all, on the backs of the unoffending cows. They, unused to such rough treatment, returned the compliment by kicking and dunching, to the no small danger of the astonished maidlin." Dumfr. Courier, Sept. 1823.

3. To push as a mad bull; as, "a dunshin bill;" synon. Running on, Clydes., Dumfr.

This is precisely the sense of Teut. done-on; as explained by Kililan, pegno sitype clava in dorci Perce, from done, typha, clava typhae; Su.-G. done-a, cum impeta et fragore procedere; done-i backen, ad terram cum impetu probabilis, Ire; from dent, ietus. This is evidently allied, although not so intimately as the Teut. v. Hence,

DUNCH, DUNSH, s. A jog, a push with the elbow, S. V. the v.

DUNCHING, DUNSHING, s. The act of pushing, Dumfr., Galloway.

DUNCH, s. One who is short and thick, S.

DUNGY, adj. Squat, short and thick, S.

DUNCY, adj.

From the Jesuit knife in grain,—
And a' bald ignorant asses,
Such as John Ross, that donnart goose,
And Dan Duncanson, that duncy ghost,
Good Lord deliver us.

* "What the meaning of the phrase duncey ghost is, I know not; it is new to me, and if it be not an error of the transcriber, I shall be obliged to any of my readers for an explanation of it." Edit. Bec., iv. 106, 107.

Mr. Thos. Forrester, Minister at Melrose, was deposed, 1638.

This seems to be the same with Donse, used in the sense of saucy, malapert.

DUNDERHEAD, s. A blockhead, a numskull, Loth., N. Apparently allied to Bedunder'd, Donna'it, q. v.

It may be observed, however, that Dan. dumhrovell is exactly synon., "a dunce, blockhead," Wolff.

Dunderhead is used in the same sense by modern playwrights. A. Bor. dumkerknoll is synon.; signifying "a blockhead;" Grose.

DUNDIEFECKEN, s. A stunning blow, Ayrs.; the same with Dandiefechan, q.v.

DUNG, part. pa. 1. Overcome by fatigue, infirmity or disease, S. V. Ding, v., sense 6. 2. Disconsolate, dejected; as, "He was quite dungh," he was very much dejected. V. Ding, v., sense 8.

DUNGEON of wit, a phrase common in S., explained in the following extract:—

"Before Dr. Johnson came to breakfast, Lady Lochbuiy said, 'he was a dungeon of wit,'" a very common phrase in S. to express a profoundness of intellect, though he afterwards told me that he had never heard it." Boswell's Journ., p. 428, 429.

It must be remembered, however, for the honour of our Scottish intellects, that the allusion is only to the depth, not to the darkness of a dungeon.

Dungeonable, shrewd, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

DUNGERING, s. The dungeon of a castle, or place for confining prisoners.

Stellin he hes the lady ying, Away with her is gane: 
And kest her in his dungerring, 
Quail aicht shco micht meane.

Pink. S. i. R., iii, p. 190, st. 3.

V. Dungooun, whence this by corr.

DUNIWASSAL, DUNIWESSLIE, DUNIWASL, s. 1. A nobleman.

—Some, Sir, of our Duniwasses 
Stood out, like Eglington and Cassils, 
And others, striving to sit still, 
Were for'd to go against their will. 

Cobair's Muck Poem, p. i., p. 57.

2. A yeoman, a gentleman of secondary rank.

Among the Highlanders, it seems to denote a cadet of a family of rank, who receives his title from the land which he occupies, although he holds it at the will of the chieflain.

"He was born a dini-wassal, or gentleman; she a vassal or commoner of an inferior tribe: and whilst ancient manners and customs were religiously adhered to by a primitive people, the two classes kept perfectly unmixed in their alliances," Garnet's Tour, i. 200.


Bilton's S. Songs, ii. 55.

"i.e. Highland lairds or gentlemen," Note. The most ancient proof I have met with of the use of this term is in Fitzclayt's Cron., Ed. 1814.

"The king passed to the Illes,—and caused many of the duyn vasellis to shew their holding, and fand many of thame in nonentric, and theirfor anexit thame to his awin crown." P. 347.

As the descendants of the false prophet have the exclusive privilege of wearing the green turban, and as a certain thread distinguishes the Brahmins in India; one to whom this name belonged, had a right to wear a feather in his cap," in proof of affinity to his chieflain.

"His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a Duyn-wassal, or sort of gentleman." Waverley, i. 293.

Although essays is given as a Gael, and Ir. word signifying noble, and ushle as its derivative, I hesitate
greatly if these are not the very same with L. B. vasus-
us and vassal-us. For, as Du Cange observes, Vassus
were the domestics, or those who belonged to the
family, of a king or prince. The term undoubtedly
conforms to the pl. of gesus, servus, familiaris, V. Boxhorn. In like manner Arm-
or. gesus is expl. by Pelletier, vassal, serviteur;
grassaid, servillis. To this source has the term used by Polybius, Gaeseote, hired soldiers, been traced;
and Gessi used by Servius for those who are powerful
in battle. The learned Hickes derives L. B. vass-us
from Moes-G. fads, which in composition denotes the
care or management of any business: as hunda-fads,
a centurion, broth-fads, a bridgegroom. This he con-
siders as allied to A.-S. fad-ian, ordinaire, dispensare,
disponeer. He also refers to O.Dan. faud or faud,
as denoting the president of the supreme court in the
Orkney islands (V. Four.) adding, that in the bar-
barous ages the prefects who were chosen from the
ministers of emperors and princes were called Thiu-fads.
He traces the word Vassal to Jod and scare, a servant,
as analogous to Marshal, i.e. Marshallat, the servant
who had the charge of horses. V. Gramm. Fr.
Theot., p. 99, 100.

3. A term, as I am informed, used to denote
the lower class of farmers; and generally in a
contemptuous way: Ayrs.
Gaël. doine, a man, and vasal, noble, well-born,
from wha, id.; whence want, nobility, gentry.

DUNK, adj. Damp, Mearns. V. Donk.

DUNKLE, s. 1. The dimmed state, or cavity
produced, by a blow, or in consequence of a
fall, S.O.; expl. a dimple, Clydes.

2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting an in-
jury done to character.
"He fell in with her on her return from her great
adventure with the Duke of York at London,—which,
but for open-hearted innocence, would have left both
cloors and dunke in her character." The Steam-Boat,
p. 159.

Shall we view this as a dimin. from Tent, dwaneck,
coaft, from dwyngh-en, dwyngh-en, cogere, urgere,
aretere?

DUNKLET, part. pa. Dimpled, dinted, Ayrs.
"Robin has gotten an awful cloor on the broo, we
think his hamper's surely dunklet." Sir Andrew
Wythe, iii. 284.

To DUNNER, DUNDE, v. n. "To make a
noise like thunder," Gl. Sibb. V BEDUN-
DEER'D.

This is rendered perhaps more accurately to clatter,
Roxb.
"It gard the divots stour aff the house riggins and
every caber dunner." Edin. Mag., June 1820, p. 533.

DUNNER, s. 1. A thundering noise, Dumfr.,
Border.

His Maggy on his mind
Did sometimes ge a dunner,
Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

2. This is expl. "a short hollow thundering
noise; as, "The dunner of a cannon," the
noise of a cannon heard at a distance,
Clydes.

But a' this while, wi' mony a dunner,
Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 45.

Tent. dunter, tonitus, ruina coeli; Kilian. Su.-G.
dunter, strepitus. It primarily denotes that noise
caused by thunder. Amen. done, id. Iere views
dona, strepere, as the origin; synec. with A.-S. dyn-
an, whence E. din, corresponding to Belg. don, derne,
Isl. dun-ur, Sw. don, doen, id.

DUNSEKE, s. Apparently formed from E.
Dunce, to suit the rhyme of Brunswick.
He's but a perfect dunseke,
If e'er he meant to come.
Jacobe's Relics, i. 99.

To DUNT, v. a. 1. To strike so as to produce
a dull, hollow sound, S.
—He dunted o' the kist, the bruirs did fice.
Jamison's Popular Ball., i. 304.
— The pliant foot
Of early passenger athwart the vale,
Dunting, oppressive, on the verdant path,
Bestirs the tenants o' the leafy brea.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 59.

To DUNT any thing out, used metaph.

2. To bring any business to a termination, S.
Then said the Squire, I wis we hae the priest,
I'm thinking Lanny's all this time in jest;
We wad dun't out the bodioun o' er e lang,
Nor Lanny maun be chargeable with wrong.
Ross's Helensm, p. 106.

But there is as thing I'd hae dun't out,
And I maun mair saul say this threap about.
Ibid., p. 115.

3. To come to a thorough explanation, when
there has been a previous umbrage; to go
over the grounds of dissatisfaction that one
has with another, and make an end of it, S.
Here there seems to be an allusion to the act of
striking upon a cask, till the bottom be driven out.

Dune and duntit on, a proverbial phrase,
sometimes applied to an object that is com-
pletely done, i.e. has ceased to exist; at
other times to a person greatly worn out by
fatigue, S.

The same idea is often expressed, in a very unfeel-
ing manner, in reply perhaps to the question, "Is such
a person dead?" "Dead l' aye, he's dead and duntit on." This is nearly as brutal as the low E. phrase,
which undoubtedly has had its origin at Tyburn or the
Old Bailey, "All alive and kicking."

It seems to refer to the nailing down of a coffin, by
means of the strokes of a hammer, without the use of
screw-nails, or to the noise made by the shovelling of
the mould on it in the grave.
Su.-G. dunt, iuctor; Isl. dyn, dunata, tono, dun-a,
resonare, from dyn-an, strepero, to din. Thus it
appears, that, as in S. the term suggests the idea of
the sound emitted, it has originally included the self-
same idea; whence dunnur, concomitante; A.-S. dyn-
at, iuctus. Their views Lat. tundo as a cognate term.

To DUNT out, v. a. Used in a literal sense,
to drive out by repeated strokes, S.

"But fearing the wrathful ram might dun't out the
bowels, or the brains, if he had any, of the young
cavalier, they opened the door, and so delivered him
from its horns." R. Gilhaise, ii. 220.
To Dunt, v. n. To beat, to palpitate.

*My heart's aye duntin', S., my heart beats violently.*
*I'm sure my heart will ne'er gie o'er to dunt,
Till in a fat tar-barrel Mause be burn.*

*Ramsay's Poems, ii. 171.

Originally, I suppose, brute.
But wi' revenge their hearts had danted
Like any mell.

*Shirreff's Poems, p. 322.

Instead of this v., dunck, a derivative from dunt, is used in Su.-G. *Hurtak duncker,* cor palpitat, id.

*Isl. V. Verel., p. 54.*

To Play Dunt, to palpitate, from fear.

Loud blew the storm,—but then the ghast again
The blast fierce blatterin' rattled in his bags,
His heart play'd dunt wi' mony a dowie thought.

*The Ghast,* p. 3.

Dunt, Dount, s. 1. A stroke, such especially as causes a flat and hollow sound, S.* Doug. uses Dount. V. Bellan.

Ane uther stert upon his feit,
And said, Thow art our Munt
To tak sik office upon hand;
Thow servite and dunt
Of me.

*Debis to the Play,* st. 12.

The king kens this: Yonr heavy knife
Guil meckle dunts can deal:
Wi' courage and guil counsel, we
Cin wrang our feis mair lead.


Dunt is used in this sense by R. Glance.

—Wyth hard dunt & gret yre to gader suthth the hil come.
—And smye syther other her & ther, & hard dunes caste.

P. 185.

2. The sound caused by the fall of a hard body that in some degree rebound, S.

I am indebted to a friend, from the north countrie,
For pointing out to me the nice shades of difference be-
tween this and the signification of that of some other
terms used to denote the sound caused by a fall. *Be-
miss* expresses the sound produced by a body that falls
with a rumbling or clattering sound, Banff. *Yaghies, (gutt.)* the sound caused by the fall of a soft but heavy
body, as of a man falling from a considerable height,
ibid. *Clash,* the fall of any soft or flaccid substance,
as of mud, S.

3. Palpitation of the heart.

For fear she cow'd like makin in the seat,
And dunt for dunt, her heart begun to beat.

*Ross's Helenore,* p. 62.

In this sense we speak of a dunt proceeding from
love, S.

Ilk rowt the twa gave thwait the burn
Cam 'er her heart a dunt:
Strathballan was as doun to love
As an ousand cabghe-runt.

*Davidson's Seasons,* p. 52.

4. A gib, an insult; also a slanderous falsehood, Ayrs.

Isl. *dunt,* a stroke given to the back or breast, so as
to produce a sound, although there be no confusion
of blood; Verel.

Dunting, s. A continued beating, so as to
cause a hollow sound; such as that pro-
duced by a wooden instrument, or by a
stroke on wood, S.

This word frequently signifies, not the striking only,
but the sound caused by it.

"We were compelled to fortifie the doors and stairs,
and be spectators of that strange hurly burly for the
space of an hour, beholding with torch-light forth of
the Duke's Gallery, their reeling, their rumbling with
halberts, the clacking of their culverins and pistols,
the dunting of mells and hammers, and their crying
for justice." Melvil's Mem., p. 197.

At a Dunt, adv. Unexpectedly, Stirlings.; q. with a sudden stroke; synon. in a rap.

Dunt-About, s. 1. A bit of wood driven about at Shinty or similar games; synon. *Kittie-cat,* Roxb. V. Dunt, v.

2. Any thing that is constantly used, and
knocked about as of little value; as, an old
piece of dress used for coarse or dirty work, ibid.

3. Sometimes applied to a servant who is
roughly treated, and dunted about from one
piece of work to another, ibid.

Dunt, s. A large piece, Ayrs.; synon. Junt.

Was worth't a dunt o' sowwhert cheese
Stuck on a prong, he quakin' sees;
An' tho' his teeth wi' terror chatter'd,
His eager chafts wi' shaver water'd.

*The Two Bats,* Picken's Poems, i. 66.

Allied perhaps to Fris. *duy-on,* tamescore, q. what is swelled up.

Dunter, s. A porpoise, Porens marinus,
Teviotdale; apparently a cunt term.

Dunter-Goose, s. The Eider-duck,
anas mollissima; Linn. *Dunter goose,* Sibb.

Scot., Lib. 3, p. 21.

They have plenty both of land and sea fowls: as
Eagles, Hawks, Ember-Goose, Claik-Goose, *Dunter-
Goose, Solen-Goose.*" Brand's Orkn., p. 21.

Hallerger gives *danne* as the Norw. name of a duck
with a broad bill.

Perhaps q. *dun-eider* goose, the goose which has
*eider down,* or Su.-G. *dun,* down, and taer-a, to gnaw,
whence E. *tear,* because it plucks the down from its
breast as often as it lays its eggs.


To Dunyel, v. n. To jolt, as including the
idea of its being accompanied with a hollow
sound, Upp. Lanarks.

This conveys nearly the same idea with *Dine,* of
which it is most probably a provincial variety. *Ar-
mor. tial-a,* signifies tunnire, to tingle.

Dunze, V. Doyn.

Dur, Dure, s. Door.

Scho gat hym wyth-in the dure.  

*Wyntawn,* viii. 12. 69.

deur. Isl. *dyn,* door.

Durandlie, adv. Continually, without
intermission; from Fr. *durant,* lasting.
The wind blew out of the east stillie and sture,  
The deep durnamady drait in mony deep dill.  
Ranf. Volpynour, Alj. 2.

**DURGY, adj.** Thick, gross, Loth., as a durgy man, one who is squat and strongly made.

There can be little doubt that this is originally the same with Isl. *duirv-r*, denus, juger vigens. *Drgy*, denso. Isl. *duryr*, sulky fellow.

**DURK, s.** A dagger, S.

What slaughter made I wi’ my durk,  
Amo’ Sarkel’t’s troop!  

Formerly, it appears, that an oath taken by a Highlander of his dirk was reckoned more sacred than one administered in any other form.  
He hinted that he had been employed to deliver and protect you;—but he would not confess by whom, alleging, that though he would not have minded breaking any ordinary oath to satisfy the curiosity of Mr. Morton,—in the present case he had been sworn to silence upon the edge of his dirk, which, it seems, constituted, in his opinion, an inviolable obligation.”

Waverley, iii. 290.

“—He took the engagement,—in the only mode and form, which, by a mental caution with himself, he considered as binding,—he swore secrecy upon his drawn dirk.” Ibid., p. 276.

It was customary with the northern nations in general to swear on their arms. Du Cange, vo Ju-rare, gives a variety of examples. Ammiannus Marcellinus says, that the Quadi, “having drawn their swords, *scutus muereinum*, or exposed the points of their swords, which they worshipped for divinities, sworn that they would be faithful.” Lib. xvii. The Danes and Snucl used a similar rite. We learn from Egginhard, A. 811, that the former viewed their oaths, taken in this manner, as alone binding. In our old Forest Laws, c. 10, it is permitted to a stranger, who had ignorantly entered into a forest, or was found on a road prohibited, to purify himself by swearing upon his arm.

Dirk is used in the same sense by E. writers. Dr. Johns, says this is “an Earse word.” Shaw mentions it under Poniard. But Lhuyd seems to have been a stranger to it. Sibb, expl. *durb*, “properly concealed dagger. Teut. *dolc*, sick; from Sw. *dolca*, celare, occultare.” It is not improbable that it is radially a Goth. word, especially as Isl. *durf* signifies a sword.

**To Durk, v. a.** 1. To stab with a dagger, S.

Had it not been for the Life-gard,  
She would have darit him, when she saw  
He kept so the Laird in aw.  
Cleland’s Poems, p. 15.

“I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit.”

Nigel, i. 75.

2. To spoil, to ruin, S.; *stick*, synon. *Dirke* is used in the same sense by Spenser.

Mr. Todd seems justly to remark; “In truth, it never was used in this sense; and in the passage which he cites from Spenser, it means to darken, to obscure.”

**DURK, DURK, adj.** Thick set, strongly made, Roxb. This seems originally the same with *Durgy*, id., q. v.

**To DURKEN, v. a.** “To affright,” Pink.

All the deer in the dells  
Thet *darken* and *dare*.  
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., i. 4.

Perhaps this v. may signify to chase; as a frequentative from Isl. *dark-a*, velociter ambulare; *at loka sig darit*, jactabundus forti; *q. to cause to run. Thus *darken* and *dare* may be “chase and affright.”

Sibb, writes this also “deirk; q. eirkens, from eiry, fearful.” This by no means a natural etymon.

Dare here seems the same with dere, to hurt. It is also probable that darken conveys the same idea: the one being formed from A.-S. *der-lan*, *der-lan*; the other from derig-lan, nocere.

**To DURNAL, v. n.** Used to denote the motion of the cheek, when a flabby person runs or walks fast, Ayrs.

It seems connected with Fr. *journalier*, as used in the phrase, *un homme journalier*, “an inconstant or fickle-headed fellow” ; Cogtr.; q. *durneral*.

**To DURTH, v. a.** To deaden or alleviate pain; as is done by the use of laudanum, Roxb.


**Dursie, adj.** Obdurate, relentless, hard-hearted, Ayrs.


**Durt, s.** Dirt.

“The rewards of a faithful apostle shall not be the durt of this earth, (for as niggard as men are of it) no, it shall not be his mause, his gleb, two or three chalders of victual, or an hundredth markes.—He will not wilke ought of the durt of the earth, but their owne soleis, whom he will professe as the rewards of his faithfull calling to his everlasting joy.” Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 109.

This had been used in O. E., as Junius gives durt as well as dirt. It is the pronunciation of the word in Berwicks.

**[DURWARTH, s.** Door-ward, i.e. doorkeeper, gatekeeper. Barbour, iii. 101, Skeat’s Ed.

A.-S. *daru*, a door, ward, a keeper. Gael. *doros*, a door, fear, a man.]**

**To DUSCH, v. a.** 1. To rush, to move with velocity.

On thame we schont, and in thar myd rout *duscat*,  
Hewit, hakkit, smyte doun, and all to fruscht  
Thay sy Gregiouns.——  
Irrimius, Virg.  
*Duuch*, Virg. 51. 52.

The feclud schacht Italiane to his hart  
Gildand, throw out the schirle are *duscat* sone.  
Volat. Virg. ix. 693.  
*Duuch*, Virg., 303. 7.

2. To make a noise in consequence of motion, to twang.

The flane flaw fast with ane spang fra the string,  
Throw out the wame and entrellis all but stynt,  
The charp hellit schacht *duuch* with the dynt.  
*Duuch*, Virg., 225. 1.

*Perque uterum sonitu perque filia venit arundo.*  
Virg. vii. 499.

3. To dusch doun. To fall with a noise.

*Dusche* hes in decr throw all forlost,  
The warm blude furth bokkard of his coist.  

Rudd, renders this, to fall unmen to attack; observing that it is much the same with E. *dash*.

To this Sibh, assents; adding, “from Dan. *daaks*, a blow, or
DUSCHE, s. 1. A fall; as including the crash made by it.

The birnan towis dawn rollis with ane rusee.
Qhil all the heemyns dylit with the dusche.

Doug., Virg., 296. 35.

—Coelum tonat omne fragor.
Virg. ix. 541.

2. A stroke, a blow.

—With mony lasche and dusche.
The carthar snaite their hose fast in tene.

Barbour uses it as synon. with dysnt.

—He, that in his sterrays stud.
With the ax, that was hard and gud,
With sa gret mayne raucht hym a dysnt,
That nothy bat na helm mycht styn.
The bowy dusche, that he him gave.

Bruce. xii. 55. V. also xlii. 147.

Wyntown writes it dychys.
Than that layid on dychys for dychys.
Mony a rap, and mony a braws.

Cron. viii. 16, 119.

Su.-G. dust, tumultus, fragor; Isl. thyys, Alem. thu,
doz; dero mielono doz, fragor unclarum. It is evidently the same word that is now pronounced Doycer, dous, q. v.

DUSCHET, DUSSE, s. “A sort of musical instrument, probably the douce et of Lydgate, or douced of Chaucer.” Gl. Sibb.

Fra Halligas some hard this time,
He toame his dusse for a spring.


Cogr. mentions Fr. donnasine, a certain musical instrument; from Lat. dulcis, as in latter times dulcimer.”

DUSCHET, DUSSE, s. An indorsement, a docket.

But far to tell what test he take
Dysertis Duschet was the buike.—
He—gat his letters in his hand.
This beane done, as I have said,
Upon his dusse vpe he played,
Gawnd the mans so mony terries,
That brocht him in a thousand errors.
That for his lyfe was no reme.
Gif he shalke the law but dale.
The pair man, being field, for feir
Gave him the land, and gat na gell.


Fr. dousse, er, to indorse.


I glown'd as erie I'd been dussh'd
In some wild glen.

Burns, iii. 101.

This is most probably allied to Teut. doess-en, and Su.-G. dask-a. V. Dussh, v. Isl. dask-a, verbera et verba dura inliggi; G. Andr., p. 47.

Vol. 11.

DUSHILL, s. A female who performs her work in a very slovenly way, Ayrs.

This seems to be a word of northern extract. Isl. dusill, servus; probably from dusa-a, cabare anhelitus et fossus, to recline breathless and fatigued; dusa, talis incubatio; G. Andr. O. Teut. dyue, concubina. Perhaps dusill, dus, stupidus, eunaxis, and dusysel, mente et animo perturbare, have a common origin; as well as A.-S. duesa, hebes, stultus, obtnaus.

To DUSHILL, v. a. To disgust, ibid.; apparently from the display of slovenliness.

DUST, s. A tumult, an uproar, S.

“I dinna ken, sir,—there's been nae election-dust lately, and the lairds are unco neirbourly, and Jock and I canna get them to yoke thegither about it a' that we can say.” Guy Mannering, ii. 275.

This at first view might seem to be a metaphor, use of E. dust, in the same manner as S. stour denotes both dust and a fight or broil. But the E. word dust was never so much used in its simple sense in S. as to suggest the idea of a metaphor. One.

The term is probably the same with Su.-G. dust, Isl. Su.-G. dyse, tumultus, fragor. It also denotes a tournament, prelium equestre, decursus torneamenti; because of the breaking or crash of weapons. Isl. thyse, streptus, tumultus; Gl. Landnam. S. Thyse, id. also turba, thyis-rau, rum, tumultuari; G. Andr., p. 269. Dust, indeed, has evidently the same origin with the v. Dushe, q. v.

To DUST, v. n. To raise a tumult or uproar, Fife.

As Isl. thyse, corresponding to Su.-G. dyse, dust, signifies tumultus, streptus, the v. thyse-ra, pret. thys, is rendered procure, to break out.

DUST of a mill. The beard of the kernel or grain, produced by taking off the outer rind, S. Teut. doest, dysst, dust, fine flour, simila, pollen; Kilian.

“Thair is ane greit abusit vait be meal-makeris,—
in causin grind the hailt attittis and schilling, and making mair meil in ane boll greit attittis nor ane boll meil; quhairthall the hailt subjectis susteins greit lose and skayth in paying also deir for dust and seids as gif the samyn was guid meil;—the maist pairth thairof being dust and seids.” Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 179.

Some of the dust and sheeling seeds, but not much of the sheeling seeds, is left at the mill.” Abstr. Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

DUST of lint, the particles which fly from flax when it is dressed, S.; synon. stuff.

Teut. doest, synon. doest, lanogo lintei.

DUSTIE-FUTE, DUSTIFIT, s. 1. A pedlar, or hawkur; “ane merchant or creamer, quha hes na certain dwelling place, quhair the dust may be dicht fra his feete or scorne,” Skene.

2. A stranger, one who is not resident in a country; equivalent to Fairand-man. This is only a secondar sense; for Skene says that the term specialiie denotes “ane merchant,” &c.
“Ane day being assigned to the parties be the law of Fairand-man, or Duwdif, for competance in court; gif the perceiver is absent at the day, he sall be in ane ameinment, tine his clane and action; and the defender sall passe frie, and be essoloyed." Burrow Lawes, c. 140.

3. It is used still more obliquely, in the sense of ravelry.

For Duwdif and Bob at eun
Do sa increase,
Her driven sum of them to tein,
For all their Mes.
Spec. Glossy Ball., p. 41.

This term is evidently a literal translation of Fr. pied pouletroue, which, as the editors of Dict. Trev. observe, se dit des vagabonds et des étrangers inconnus, qu'on a appelés dans la basse Latinité, Postepulvers; ce qui se disoit particulièrement des Merchands qui venvient trafiquer dans les Fores. A particular court was appointed to take cognizance of all causes in which they were concerned. This in O. E. is called Pie-powder; as Duwdif-fute is used in the same sense as in S. V. Spelman and Cowel.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. The last quantity of grain sent to the mill, for the season, by a farmer, S. Disty Meiller, Aberd. V. Melder.

Shirres expl. this term as also signifying ‘made an end of,' Aberd. It is probably used in this sense, because the melder thus denominated is the last of the crop.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant Auricula, so denominated from the leaves being covered with a whitish dust; Loth., Mearns.

[DUTCHPEERES, s. V. Dowchispers.]

DUTCH PLAISE, the name given on the Frith of Forth to the Pleuronectes Platessa.

"P. Platessa, Plaise. This is one of the most common of our flat fish. When small they are called Plucks; when large Dutch Plaise." Néill’s List of Fishes, p. 11.

To DUTE, Dutt, v. n. To dose, to slumber, to be in a sleepy state, S. B. It is generally used in this connexion. To dutt and sleep.

It appears that this is the same with E. dote. Roland uses the phrase, "dote and sleep."

"A drunken body, day doting and sleeping, for the sense of him are so burdened with surft that he can doe nothing but ly dorne and sleepe." On 1 Thes. p. 249. Isl. dut-a, dulem sunnum capere, to nod from sleep; Verel. Belg. dut-en, to set a nodding. E. dote, although different, seems to be from the same root, which is Isl. doth, deliquium.

DUT, s. A stupid fellow. Auld dut is a phrase applied to one enfeebled by age, especially if the mental faculties be impaired, S. B.

Dan. dooce, stupidus; Goth. dott, animi remissio, Belg. dut, delirium, dut-en, delirare; whence E. dote and dotard. V. the preceding e. and Dott, Dotir.


The final e is not sounded. The word is pronounced as if written dooth.

This word is certainly of northern origin; and may most probably be traced to Isl. dug-a, in pret. dugla, praeestare virtute, valere sufficientia; dugla, virtus; G. Andr., p. 54. Su.-G. dugla, A.-S. dought, Belg. dought, id., Su.-G. doughty, virtuosus. The A.-S. term also denoted the class of nobles. I need scarcely add, that it has a common origin with E. doughty, as well as similarity of signification.

DWAFFIL, Dwaum, s. A sown, S. V. DUAL.

—"Hir Majestie hes ben sick thir sex days bypast, and this nych hes had sum doawmes of swooning, quhilik puttis men in sum feir." Lett. Council of S. to Abp. of Glasgow, Keith’s Hist., App., p. 183.

I suspect that A. Bor. dean is corr. from this. Grieve defines it, "an undescribed disorder, fatal to children." When a child is seized with some unde-
DWAUB, s. A feeble person, a term generally applied to one who has not strength in proportion to size; as, She's weed grown, but she's a mere dwaub, Ang.

This as a s, conveys the same idea with the adj. decable, pron. dwaubble. It cannot well be supposed that the former has been abbreviated from the latter. Yet I do not see any radical term to which dwaub can be referred; unless we should view it as allied to the prolific root, Isl. doa, deliquium animi, whence laygin i don, in deliquio jacere. V. DAW, DA, s. and Dwayne.

To DWINGLE, v. n. To loiter, to tarry, Roxb.

—Akin the lave oft did i dwingle,
To patch thee weel wi' eldant pingle,
By winter's cinder fading ingle,
Wi' painful plight;
And often tied thee with a slingal,
Fuir firm and tight.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 106.

Probably from E. dangle, or the Isl. synon. dings-a, motari pendens.

To DWINNIL, v. a. The part, pa., of this v. is most commonly used. Dwinnilt out of a thing, deprived of it, or prevented from obtaining possession, by means of cozenage; Reinf.

This seems merely an oblique use of E. dwindle. As the E. v. signifies to wear away, to diminish; it has been transferred to mean the means of diminution, and primarily applied to such things as generally disappear, perhaps in consequence of being given piecemeal. Thus he, whose property dwinnild away, might say, that he was dwinnilt out of it, as referring to the cajoling, or otherwise artful, means employed to gain possession, which at length issued in its total alienation from him.

DWN, pret. of the v. Do.

This word is frequently used by Wynt. as the pret. or parti, pa., like A.-S. don, which admits of various senses in which the E. v. do is not used. In pressewe don, killed in prison.

Edward caled of Carnarwen—
Takyu scoth gert be rcht swne,
And gert hym in pressewe depe be done.

Wygonten, viii. 22. 40.

DWNE OF DAW, dead, deceased. V. Daw.

D WB, s. "An over-tall slender person," Gl. Picklen; Ayrs. V. DWAUB.

D WYHS. V. DUSCHE.

To DWYE, v. n. 1. To pine away, to decline, especially by sickness, S.

When death approaches, not to divine, but die; And after death, blest with felicite; These are my wishes.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1730, c. 100.

2. To fade, applied to nature.

The bleeze nae od'rous flavour brings
Free Borean cave,
And dwynia Nature droops her wings
Wi' viage grave.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 11.

3. To decline, in whatever respect, S.

The stalk indeed is unco' great,
But name Ulysses to it anes,
The worth quo' dwynies away.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

This word, in sense 1., occurs in O.E.

"And then her sickned more and more, and dried and dwyned away." Hist. of Prince, Arthur, 3d part, chap. 175. Divers. Purley, ii. 207.

*Teut. aweyn-en, attendare, extraneare; defexere; Isl. dawyn-a, Su.-G. twyn-a, desino, diminuor; A.-S. dwin-an, labescere, therein-an, decrescere, minus.

[Isl. dwa, to dwindle, to pine away.]
DYNIT, pret. I drew in dene to the dyke to dirken after mytherbs; 
The dow donk't the day, and dynnit the fenis.  
This is altered by Mr. Pinkerton to dynnit. But  
"the word in MS." he says, "dynit, I believe, but the  
end of the y is turned up backwards." Mail. Poems,  
p. 385, N. This, I should suppose, merely marks the  
double a. I would consider as the sense; "The fowls  
made a noise or din."  
DYOUR, s. A bankrupt; for dyour, q. v.  
Among those preferred at court are enumerated,  
Drumcarts, dysours, dyours, drivels.  
DYSCHOWYLL, adj. Undressed, un- 
arrayed.  
Efter myndreth in handis that haif him tane,  
"Dyschowyll" on sleip, with him as ma n bot ane.  
Wallace, xi. 1014, MS.  
Corr. from Fr. deshabille, id.  
To DYSE, v. a. Dyse you, a phrase com-
monly used in Lanarks, as an imprecation.  
Whether this be used as a disguise for the E. term  
generally appropriated for the same impious purpose,  
under the false idea that a change of the word can  
palliate the intention, I cannot pretend to determine.  
This seems to be the case in some instances; as per-
haps in the vulgar S. imprecation Dys on it, which has  
been viewed as an inversion of the Sacred Name; in  
Dang it, &c. I have observed no similar term, either  
in the Celtic or Gothic languages; unless we should  
consider this as allied to Isl. Dys, the goddess invoked  
for the purposes of revenge by the ancient Goths: Dea  
profana et noxias, Nomen utiorum, Opis; G. Andr., p.  
50. She has been viewed as the same with Friggia.  
Hence Verel, expl. Dins blond as denoting the anniver-
sary sacrifice made at Upsal in honour of Friggia; Ind.  
Hire, however, views this worship as given to all the  
goddesses.  

How Inglis men throw that powate.  
Dysherysys me off my land.  
Barbour, ii. 101, Skeat's Ed.  
O. Fr. deshabiter, to disinherit. Cotogr.]  
DYSMEL, s.  
Thir Bishops caus in at the north window;  
And not in at the dur, nor yit at the yet;  
But over wailes and quhill in will he get.  
And he cumnis not in at the dur,  
God's pleuch may never hold the fur.  
He is a Hird to kep thay sely sheip;  
Nocht bot one tol in ane lambskin to creip.  
How said he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?  
Never bot by the dysmel, or the devil.  
Pries's Dobbiis, Pink. & P. R., i. 17.  
This is a remarkable passage; but Mr. Pink. leaves  
dysmel for explanation. The meaning most probably  
is, necromancy, or what is called the black art. This  
sense is suggested by the connexion. It is supposed  
that a Bishop, according to the ideas of these times  
should kyth mirakil, or prove his official character by  
working miracles. Now, it is enquired, how can he  
do so, being himself so wicked, except by necrom-
cy or the power of the devil?  
We might suppose it to be formed from the word  
Duis, used by the ancient Gauls to denote a supposed  
class of Incubi, and Germ. Su. G. mel, speech. But  
the account given by Seron. of the origin of the adj.  
dismel deserves our attention. A. Goth. Dys, Dea  
mala, numen utiorum, et mel, Moes-G. mel, tempus

To DWNX, v. a. To cause to languish.  
Nor yet had nie of any fruit,  
To quench his deadlie drought;  
Quhile syne him and deyse him  
To deid, I wate not how.  
Cherry and Sae, st. 54.  
Constringens, Lat. vers. V. the v. n.  
DWSYN, s. A decline, a consumption, S.  
Is. dwnar, diminutio; Sw. ola-ot, id. i.e., a  
diminution sickness; Germ. schulnd sucht, id. the d being  
frequently softened into s or sch.  
DYED I' THE WOO', i.e., wool; a  
proverbial phrase signifying naturally clever,  
Kimross.  
To DYT, v. a. To endite, the same with  
Dite, q. v.  
"Alas we forbid to all our subjectis quhatsommer  
estait that to present requieris, mak any supplica-
tion, defend, supplie, dyit or writ, counsel, help, pro-
cure, or mak advocation,—or assist anyways to na  
heretikis fugativis therefor, or other condemnat per-
DYMMOND, s. A wedder of the second  
year, Roxb.; viewed as of the third year,  
Dumfr.  
"That Schir Robert Crechtoun—sall restore—  
xiij of yowies & weddaries, & vij of gynniers &  
dymmondis.—And ordanis—to destreyne the said schir-
rof for the said schepe, or the avale of thaim,—for ilke  
wedder & yow owrht vs. vjl, & for ilke gynn &  
358, V. DUMONT.  
DYMMSYMAN, s. A judge.  
—Mycht it nevr fall to thl thought,  
Before the rycht wyys Dommys-me  
Quhat thow art to say than?—  
Wyntoun's, viii. 5, 201.  
This resembles A.-S. domys-daeg, domaday, or the  
day of judgment; Sw. domace, a judge.  
To DYMYNEW, v. a. To diminish.  
—Na loungis may do inres thy famy,  
Nor na reproche dyymnew thy gude name.  
Doug. Virgil, 4, 22.  
Fr. diminu-er, Lat. diminu-ere.  
DYND, part. po.  
Continue in gude, reforme the ill,  
Do so that doour may be dynd.  
Banumtyne Poems, p. 185, st. 9.  
"Q. to overcome, domyter, Fr. Cotogr. daunted:"  
Lord Hailes. But this is not a natural etymon. It  
may be for derived, wasted, used by Chancer, or Germ.  
dien-en, to humble as a servant, to reduce to a state of  
servitude, derived by Wachter from A.-S. then, a ser-
vant, then-hus, to serve.  
DYNE, s. Used for den, a dale.  
With that he ran oun ane dyne,  
Endlongis ane lylit burne.  
Battell of Balriness, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 855.

[Acme]


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DYS</th>
<th>EAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The cart, A.-S. and destenction for but Stupid, the the The A</td>
<td>Nae mair where Winter's o'rin't come,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain. Especially. Gael, Isl.</td>
<td>We'll hear the glesome buggies hum;—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The part of O. Fr. despit, &quot;despight, snaight, anger,&quot; Cotgr.</td>
<td>Now ilk ane dytes wi' hoot a mum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYSS of IRNE.</td>
<td>Torrie's Poems, p. 11, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Item, certane small bulletis, &amp; dyss of irne serving milk bulletis for moyane and cutthrotitis.&quot; Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.</td>
<td>This v. must be viewed as differing from Doitt only in the pronunciation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perhaps for dies, used to denote moulds.</td>
<td>DYTT, adj. Stupid, ibid. V. Doitt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYST, DOIST, s. A dull heavy stroke, Aberd. V. DOYCE.</td>
<td>[DYST, DYTED, pret. Set forth. V. DITE.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYSTANS, DISTAWNS, s. Dissension.</td>
<td>DYVOUR, s. A bankrupt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And in the tyme of this dystans that tretyd with the Kyng of Frans, that he wald gyve thame gude consale, and gyve thame help and suppawale; and that wald becom his men. Wytton, viil. 9. 15. V. also v. 111.</td>
<td>&quot;Dyvour, Dyvour, ritherwaies Bair-man, quha being involved and drowned in debts, and not able to pay or satisfy the same, for eschewing of prison and other paines, makis cession and assignation of all his gudes and geare, in favours of his creditours; and does his devour and dewtie to them, proclamand himselfe Bairman, and indigent, and becummand debt-bound to them of all that he hes.&quot; Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYSTER, s. A dyer, S.; synon. Litster.</td>
<td>Fr. devour, duty. As the bankrupt made his devour by awearing that he had &quot;not in frie gudes and goire, about the valore of fye shillings and ane plack;&quot; Quon. Attach., c. 7, § 3. The designation corresponds to the judicial sense of Fr. devour, as denoting &quot;the act of submission, and acknowledge of duty unto a landlord, expressed by the tenant's mouth, hands, and oath of fealty;&quot; Cotgr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYTE, s. Writing, composition. V. DITE.</td>
<td>DYUOURIE, s. Declaration of bankruptcy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry newel quha wil red, There ray thai fynd guhow to precede, And specially, quha has delyte To tret a materie in fare dye. Wytton, ix. ProL 10.</td>
<td>&quot;Diverse shamefull forms of dyworie ar used and observed: for sumtime the debtor naked attis upon ane cauld stane, in presence of the people.—Sumtimes his hinder partes, or lipees, ar dashed to ane stane.&quot; Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. DYVOUR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beg. dicht, Sw. dicht, id.</td>
<td>E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. long, or the ordinary sound of it in ee, ea, is, in the South of Scoothland, changed into the dipthong ei or ey; hence, beis for bees, tei or tay, for tea, sey for sea, feid for feed, &c. The pronouns he and me, pronounced very broadly he or mei, the voice rising on the last vowel, most forcibly strike the ear of a stranger. |

E, EE, s. The eye; S. ee. About his hala ane quhisil hag had he, Was his solace, for tis ease of his E. Dyng. Virgil, 90. 42. |

"Quhat is the rycht keping of thir twa commandis? To haif ane cleir ee, and ane clein hert. A cleir ee is the rycht ingemenent of reasone, and intention of our mynd," Alm. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, fol. 73, a. A.-S. eog, Isl. auge, id. A.-S. pl. eagen, Precop. eghene. Pers. inc. |

EA, adj. One. V. the letter A. |

EACH, (gutt.) s. A horse, Sutherl. This is properly a Gael. word; but it may deserve notice, that it is one of those ancient terms which seem to have been common to the Gothic and Celtic nations. |

Isl. eik-ur, equus, jumentum. This G. Andr. deduces from Gr. ὕππος, vepo; although it might perhaps rather be traced to Isl. ek, fero, vepo, as the s. is properly applied to a beast of burden. Dan. eog, id. Lat. equ-us, would appear to acknowledge the same root. |

To EA AND, v. n. To breathe. V. Aynd, r. EA REST, adv. Especially. V. Eastr. |

EARLEATHER-PIN, s. An iron pin formerly used instead of a hook, on each end of the shaft of a cart, for fastening the chain by which the horse draws, Fife. The first syllable would suggest that this pin was first used in ear-ing, or ploughing. |

To EA R. To whine, to complain. V. YIRM. |

EARN, s. The Eagle. V. ERM. |

To EARN, v. n. To coagulate; also actively, to cause to coagulate. S.
It seems uncertain whether we ought to view the v. as n. or a. in the following passages:

Since nothing's awa, as we can learn,
The kirk's to kirm, and milk to earn,
One butt the house, lass, and when my bairn,
And bid her come quickly ben.

Gaberlemont Man, Herd's Coll., ii. 50.

"Hang it up—for three weeks together; in which time it will be earned [curdled] by the bladder." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 273.

To earn, to curdle; A. Bor.

"Dan. qvar, yeast, germane, fermenting;" Sibb. But the idea of fermentation is very different from that of coagulation. The origin is Germ. ge-rinnen, Su.-G. raen-en, A.-S. ge-rennon, coagulae. This is only a secondary sense of the v. literally signifying to run. It is transferred to what is coagulated, because thus parts of the same kind coalesce, and form one mass. This use of the v. is retained in S. When milk curdles, we say that it runs.

But as the A.-S. v. signifying to run, is often written gruwen, the word earn resembles it most in this form.

EARNING, YeARNING, s. Rennen, or that which curdles milk, S. A. Bor.

A.-S. gerunning, Germ. rennen. Hence also the E. word; and running, Gowest. "Many cheeses are spoiled by giving too great or too small a proportion of rennet or earning to the milk." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 276.

"Mrs. MacClarty then took down a bottle of rennet, or yeerinning, as she called it; and—poured in what she thought a sufficient quantity," &c. Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 202.

EARNING-grass, s. Common butterwort, Lanarks.


Although there is no affinity here, as in many instances, between the Sw. and S. names, there is an analogy between the Sw. and E. names. As this in Sweden is called Fet-ort, it has nearly the same meaning; fet signifying fat, q. "the fat herb."

EARN-BLITTER, EARN-BLEATER, s. The Snipe; Scolopax gallinago, Linn. S. B. earnblitter, Gl. Sherr.

She was as fly'd as any hare at night. The earnbleater, or the multifowl's crow, was like to melt her very heart awa.

Ross's Holm, p. 58.

"The latter part of the word," according to Sibb., "may be a corr. of bittern, if this be not rather the true meaning of the term." But this word S. B. does not denote the bittarum, which is called Mirehumper. Bleater undoubtedly respects the sound emitted. For as Pennant observes concerning snipes; "when they are disturbed much, particularly in the breeding season, they soar to a vast height, making a singular bleating noise." Brit. Zool., p. 449. The origin of earn, in this connexion, is quite uncertain. Shall we suppose it analogous to the term frequently used, meer-sniipe? Sw. erven, signifies snipe; (Ser.) A.-S. oren, a secret place. Or has it any relation to the earn or eagle, as if the snipe resembled this in its soaring, while it makes a bleating noise? It is called in Sw. hore cock, most probably from its cry, as if it resembled a cuckoo. Aelred mentions A.-S. hafwen-blaete, bugus; Gl., which Somner thinks is an error for bute or butie.

EARNY-COULIGS, s. pl. Tumuli, Orkney; especially in the Southern Isles.

Ist. Arian holla denotes the rock on which the sacrifices were offered in the times of heathenism. But it seems to have no affinity. The term is undoubtedly comp. of Isl. ern, animal, and kulfe, tumulus, Su.-G. summitas montis, q. ancient tumuli. As this term in Orkney is synon. with Hove, Havve, and Castle-houle; Verel. gives Sw. hosp as the synonyme of kulfe.

EAROCK, s. A heu of the first year. V. EIRACK.

EARS, s. pl. Kidneys, Dumfr., Loth.

This word may have a Celtic origin. Ir. ara, signifying a kidney, also C.B. araen, whence obviously Gaol. aarne, id., whereas Neir, q. v., is evidently from the Gothic.

EAR-SKY, s. V. under Sky.

EARTH, s. A ploughing of land, the act of caring, S. B.

"Next year it is sown with barley, or Chester bear, after three earths, or furrows." P. Ecclesgreag, Kin

EASEL, EASSEL, adj. Eastward, towards the east; South of S.

"Ow, man! ye should have hadden easel to Kip

EASEFUL, adj. Convenient. "Com-

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

Perhaps merely corr. from A.-S. eesse, id. subgrunds; Somner. Seren. derives the E. word from Isl. auw, or oef, ex, or Mosq.-G. ayaha, Sw. aa, fluvius. This term, however, as Ihre observes, has been greatly varied in different Northern languages. In Isl. auw, in Su.-G. it is ops, whence opaadrep, Stillidium; Belg. oos, whence ooodruyp, hooodruyp, &c. V. Ihre, vo. Ops.

It is more probable, however, that it is allied to Dan. oes, "the ridge of a mountain or house." Wolff; q. the drop which falls from the ridge. Sw. aas, Isl. as, id.

A. Bor. eases, the caves; Gl. Grose. Lanca
easing or yeasing; Tim Bobbins.

Easing, EISIN, s. That part of a stack whence it begins to taper, S.

EASING-GANG, s. A course of sheaves projecting a little at the eisin, to keep the rain from getting in, Clydes.

EASIL, adj. Towards the east, Roxb.

Easill, adj. Easterly, ibid. V. EASTILT.
To EASSIN, EISIN, v. a. 1. To desire the male. In this sense, a cow is said to be 
easessen, S.

2. Metaph. used to express a strong desire of any kind.

Weed loes me o' ye, Business, now;
For ye'll weet mony a drouthy mon;
That's lang a resting gane for you,
Without a fill.
O' dribbles frae the guerr brown con.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 42.

Here the allusion to the rutting of a bull is obvious.

This word is also pronounced neshin, S. B. The former, I apprehend, is the original mode; as allied to ISL. yrana or oxana, virtula appetens taurum; G. Andr., p. 260, from Moes-G. aube, ISL. one, use, a bull, A.-S. un, however, simply signifies a male. Neshin might be derived, but not so naturally, from SN. G. nyldsk, nish, avarus, Sax. nyldah, capidus. Chaucer uses nesh as signifying soft; from A.-S. hEssen-ten, to soften, to assuage. It also occurs in flower, in the story of John — and Anaxarcte, as descriptive of a heart susceptible of ardent love.

He was to nesho, and she to hardo.
Conf. Am., Fol. 83, b.

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

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

"In the parish of Calder, the country people call this plant [Morus diaboli flore albo] Eastining wort, which they affirm makes cows come to bulling, when they get of it amongst their meat." Pennecook's Tweeddale, p. 15.

A similar name is given by the Dalecarlians, in Sweden, to the Butterfly Orchis. It is called yre-gras.

The reason of the designation appears from what is added by Linn. Tanri tardi provocantur in venerem, hujus radicibus a Dalis. Flor. Suec., No. 739.

Lightfoot says: "The roots of this and most of the other species of orchis, are esteemed to be aphrodisiacal," p. 513.

Eassint, having taken the bull, Loth., Tweedd., Fifo. It is also written Eicen.

"Item, the other salves preserved for breeding, extending to the number of little sex salves, which within three years after the calving, as use is, would have eicened, and in the four yeer, which would have fallen out in the year 1663, would have proven milk kyne, and so would have been worth twenti pounds the piece." Acts Ch. II., 1661, vii. 183.

It should perhaps be added to the etymology, that ISL. eista signifies testiculus, and cista-pyngr, serotum; Haldorson.

EASTIE-WASTIE, s. An unstable person, one on whose word there can be no dependence, Aug.

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

EASTILT, adv. Eastward, towards the East; to which westilt, corresponds; pronounced eassilt, wastill, Loth.

Bede, however, uses east-left as signifying eastern.
V. Lye.

A.-S. east-daele, west-daele, pars vel plaga orientalis, —occidentalis. Hie cunnae from east-daale and west-daale, Luk. xiii. 29. They shall come from the east, and from the west.

EASTLAND, adj. Belonging to the east country: from east and land.

"Whiles —our bread would be too long a-coming, which made some of the east-land soldiers half-mutiny," Baillie's Lett., i. 176.

EASTLAND, s. The eastern part of Europe.

"Mr. Normand Galloway was brunt because he was in the eastland, and came home and married another without contrair the forme of the Pope's institution; —but if he had had ane thousand whores he had nevir been quarterled." Pitiscottie's Colog., p. 357.

EASTLE, prep. To the eastward of; as, "eastle to know," to the east of the knoll, Roxb.

EASTLIN, adj. Easterly, S.

This shields the other frae the easting blast.
Romany's Poems, ii. 81.

A.-S. east-laeng, oriente tensa.

EASTLINS, adv. Eastward, S.

—To the gait she got;
Ay hailing eastling, as the ground did fa'.
Ross's Helicore, p. 53.

EAT, s. The act of eating. Thus it is said that a thing is gode to the eat, when it is grateful to the taste, S. B.

A.-S. act, Teut. act, at, food, edibility.

EATCHE, s. An adze or adzic, S.

"Ony man that has said to ye, I am no gratefor for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me have a whampie at him wi' mine eatche—that's a'." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 278.

EATIN BERRIES, Jumper berries, S. B.
This is the common pronunciation. But Ross writes ÉTNAGH, q. v.

EATIR, s. Gore, blood mixed with matter.
V. Athir.

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

As in all the other dialects, the initial letter is n, this must be viewed as a provincial corruption; similar to the use of eist for nest.

EAVER. V. AVER, ARAGE.

EBB, adj. Shallow, not deep, S.

"O how ebb a soul have I to take in Christ's love!" Rutherford's Lett., Ep. 8.

"If you think proper to sow with any winter-grain, cause plow it in August or September at furthest, with a narrow ebb fur, that the lime and ashes, being near the surface, may the better feed the young corn, and keep it warm." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 102.

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

[Barbour uses ebb as a v. in the sense, to strand, to sink by the ebbing of the tide. V. Skew's Ed., xvi. 421.]
EBBNESS, s. Shallowness.

"Their—ebbeness would never take up his depth."

EC, conj. Eke, also, and. V. Ac.

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

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

Allied perhaps to Isl. ecke, ecker, angor, nagruitudo; as being generally, although as would seem, unjustly, supposed to produce the "roat in sheep.

ECHER, Icker, s. An ear of corn; S., pl. echeries.

—How fell echeries of corn thick growing
Wyth the new sommys hete birtshilf dala hyng
On Hermy foldis in the somris tyde.


ECHT, s. Ought; used adv. Echt lang, considerably long.

It is thus printed, Barbour, vii. 252, Pink. edit. But in MS. it is:

I think to se, or ocht lang,
Him lord and king our all the land.

Thus it is still used, S. Will ye be ocht lang, will ye be tedious, or delay for any length of time? A.-S. oha, afiquid.

ECHT, the same as Aucht, Aberd. "Fa’s echt the beast?" to whom does it belong?

I am at a loss whether to view this as the pret. of the v. signifying "owned," or as the noun, on the supposition that the v. subst. is to be supplied, q.

"Whose aucht is the beast?"

The word in this form more nearly resembles Su.-G. aeg-a, Isl. iger-a, than A.-S. ay-gan, possibler.

ECKIE, Ekie, s. The abbreviation of the name Hector, S. Sometimes Heckie, S.O.

"Ekie, Dick and Wat Litilis": Acts, 1885, iii. 398.

EDDER, s. 1. The udder of a beast, Aberd.

2. Used by the lowest class of the vulgar to denote the breast of a woman, ibid.

This term in Sw. has the form of jonder.

ECKLE—FECLE, adj. 1. Cheerful, merry, gay, Ayrs.

2. Applied also to one who possesses a sound and penetrating judgment, ibid.

I can form no reasonable conjecture as to the origin of this reduplicative term; it is perhaps allied to Echfeo, q.v.

[This is surely a local, if not a slang word, and without authority.]

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

Dan. ael-e, Isl. acl-oct, to eat, and gorr, Su.-G. goer, made, prepared, from glor-a, anciently gler-a, parare, facere; g. prepared food. Isl. acl-oct signifies edulia: A.-S. gierre, paratus. Su.-G. gairfe-a has also the sense of parare, anciently giar-a, gareo; garra, praeparata. V. Iere in vo.

This must be radically the same with the word pronounced Aigars in Angus. A different etymology, however, is given under that word.

EDGE, EGE, s. The highest part of a tract of elevated moorland, generally lying between two streams; a kind of ridge, South of S. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as Caverton edge, &c.

"North from Kingside is Kingside-edge; a ridge of hills rising gradually from the North Esk (on the north between and the Pentland hills) and the Tweed, over which the post road leading from Edinburgh to Peebles passes, 700 feet above the sea level." Armstrong. V. Notes to Pennecuik’s Deser. Tweed., p. 215, 216.

"Ande in lik maner at Soltrye ough, fra that see the fyr of Eggerhop castell ande mak takyn in lik maner." Parl. J. II., A. 1455, Acts, Ed. 1814, c. 44.

I was on the point of concluding that this was merely a figurative use of the E. word as denoting the thin part of a blade, when I observed that Isl. eigh, acts, is expl. by Gudm. Andr. in its secondary use, Oceæa crepido montium et petrarum acute prorecto, p. 57; and by Baldorson, Summum jugum montis. It does not appear that A.-S. ege was ever used in this sense.

EDGE or URE, s. Edge or point. V. Ure, s. 3.

To EDGIE, v. n. To be quick or alert in doing anything, Roxb.

Fr. agir, to operate; Lat. auge, go to; or Fr. aquiser, according to Thesaur., O. Fr. ed-ech, Isl. eeg-a, Su.-G. aeg-a, incitate, acerar; q. to put an edge on.

EDGIE, adj. Clever, Upp. Clydes. [Still used in the sense of quick-tempered, surly, easily provoked.]

EDIE, s. The abbreviation of Adam, S.

It would be quite unnecessary to refer to Edie Ochiltree. V. Antiquary.

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

"His wasbe throw immoderate voracity was swolin as he had been edroppt." Bellend. Cron., B. ix., c. 21.

Instar hydropici infensus; Boeth. I need scarcely say that this points out the origin.

EE, s. Aee, a darling, chief delight, Aberd.; q. a person’s "one eye."

There is some degree of analogy in the use of Belg. eeg, eegyn, literally, a little eye, used to denote "a lovely person!" Sewel. The metaphor S. B. evidently refers to the care one takes to preserve a single eye.

It is, however, nearly akin to the figurative use of Lat. oculus, and its diminutive oculus.


EE, s. Eye. V. E.

EE of the day, noon, mid-day, S. B.

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

—How dar ye come at the ee o’ day
To tread the fairy les?
—For I hae power at dead o' nigh
To work men was and ill,
And the ee o' day gies power to me
O' May to tak my will.


An' ay we flew, and the faster we flew
In the glowan ee o' day.


EEBREE, s. Eyebrow, Aberd., Nithsdale.

Her bonnie eebree's a holie arch
Cast by no earthly hand.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 12.

O blessings on that bonnie wee face,
And blessings on that bonnie eebree!

Song, Hawes' Bannock. V. BRE, BRE.

EE-Feast, s. 1. A rarity, any thing that excites wonder, Ayrs.; q. a feast to the eye.

2. A satisfying glance, what gratifies one's curiosity, ibid., Renfr.

EE-list, EYE-list, EYE-last, s. 1. A flaw, a deformity, an eyesore.

"You shall not doe amissie to set before your own eyes for your present use the following Articles of the Lord's supper, as straight rules to rectify the uncomely eyelasts required to be introduced upon the sound work of this sacrament." Epistle of a Christian Brother, 1624, p. 12. See also Bruce's Eleven Serm., B. fol. 7. "Omission, Eng. edit.

I have oversight and insight and credit,
And from eeyelast I'm free.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 147.

2. An offence.

"It is known that these two lived after fromenceforth in good friendship, as prince and subject without suspicion, grudge or eye-list on either partie." Hume's Hist. Dougl., p. 87.

"To this hour not the least difference, the smallest eyelast betwixt any of us, either state or church commissioners, in any thing, either private or public." Baillie's Letts., i. 450.

3. "A break in a page, the beginning of a paragraph, or rather of a section or chapter," Sibb., S.

4. Legal defect; imperfection, such as might invalidate a deed; used as a forensic term.

"And on naywies to be trulibeth thanin, or to be querrellit in his richt thairof be oon maner of occasionis bigane, or throw oon deffault or eeelast, be the quhill the richt or possession of the saudis laudis may be challegane, or the said Mr Alexander or his fersaidis trulibeth thanin," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 357.

5. A cause of regret, Dumfry.

This derives from A.-S. laettam, impolite, obstare. But it is evidently from A.-S. eng, occlus, and laest, defectus, "want, defect, a lacking;" Somer. Su.-G. last, id. used both in a physical and moral sense; last-a, to blame, to charge with a fault.

EE-stick, EISTACK, s. 1. Something rare, singular, or surprising; that which arrests the eye, q. causes it to stick or adhere, S.

Alt 1 williwaws for Scotland now,
Whan she maun stap ilk birky's maw
WT eistacks, grown as tware in pet
In foreign land, or green-house her.

Percy's Poems, ii. 79.

2. Eesticks, dainties, Aberd.

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

EE-sweet, EYE-sweet, adj. Acceptable.

"It is easy to put religion to a market and public fair; but alas! it is not so soon made eye-sweet for Christ." Rutherford's Lett., p. 1. Ep. 178.

EE-winkers, s. The eye-lashes. To weet one's winkers, S. to weep, from E. wink.

EEAN, s. A one-year-old horse or mare, Aberd.; perhaps from Ga. ean, a year, like the synon. term, Year-auld.

EEBREK Crap, the third crop after lea; as the second is called the awat, S.B.

EEGHIE nor OGHIE. I can hear neither eeghie nor ohgie, neither one thing nor another, Ang.; neither ocht nor whate, synon.

'Tis time, and just the time for you to draw:
For now the lads are sleeping horn hard,
The door upon the dogs secretly bair'd.
Oohie nor ookie now ye winna hear,
The best time in the world began to steer.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

This perhaps literally is, 'neither no nor aye.' For eeghie is certainly the Goth. ihg, or eighi, not. The change of the vowel in ohgie may correspond to the alteration, either in vowels or consonants, which is so common in our language, as mish-mash, clash-clash, &c. And if it must be viewed as of the same meaning with eeghie, what l'hr obsevcs concerning ei, ihg, and eighi, is still more applicable. The Su.-G. negative, he says, is merely Gr. ovh, non. It may be observed, however, that Su.-G. oeh, et, is often used in the sense of etiam, as expressing a cheerful affirmation; Moe-G. awk, bone. V. Obh. 3. Ihre.

EEK, s. An augmentation, S. V. Eik.

EEKFOW, adj. 1. Expl. lythe, having an affable demeanour, Ayrs.

Most probably a secondary sense of the adj. signifying equal; as we say that one possesses "a very equal temper."

2. Equal; also, just, Ang.

This can scarcely be viewed as a cor. of the word. It seems to have more affinity to Su.-G. ekt-a, Germ. Belg. eich, justus, similis.

EEKfull, s. A match, an equal, Ang.

"Awa", says Colen, that'll never do,
A canin litteane in the like o' yon;
'Tis nae feer for feer, see poor fouk dinna joak,
Ye'll get your eekful, an' she'll get her luck.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 105.

Equal. Edit. Third, p. 110. This is the only example I have met with of this ancient word.

EEKsie-Peeksie, adj. Equal, applied to things compared to each other, when viewed as perfectly alike; Ang. V. Eekfow.

EEL, A nine-eed eel, a lamprey, S.

This exactly corresponds to Su.-G. méineoegen, and Germ. neunauge, marenge; i.e., having nine eyes, from the vulgar opinion concerning this animal.

S
“Petromyzon fluviatilis: Lesser Lamprey; Nine-eyed-eel. This is abundant in the rivers Leith, Almond, and Esk. The popular name Nine-eyed-eel arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes.” Neill’s List of Fishes, p. 30.

EEL-BACKIT, adj. A term applied to a horse of a light colour, that has a black line on his back from the mane to the tail, S.

Su.-G. aat has a similar sense. S. nigra, quae domus quorundam aquarum juba ad caudam transis; ratio denominations sumitur a simultidine hjus piscis; *Ibre, vo. Aal.

EELPOUT, s. The viviparous Blenny. V. Guffer.

“B. vivipara. Viviparous Blenny; Greenbone. Here this species sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and Guffer.” Neill’s List of Fishes, p. 8.

Germ. ael-pute, ael-modet; Schenkelvede.

EELA, s. A fishing place, or ground for fishing, near the shore, Sheilt.

Isl. aull signifies gurgles fluminis, et profundiora loca maris; alita, unda, fluctus. The term, however, may be softened from elf, fluvius, the mouth of a river being generally good fishing ground.

EEL-DROWNER, s. A term negatively used in regard to one who is by no means acute or clever, who is far from being capable of performing a difficult task. It is said; “Atweel, he’s nae eel-drowner mair than me,” Roxb.; synon. with the E. phrase; “He’ll never set the Thames on fire.”

EELIST, s. A desire to have possession of something that cannot easily be obtained, Ayrs.

This term, from its signification, must be viewed as radically different from the preceding; and is undoubtedly from ee, and list, desire; q. “the desire of the eye;” from A.-S. lyet, desiderium, like cardes lyte, patriae amor. Our term exactly corresponds with Dan. ogens lyet, “the lust or delight of the eye;” Wolff. V. under E.

EEMOST, adj. Uppermost, Aberd.; Yimost, Moray.

But wi’ a yark Gab made his quest
As dawfi as a fall,
And o’er fell he, mak’st like to greet,
Just at the emost gall
O’ the kirk that day.

Christmas Baw’ing, Skinner’s Misc. Perf., p. 129.

This is opposed to Newmost, and merely a provinciality for Emost, q. v.

EEN, ENE, EVEN, eyes; pl. of E. ee, S.

His glorynt and fordeneren ene tuo
He closit has, and sound gart slope also.


K. James I. writes eyeen.

Thy breit sere weere
Were with the teres of thynne eyeen clere.

King’s Quair, ii. 30.

“Thanne he touched her yghen.” Wiclit, Mat. ix.

V. E.

EEN, s. An oven, Aberd., Mearnis. Hence,

EEN-CAKE, s. A thick cake made of oatmeal with yeast, and baked in an oven, ibid. Oon-cake, S.

EENBRIGHT, adj. Shining, luminous.

“arises Almond.” Moray. From a. doll, doll, ibid. This is an erratum for ec-bright. But even this has no authority.

EEND, adj. Even, straight, Roxb., apparently q. even’d.

To EENIL, v. a. To be jealous of; applied to a woman who suspects the fidelity of her husband. She is said to enil him, Fife, neary obsolete.

This is undoubtedly the same word with Eonild, part. Eonilding, q. v. It seems to be softened from Unilding, used by Dunbar. V. the quotation under Unilin. I have been able to throw no light on the origin of the term; and, after a second examination of the cognate dialects, have met with nothing more satisfactory.

EENKIN, s. Kindred in all its extent, Dumfr.; synon. with Kith and Kin.

Perhaps from A.-S. aegen, prorpris, and cyn, propago, cognatio; or the first part of the word may be from aeg, legitimus, germanus, like aegen-brother, germanus.

EENLINS, s. pl. Of equal age, Perths.

This more nearly approaches the original form of the word than Eilding, q. v. It seems a contr. of even-lindis. The termination might seem to be formed from A.-S. ealding, did not this denote old age, se-nactus.

EENOW, s. Presently, S. B.

Grose mentions A. Bor. enow as used in the same sense; which, however much disguised, is merely a corr. of enomoe, just now.

“I hae some dainty caller hadies, and they sall be but three shillings the dozen, for I haem pith to drive a bargain enow, and maun just take what any Christian body will gie wi’ few words and mae flying.”

Antiquity, iii. 215.

Perhaps I ought to mention that Dan. endun signifies, still, to this very day; as, Eders klaeder ere endun foerdig; Your suit of clothes is not yet done. Det er endun zukt; It is cold still. This is from enda, still, and endu, now, at present.

EENS, “even as.” Gl. Sibb., S. properly e’en’s.

EENT, a common abbreviation among the vulgar, used in affirmation. If it be said, “That’s no what I bade you do,” or “bring,” the answer is, “It’s eent,” S.

Probably a corr. of even it, i.e. “It is the very thing.”

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

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

“Think yourself, dear Morag, how my own heart warms to hear them singing the eeram of their clan; that fine deep Gaelic which none but a clansman can fee.”” Saxon and Gael, iv. 49.
This is properly a Gael. word, although it is written and pronounced *iverann*, the oat song. It is apparently the same with *Joram*.

**EERIE, adj.** Timorons, lonely. *V. Ery.*

**EERTHESTREEN, s.** The night before yeasternight, S.

I wrought it *eerthestreen* up' the plain,
A gair'nan o' braw spicks an' craw-spots made.

**Macduff's Poems,** p. 120.

Here the orthography is improper, as if *e'er* were a contr. of *ever*. *V. Herveystreen*; and for the etymon *hereyesterday*.

**EESOME, adj.** Attractive or gratifying to the eye, S.

"Look at them now, my leddy—Will anybody deny that that's an eesome couple?" —Reg. Dalton, iii. 159.

**EET, s.** A custom. *V. Ett.*

**EETNOCH, s.** A moss-grown precipitous rock, *Ayrts.*

"—Their suecer notes soochn awa alang the howe o' the glens, and boomly echo't amang the ankl gray cteenocks [reg. *cottiack*] like evermair." —Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 392.

**EEVENOO, adj.** Very hungry; a term nearly obsolete, *Roxb.*

Apparently changed from C.B. *newmyng, newmyng*, hungry; famished; from *newyn*, hunger, famine; *Ir. and Gael. newen*, id.


This seems to be the same with *Tevery*, used by Bellenden, as signifying greedy, voracious. We may add to etymon, Isl. *gjafir*, vehemens, avidus.

**EFFAULD, adj.** Upright, honest. *V. Afald.*

**EFFAULDLIE, adv.** Uprightly.

"We bind and obleiss ws—effauldlie and faithfullie—to joynie—in the maintenance of the freedome and lawfulness of the foirsed parliament." —Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 318.

It is also absurdly written *eoldly*.

"—The tenour thereof to be followed out eoldly as the saime is laid out in the said proclamation." —Act General Assembly, A. 1638, p. 31.

**EFFE, Elfie, abbrev. of the name Euphemia, as is also Famie. Act. Audit.,** A. 1493, p. 189.

**EFFECFULL, adj.** Effectual.

"—Our souerane Lady in her parliament—maid actis for ordouring of Notaris and punisishment of falsaris, quhilkis as yit hes tane na dew and effectfull excusion." —Acts Mar, 1553, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

From the form of this word there is great reason to suppose that it is the origin of the modern S. term *FecKev*, q. v. under *Fek.*

**EFFECIOUS, adj.** 1. Affectionate.

Gif any thocht remords or your myndis alsa
Of the affectious piete maternale,
Lous hede bandis, schak dey your haris al.

*Doug. Virgil, 221. 2.*

L. B. *affectuous-us*, id. *V. Affectuous.*

2. Powerful, efficacious.

"Thir ar thay quha abeith thay be ay learnid, yit thay sum never to the knawledge of the veritie, becaus they resauit not the treu chertaine, that thay myht be saif. Thairfor God vil send thame an effectuous, and straung delusion of error, that thay vil gie credits vnto leis." —Nicol Burne's Disputation, oppos. p. 1.

**EFFECTUOUSLIE, adv.** Affectionately.

"The chancellour requestt his grace *effectuouslie* that he wold be so good to declair him self out of that prisone quherin the governour moost wickedlie detained him." —Pitscottie's *Cron.*, p. 26.

**To EFFER, Effere, v. n.** 1. To become, to fit.

He ches a flane as did effir him.

_Chr. Kirk, st. 8._ Ed. Callander.

Swa all his falseis form thereto effirs,
The which for filth I will not file your ears.

_Polcarpt, Watson's Coll.,* iii. 24.

2. To be proportional to. *V. Nairnie.*

"—And because the proportional parts are to be paid by us,—therefore it is hereby declared, that the debtor shall have retention frae his creditor in the first end of his rent or annual rent of his due proportional part of the said sum, *effir*ing to the rate and quantity of the said annual rent or burden, payable by the said debtor to him or them." —Band, A. 1640, Spalding, i. 205.

[3. As an impers. v. *Efferis*, it behaves, is customary, belongs.

It is generally used impers. For examples, V. Barbour, xii. 413, xi. 28, 77, *Skene's Ed.*]

**Effeer, Effair, Effere, s.** 1. What is becoming one's rank or station.

Quay sould thay not have honest wbeeld,
To their estate doand effeir?

_Maitland Poems,* p. 323.

2. A property, quality.

Than callit scool all flouris that grew on feld,
Discrying all thair fassions and effairs.

_Durnbar, Bonnytane Poems,* p. 5, st. 19.

This, however, may signify appearance. *V. Affair*.


**Effierandlie, adv.** In proportion.

"—And for the feird fault to be banist or put in waird for the space of yeir and day,—and sielyke of all vther estates efter thair qualite foirsaid to be puinisht effierandlie." —Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 493.

[Isl. *affa*, conduct; from *at* and *fara*, to go.]

**To EFFERE, Effuir, v. a.** 1. To fear, to be afraid of.

Unmercifull memberis of the Antichrist,
Extolland yous human traditison,
Contrair the instruction of Christ;
_Effuir ye then duius punitionis!_

_Lyndsay's Warkis,* 1592, p. 74.

2. To affright.

Na wound nor wappin mycht hym anys effuir.

_Doug. Virgil,* 357. 20.

_A.-S. afer-an, terrere.* V. Affeer.*
To EFFER, v. n. To fear.

Qwhairfor effer that he be not offending,
Qwhilh hes exaltit thee to sic honour,
Of his peplie to be anegounier.
Lyndsey's Warwick, 1592, p. 194.

[EFFRAIT, part. p. Afraid, Barbour.]

EFFRAY, EFFRAYNG, s. Fear, terror.
The King—saw thaim all commoneully
Of sic countenance, and sa hardly;
For owt effray or abaying.
Barbour, xi. 250, MS.

And quhen the Ingis campany
Saw on thanm cum sa sodanly
Six folk, for owty bewaysyn,
Thay war stonaty for effrayng;
Ibid., ix. 599, MS.
Fr. effray-lit, to affright.

[EFFRAYIT, part. p. Afraid, Barbour.]

EFFRAYITLY, adv. Under the influence of fear.

Qhen Scottis men had seen thaim sa wawe
Effraylyt ly all thair way,
In gret by apon thaim scotch thay;
And slew and tak a gret party,
The laist lyd full effraylyt.
Barbour, xvii. 577, 599, MS.

EFFORE, prep. Before, afore.

"Our suerene lorde, &c. now reintegratis & repone
him to the sumin state as he was effore the sumin."

EFREST.
—Braid hurds, and beniks orbeld with banouris
of gaul.
Clede our with clean clathis,
Raylit full of richis,
The efrest wes the arres
That ye se schold.
Houlate, lii. 3, MS.

By arres, as in MS., arace or tapeistry is certainly
meant, as Mr. Pink. expl. the word. As to efrest, the
sense requires that it should signify, best, most ex-
cellent; "the finest tapestry that could be seen."
It seems indeed to be merely Isl. efri, gyri, superior, used
in the superlative. This in Isl. is efir; G. Andr., p. 56.
137. But the superlative of yppare is ypprist.
Su.-G. ypper, praeclenna, ypperst, praeestatissimum;
Ine, vo. Ypper, elevare.

EFT, adv. After.

Schyr Amar said, Trowis it wordis tak,
Qwhill eft for hym prwesone we may muk.
Wallace, lii. 272, MS.

In Perth edit. erroneously eftir.
For neuir syne with eue saw I bit eft
Nor neuer shak, fra schie was lost or reft.
Doug. Virgil, 63, 25.
The put him forth a pylour before Plate and said;
This Jesus upon Jewes temple tapeled & despshed.
To ferd it on one day, and in thre dayes after
Edifie it eft new; here he standes that said it.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 97, a. b.

A.-S. acf, gy post. O. Sax. aupr, Isl. eftir, id.;
but there is an alter form, eft or eft.

EFT-CASTEL, EFT-SCHIP, "the stern or hinder
part of the ship." Rudd.

And to the goddis mad this versoun,
Sittand in the hie eft-castel of the schip.
Doug. Virgil, 86, 7.

Furth of his eft-schip ane bekin gar he stent.
Ibid., 86, 47.
E. obaft, is used in the same sense. V. Eft.

EFFER, EFTIR, prep. After.

"With quhat order followis the sart command
after the fift?" Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551,
Fol. 52, a.

"Bot & we eftir Baptyme fal in synmys, suppose that
be neuir sa greuous & mony, we have the sound
remedie quhilk is the sacrament of Penance." Ibid.,
Fol. 115, a.

A.-S. eftir, post. Mr. Tooke views after as the
compar. of aft, A.-S. acf, Divers. Purl., i. 444. Of
this can I see no proof. It is opposed by the analogy
of the cognate languages; Moes-G. aftf, Su.-G. afer,
anc. aftir, Isl. eftir, aptir, astir, Alem. after, all
having the same meaning. Even Isl. eftir, when used as
a compar., posterior, differs only in orthography from
the prep. eftre, post; eftre, postes.

EFTIR ANE, adv. Uniformly; q. having the
same exemplar, S.

"Thay was eftir mony like,
Syne eftir ane my young is and my pen,
Qwhilh may suffice as for our vulgar men." Doug. Virgil, 452, 30.

EFTIR-CUMMARE, s. A successor.

"James duick of Chattellarault—protestis in his
avne name, his eftir cummare, & remant ychtius
blude that may succeide to the crowne of Scotland,"
This is formed in the same manner as A.-S. efter-
gange, a successor, "one who goes after."

EFTIR-FALLIS, s. pl. Apparently, remains,
residue; perhaps equivalent to proceeds, results.

"—Deffalkand to the said Laurence in the payment
of the said soume, alsamkle the eftir-falls of the
tis of the schip, callit the Katrine, is prufe of avale,"

EFTIR HEND, adv. Afterwards, S.

And efterhend, in the same cheuptor God sais thus to
the same peple: Eit dizisti, aboque pecato et innocens
1, b.
As Su.-G. eftir has the same meaning with A.-S.
afer, haen is often contr. from haedan, hence. Thus
haedan after signifies delhine, posthac. In the same
manner, Belg. orkeen, before, is formed: A.-S. heone
responds to Su.-G. horden, haen.

EFTIR HEND, prep. After.

"Efter hend all this, thai turnit thame to the
bre-karis of the law, & spak to thame mair scharpilaying:
Curst and warrit sail thow be in the citie & cursit in
the feld." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 8, a.

The Apostl sanct Paul rehearsed the delicts of the
flesche, reekins man-slauchter amang thame, sayand
hend thame all, Quha sa dois thame & stikil, sall
noch get the kingdom of God." Ibid., Fol. 50, b.

EFTREMES, s. A desert.

That serflyt thaim on a gret wane,
With schardan swerds, and with knyfis,
That weile nor all left the lyres.
That had a fellon eftremis;
That sowr chargis to chargand wes.
Barbour, xvi. 457, MS.
Intermais, Ed. 1620.
A.-S. aefler and mess, a meal. To this Sw. eft-
vaale corresponds, also signifying a desert.
EFTSONYS, adv. Soon after, in a short time.

EFTSYIS, adv. oftimes. This is mentioned by Rudd. But I have not marked any place in Doug. Virgil.

EGAL, adj. Equal, Fr., Means. In shape and size that were most egal, To make the house-mae fair and legal. Merton's Poems, p. 116.

EGE or VRE. Edge or point.

"And gif he hurtis or defonlis with fellon assailing with eg or vre, he sael remayn in presoun," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1432, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 21. V. VRE, s. 3.

[EGG, v. To incite, to urge. Barbour.]

[EGGING, s. Urging, incitation. Barbour.]

*EGG. One of the childish modes of divination, used on Hallowe'en, S. B., is to drop the white of an egg in wine, or any pure liquid. According to the form that the substance assumes, the future lot of the person is understood. If a fine landscape with trees, &c., appears, as interpreted by the lively workings of an excited fancy, one is fated to enjoy a country life: if high houses and steeples meet the eye, it is to be a town life.

Melted lead is dropped in water, in the West of S. on the same evening. Although I do not recollect that any particular reason is assigned for it; there can be no doubt that it has originally been done with a similar intention.

To DREAM OF EGGS, is viewed as foretokening anger. But if they are broken, the power of the charm is lost, Teviot.

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

Sw. Dan. egg-stock.

EGGLAR, s. A hawkster, who collects eggs through the country for sale, S. A.

"The numbers and ages, as taken in 1791, are—Pendleiers, 10—Egglar, 2." Statist. Acc. F. Mertoun, xiv. 539.

Eggs, s. pl. Ye're aff your eggs, a phrase applied to one who is under a mistake as to any matter of fact, or who forms an unjust conclusion from facts. It is sometimes thus expressed, "Ye're a' aff your eggs, and on cauld chuckiestanes."

The allusion is evidently to a fowl leaving her eggs, or sitting on something else, supposing that they are under her.

EGG-SHELL. Breaking of an Egg-shell.

"Here [in Angus] Noroway is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings. No old-fashioned person will omit to break an eggeshell, if he sees one whole, lest it should serve to convey them thither." Edin. Mag., Feb. 1818, p. 117. This custom is as ancient at least as the time of Pliny. "For fear likewise of some harme, see wee not that it is an usual thing to crush and breake both egges and fish shells, so soon as ever the meat is suppled and eaten out of them; or else to bore the same through with a sponne stele or bodkin" Hist. B. xxviii. c. 2.

He is here speaking of the power of "the infernal fiends."

EGGTAGGLE, s. 1. The act of wasting time in bad company, Ayrs.

2. Expl. as denoting inmodest conduct, ibid. The latter part of the word is obviously from the v. to Tabyle, q. v. Shall we suppose that the term is formed from the idea of a servant being hindered, or pretending to be so, in seeking for eggs?

EGYPTIANIS, s. pl. The name formerly given to Gipsies, as they gave out that they came to Europe from Egypt.


"George Faw & Johnne Faw Egyptianis war convicted, &c. for the blud drawing of Saide Barrowne, &c. and ordainit the saidis Egyptianis to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne," Ibid.

EGLIE, s. Some peculiar kind of needlework.

"A cloth of east by gold damaskit spraingit with reid egie in breaches of cloth of gold and erommesin satine furnisit with ruif and tail, thre pandis all freyneyt with threads of gold and reid silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

Fr. aiguilée, éguilé, wrought or pricked with needles, from aiguille, a needle. Aiguilée, as a s., is also applied to the thread, silk or wool, used in the needle. Certaine quantité de fil, de soie, de laine, qu'on passe dans une aiguille, proportionnée a l'étendue du bras qui la tire. Diet. Trev.

EGYPT (or EGYPTIAN) HERRING, a name given on the Firth of Forth to the Saury Pike. V. GOWDANOOK.

To EICEN, v. a. To desire the male. V. Eassin, v.

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

EIDER DOUN, properly the down of the cider duck, or anas mollissima, Linna.

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

Sw. eder, also aeda, anas molissima; ederium, the down of the eider.

EIFFEST, adj. used adv. Especially.

"Heirlores we believe it to be worthie, godlie and meriteable to mak just witnessing to the weritie; that the weritie be not hide nor smurrit down, that veritie eifest throw laik of the quhilk preijudice ma be ganerit contrair ane innocent." Diplomas, Barry's Orkney, App., p. 406. "Presorium, Orig. Dood.

EIK, EIK, EKE, s. An addition, S.

"Concerning the removal of this larger edk, you shall be advised, when I come to speak in general of the removing edks." Maxwell's Bee-Master, p. 52.

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

A.-S. eac-an, ec-an, Moes.-G. auk-an, Su.-G. ock-a, Belg. eek-en, addere. [Isl. auka, to add, auki, addition.] The v. and conj. are both used in E.

Eild, Eld, s. 1. Any particular period of human life, in relation to the time of birth, S.

Gift any days in this bataille, His ayr, but ward, relief, or talle, On the first day sal wald; All be he near sa young off eild.

Barbour, xii. 322, MS.

Gyf Jupiter my ying yeris bellowed Wold me restore, in sic strethnis and edd, So as I was quhen first in battle feld The armes of the edills down I lang! 

Doug. Virgil, 262. 50.

Used also in O. E.

Sigbert, kyng of Eastox, in edle was he more. 
R. Brunne, p. 2.

Eild eild, of the same age, or equal in age. And gyf he war on life quhill now in fers, He had bene eild edd with the, and kely pere. 
Ibid., 84, 50.

A. Bor. eald, id. "He is tall of his eald, he is tall of his age;" Grose.

2. A generation.

Nor Cessnus was not absent, trust me, Quhan al eildis repuiss and schawis us Engenicet was by the God Vulcenaus. 

3. A division of time in chronology, including many generations, an era.

Now have ye the respite & quhathyn wyis, I have containy this tretry, 
Fra erst froumyt wes Adam, Tyth this tymne nove of Abraham, 
And hith the edgese has tane ende, As in all storiis welle is kende,
4. Age, the advanced period of life.

Behold this my yule unworthy age,
Ourset with hastor here and lanyt dagote,
Ourhame eld sod voice of al truth and vertue,
Be fals drede dissas sa, quod sche.

Eld is given by Ben Jonson as a North-country word, in this sense.

Who scores aat ell, peoles of his owne yngure hairs.

Shakespeare uses ell in one passage where the sense is dubious.

—Well you know,
The superstitious idle-headed Eld
Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age
This tale of Hermes the hunter for a truth.

Some understand old age, others old people, as meant.

It seems rather to signify antiquity, ancient times.

Rudd. derives this word from old; Sibb. with more propriety from A.-S. eald, senex, vetus. But it is more immediately allied to yld, ylde, used in most of the senses mentioned above: "Actas, Childie-y ble, puerilis actas, Guthl. Vit. Aevum sacellum, Soe forne yld thisere worulde, primum sacellum hujus mundi; Aelfr. Senectus; Ydo ne derete, senectus non inadaret, Caesar. ap. Ly. "Eild did na dere," S. Moes-O. abd, progenies, Isl. all, alde, Swe. aelder, actas. These Seren. derives from ada, gignare; G. Andr. from Heb. בְּשָׁנָה, haten, aevum.

Sibb. observes that this term "is also used in the sense of barren; ild cow, one that yieldeth no milk."

But the words are quite different. V. Yeld and Elding.

EILD, adj. Old.

Ane hundred myldayns had sche young and eild,
And al so many of the same age young swans.

Dug. Virgyl, 35. 36.

A.-S. eald, senex.

EILDINS, EILDINGS, YEALINGS, s. pl. Equals in age; often pron. eldings, also yealdings, S.

For you, a species by yourself,
Near yealdings with the sun your god,
Ne fery tis to hear you tell,
Yer'e tired and inled to nod.

The Phoenix, Ramsey, ii. 493.

Yealdings resembles A.-S. ge-eald-an, to grow old.

O ye, my dear-remembered, ancient yealdings,
Were ye but here to share my wounded feelings!
Ye worthy Proveners, an' mony a Elise,
Wha in the paths of righteousnes did tell ay.

Burns, ill. 57.

This, I suspect, is merely the classical phrase coen-eild inverted, q. eild-euin. V. Eild, sense 1.


EILDIT, part. pa. Advanced in years, aged.

V. EILD, v.

EILD, EILL, adj. Applied to a cow that ceases to give milk, whether from age, or from being with calf, Border. Eill, Annandale. V. YELD.

EILDING, s. Fuel. V. EILD.

EIND, s. Breath. To tak one's eind, to breathe a little, to draw breath, to rest from any employment, especially if severe, S.

The pensy blades do(es)ld down on stanes,
Whipt out their misbien millies;
And a' were thly to tak their einds,
And chib a pint o' Lillie's
Best ale that day.


Einds is rendered "refreshment" by the Editor of these poems. But this must be a mistake. The word is evidently the same with End and Aynd, q. v., both signifying breath.

EIR, s. Fear, dread, Ang. Hence eiry. V.

Eiry.

[* EIR, adv. Erc, formerly, Barbour.]

[EIR-QUHIL, adv. Erewhile, ere this, Barbour.]

EIRACK, EAROCK, ERACK, EHRACK, s. A hen of the first year; one that has begun to lay. S. Hence an earock's egg, one of a small size. Postowdellie, synon.

"Eirack, a chicken." Statist. Acc., xv. 8, N.

He has a dunker on his crown, Like half an eirack's egg,—and you
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

What 'ae you ony eggs to sell?
Jan. No ane.
I wat our tappet eckel laid but twa,
An' Jean sa' I faith took them to our dinner.

Donald and Flora, p. 84.

The writer of this account refers to Gaol. eirag. This indeed signifies a chicken; a pullet, a young hen; Shaw. But notwithstanding the coincidence, I have a strong suspicion that our term is properly yarrow, q. of the first year. Germ. jahrig, one year old.

EIRD and STANE. V. Sazine.


EISDROP, s. The eaves. "The eisdrop of the said houes;" Aberd. Reg. V. EASING.

[EISS, v. a. To comfort, to satisfy.
Of mete & drink and othir thing,
That mycht thame eis that had plente.
Barbour, v. 291, Skeat's Ed.]

EISSEL, adj. Easterly, S. A.

"On Monanday night he cam yont to stop the
ewes aff the hogg-fence, the wind being eisel." Brownie of Bodsheck, i. 12.

A.-S. east-dele, ortus; as easil, Loth., is from A.-S. east-lot, orientalis.

EISTIT, adv. Rather; also pron. astit, Ayts. V. ASTIT.

EISTLAND, adj. A term applied to the countries bordering on the Baltic. Hence, eisland tymmer, wood from Norway, &c.
EITCH, s. An instrument used by a cooper, S.; addice or adze, E.

"Etches for cowpers, the dozen—nil xii s." Rates, A. 1611.


A.-S. adsca, "an axe, an addice, or cooper's instrument," Sommer.

EITH, EYTH, ETH, adj. Easy, S.

The folk with oath, that wer very, —
Saw them within defend thain awa;
And saw it was not ethy to ta.
The two, quhill sic defence wes mad.

*Barbour*, xvii. 454, MS.

In Pink. *Ed. synt.*

—This displeasure suld have bene eith to bere,

*Doug. Virgil*, 114, 32.

To tell, as I thame wryttn fand,

Thai at noonch eth til wynderst.

*Wyntoun*, viii. 4. 234.

*Eth*, id. R. Brunne, p. 194.

Will thel blosom Cristen, fulle eth I were to drawe,

But I dar not for tham alle one to leue our lawe.

"[It's] eith to keep the castle that was never beseig'd;" S. Prov. "spoken with bitterness, by a hand-some woman, when an ugly one calls her a w—e; in- tinuating that nobody will give her the temptation." Kelly, p. 96.

A. Bor. A. S. eth, faciis; Isl. au*l, Su.-G. otd, oed, Alem. od, Mod. Sax. ootd, id. This, according to Junius, may be derived from Gr. ethos, mos. Tho suppose that the root is obsolete. It may perhaps be deduced from Su.-G. ed-a, cupero, placere; or Isl. *ac*, pret. *aad*, passare, quiescore. It properly signifies, to rest with cattle, to give them time to breathe. V. G. Andr., p. 5.

Eith is also used adverbially:

—Sic troubles eth were born;

What boggles, wolders, or what Mussy's soom?

*Ramsey's Poems*, ii. 4.

"Eith learned, soon forgotten;" Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 24.

A.-S. cathelic is used as an adj. in the same sense with eith; whence this might be originally formed.

EITHAR, ETHAR, comp. Easier.

For ehar is, quha list syt down and mothe,

Are vther savars faltis to spy and note,

Than but offence or falt thame self to write.

*Doug. Virgil*, 435, 41.

EITHLY, adv. Easily, S.

EITHER, adv. Or.

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

This word is still occasionally used in both senses, Ang. Isl. eda, edf, aut, seu, vive; Alem. athe, aut, vel; Schiliter. These have more the appearance of primitives than A.-S. aethar. V. Athis.

EIZEL, ARIZE, ISIL, ISEL, s. 1. A hot ember, S.

She fu'd her pipe wi' sic a lust,

In wrath she was sae vap'rin,

She noted us, an aistle brunt.

Her brow new worst spron.

*Burns*, iii. 131.

2. A bit of wood reduced to the state of charcoal, S. In this sense the phrase, *brunt to an eizzel,* is used as to any body that leaves a residuum possessing some degree of solidity.

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

Had not bene better thame in thare anyme hald
Hame sitte stiln among the assis cold,

And lattar salis of thare kynd contré.


A.-S. yele, faviella; "embers, hot ashes. Lane.


EKIE, s. A proper name. V. ECKIE.

ELBOCK, ELBuck, s. Elbow, S. Rudd.

Hab fidg'd and laugh, his elbuck clow,

Baith fear'd and fand a spirit to view.

*Ramsey's Poems*, ii. 529.

"She brake her elbuck at the kirk door;" Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 61; "spoken of a thritthy maiden, when she becomes a lazy wife." Kelly, p. 293.

B. Or. A.-S. elbega, Belg. elle-boye, Isl. alboye, Alem. elbogen, elbenboye, id. from A.-S. el, Alem. el, eihn, Belg. elle, Moen-G. allema, Lat. alba, a word originally used to denote the arm, and ebe, curvature, from A.-S. *byg-an,* Teut. *boh-en,* to bow.

ELBOW-GREASE, s. 1. Hard work with the arms, S., a low word.

"He has scarit and distit my gude mahogany table past a' the power o' bees-wax and elbow grease to smooth." The *Katial,* iii. 84.

It is also a provincial E. word.

2. Brown rappee, Ang.

ELBOWIT GRASS, Flote Foxtail-Grass. Alopecurus geniculatus, Liun, Lanarks.

It has obviously been denominated *elbowit,* or *el bowed,* for the same reason for which it bears the name of *geniculatus,* as being kneed, or having many joints.

[ELD, ELEDE, s. Age. V. EILD.]


But examples are unnecessary, elders being still used in the same sense in E.; A.-S. *eldor,* senior, pater familias; Su.-G. *aeldre,* senior; from *ald,* old.

*ELDER,* s. Among Presbyterians, one who is elected and ordained to the exercise of government in ecclesiastical courts, without having authority to teach; hence, for the sake of distinction, often called a ruling elder, S.

"The Elders, being elected, must be admonished of their office, which is to assist the Ministers in all publick affairs of the Kirk; to sift in determining and judging cases, in giving admonition to the licentious liver, in having respect to the manners and conversation of all men within their charge." *First Book of Discipline,* c. 10, § 4.
ELDIN, ELDING, EILDING, s. Fuel of any kind; but more generally applied to peats, turfs, &c., S. A. Bor. Lincoln.

Cauld Winter’s bleakest blasts we sithly cowr, Our eldin’s driven, an’ our harst is owr.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 6.

The day-light, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering elding, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom, for fuel, and the evening in warming their shivering limbs before the scanty fire which this produces.” P. Kirkinner, Wigtown, Statits. Acc., iv. 147.

“aye, said I, and ye’ll be wanting eilding now, or something to pitt over the winter.” Guy Manmerring, iii. 104.

A.-S. aedel, Su.-G. eild, Isl. ela-r, fire. Sibb. renders the Sw. word not only ignis, but pabulum ignis. I have met with no authority for this. In Isl. subterraneous fire is called jardeldr, from jard, earth, and eldr. The kvoen merd laupandi, os eildat jardeldr var uppkramin of Orfus; Then came a man panting for breath, and said that subterraneous fire was bursting forth in Orfus. Kristinisaaga, p. 88.

The ancient Persians called fire aila; whence most probably Goth. aila, A.-S. ael-an, Isl. aila-a, to kindle.

ELDIN-DOCKEN, s. Rumex aquaticus, Linn.; the Water-dock, found by the sides of rivers, often cut, dried, and used as eldin or fuel by the lower classes; thence supposed to have its name, Roxb.

ELDING, s. Age.

For so said worthy Salomen, Elding is end of erthlie glie.

Welcome eld, for youth is gone!

Mainland Poems, p. 193.

A.-S. caldunge, senectus, vetustitas; old age;—also the waxing or growing old or ancient; Somn. V. Eld, v. and s.

ELDIS.

From that place syne vnto ane case we went, Vnder ane hysgand heuch in ane dera went.

With treis eldis belappit round about, And thik harsk grans heilie piskis standand out.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 23.

This word, which is overlooked by Rudd., may perhaps signify, entirely, on all sides, corresponding to circum.

Arboribus classi circum.—Virg.

A.-S. callis, Moea.-G. alatia, omnino, omnimodis.

ELDMODER, s. Mother-in-law.

Eldmoder to ane hunder thaw saw I Heccubus.

Doug. Virgil, 55. 43.

It must have properly denoted a grandmother; A.-S. cadel-moder, avia. A. Bor. el-mother, a stepmother. V. ELDFAFER.

ELDNING, ELDURING, s.

Quhen I heir mentionat his name, than mak I cyna croces, To kep me fra the commerance of that carle manget; That full of eldiring is, and anger, and all ewell thewis.

I dar nocht luik to my laif for that tene gib; He is a sa ful of jolour, and iyne fae.

I dar nocht luik to the knap that the cap fells.

For indibling of that auld shrew, that ever on ewell thinkis.

Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 49.

In edit. 1508, it is Eldmyng. This seems to have the same meaning; and has perhaps been originally the same word, with indhill ing also used in the passage. Both appear to denote jealousy. Eldmyng, if the true
ELDREN, Elderen, adj. Growing old, elderly. An eldrin man,—one considerably advanced in life, S.

Or like the tree that bends his eldren branch
That way where first the stroke hath made him launch.

—The eldren men sat down their lane,
To wet their throats within.

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

Colin and Lindy, Bydby says, they're a'ld,
The an an eldren man, the iest a lad,
A bonny lad, as'v my een did see,
And dear he is and sae be unto me.

Rona's Helmore, p. 68.

Dan. aldrende; Isl. aldren, senex, Olai Lex. Run. V. Eld, w. and s.

[ELDRIS. V. ELDAIRIS.]

ELDURING, Dumb. V. Eldning.

* ELEMENTS, s. pl. The sky, the firmament, the heavens, S.

ELEST, s. An offence.

—"Now in his Hienes last parliament, all penall lawis and statitis repugnant and prejudicial to the said forme of religion, and professories thatred, are abolisht to their surtie, all men knowis, and swa at this present can justicte pretend na caus of mislikeing nor discontentatons: Yit heirving sum estel to be tane, and consavite the people in sum partes of this realme,—hir Majestie, with avyis," &c. Seil. Counc., A. 1587, Keith's Hist., p. 572.

"The Quenes Majestie having ressavite ane letter from hir said Sister the Quene of Ingland,—tending to the pacisication of all естествe and controversies standing betwix their Majesties," &c. Keith's Hist., p. 317. V. EE-List under EE.

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

* ELF, s. A pune creature, S.

For wary-draggle, and sharger elf,
I hae the gear upp' my skell.

R. Forbes's Poems.

ELF-BORE, s. A hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped, or been driven; by the superstitious viewed as the operation of the Fairies, S.

"If—were you to look through an elf-bore in wood, where a thorter knot—has been taken out,—you may see the elf-ball—butting with the strongest ball in the herd." Northern Antiq., p. 404.

Evidently from elf, and bore, to pierce; or the aperture made. V. Awns-bone.

ELF-CUP, s. This name is given to small stones, "perforated by friction at a water-fall, and believed to be the workmanship of the Elves." Dumfr.

"Elf-cups" were placed under stable-doors for the like purpose; i.e. as a safeguard against witchcraft. Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 290.

ELFMILL, s. The sound made by a worm in the timber of a house, supposed by the vulgar to be preternatural; the death-watch, S. B.

This is also called the Chuckie-mill.

From elf, A.-S. Su.-G. aelf, a fairy, and mill. Aelfric, in his Gl., p. 73, enumerates various kinds of elves. These are Mun-taelfen, mountain-elves, Oreades; Wun-elfen, wood-elves, Dryades; Feld-elfen, Motes, field-elves; Wyble-elfen, Hamadryades, or wild elves; Dun-elfen, Castalides, or elves of the hills. Sommer and Benson also mention Berg-taelfenne, Oreades, or rock-elves; Land-elfen, Musea ruricolae, land-elves, Water-elfen, Naiades, the nymphs of the fountains; and Sea-taelfen, sea-nymphs, Lat. Naiades, Nereides, V. Sonn.

ELFSHOT, s. 1. The name vulgarly given to an arrow-head of flint, S.

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

These are also called elf or fairy stones. "Arrow points of flint, commonly called elf or fairy-stones, are to be seen here." P. Lauder, Berwicks. Statist. Acc., i. 73.

The name given to the elf-arrow in Gael. is ciathche; from ciat, an arrow, and she, a fairy.

The elfshot, or elfan arrow, is still used in the Highlands as an amulet.

"While she spoke, she was searching about her bed, and at length produced a small stone, shaped somewhat like a gun flint. 'Now,' proceeded she, 'you'll just sew that within the lining of your stays, lady; or, with your leave, in the band of your petticoat; and there'll nobody can harm you.'—These bolts are believed to be discharged by fairies with deadly intent. Nevertheless, when once in the possession of men they are accounted talismans against witchcraft, evil-eyes, and elvish attacks. They are especially used in curing all such diseases of cattle as may have been inflicted by the malice of unholy powers." Discipline, ii. 16. 279.

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

"There are also several things in Agnes Simpson's witchcraft, such as there scarce occur the like in the foregoing stories. As her skill in diseases. That the sickness of William Black was an elfshot." Trial of Scotch Witches, Glanville's Sadulcimus Triumph, p. 308.

This vestige of superstition is not peculiar to our country. We learn from Iire, that in Sweden they give the name of skot, i.e., skot, to that disease of animals which makes them die as suddenly as if they had been struck with lightning; and that the vulgar believe that wounds of this kind are the effect of magic. The same disease is, in Norway, called alsknaadt, and in Denmark, ellesked, i.e. elfshot. V. Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 224, N. Thus, these terms are originally the same with ours; in which indeed f is also almost entirely sunk in pronunciation. V. Iire, vo. Skirne.

According to Keyser, that disease, which instantaneously affects a person by depriving him of his senses, is, in Upper Germany, called Alp, or Alp-brucken, literally the pressure of a demon. Alp is also a designation for the nightmare. The same learned writer observes, that, with the ancients, aip and elf equally denoted a mountain, and a mountain-demon. He adds
that there are stones of the class of Belenmites, which the Germans call Alpenachoss. This is the same word with elf-shot, only formed after the Germ. idiom. V. Antiq. Septentr., p. 500, 501.

To Eelshoot, v. a. To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow, S.
Next you'll a warlock turn, in air you'll ride, Upon a broom, and travel on the tide; Or on a black cat mid the tempests prance, In stormy nights beyond the sea to France; Drive down the barns and byars, prevent our sleep, Elf-shot our ky, an' smoar 'rang drift our sheep; Till the foul fiend grow 'tr'd, or wi' you quarrel. Syne you'll be roasted quick in a tar barr. [Ricks of Clydes, p. 120.

Elf-shot, adj. Shot by fairies, S.
My byar tumbled, aine braw noot were smoord, Three elf-shot were, yet I these 'ills endur'd. [RNA's Poems, ii. 68.
"Cattle, which are suddenly seized with the cramp, or some similar disorders are said to be elf-shot; and the approved cure is to chase the parts affected with a blue bonnet which, it may be readily believed, often restores the circulation." Minstrel Border, ii. 225.
"In order to effect a cure, the cow is to be touched by an elf-shot, or made to drink the water in which one has been dipped." Pennant, ubi sup.
A literary friend informs me, that the disease consists in an over-distention of the first stomach, from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it.
The basting, as it is called, or beating, is performed for an hour, without intermission, by means of blue bonnets. The herds of Clydesdale, I am assured, would not trust to any other instrument in chafing the animal.

ELGINS, s. pl. Water-dock, Loth. Rumex aquatirus, Linn. V. ELDIN-DOCKEN.

* To ELIDE, v. a. To quash.
"And giff they might and had comperit, they wald haue elidit and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probation." Acts xvi. 13, 1557, Edit. 1516, p. 126.
"Quhilk alleagance, in case the same had bene prononit in the first instance, wald haue bene sufficient to haue elid it the said summondis of forfaltiche." Ibid., p. 131.
E. elide is expl. by Johns. "to break in pieces, to crush." It seems originally the same word. But as the E. v. retains the sense of Lat. elid-er, as denoting the act of stamping or pounding small; this is more nearly allied to another, "to dash against," fully expressing that of Fr. elid-er, to quash. I do not find that it is used in E. exactly in this sense.

ELIKE, adj. Alike, equal.
Yours tus eius, quhilkis thon senis sans seale, Schynand with elike armes pareale. Now at gade concord stand and vnte, Ay quhill thay stand in myrrk and law degree. [Doug. Virgil, 159, 18.
"That the elike lettre of naturalitie be—grantit be the King and Queene of Scotland—to all and sindrie the said maist cristin king of France subiectis being or sail, happen to be in the realme of Scotland." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

"The quhilk the said Laurence is elik wiss handin be his hand writ foresaid," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 113.

And as he twitchis gres sere in pane, In his elike wiss sindy stagis puts he. [Doug. Virgil, ProL 160, 6.

ELIMOSINUS, adj. Merciful, compassionate.
Lat. elemosyna, mercy; Gr. ελεοσυνα.
ELIVISS, adv. Also; Aberd. Reg.; apparently for elikwiss.
ELLANGOUS, ELLINGS, prep. Along.
"Ellangous the calves," i.e. causeway: Aberd. Reg. V. ALANG.
Apparently corr. from the E. word; alar, however, is the Sw. name, Ial. eltir.
ELLEYNDY, adj. Eleven; Brechin Reg.
ELLIS, adv. Otherwise, else.
Examples are unnecessary; this being the same with elles, Chaue. A.-S. id. Alem. alles, Moes.-G. adia.
ELLIS, Els, adv. Already, S. A. Bor. else.
Myech name eschap that cur cometh. The quhethir mony gat away That ellis war fled as I sall say. [Barbour, xlii. 358, M8.
Hir feirs stede stade stamping ready elles, Chinypand the tomoy golden bit gingling. [Doug. Virgil, 104, 26.
"Heir it is expedient to descree queha is una herrykyk, quhilk discription we will noch mak be our awin propri innencion, but we will tak it as it is ellis made and gien to vs be twa of the maist excellent doctours of halie kirk, Hierome and Augustine." Ahp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 18, a.
She is a maiden certainlie, Sir Alistoun that gentle knight, She and he else hath their troth plight. [Sir Egeir, p. 35.
There is no evidence that A.-S. calte was ever used in this sense. Nor have I observed any cognate term; unless we view this as originally Moes.-G. allis, A.-S. callis, omnine, (plenarius, Benson,) used obliquely. The phrase in Virg. redyly ellis, if thus resolved, would signify, "completely ready." It merits consideration, that this is evidently analogous to the formation of the E. synon. already, q. omnino paratum.
ELNE, ELL, s. A measure containing thirty-seven inches, S. The English ell is different; containing three feet and nine inches.
"In the first thai ordainit ande delierit the Elns to contente xxxvij yche is as content in the Statute of king David the first playlye maide tharvon." Lh. Jn. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 12.
ELPHRISH, adj. Inhabited by elves or spirits.

"She is become, &c. So to shew a horrible desolation: such as should not only make her waste & solitarie, but also detestable and abominable: as are ghostly and elphrish places full of panike terrour, and the ordinarie retrait of all these things, which both flee humane societie, and the sight whereof men most abhorre." Forbes on the Reveolation, p. 181.

This form of the word throws further light on the origin of Elrische, q. v.

ELRICHE, ELRISCHE, ELRAIGE, ELRICK, ALRISCH, ALRY, adj. 1. As expressing relation to demons or evil spirits; equivalent to E. elvish.

Thair was Pluto, that elrick menbeus,
In cloke of grene, his court neit unname.
Dunkar, Baronatyne Poems, p. 12, st. 14.

First I conjure the by Sanct Marie,
Be aelrich king and quane of faeie.
Pink. S. P. Resyr., iii. 45.

2. As applied to sound, it suggests the idea of something preternatural; S. synonym. wan-earthly.

Thus it is said of the screech-owl:—
Veven to hir weis hir wyld elrische skrell.
Doug. Virgil, 202. 3.
Betwixt the hours of twelve and one,
A north wind tore the bant;
And straight she heard strange elricht sounds
Upon that wind which went;
And up there rose an elricht cry—
"He's won amang us a."
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 256, 257.

To the, Echo I and thow to me aage.
Thy elricht skirld do penetra the roks,
The roche rings, and renders me my crys.
Montgomrie, MS. Chron., S. P. iii. 497.

3. Hideous, horrid; respecting the aspect or bodily appearance; corresponding to Lat. trux, immanis.

Of the Cyclope it is said:—
Thay elrische breich with thair laks thrawin,
Thocht nocht awitall, thare standing hame we knawin;
An horribil sorte, wyth many camshol belk.
Doug. Virgil, 91. 16.

4. Wild, frightful, respecting place, S.

"Mony haly and religious men for feir of thir cuenpleis fled in deserts and elplatz placis, quhair thay wer exonerit of all truble and leifit ane haly life." Bellend. Cron., B. vi., e. 9. In cremos as ferarum lustra; Booth.

Ye houltes, freze your Ivy bow'r,
In some sandle tree, or elricht tow'r.—
Wait thro' the dreary midnight hour,
Till wakrife morn.

5. Strange, uncouth; used in relation to dress.

"Be aventure Makbeth and Banquo wer passand to Foore, quhair kyng Duncane hapatit to be for the tymes, & micht be the gait thare men clothit in elrzey & uncouth weiz. Thay wer jagit be the peplie to be weird sisteris." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 3. Insolita vestitas facie, Booth.

6. Surly, severe in temper and manners.

7. Chill, keen; applied to the weather, S. V. ALLERISH; also ELPHRISH.

8. Painful, fretted; applied to a sore or wound.

Ane alry sair, Ang.

This term has most probably been formed from A.-S. Sn.-G. neff, genius, daemonium, and A.-S. ric, Su.-G. rik, rich; q. abounding in spiris; as primarily descriptive of a place supposed to be under the power of evil genii. It greatly confirms this etymology, that the term, as more generally used, conveys the idea of something preternatural.

ELS, ELSE, adv. Already. V. ELLIS.

ELSHENDER, s. A corruption of the name Alexander, S.

ELSHIE. 1. The abbreviation of the female name Alison; now more commonly Elsie, S.

2. That of the masculine name Alexander; Tales of my Landlord, i. 89. V. CANNIE, sense 21.


This I am inclined to view as a cor. of the name Elizabeth, although it has been considered as itself a proper name, which is abbreviated into Elspet, Elsye, Eyps and Eps.

ELSYN, ELSHIN, ELSON, s. A shoemaker's awl, S. A. Bor.

—Nor hinds wt' elson and hemp lingle,
Set soleing shoon o'rt' the ingle.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 205.

In Shetland the term is pronounced allison.

This word was not unknown in O. E. "Elson for cordwainers [Fr.] alone." Palgr. B. iii. F. 31.

Tent. aeboene, elene, id. Goth. aal, terebellum.

ELSIN-BOX, s. A box for holding awls, S.

Ane ca's a thing like elsin-box,
That drools like corn pipes
F'ar queer that day.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 57.

ELSON-BLADE, s. The awl itself.

"Elsone blades, the thousand,—xl." Rates, A. 1611.

ELSON-HEFT, s. 1. The handle of an awl, S.

"Elsone hefts, the groce containing 12 dozen—xxl."

2. The old designation for a jargonelle pear, from its resemblance to the haft of an awl, S.

ELWAND, ELNWAND, s. 1. An instrument for measuring, S.

"Ane burgess may hae in his house, ane measure for his cornis, ane elwund, ane stane, ane pound to wey." Burrow Lawes, c. 32.
According to Dr. Johnson, the ell consists of a yard and a quarter, or forty-five inches. The S. ell, however, exceeds the E. yard by one inch only.

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

2. The constellation called Orion's girdle.

The Son, the seuin sternes, and the Charleuwane
The Eweand, the emelisnt, and Arthuris luft.            
Dug. Virgil, 229, b. 3.

From chn and scand, Dan. vaunde, a rod.
"The commons call it our Lady's, (i.e., the blessed Virgin's), Eweand;" Rudd.

What is called "our Lady's Eweand," S. B. is denominated the King's Eweand, Roxb., Clydes. It is a striking coincidence, that in Su. G. Orion's girdle was called Frigirrock, the distaff of Freya or Frigga, the Venus of the Goths. After the introduction of Christianity, it was changed to Marirock, or Mary's distaff. V. Mareschall Observ. ad Vers. A.-S., p. 514.

To ELY, v. n. 1. To disappear, to vanish from sight; always suggesting the idea of gradual disappearance, Roxb., Selkirs.
"It obeyd away o'er the brow, and I saw neir mair o' t." Brownie of Bodseck, ii. 30.

2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly, ibid.

Shall we view this as from a common fountain with Germ. el-en, Su. G. il-a, properare, to haste; which they deduce from Il, plants pedis? Or, shall we rather trace it to Alem. Teut. hel-en, A.-S. hel-an, Su. G. het-a, Mees.-G. huljan, celeare, to conceal.

ELYMOSINER, ELYMOSINAR, s. An almoner.

"His brother, Sir Elias Lighton, and the queen's elymenser—interpose for him and mediat with the king and Laderdale, that at lest he [Abp. Leighton] might remain yet in his office for a year's time, but in vain, for it was otherwise resolved by Laderdale," Law's Memorials, p. 71.

"The bishop of Murray, as elymosinar rode beside the bishop of London, somewhat nearer the king," Spalding's Troubles, i. 24.
L B. eleemosynar-ius, id.

ELYTE, ELITE, s. One elected to a bishopric.
Rhychar Bychape in his stele
Chesyn he was concordeit,
And Elyte twa yere bad eftyr.
Wynstoun, vil. 7. 300.

It occurs in R. Brune, p. 299.

The pate at his dome ther elites quassed down,
Etli he bat tham dev a man of gode renoun,
Or thei said ther voice lose of alle ther electioon.
O. Fr. elite-t, Lat. elect-ns.

EMAILLE, s. Enamel. V. AMAILLE.

[EMANG, prep. Among, Barbour.]
[EMBANDOWNYT, part. pa. Abandoned, Barbour, i. 244.]

EMBER-GOOSE, the Immer of Pennant, Gesner's greater Doucker, a species which inhabits the seas about the Orkney islands.

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


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

EME, EMEYE, EAM, s. Uncle.
Thar leff thai tuk, to Dunipace south gang.
Thar duelt his eyme, a man of gret riches.

This word was commonly used, in former ages, both by S. and E. writers, so late as the time of Spenser. Kelly explains it improperly, when giving the S. Prov.; "Many aunts, many enmes, many kinsfolk, few friends;"—"spoken by them that have many rich friends and are little the better for them." P. 251.
He renders it "relations," N. Eme, uncle; Palgr., B. iii., P. 31.

An intelligent and learned correspondent understands this term as signifying a nephew; referring to these words:

"This William—tarried upon opportunity of time to be revenged upon his enemies, and namely upon Sir William Chirceton chancellor, who so mischancefully had put down his enmes, William earl of Douglas, and David his brother." Pitiscottie, p. 19, Ed. 1728. Eyme, erroneously, p. 49, Ed. 1814.

It is unquestionable, however, that both these were uncles of the Earl William here mentioned. V. p. 18, also Goderceit, p. 161.
A.-S. emo, Franc. obhain, Germ. ohm, avunculus. Martinus derives the term from Arab. um, an uncle by the father's side.

It is still used A. Bor. "Mine emo, mine uncle; North." It also bears the sense of Gossip; Goze.

EMENYTEIS, s. pl. Immunities.


EMERANT, s. Emerald.
—Her golden hair, and rich styre,
In frewise coucisht with perils quhite,
With many amo emerant and faire saphyre.
King's Quair, ii. 27.

EMERANT, EMERAND, adj. Green, verdant. Mayst amybil waxes the emerant medirs.
Dug. Virgil, 401, 46. V. AMERAND.

To EMERGE, v. n. To appear unexpectedly.
"An heritor afterwards emergyng, could not be heard to claim, upon a better right, the lands adjudged from the defender, without quitting his ground inclosed." Forbes, Suppl. Dox., p. 23.

EMERGENT, s. Any sudden occasion, a casualty. E. Emergenty.
—"Conceiving that the process laid against Mr. David Black wronged the privileges of their discipline, they, for those reasons, and other emergents, went to work again, and that so avowedly, that they pitched upon my Lord Hamilton to be their head," &c. Guthrie's Mem., p. 5.

EMMELDYNG, s.

"I wonne what ye made o' the two grumpies,—gin ye thought it they war young deils or what, soun'k win a sappy emmeling about the harigals o' ye." Saint Patrick, ii. 243.
EMMERS, s. pl. Red hot ashes, Dumfr. 
Not corr., as might be supposed, from the E. word, but retaining the original form; A.-S. eaxmysa, etc. 
Villula ignita, minutae prune, from cime, ignis, and aer, aer, particula terresctis minima; Seren.

EMMIS, IMMIS, adj. 1. Variable, uncertain, what cannot be depended on, Ang. 
This term is applied to seed that is difficult of culture, or is frequently unproductive. Ground which often fails to give a good crop, is called immis land. The term is also used with respect to changeable weather.

2. The term is used in an oblique sense, Bonnfs. An immis nicht, a gloomy or dark night.

Immis is used in the same sense, Ayrs., signifying chill, and having every appearance of rain. It is pron. yeemenite by very old people, especially in Renfr.

3. It is also used in relation to an object that is placed insecurely, or threatens to fall; as, "That steen stands very eennis," that stone has not a proper bottom; Ang.; Cogle, Cockersum, synon.

There can be no doubt that this is from the same root with Sn.-G. ymsa, eomsa, to vary, alternare, reciprocare; whence ymosom, alternatim. Isl. yms, pl. ymoser, singuli et vari, divis per vices, hic, hic, hoc alter. Hence ymis, alternatim; ymisleg, mutabilitas, varias; G. And. yms, varius, diversus; Rymbologa, p. 202. V. Gl.

Ihre suppose, although rather fancifully, that the Germ. have hence formed their midst, signifying uncertain. The root, he says, is om, a particle denoting variation; as, Gora om en trin, to change a thing.

EMMLE-DEUG, s. Something flying loose, some loose piece of dress; spoken in decision or with contempt, Galloway.

Shall we view this as allied to A.-S. amaedalt, exinanitus, "emptied;" Somner? Decy notes a rag. V. Dewes.

EMMOCK, s. A pismire, an ant, Loth., Roxb.; corr. from A.-S. aemete, id.

To EMPASH, Empeschew, v. a. To hinder, to prevent. Fr. empescher, id., O. E., id.

"Their stonok was neir surfetlly charged to empesche thanyn of vther besines." Bellend. Cron. Descr. Alb. c. 106.

"I empesche or let one of his purpose;" Palsgr. F. 229, b.

EMPASCHEMENT, s. Hindrance.

"The pluralitie of clerkis, gif the samyn sall exceed and excresse over the number of thre, cannot escaipe bot to prove more chargeabill to the subjectis, and to breid confusion and empascement to the lordsis in examining and decyding of maters movad befor thame." Acts Ja. VI., 1611, Ed. 1814, p. 966. V. Empash, v.

EMPITEIOS, s. A grant in feu-ferm.

"Gevand, grantand, and to fen-ferme and perpetuall empiteios lattand—all and sirdrie the foresaidis lands and jyllis callit the Lewis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 249.

"Though the body of the Roman law was finished before the feudal law had its existence, Craig and other writers, with great propriety, express a grant in feu-ferm by the Roman vocable empeteius." Ersk. Inst., B. II., T. iv., sect. 6.

"Empeteius was a right known in the Roman law, by which the perpetual use of land was given to a person for the payment of rent; and although the holder could not sell without first offering the property to the dominus, yet he was entitled to the full profits of the subject, and was at liberty to impound them for his debt." Bell's Law Dict. in vo.

Our term is immediately from Fr. empeteuse, "the making of a thing better then it was when it was received;—or, an estate upon condition to improve it;" Cotgr. It is more properly defined, "Bail d'héritage à perpétuité; du Grec empetheusis. Roquefl. Gl. Rom. Euphoreus, insitito, from euphore, insero.

To EMPLESS, v. a. To please.


The qhillik abbot grantit that he was emplissit of the said five chalder xijij bollis of mele, & that he had assignit the samyn to Dene Gilbert Buchquhanane." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 184.

It is used as synon. with content.

And bath the saidis partis or emplissit and content to stand, abid, & vnderly the sentence & deli- nerence of the lords of Consale," &c. Ibid., p. 190.

EMPLESANCE, s. Pleasure.

"It salo lefal to the kinges hices to take the des- sision of any actioane that cumis before him at his emplesance, like as it was wont to be of before." Earl. Ja. III., A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 94.

EMPLEUSE, s. The same with Emplesance.

"And this ye fall not to do, ye will do us singular emplesur." Leth. Ergyll, &c. Knox's Life, t. 437.

EMPRIMIT, s. V. Enprunis.

"Swa in all extentas, imprantes, contributions, and the like subsidies to be imposet upon the burgh, merchants and crafts-men to bear the burden and charge thereof indifferently overhead." A. 1583, Blue Blanket, p. 126, Maitl. Hist. Edin., p. 233.

EMPRIoure, s. 1. A general.

"He wald gladly resave the glore of triumphpe, gif sic thingis might be that his armye micht triumphpe, quhen thay had berit their emprioure and maister." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 181. Imperatore, Lat.

2. An emperor.

"Full sier welyng with vocis lamentabil, They cryt loud, O emprion Constantine! We may wyte thay possession poysonaball. All of our gret pountiun and pyne."

Lindsay's Dreme.

EMPRISE, EMPRISS, EMPRESS, ENPRYSS, s. Enterprise.

Quhen Roxbragh wonyn was on this wiss, The Erle Thomas, that hey empriss
Empysses was a right known in the Roman law, by which the perpetual use of land was given to a person for the payment of rent; and although the holder could not sell without first offering the property to the dominus, yet he was entitled to the full profits of the subject, and was at liberty to impound them for his debt. Bell's Law Dict. in vo.

Tharfor he said, that that that wald.
Their harris unscymofit baly.
Suld ay thynk cantently to bryng
All thair emprius to gud ending.

Barbour, t. 276, MS.

---And humbled hym in suche a wyse
To them that were of none *emprise.*

ENACH, s. Satisfaction for a fault, crime, or trespass.

"Gif the maister hath carnal copulation with the wife of his bond-man, and that is proven be ane lawfull assise; the bond-man sall be made quits and free frae the bondage of his maister; and sal receive na other mends or satisfaction (Enach, Lat. cop.) but the recoverie of his awin libertin." Reg. Maj. B. ii., c. 12, § 7.

"Item, the Cro, *Enach* and Gaines of ilke man, are like in respect of their wives." Ibid., B. iv., c. 33, § 7. Sibb. thinks that "the word may have some affinity with Gael, *cirtic*, ransom, money." But Dr. Macpherson says that this word, in Gael, sometimes signifies bounty, and sometimes an estimate or ransom; Dissert. 13.

ENANTEE, s. An enmet, an ant, Aberd.

Junius thinks that from A.-S. *enmette* was first formed *aent*, and afterwards *aent* and *ant*.

ENARMED, part. pa. Armed.

*Enarmet* gladdie moue and hold your way
toward the portis or hauynys of the se.

*Doug. Virgil*, 292. 6. V. *ANARM*.

ENARMoure, s. Armour.

---This richt hand not the les
Thay sauldis al berett, and than express
Of ais mony enarmours slydeyt cleane.

*Doug. Virgil*, 263, 11.

*ENAUNTER, adv. Lest; Spenser.*

My worthy friend Archdeacon Nares has said: "A word peculiar to Spenser; whether provincial or antiquated, has not been made out.

Had the learned writer happened to cast his eye on *Aunter* adventure, in the Scottish Dictionary, he would have seen that this must be the same with *auster* used by Gower. It seems generally to include the idea of contingency, as equivalent to, if peradventure, if perchance. *Ahanentrusius*, if so be, A. Bor., is merely the provincial corr. of *auster*, or *enaunter*.

It is probable that *enaunter* had been used by the old Provincial writers, in the same sense with modern *aunter*, and *pa aunter*.

[ENBANDOWNYT, part. pa. Subjected, made subject, Barbour, i. 244, Skeat's Ed.]

ENBRODE, part. pa. Embroidered.

The swaridit soyle *enbrode* with selkouth happy.—*Doug. Virgil*, 400. 15. Fr. *brodé*.

To ENBUSCH, v. a. To place or lay in ambush.

And we sal neir *enbuscht* be,
Quarh we thair outcome may se.

*Barbour*, iv. 360, MS.

Fr. *embuscher*, *embusqueir*, id. *en bois*, to lie or secret one's self in a wood, thicket, or bushes.

ENBUSCHYT, s. Ambuscade.

Thar *enbuschyt* on thaln thair brak,
And slew all thatt thail mycht our tak.

*Barbour*, iv. 414, MS.

Corr. from Fr. *embuscodre*, or formed, from *embusche*, id.

[In Skeat's Ed. this passage stands thus:—
Their *enbuschment* apoye thame brak,
And slew all that thail mycht our tak.]

ENBUSCHMENT, s. 1. Ambush.

Thai haff sene our *enbuschment*,
And again till thair streth ar weyt.

Yene folk ar geyernt wittily.

*Barbour*, xiii. 465, MS.

2. This word is used in describing the testudo, a warlike engine.

---Abone thare hedis his
Sa surely knyt, that maner *enbuschment*
Semyt to be aiso clois voit quhare thay wen.


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

To ENCHAIPE, v. n. Perhaps, to cover the head, Fr. *enchopepe*, id.

That I haue said I sail haud, and that I tell the plane;
Qurh my cellyar may *enchape* I trow till *enchape*.

*Renf Colyer*, B. i. b.

[ENCHAUFYFT, ENCHAWFYFT, part. pa. Chafed, heated, made furious.

Bet the gude, at *enchawfyt war*
Off Ire, abade and held the stour
To conquey thanim emildis honour.

*Barbour*, ii. 395, Skeat's Ed.]

ENCHESOUN, s. Reason, cause.

A fais loondane, a loyaingoure,
Hesbarne to name, maid the tresoun,
I wate neyth for quhat *enchusoun*;
Na quham with he maid that conveny.

*Barbour*, iv. 110, MS. V. also B. i. 173, 203.

Mr. Pink, views this as the same with O. Fr. *acheu*
used in Rom. *Roe*, as denoting occasion, motive.

He is certainly right. This in Fr. is sometimes written *acheoisen*. *Achoise* has the same sense, Cotgr. It occurs in O. E. in the sense of occasion.

The kyng oon on the morn went to London,
His Yole forto hold was his *enkoen*.

*R. Brunne*, p. 49. V. *CHESOUN*.

To ENCHIEF, v. n. V. ENCHAIPE.

*Enchief* may signify to achieve, accomplish. The O. Fr. *v* has assumed a variety of forms; as *achief*, *acheir*, &c. It may also have had the form of *encheuir*. Or it may have been originally written *eschef*. This seems to have been a Fr. proverb, translated as literally as possible; which, with a variety of other phrases in this tale, affords a strong presumption of its having been borrowed from some old French or Norman work.

[ENCREL, adv. Especially. V. ENKER].

END, EYNDFING, s. Breath. *Doug.*

His stinking *end*, corrupt as men well know;
Contagious cankerous cleaves his sneaking smote.

*Pollock, Watson's Coll.*, iii. 24. V. AYN.

In the same sense, it would seem, must we understand *end*, as occurring in *Aene song of the Croce*.

The goddes dreidis sair to die;
Hot quhen he can no futher fli;
And faine his sinfull lyfe wald mead;
They grip as fast his guir to get;
The sillie saul is quyte forsyt;
Qubill haistelle gais out his end.*

*Poems of the Sixteenth Century*, p. 29.

The last line ought certainly to be read,
Qubill haistelle gais out his end.
The meaning plainly is, that the relations of the afflicted man are so eager to secure his effects, that they neglect the use of any means for the salvation of his soul, till it be too late, "till unexpectedly his breath goeth forth."

ENDAY, s. "Day of ending, or of death;"
Gl. Wynt.

He chaseth the Romans to away, And was King till his endey. Wyntown, v. 10. 408.

Su. end-as not only signifies to breathe, but also to die, from ende, halitus, spiritus. This seems preferable to deriving it from end, especially as ayynd, breath, is often written end. [Isl. end, breath, spirit.]

ENDFUNDEYG, s. [Lit., benumbment; here prob. meaning rheumatism. V. To Fundy.]

This malaise of endfundeyng Begouth, for through his cold lying, Queen in his gret myself he was he, Him fell that hard perplexté. Barbour, xx. 75.

His sickness came of a fundying. Edit. 1629.

In MS, enfundeyng; [in Skeat’s Ed., one fundying.] A respected friend observed that the term in MS, enfundeyng may, he thinks, be viewed as denoting rheumatism; as the term fundy might be naturally enough, though not elegantly or scientifically, applied to this distemper.

One is said to foundy or fundy, when benumbed with cold, S. The term is especially applied to a horse. Fr. morfandre, is to catch cold. But it is not improbable that the term signifies an asthma. Thus it may be allied to Su. G. anfandall, cui spiritus praeclusus est, ut solet asthmaticis; from ende, breath, and fat-as, to fail, or falt-as, to seize, to lay hold of. However, the primary sense of A. S. fund-ian, is anhalere; whether it was used literally, or not, does not appear.

[Prof. Skeat, in Gl. to Barbour, says, "Jamieson’s explanation, 'asthma,' is a bad guess, and wrong. The word may perhaps Celtic, Cf. Gaelic, funnainn, extreme cold, severity of weather.”]

END-HOOPING, s. The ring of iron that surrounds the bottom of a wooden vessel, Roxb., Ayrs.; used also metaphor like Laggird.

— She sprung an end-hooping, Which banish’d poor Sandy from bonny Dundee. Song by Burns.

ENDIE, adj. 1. Attached to one’s own interest, selfish, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. Full of schemes, fertile in expedients, Roxb.

3. Also expl. shuffling, shifting; as, "an endie man," a man of devices, ibid.; q. one who has still a selfish end in view.

ENDLANG, ENDLANGIS, adv. 1. Along; S. endlang; O. E. Endlong.

Tharfor, endlang the leuch his syd So beantly that soacht.— Barbour, iii. 414, MS.

Thir tangs may be of use: Lay them endlang his pow or shine, Wha wins syn may make roose.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 272.

When Christ was borne of a mayden clene, The temple [of Peace] fell down, endlang the grene. MS. Poems, genes W. Hamper, Esq.

2. "Endlang, in uninterrupted succession;"
Gl. Antiq.

[3. Used as a prep., along, beside. V. Gl. to Skeat’s Barbour.]

TO ENDLANG, v. a. To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end; as opposed to shortering; Clydes. This v. is evidently from the adverb.

A. S. endlang, endlong, ad longum, per; S. endlagong, adj. Para endlagong stranden, hittus legere, Ihere; from ende, unque, and long, longus. Their observes, that aende denotes continuation of action, as in endlagong. [Isl. endlangur, from one end to another.]

ENDRED, part. pa.

—Thus Schir Gawayn, the good, glades her gest, With riche daynetyes, endred in dashed bydene. Sir Gawan and Sir Gala., ii. 10.

"Heaped," Pink. But it is evidently from Fr. endoîr, besect, enriched; properly adorned with gold. Lat. inaur-ate.

ENDRIFT, s. [Prob. snow driven by the wind.]
—Perforce of endrift styth, He is oblig’d to seek a lyth
Amo’ the byres and barns.
W. Bisset’s Tales, p. 31.

But soon as he sets forth his nose,
The first thing meets him is a dose
Of styth endrift and hail.
Ibid., p. 35.

It has been supposed that endrift is an erratum for Erdrift or Erdrift, q. v. But it seems to be merely the abbreviation of the more ancient form Ewdrift, q. v.

ENDS, s. pl. Shoemakers’ threads; more fully, Roset-ends, S.

His dreaded fee, in red and blue,— Leapt plump directly down his throat, Laden with tackle of his stall, Last, ends, and hammer, strap, and awl.
Meston’s Poems, p. 93.

To pack up one’s ends and awls, a proverbial phrase evidently borrowed from the last, signifying to make ready for departure, S.

"They arrived at Edinburgh, and constrained the Queen Regent—to pack up her ends and awl, and make what speed she could with them to Dunbar." R. Gilaire, i. 271.

END’S ERRAND, the special design, S.

"Did they say nothing of the end’s errand they had come upon?" Sir A. Wylie, ii. 158.

This phrase has always appeared to me to be pronounced on errand, i.e. "the single errand;" from A. S. anes, the genit. of an, unus, unus, and aeron, nuntium, legatio, q. "having no message to deliver, or business to do, save one.”

ENDWAYS, adv. To get endways with any piece of work, to get pretty well through with it, to succeed in any undertaking, Roxb.

ENE, pl. Eyes. V. Eyn. A. Bor. id.
ENEMY, s. A designation for the devil, S.

For that Inch-Grabbit; I could whyes, wish myself a witch for his sake, if I were na feared the Enemy war tak me at my word. Waverley, iii. 225.
The peasantry in S., in former times at least, having a strong impression of the necessity of decency of language, and not having learned that there could not be a more proper use of the devil's name, as some express themselves, than to make a bauchle of it in their common discourse; have employed a variety of denominations, to avoid that familiar use that might either indicate or produce trivial views of the eternal world. Thus he is sometimes called, the Ill man, the Fiend, the Sorrow, the Foul Thief, &c., and as here, the Enemy.

ENEMY, s. An ant, Fife; probably corr. from A.-S. an ammet, id.

ENERLY. V. Anerly.

ENEUCH, Ynewch, s. Enough, S.

Rise and raik to our Roy, richest of rent,
Thow sal be newit at neid with nobilley eneuch.
Genoss and Got., iv. 6.

This gud knycht said, Deyr cuysing, pray I the,
Qhen thow wantis gum, cum fech ynewch fra me.
Wallace, i. 445, MS.

Ynewch, most nearly resembles A.-S. genoc, genok, satins; as does pl. ynew, sometimes used.

Of ws that haif wyndowe may than ynewe.
Wallace, ii. 191, MS. V. Aeneuch, Anew.

ENEUCH, Eneugh, adj. Enough, Weel eneugh, pretty well, S.
The lade on Tweed are weel, enough,
But O there's few like my dear fellow, &c.
A. Scott's Poems, 1511, p. 159.

ENFORCELY, ENFORSALY, adv. Foreibly.

-That batall, on this maner,
We strykyen, on ather party
That war fechtand enforce.
Barbour, xiii. 227, MS.

[ENFUNDEYING, s. V. Endfundeying.]

ENGAINE, s. Indignation, spite.

And quhen he saw Jhone of Brethangie,
He had at him rycht gret engaigne; the
For he was wont to spek kyghtly
At hame, and our dispaiste.
Barbour, xviii. 506, MS.

Edit. 1600, disdaine.
Fr. engrain, anger, choler; Cotgr. Can this have any affinity to A.-S. engen, engern, contra; or ange, vexatus; Su. G. ang-o, Germ. eng-en, to press?

ENGLISH and SCOTCH, a common game among young people, S.
The company is parted into two bands; each of these is put under the conduct of a chief chosen for this purpose. The baggage, or object of spoil, lies behind the line. One of the leaders advances, defeis the foe, and clears his troop. On the signal being given, the opposite parties rush forward, and endeavour to seize the spoil. He, who is taken within the line, is carried off as a prisoner, and kept at a distance. He obtains no relief from captivity, unless one of his comrades can touch him and return to his own party unmolested by his assailants.

"The English and Scots used to be played by parties of boys, who, divided by a fixed line, endeavoured to pull one another across this line, or to seize, by bodily strength or nimbleness, a wad (the coats or hats of the players) from the little heap deposited in the different territories at a convenient distance." - Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 35.

This game has obviously originated from the mutual incursions of the two nations, in those unhappy times when a river or ideal line converted into enemies those whose situation invited to the closest ties of friendship. It is said, that when the artful and acute Elizabeth of England had any suspicion of the effect of her politics on the Scottish nation, she used to inquire how the boys were amusing themselves. If they were acting as soldiers, she considered it as a proof that it was time for her to arm.

ENGLISH WEIGHT, Avoirdupois weight; thus denominated because the pound in England contains sixteen ounces, S.

To ENGRAGE, v. a. To irritate, especially by holding up to ridicule by means of satire, Ayrs.

This seems to be the same with Engrege, to aggravate.

* ENGRAINED, part. adj. Any thing is said to be engrained with dirt, when it cannot be cleaned by simple washing, when the dirt is as it were incorporated with the grain, or texture of the substance referred to, S.

To ENGREGE, v. a. To aggravate.

Perchance giff that ye understode
The gude respectis lis them mutit,
To mak this ordur, ye wald luf it,
And not engrye the caes sa his.
Diall. Clerk and Courtier, p. 4.

From Fr. engreyer, id. or s'engreyer, to grow worse, used actively.

To ENGREVe, ENGREWE, v. a. To vex, to annoy.

—The Scottis archeris alsa
Schot amang thaim sa dellerly,
Engreweand thaim as gretly,
That thai wandyst a little we.
Barbour, xiii. 210, MS.

Fr. gremyer, to vex, to oppress. There may, however, have been an O. Fr. v. comp. with the prep. prefixed.

ENGYNE. V. INGYNE.

ENKEERLOCH, adj. Having a difficult temper, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Tent. ont-keer-en, immutare; or, as signifying avertere; or from Germ. ent, against, also used intensively, and kehr-en, to burn.

ENKERLY, ENCRELY, INKIRLIE, adv. 1. Inwardly. This at least seems the natural meaning of the following passage:

The Douglas then his way has taen,
Rycht to the horses, as he him bad;
Bot he that him in yhemell had,
Than warnyt hym dispitously;
Bot he, that wret him encrely,
Pellyt him with a sneddy dynt.
Barbour, ii. 133, MS.

[The meaning is not inwardly but especially, extremely.]
2. Ardently, keenly, carefully.

The Erle sun ekelely him se
Sum sileté, or wife, to get.
Qhor throw the castell have mycht he.

Balfour, x. 534, MS.

Douglas writes inlickle, V. 164, 29, as corresponding to _peregrine ab imo_, Virg. The derivation given by Rudd., from Fr. _en coeur_, q. in heart, is confirmed by sense first. _Inlert_ is still used in the sense of anxious, earnest, and _inlertie_ as an ade.

[This is a mistake; the following is more correct.]

"Cf. Isl. _einkanliga_, especially; the prefix _einkar_ meaning specially, very." V. Gl. Skot's Balfour.

ENLANG, adj. What regards the length of any object, S.

_He_—cocking, takes
_Ann lang aim_, to hit balth lugs and taill.

_Davidson's Seasons_, p. 27. V. ENLAND.

ENNER, adj. Nether, having an inferior place, Lanarks.

I do not know the origin of this provincialism, if it be not merely a corr. of _under_; _d_ being often left out in the western counties.

ENNERMAIR, adj. More in an inferior situation, ib.

ENNERMAIST, adj. Nethermost, ibid.

ENORM, adj. Very great, excessive.

"All contracts,—made by minoris in thair les age, to thair enorm hurt and skait, ar of nane aille, and aucth to be annulit," &c. _Balfour's Pract._, p. 179. Fr. _enormes_, Lat. _enormis_.

ENORMALIE, adv. Excessively, enormously.

"We reuok all giftis—be the expressing of ane fals caus, quharch gif the [that]? had bene expremit ane trew caus, and the verite, we had nocht gevin the samin. An tharethrew we are grettumlie and enormalie hurt." _Acts Ja._, V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 358.

"The Kingsis Majestie—findis himself—enormelie hurt be dispoitition maid be his hienes in tymbe bygane throw importune and indiscrate suitair._" _Acts Ja._ VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 307.

ENPRESOWNE', a. A prisoner.

—_Enpresownye_ in swilk quhile
To kepe is dolt, and get, perlye.

_Wyntoun_, viii. 11. 29.

Fr. _emprisonné_, imprisoned.

ENPRISE, ENPRISS, s. Exertion of power.

In Vere that full of vertis is and gude,
Quhen nature first begineth hir _emprise_,
That quhilum was be cruel frost and stude,
And scholurs scharp opprest in mony wise, &c.

_Quhilk's quair_, ii. 1.

Literally, enterprise. V. EMPRESS.

ENPRUNTEIS, EMPRUNTEIS, s. pl.


"That as thay watche and waird togidder, swa in all extentis, _Empuntris_, contributions, and the like subsidies to be imposit vpoun the baryg, merchatis and craftismen to beir the burdens and charge thairof indifferencive," &c. Ibid.

From the connexion with extentis, or taxations, and _contributions_, and subsidais, it seems to denote the act of borrowing, or rather levying money. Fr. _emprunt_, a borrowing. _Emprent-er, to borrow_. The phrase, _Mis & Emprente_, "charged with a privie seals," Cotgr., may perhaps point out _emprinte_, a stamp, as the origin; because such deeds required the impression of a seal.

ENRACINED, _part. pa_. Rooted.

—"He knew well (as one who had tried them divers tymes, and had often reconciled them), that to end a quarrell betwein two parties of such qualitie, depilie grounded, and _enracined_ for many other preceeding debates, without disgrace or wrong to either syd, was almost impossible, without extraordinary discretion and indifference." _Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl._, p. 295.

Fr. _enraciné_, id.

ENS, ENZE, _adv_. Otherwise, S. This is used in vulgar conversation for _E. else_.

Su.-G. _annars_ signifies alias, otherwise, from _annan_, alius.

ENS, ENSE, _conj_. Else. Loth., S. O.

"A bony improvemen or _ens no_ to see tyleyres and selaters leavin, what I mind Jewks [Dukes] an' Yerls." _Marriage_, ii. 124. V. ANSE.

ENSENYIE, ENSENYE, ANSENYE, s. 1. A sign, mark, or badge.

—"Many babbis war makand derry mone,
_Because they wantit the frulicum_.
Of God, quhilk was ane greet punitioun:
Of Baptisme they wantit the _Ansenye._
_Lyndsay's Warke_, 1592, p. 235.

2. An ensign, a standard.

—"Quhen schec perceaved the overthrow of us, and that the _Ensneyis_ of the French was again displayt upoun the walls, schae gave ane gawf o lauchter," &c. _Knox's Hist._, p. 327. V. GAUF, GAWE, av. under GAWF, v.

"The payment of our fatemen extendis monethlie everie _Ansenye_ (whiche are now sex in number) to 200 l. sterl." _Lett._ H. Balnains, Keith's Hist., _App._, p. 44.

3. The war-cry.

The King his men saw in affray,
And his enseny can he cry.

_Barbouer_, ii. 38, MS.

In edit. Pink. it is printed _enseny_.


"Scase tak ordour that four _Ensneyis_ of the souldiers shoulde remain in the town to maintein idolatrie, and to resist the Congregation." _Knox_, p. 139.

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

ENSELYT, _pret._ Sealed.

The king betacntt hym in that sted
The endentur, the seile to se,
And askyt gyft is eselyt he.

_Barbouer_, i. 612, MS.

Fr. _seell-er_, to seal.

To ENT, v. a. 1. To regard, to notice, Shetl.

2. To obey, ibid.

Su.-G. _ana-a_, signifies to regard, to take notice of, from _ann-er_, laborare, _ana_, and, _ana_ and, labor rusticus, cura rusticis. Inl. _ana-est_, _curare_. It may, however, be allied to _an_-der, anima.
ENTAILYIT, part. pa. Formed out of.
__— I saw within the chair__
Quhair that a man was set with lynnis squair,
His bodie weill entailyte cuerie staid.
Police of Honour, i. 29.
Fr. entaille, to carve, metaph. applied to the form of the body. Thus Chaucer uses entaille for shape.

ENTENTIT, part. pa. Brought forward judicially.
"The lordis findis, because the eleete of Cathines is
vnder summondis befir his ordinar for divers crimes,
tharfor thinkis that can nocht proceeed vpoun the sum-
mondis of tresoun ententit aganis him, but that the
samin summondis sild desert at this tyme." Acts

ENTENTYVE, ENTENTIF, adj. Earnest, eager, intent. Fr. ententif.
He, that hey Lord off all thing is,
—Grant his grace, that their aisparg
Leid weil (the land.) and ententive
Be to follow, in all their lyve.
Thir nobill eldrys gret bateau.
Barbour, xx. 615, MS.
O. E. "ententive, busy to do a thingye, or to take hede to a thingye;" Palagr., B. iii., F. 87, s.

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

ENTRAMELLS, s. pl. 1. Expl. bondage, the chains of slavery; Ayrs.
2. Prisoners of war, ibid.
This seems to be merely in trammels, E. Mr. Todd
has inserted entramelled, but as signifying curled, frizzled. The origin is Fr. tremaille, a net for par-
triches.

[ENTREMASS, s. Course of delicacies,
Barbour, xvi. 457, Skeat's Ed.]

ENTREMEELLYS, s. pl. Skirmishes.
Now may ye her, gift that ye will,
Entremellys, and juperedlys,
That men assayit mony wyrs,
Castellis and pelllys for to ta.
Barbour, x. 145, MS.
Fr. entremeler, to intermingle. V. MELL, v.

ENTRES, ENTERES, s. Access, entry.
"Olyuer set an houre to geif entres to erle David
with al his armyn in the toun.—The houre set, erle
David come with ane gret power of men to the toure
afere reherist, quhare he gat entres with his army." Bellenden. Cron., B. xiii. c. 7. Fr. entrée.

ENTRES, s. Interest, concern.
"Albeit the said commision hath maid a gude pro-
s in the said matter of Erecion and Teyndes, and
that a great number of our subjectis having entres
therein, have subservyt to us general submissionis;—
yet it is certain that many of those who have entres
in Erecion and Teyndes, lyit furth, and have not
subservyt the saids general submissione." Acts
Seder., p. 4.
Fr. interested, interested.

ENTRES SILUER, the same with GERM-
some, q. v.
—"That after the deceis of the rentallaris, his
Majestie half power—to set, vse and dispose their-

opon at his plesour of new in few, ather for augmenta-
tication of the former rentale, or for new entres siluer." Acts

[ENTRYRT, part. pa. Interred, buried, Bar-
bour, xix. 224, Skeat's Ed.]

[ENVVERONYT, ENVVEREMYT, ENWEROUND, pret. and s. Environed, surrounded. V. Skeat's Gl. Barb.]

ENVYFOW, adj. Invidious, malicious, mali-
gnant, S. B.

EPHESIAN, s. The name given, in some
parts of Galloway, to a pheasant.
"An Ephesian cam into the kirk the day!" said an
honest proprietor to some of his neighbours, who had
been absent from public worship,—wishing to com-
municate to them the most memorable note that he had
brought home with him.

EPIE, YEPIE, s. A blow; as, with a sword,
Roxb.; supposed to be from Fr. dépèce, dépè, a
sword.

EPISTIL, s. Any kind of harangue or dis-
course.
So prelatyky he set intill his cheyne!f
Scho roundis than ane epistill intill eyre.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 72.
Mr. Pink. gives this among passages not understood.
We have the phrase nearly in the same words in
Chaucer.
The rowned she a pistel in his eire.
W. Lathe's Tols, v. 6903.
The term still occurs among the vulgar, in the sense
given above, S. B., evidently from Lat. epistil-a, used
obliquely.

EQUAL-AQUAL, adj. Alike, Loth.,
Dunfr.
To EQUAL-AQUAL, v. a. To balance accounts,
to make one thing equal to another, Loth.
"If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay
it to me—that equals aquals." Heart M. Loth., i. 194.
"Equals aquals, makes all odds even;" Gl. Antiq.

EQUALS-AQUALS, adv. In the way of division
strictly equal, South of S.
"They say that a men share and share aquals-quals
in the creature's ulyte." The Pirate, ii. 72.

EQUATE, pret. and part. pa. Levelled.
"The Romans—equate the wallis tharlof to the
ground." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 54.
"Baith thir peill war brocht undir ane communite
to leif in Rome, and the cite Alba equate—to
the ground." Ibid., p. 59.
From Lat. aequa-re; aequat-us, id.

EQUYRIER, s. An equerry.
"Our souerane lord—haire considerit the guid,
trew, and thankful services done and performit to his
Majestie be his hienes domestick seruitouris James
Maxwell ane of the gentlemen ischearis, and Robert
Douglas ane of the equyriers to his hienes derrest sone
Corr. from Fr. escyer, equyer, id.
ER. 1. The termination of many words expressive of office or occupation, both in S. and E.; as, wauker, a fuller, skipper, a ship-master, baker, &c.

Wachter views this termination, which is also used in Germ. and the other northern languages, as having the same significance with Lat. *eir*, and C. B. *er*, a man. This idea receives powerful confirmation from what he subjoins, that *er* and *man* are used as synonymous terminations; as, Belg. *schipper* and *schipman*, nauta, plower and ploughman, arator, kauffer and kauffman, meremator, &c. We may add, that *Mes-G., wirir, A.-S. wer, Isl. ver, Su.-G. wer, Fr. Theot. uerra, Germ. wer, and Fenn. *ero*, have the same meaning. Ihre agrees with Wachter in his hypothesis; observing that in A.-S. *Romanere* signifies, v. Romanus; in O. Goth. *Vikveriar*, vicars, the men of Vica; and according to Vercluse, that the *Ripuarii*, of the Latin writers, are merely the *Ripaveri* of the Icelanders. He has also remarked that, according to Herodotus, *dor*, among the ancient Scythians, must have signified a man. For this family of history says, "*dor* γρα καιλον τω ανδρα.

V. vo. *Wæer*

2. In other words, into which the idea of man does not enter, it is simply used as a termination, like Lat. or in *canudor, splendor, &c.* V. Wachter, Prol., sect. vi.

ER, adv. Before, formerly.

—Sehyr Amery, that had the skaith
Off the bergane I tauid ol er,
Rait till Ingland.

*Barbour*, ix. 542, MS. V. *Aire*

ERAB, EAREB, comp. of ER. 1. Sooner.

Or thy be dantit with dreed, *erwil* will thi da.

*Garrow and God*, ii. 16.

2. Rather.

Swa *erwil* will I now ches me
To be reprowyd of simpynes,
Than blaine to thole of wakyndnes.

*Wytownt*, vii. Prol. 32.

In this sense it is very frequently used by Belland.

"The commone mist of our oldaris was wishe, nocht for the plente of it, but *erwil* because their landis lay o'tymeis waist throw continewal exercit of chevelry, & for that caus they leiffis mast of wishe." *Descr. Alb.*, c. 16.

"God commandis the—for to give hem all his offisons as thole was be forgin of God. Quhilk and thon do nocht, thou prayis *earar* agane thi self [in the Pateruster] than for thi self." *A. B. Hamilton's Catech.,* Fol. 172, a.

These senses, although given as distinct, are very intimately connected.

It merits observation, that, as *erwil* is formed from the idea of priority as to time, E. rather owes its origin to a similar idea. For it is derived from A.-S. *ræth*, quickly; compar. *rætir.*

ERAST, superl. 1. Soonest.

Than war it to the comonwe lawe,
That is Imperyale, *erast* drawe.

*Wytownt*, viii. 3. 38.

2. *Erast* is used by Ninian Winyet, in the sense of chiefly, especially, most of all.

"Albeit it chance oft to the infermicie of man, that he fall on sleip quhen he suld *erast* walk [watch], and be gien to pastyme quhen he suld maint diligent labour," &c. *First Tractat. Keith's Hist.,* App. p. 206.

It occurs in the same sense in an Act of Ja. VI.

"He's fund the same les in proportione nor it aucht to be, beand comptrolit be the rest of the wealtib and measures abowenwrite; and this as appairis micht be erreur of the prentair." A. 1587, Ed. 1584, p. 521.

Here it might signify, "most probably."

ERANDIS, s. pl. Affairs, business.


A.-S. *arend*, negotium; Leg. *Cont. Caedmon*. This is only a secondary sense, as it primarily means a message.

ERAND-BEARER, s. A messenger.

"Thatirfoir hes nominat and appintit the said Michael Elphinstoun off Querred his commissioner and spetiaill erand bearer to the effect abone-writit." *Contract A. 1634. Dr. Wilson v. Forbes of Callendar*, A. 1813.

ERCHIN, (gutt.) s. A hedgehog; *urchin*, E.; *Armor. heurchin*, id. V. *Hucheon*.

ERD, ERDE, YERD, YERTH, s. 1. The earth, S. pron. *yird*.

Gret howesyn of stane and hey standand
To the *erde* fall all downe.

*Wytownt*, viii. 5. 170.

O cautife Cresside, now and evirmarre! Cen is thy joie and all thy mirth in yirth.


2. Ground, soil, S. *Dryerd*, dry soil.

"You have been long on little erd," S. *Prov. N. "Ground." "Spoken to those whose diligence, about their business, we find fault with." *Kelly*, p. 361.


This is the etymology given by Mr. Tooke. Earth, he says, is the third pers. of the indicative of A.-S. *erat*, ararce, ar er, or erthe;—which that one ereth, or earth, i.e. ered, er'd, that which is ploughed. Divers. *Purley*, ii. 417, 418. He also derives Lat. *collus*, the earth, from A.-S. *til-lan*, q. that which is tilted; ibid., 419.

To ERD, YERD, v. a. 1. To bury, to inter, to commit a dead body to the grave, S. B. pronounced *yird*.

Thai haif hadd hym to Dunferlyne;
And him solemnly ered synne
In a fayr tumb, in till the quer.

*Barbour*, xx. 286, MS.

2. Sometimes it denotes a less solemn interment, as apparently contrasted with bery, i.e. bury.

---The gret lordis, that he fand
Dede in the feld, he gert bery
In halie place honerably.
And the lave synne, that dede war thar,
Into gret pytis ered war.

*Barbour*, xiiii. 666, MS.

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

An' wi' mischief he was aye guid,
To get his ill intent,
He hauk'd the gould which he himsell
Had yerdit in his tent.


I have not observed that there is any A.-S. e. of a similar formation. But in Su.-G. there is not only the comp. iord-wast, but also iord-as, used in the same sense; a sepulchre; &c. Isl. jard-a, id.

ERD-DRIFT, ERDIFT, s. A word commonly used in the counties of Aberd. and Mearns, to denote snow or hail driven violently by the wind from off the earth; opposed to Yowden-drift, which signifies snow or hail blown directly and fiercely from the heavens. V. ERDIFT and YOUDEN-DRIFT.

ERDDYN, YIRDEN, s. 1. An earthquake.

ERDDYN gret in Italy
And hugenom fell all suddenly,
And forty days fra thine lestdun.

Wytoun's, vil. 5. 175.

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

In Fife there is a proverbial phrase denoting expedition, although the meaning of the allusion seems to be lost among those who use it: "The warl goes on like yirdin."

A.-S. eord-dyn, terrae motus, q. the din made by the earth. It is also called in the same language, eord-beofung, the trembling of the earth. The latter corresponds to the Su.-G. and Isl. designation, iord-baeings, the heaving of the earth; and iord-skalf, Isl. iord-skalf, from skelf-a, to shake, to tremble, to cause to tremble.

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

ERDE AND STANE. Process of erde and stane, the legal mode of giving validity to the casualty of Recognition, by which the right of property returned to the superior.

"The process of recognition of lands and tenements [tenements] within burgh, for non payment of annuities, has been usual in all tymes bigane,—be heaving recourse to the landis and tenements abstractit in the saidis ammellis, process of erde and stane in four heid court[s], as is prescriu't be the form of law," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

Hence Erskine, speaking of Recognition, says: "This casualty—was not incurred, either if the deed was not perfected by seisin,—or if the seisin was null." Inst. B. ii. tit. 5, § 13.

ERD HOUSES, habitations formed under ground.

"At the same place, and also in another part of the parish, are what the country people call eird houses. These are below ground, and some of them said to extend a great way. The sides of these subterraneous mansions are faced up with dry stones, to the height of about 5 feet, they are between three and four feet wide, and covered above with large stones laid across. They may have been either receptacles for plunder, or places of shelter from the inclemency of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment from an enemy."


These subterraneous structures are by some called Pictish, V. Statist. Acc. xix. 359. Some of those buildings ascribed to the Picts seem to have been originally covered with earth. Ibid., P. Dumnet, Caithn. xx. 277.

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

The name, in this instance, is the same still used in Iceland: Jardhus, doamus subterraneus; G. Andr., p. 129. The designation given to a castle, in that interesting country, also bears a striking analogy to a name still more commonly given in S. to these subterraneous buildings. Jardborg, castellum vallo minuittu, Verel., i.e. an erd-burg. This also illustrates what is said concerning the Pictish Buildings, Dissert., p. 29. It is most probably to an erthe house of this description that Thomas of Ecclelindon alludes, Sir Tristrem, p. 149, as he says that it was erthe by Elenes, or giants, in ancient days. V. the passage, vo. Wouch.


ERDLY, ERDLIE, adj. Earthily.

"Nothing eirdlie is mair joyous and happy to us nor to se our said dearst sone, in our ain lifetimes, peculiar plact in that roome and honestill estate quhaisito he justlie ancht and man succeed to." Instr. of Resignation, 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 431.

To ERE. V. AR, v.

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

ERF, ERFE, adv. Expl. "Near, approaching to;" as, "What time is it?" "It's erfe twal o'clock," Roxb.

I suspect, however, as Erf is viewed as aynon. with Erf, and the latter is used to denote what is insufficient or scanty, the proper signification may be, scarcely, not fully; q. "not fully twelve."


2. Reserved, distant in manner, Loth.

This seems merely a corr. of Erygh, q. v.

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

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

Thy verses nice as ever nickel,
Made me as canty as a cricket;
I erfgh to reply, lest I stick it.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 334.

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

Dear Jenny, I wad speak t'ye, wad ye let,—
And yet I erfgh, ye'r ay sae scornful set.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 126.
Fear, of sometimes un-Elvish, is even p. Jus many phrase Alem. its Ware 1. used, 161. It is such Nue am ERN haf-oern, an Spiders, Sva.

4. Parsimonious, niggardly, reluctant to part with one's property, Roxb.

ERGH, adv. Insufficiently, not fully; "I canna eat that meat; its ergh boiled?" Loth.

ERGH, adj. 1. Hesitating, scrupulous, doubtful, S.

2. Timorous, S. B.

3. Scanty, not sufficient, not full; as, "Ye hae na made the line of that side o' the road straight; it juts out there, and here it is ergh?" Loth., Roxb.

ERN, ERNE, EHNE, EARN, s. 1. The eagle, S. B.

For Louis foule the Erne come second by, Fleand vp heich towar the bright rede sky.


ERLIS. V. ARLES.

ERLISH, adj. Elvish, preternatural. V. ELRISCHE.

ERLSLAND, s. V. ERTSLAND.

ERMIT, s. An earwig, Loth.

"Spiders, wasps, hornets, earwigs or ermit, toads, ants and snails, are all of them enemies to bees." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 23.

This seems originally the same with Sw. oermak, id., i.e., a worm or maggot that enters the ear.

ERN, ERNE, EHNE, EARN, s.

For Louis foule the Erne come second by, Fleand vp heich towar the bright rede sky.

The term occurs in O. E.

"In echo roche the ye

in tyne of yere an erne's nest, that he breadth in ywys."

R. Glote, p. 177.

In another MS. egle's.

In some parts of S., at least, this name is appropriated to the Golden Eagle, or Falco Chrysaceus, Linn.

"The golden eagle used formerly to build in our rocks, though of late it has discontinued the practice; but we have a visit of them annually for some months; they are commonly known among the shepherds by the name of the oern, a visit of which among the flock is dreaded as much as that of the fox." P. Campiez, Stirlius, Statist. Acc., x. 323, 324.

2. The Osprey; Falco halienetus, Linn.

Holland, after mentioning the Eglis as Emperor, says:

Eris ancient of air kings that crownd is Next his Celsitude forthand second apperad.

Bowlate, ii. 1.

It is accordingly observed by Run. Jonas; Ern Scotia est grande genus accipitrum. Dict. Island. ad Calce. Gramm. Isl. Many writers, indeed, have classed the Osprey among hawks.


The osprey, Su.-G. is haf-oern, i.e., the sea eagle. Hence indeed the Linnean designation, halienetus. It is also denominated fal-oern, or the fish-eagle; Faun. Suec.

To ERN, v. a. Nae sue muckle as would eur your ee, a phrase used to denote the least bit, or smallest particle; sometimes equivalent to, not a drop, Aberd.

My intelligent correspondent, who communicates this term, conjectures that eur may signify to enter, because it is sometimes said in the same sense, "Nae sue muckle as would enter your ee." But there can be no doubt that this must be viewed as the same with Urm (Angus), only pronounced after the manner of the more northern counties. It signifies to pain, to torture; and is used, precisely in the same connexion,
To ura the ee. V. Ura, v. Under this n. I have referred to Isl. ur, colors, and ura, focus. These are also written, perhaps more properly, ara, arin, and aren. Dan. arna denotes "a chimney, a fire-place;" Wolff. G. Andr. and Haldorsen deduce ura, focus, from the old primitive ar, signifying fire. If the relation of our ura or Ura, to ara, arne, focus, as referring to the painful sensation produced by heat, or inflammation in the eye, should not satisfy; we might perhaps trace the word to another ancient primitive, ara or aur; Minutissimum quid, et ro etqov signification; G. Andr. Publishes minutissimus, atoms in radii solaribus, Haldorsen; q. "a mote in the eye,"

ERNAND, part. pr.
The Day, before the suitante Nichits chase,
Dae not tax sufite go;
Ner hare, before the ernand greyhound's face,
With spied is caret so.

This may signify, running; from A.-S. ge-corn-an, corn-an, gorn-an, carrere. Or does it mean, keen, eagerly desires, A.-S. ge-corn-an, concupiscio, gorn, cupidus; Isl. gorn, desiderans; Moes.-G. gairn-an, Isl. gairn-aot, supere?

ERN-FERN, s. The Britto fern, or poly- 
dody, Polypodium fragile, Linn.; found on high rocks, S.

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

ERNISTFULL, adj. Eager, ardent.


A.-S. cornest, cornast, studious, serius, vehemens. As cornest signifies dulleum, a single combat; it might be supposed that cornast, as signifying eager, might have originated from this, as this again might be traced to corn-an, to run, knights always appearing in the lists on horseback. But Lye (Jan. Etym.) supposes cornast to be the superlative of A.-S. gorn, cupidus, studious, which frequently appears in the form of corn. We find no word corresponding with ernistfull, which is indeed a tautology, as earnest of itself properly signifies "very desirous;" but we have cornfullis, and gornfullis, studiose, from gornfyllis, studious, cupidus.

[ERNYSTFULLY, adv. Earnestly, seriously. Barbour, vili. 144, Skeat's Ed.]

ERN-TINGS, s. pl. Iron tongs, South of S.

"Gin I wis rue an' save her life, it wadna be lang till I saw her carrying you out like a taed in the ernings, an' thravin' ye over the ass-midden." Brownie of Bodalske, ii. 32.

To ERP, v. n. To be constantly grumbling on one topic; as, an erp thing, one that is still dwelling in a querulous mode on one point, Fife.

This has precisely the same signification, and seems originally the same term with ery, used in Angus.

Isl. erp-r signifies a wolf; also, a gigantic woman. This term may have primarily denoted the growing of a wolf.

ERRASY, s. Heresy.

"That na maner of persone stranger that hap- 
pynnis to arrive with thare schip within any part of
this realmo bring with thaim ony bukis or werkis of the said Luther, his disciples, or servandis, dispat or reheas his errasisis or opinionis, but giff it be to the confussione tharof, and that be clerkis in the sculis alaeriece, under the pane of escheiting the schippis and gudis, and puting of thair persamnis in presoune."

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

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

ERTAND, part. pr. [Prob. excitable; hence, pushing, ambitious.]

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

[To ERT, v. a. To direct. V. AIRT.]

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

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

To ERT up, v. a. To incite, to irritate, Upp. Clydes.

This is radically different from Ert, as signifying to aim, to direct, being evidently the same with Isl. ert-a, irritare. It seems, indeed, to be the v. from which the old participle Ertand has been formed.

ERTIENIG, adj. Ingenious, having the power of laying plans, &c., Ayr.; a deriv. from ort.

ERY, ERIE, EERY, ERY, adj. 1. Afrightened, affected with fear, from whatever cause.

Thus the fear of Cacus, when flying from Hercules, is described:
Swift as the wynl he fled, and gat away,
And to his eane him sped with ery spryte;
The drede sidenit wyngis to his fete.
Dough, Virgil, 248. 50.

My featl weild, my febill wit I wary,
My desie held quhome laik of brane gart vary,
With ery curage febbell strengthis sary,
Bowraid me hame and list a lauger tary
Palace of Honour, Pro., st. 12, Edit. 1579.

2. Under the influence of fear, proceeding from superstition excited by the wildness and rude horrors of a particular situation.

Fra thynne to met Tarpeya he him kend,
And beiknyt to that steve fra end to end,
Quhare now stands the goldin Capitole,
Vynquhil of wyldc buskis roch skroggy knoll,
Thocht the ilk tym yit of that drefful place,
Ane feereful rereent religioun persace
The ery rurall pegyll dyd affray,
So that this crag and skroggis wombhipit thay.
Dowg, Virgil, 254. 15.
3. By a slight transition, it has been used to denote the feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts or spirits, S.

"This yeit pit-mark, the yerd a' black about,
And the night-fowl began again to shout.
Thro' ilka limb and lath the terror thirld,
At ev'ry time the dowie monster skirl'd.
At last the kindly sky began to clear,
The birds to chirn, and day-light to appear:
This laid her eery thoughts. —
Ross's Heldenore, p. 24.
I there w' something did forgotten,
That put me in an eirie swither.
Burns, iii. 42.

4. Causing fear of the spiritual world, S.

Gloomyn, gloomy, was the night,
And eiry was the way.
Ministryl Border, ii. 255.

"Producing superstitious dread." — N. Ibid.
Aft yont the dyke she's heard you lemmyn,
W' eirie drone.
Burns, iii. 72.

5. (Causing sorrow or sadness.) Used in a general sense, as suggesting the idea of sadness or melancholy affecting the mind, from the influence of something which, although not preternatural, is yet out of the ordinary course, and tend to excite the feelings, or to awaken painful recollections, S. O.

"Ye may think it is an eery thing to me, to see my poor bairns submitting that way to pleasure a stranger in a' her nonsense." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 260.

I' the eirie field o' Preston your swords ye wadna draw;
His lies I cauld iron wha wad swappit ye a.'
Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 34.

When I came next by merrie Carlisle,
O sad sad seem'd the town, and eiri!
The auld sad men came out and wept:
"O maiden, come ye to seek your dearie?"
Ibid., ii. 198.

6. Melancholy, dreary; in a more general sense, as applied to what is common or quite natural.

Lowd lowd the wind did rear,
Stormy and eirrie.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 212.

"Every thing was quiet, except now and then that the hum of an ox was to be heard which missed his neighbour, or the eiry whistle o' the moss-plover." Perils of Man, ii. 266.

It is not improbable that Delg. eer, reverentia, and eer-i, venerari, venerari, conle, have had a common origin. But our word is more immediately allied to Ial. og-a-teer; G. Andr. Lex., p. 188. Ærym in like manner signifies fear, (Vered.) as also aggis; oguritgur, terrilis; Ire, vo. Oya. Ir. Gael. earadl, denotes fear, mistrust. But it seems to have no cognate terms, in either language. V., however, Eiryh, adj.

Ery-like, Eery-like, adj. Having the appearance of that which causes fear, dreary, S.

At last, and lang, when night began to gloam,
And eiry like to sit in ilk a bowm,
They came at last unto a gentle place;
And who aught it, but an auld aunt of his ?
Ross's Heldenore, p. 33. V. Ery.

Ery-some, Eerisome, adj. Causing fear, that especially which arises from the idea of something preternatural, Clydes.

—"She taeld us, that saw same as I enterit the vawt, a' the kye stoppit chowian' their end, and gied a dowf an' eerys crum." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1812, p. 503.

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

Thy graining and maining
Haih laitlie reikd myne eir;
Debar then affar then
All eiroyn or feir.
Vision, Eryness, i. 215, st. 6.

ERYLAND, ERLSAND, EULSAND, s. A denomination of land, Orku.

"Remains of Popish chapels are many, because every Eryland of 18 penny land had one for matins and vespers, but now all are in ruins." F. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 223.

"Here, the entries are first by islands and parishes, then by town and villages, and lastly by marklands, erlslands, or venuclands, pennylands, and farthinglands; and these divisions were observed, in order to fix and limit this tax, which is supposed to have been paid to the town for protection." Barry's Orkney, p. 220.

"The islands were divided into Erylands, or Eorcake, every one of which made the eighth part of a Markland, and was deemed sufficient for the support of a chief and his soldiers." Ibid., p. 187.

Eryland is evidently the same with Su.-G. oercland, which Ibrie defines as denoting the eighth part of a Markland.—Ia ut markland octonis partibus superct oercland; vo. Toalas, p. 564. Oere, signifies an ounce. V. Ure. The same division was sometimes called oerclandl. V. Ure, vo. Mark. Perhaps erksland is q. oerclandre. Oere, in the Laws of Gothland, is written er, L. avi, eyri; Ibid., vo. Oere; from eir, eyre, aces, brass. Ersland is probably an erratum for erksland. Unis is indeed used in Sw. for ounce. Thus it might be a corr. of ersland. But it seems, at any rate, a word of modern use.

ESCH, s. The ash, a tree.
The he eschis soundis thare and here.
Doug. Virgil, 365, 10.

ESCHIN, adj. Of or belonging to the ash.
Grete eschis stokkis tumblis to the ground.

TO ESCHAME, v. n. To be ashamed.

Eschames of our sleuth and cowardise,
Sneak thi gentilis and thir paganis auld
Eeseu varie, and escowh every více.

A-S. aescam-un, ashamed, Moea.-G. skam-an, erubescere.

[ESCHAP, ESCHAP, v. n. To escape. Barbour, iii. 618, x. 81, Skeat's ed.]

[ESCHAP, s. Escape. Ibid., ii. 65.]

ESCHAY, s. Issue, termination.

"To compleit fifthene yeryis, quhill beand completit
Was in the yer of God LXXXIII yeryis; and the eschay
ESCHEL, Eschel, Eschell, Eschell, s. "A division of an army arranged in some particular manner; but its form I cannot find;" Pink.

In II eschelis ordanyt he had
The folk that he had in leeding:
The King, wals sone in the mornyn,
Saw fyrsst cummand thar fyrsst eschele.
Arrayit sarmaly, and wale;
And at thar bak, sumdeli ne har hand,
He saw the tothry followand.

Barbour, viii. 221, MS.

In edid. 1620, instead of II eschelis, it is, In Battles tew, &c.

The word is evidently O. Fr. eschele, a squadron. Concerning this, Caseneuve observes; C'est ce qu'il appellation Sceara, Himenar, Epist. 5. Bellatorum aequis, quas vulgari sermone Scearas vocamus. Aymonius, Lib. iv. c. 16, collegit a Franciae bellatoribus, Scara, quam nos Turmanm, vel Cuneum, appellare possumus.


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

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

Schap we was tharfor in his mornyng,
Swa that we, be the same rysting,
Haff hert mass, and busket well
Ilk man in till his awn eschele,
With out the plaiowyns, arayit
In baillitys, with baneris displayt.

Also, B. xvi. 401, MS.
—And Richmond, in gud aray,
Cone ridand in the fyrsst eschele.

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

There Ost than all aysfayt was;
But nookth-for-thi the worthy men
There fell stowly arayit then,
And dey thame in-thi Eschelith thre;
The Kyng hym-self in sawd walde be;
And to the Eri syns of Murrawe
And to Dowgles ane-thir he gave;
The Stewart had the thryd Eschele,
That was the mast be mckill walde.

This is confirmed by its signification in O. E. E.:
In thre partyes to fight his ost he did devise.
Sir James of Avennt he had the first eschele;
Was non of his vertu in armes did so wele.

St. Briuan, p. 187, 188.

To me it appears, that both Fr. eschele and L. B. scala are originally Goth.; and may have been introduced through the medium of the Frankish. Su-.G. skael signifies diseinmen, and may properly enough have been applied to the squadrons into which an army was divided; skital, diusinmen, separare, from the Isl. particle ska, denoting division, and corresponding to Lat. dis; Germ. schel-en, A.S. scelan, id.

ESCHELLIT, Eschellett, s.

"Ano eschellis schold with yron without ane bolt." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 256.

"Ano eschellit schold without ane bolt." Ib., p. 258.

Fr. eschelllette signifies "a little ladder, or skale;" Cotgr. But whether this be the meaning here seems doubtful.

[ESCHEV, Escheue, v. a. To eschew, to shun. Barbour, i. 305, iii. 292. Skeat's Ed.
O. F. escher, to avoid.]

To ESCHEW, Eschew, v. a. To achieve.

But he the mar be unhappy,
He sail eschew it in party.
Barbour, iii. 292, MS. Fr. achever, id.

ESCHEW, Eschew, s. An achievement.

Thar a siege set thall.
And quhill that thir aassayt lay,
At thir castells I spak off at,
Apert escheweys oft maide that war:
And mony fayr chearwaly
Escheuey war ful douhty.

Barbour, xx. 16, MS.

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

[In the Edin. MS. it certainly means assault or sally in the passage corresponding with xiv. 94 of Skeat's Ed.]

ESCHEW, pret. Showed, declared.

"C. Claudius, as afore we eschen, detesting the injury and oppression done be thir ten men,—led to Regill, his said anterne." Bellond. T. Lvs., p. 288.

ESEMENT of HOUSEHOLD, apparently lodging, accommodation by living in a house.


L. B. aisentment-wn, vox forensis, facultas quam quis habet utendi, in alieno praedio, rebus non suis. Du Cange.

ESFUL, adj. "Producing ease, commodious."

Til Ingland he was bytt speycyale,—
Hawand the Papyrs full powere
In all, that til hym eful were.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 66.

[ESF, Est, Esyt, pret., s. and pl. Eased, comforted, relieved; and, reflectively, took their case. Barbour, ii. 555, xiv. 387, x. 483, 797. Skeat's Ed.]

ESK, s. An eft or newt. S. V. Ask.

To ESK, Esk, Yesk, v. n. To hiecup, S. B. 
A.-S. giácan, Isl. hagzt-a, hagzt-a, Germ. gize-en, gis-en, Belg. his-en, id. Junius mentions E. ych as used in the same sense.

ESKN, Eeskin, s. The hiecup, S. B. 
A.-S. gecean, Isl. hiez, Belg. hik, id. V. the v.

ESKDALE SOUPLE, a figurative designation for a broad sword, or a two-handed one.

"Gin I were but on Corby's back again,—and the Eskdale soouple o'er my shoulder (that was the cant name of Charlie's tremendous sword), I might then work my way." Perils of Man, ii. 46.

From its resemblance to that part of a flail which strikes the grain. V. Sopple. A very natural meta-
ESPANYE, s. Spain.

"That the said sending to France be supercedit and delayt qhill the coming of the ambaxiatoris of Espaye, quhilkis are now in the realme of Ingland," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1450, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

Fr. Espagne, Lat. Hispanicia.

ESPED, part. pa. The same with Expede, dispatched, issued from an office without delay.

"That all signatouris—and all vther letteris ellis esped be subscripicion of our souerane Ladyis derrest moder, &c. cum to the sellis—to be past throw the samyn betuix his and the first dayes of Marche," Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 567.

Ellis esped, already expedited.

ESPERANCE, s. Hope, Fr. id.

This is the term commonly used Bellenden.


It is used by Shakespear.

ESPINELL, s. A sort of ruby.

Syns thair was hung, at thair hals bane, The Espinell, a precious stane.

Bardl, Watson's Coll., ii. 11. Fr. espinelle.

ESPLIN, s. A stripeling, Mearn; synon. Callan.

This seems to be originally the same with Haspan, Haspin, South of S., q. v.

ESPOUENTABILL, adj. Dreadful.

The thunder mif the cloudis sabill, With horehill sound espouentabill


O. Fr. espouentable, id.

ESPYE, s. Scout or spy.

Welcom celestall myrrore and espye, Atestching all that hants sluggardry.

Dong. Virgil, 403, 50. Fr. espie, id.

ESPYELL, s. A spy.

"The Quein had amongis us hir assured Espyellis, quho did not onlie signific unto hir quhat was our estat, but also quhat was our counsal, purpours, and devyseys." Knox, p. 183.

ESS, s. Ace. V. Syis.

ESSCOCK, s. The same with Arscocle, Aberd.

ESSIS, s. pl. Ornaments in jewellery, in the form of the letter S.

"A chayn with knoppis of rubys doublit containing saxtene knoppis of perl, every one containing ha perl, with essis of gold emalitl reid." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 293.

Fr. esses, "the letter S; also, the forme of an S, in any workmanship." Cotgr.

ESSONYIE, ESSONYTE, s. An excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law.

"There is ane other kinde of excuse or essonyie, quhilk is necessarie; that is, quhen ane is essonyied, because he is beyond the water of Forth or of Spey." Reg. Maj. B., i. c. 8, § 12.

Fr. essoigne, essoin, id. V. Assonatie.

ESSONYER, s. One who offers an excuse in a court of law for the absence of another.

"He sall be summoned to comple, and to answere vpon fifteen dayes warning, and to declare quhy he compeired nocth, to warrant his essonyer sent be him, to be harmeles and sketholes, as he sould doe of the law." Reg. Maj., B. i., c. 8, § 6.

ESSYS, pl.

-To the kyrk that tym he gave Wyth wenale and swilh castways, Buckles, Espy, and fredwmys, In Byll tiylly, and thare rede. Wyntoun, vili. 5. 108.

Euyss, Asimentos; Var. Read. This is what in our old Laws is called easements, advantages or emoluments. Fr. estats.

EST, s. A corruption of nest, Roxb. Hence, a bird'est, a bird's nest.

By leke, or tarne, scho doucntsate reste, Nor bygge on the knofte hirn downs eate. Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 71.

ESTALMENT, s. Instalment, payment in certain proportions at fixed times.

"They would therfor think of some wther way how satisfactioune—may be made, &c. Or ellis by estalment at four equall payments." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 38.

Fr. estatement, the just quantity fixed by authority; estalment, the assising of measures; Cotgr.

*ESTATE, ESTAIT, s. One of the constituent branches of parliament. The three estaties, the lords, including the prelates, the barons, and the burgesses.

"To the thre estaties of the realme thar gaddeyr war proponyt andry artificis for the quyte and gud governance of the realme." Acts Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1514, p. 7.

This is a Fr. idiom; Les estat, and les gens des trois estat, "the whole body of a realme, or province; consisting of three several—orders; the Clergie, Nobility, and Commonality;" Cotgr.

ESTER, s. An oyster.

My potent pardonnys ye may se, Cum fra the Can of Tartarie, Well seilt with ester sheillis.

Lynsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 62.

Belg. cester, id. The modern pronunciation is ester, S.

To ESTIMY, v. a. To form a judgment of, to estimate.

"And thare the said personis sall estimony & consider the prize & avale of the said ijii daker & a haff of hidis." Act. Dom. Con., A. 1490, p. 139.

Fr. estimier, to prize, to value; estimé, priced, valued.

ESTLAR, ESTLER, adj. Polished, bewn.

"Sa mony estlar stanes;" Aberd. Reg. V. AISLAIR.

Braw towns shall rise, with steeples mony aane, And houses biggit w' with estlar stane.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 60. V. AISLAIR.
ESTLINS, adv. Rather, Ayrs., Renfr.

Had I the power to change at will,
I'd estlins be a rattan still.
We follow Nature's law, while man
Neglects her dictates 'a he can.

This seems to be a very ancient Gothic word; as apparently deducible from A.-S. æst, ætt, estimation, "estimation, value, esteem," Sommer; benefacitum, amor, gratia, benevolentia, Lye; aestas, deliciae, estetic, benigno, coutenance, kindlyly; "estfull, devoted," Sommer; Su.-G. æst, amor, aestivus, carus. Lins is the termination of adverbs which is so common in our vernacular language, as denoting quality. V. LINGIS, LINGS.

Thus estlins is equivalent to willingly, with good will, benignantly, lovingly; and has an origin completely analogous to another S. word, as also signifying rather, which assumes a variety of forms. This is Lever, Leuer, Leuir, Loor, Lourd, &c., corresponding with E. as lief, of which it is merely the comparative. While as lief signifies "as willingly," lever is stronger; the literal meaning being "more willingly," or "with greater affection."


May sipping frosts that ha'ry fa',
Nor angry gusts wi' etrie blow,
E'er hurt them, either root or shaw.
On Potatoes, A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 106.

Instead of nor, the writer, to express his meaning properly, should have used or, and n'er for e'er.

2. Ill-humoured, ill-tempered, Roxb.


This term, though here used metaphorically, seems to be merely Teut. etterigh, Belg. etterij, sanguine, from etter, venom. When the cold is very keen, it is sometimes said to be venomous.

ETH, adj. Easy. V. Eith.

To ETHER, Edder, v. a. To twist ropes round a stack, or fence it with ropes, Aberd.

A.-S. heather-ian, arctic, cohibere.

ETHERCAP, s. A variety of Etter-cap, Lanarks.

—Tis dafter-like to thole
An ether-cap like him to blaw the coal.
Gentle Shepherd.

ETHERINS, s. pl. The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house, or of a stack of corn, S. B. synon. Bratbins.

A.-S. eder, odor, ether, a fence, an inclosure, a covert; oter, oth, oter, oveture; Sommer. Heather-ian, arctic, cohibere; Lye.

"Etheren, the straw rope which catches, or loops round the vertical ropes, in the thatch of a house or corn-stack, forming the meshes of the netting. Gl. Surv. Nairn. It is also used in aing., Aberd.

ETHERINS, adv. 1. Either, S. O.
2. Rather, Berwicks.

ETHIK, Etick, adj. 1. Hectic.

"Quhil sic thyngia war done in Scotland, Ambrosse kyn g of Britonish fell in ane dwynand seiknes namy the Ethik feur." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. 61. Hecticum februm; Booth.

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

ETIN, s. A giant. V. ETTYN.

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

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

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

This is probably allied to Isl. Su.-G. acet, ett, family; whence etar, relations, asettling, a kinsman, aettling, a progeny or race, &c. It appears that in O. Goth. aett-a, signified to beget.

Ihere has observed, that almost in all languages a word of this form denotes a parent, as Gr. orra, Moes-G. aita, Lat. aita, C. B. aita, Belg. hayte, Teut. aetta, and Isl. edda, a grandmother.

[ETLYNG, s. Endeavour. V. ETTL.

ETNAGH BERRIES, Juniper berries; also called eatin berries, Ang.

With the cold stream she quench'd her lowan drouth,
Syne of the Etñaigh-berries ate a sou';
That black and ripe upon the bushes grew,
And were new watered with the evening dew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

Ir. aiteann, Gael. attin, signifies furze.

It is written eaten berries, according to the common pronunciation, Helenore, First Ed., p. 53.

ETNAIGH, ETNACH, adj. Of or belonging to juniper, made of the wood of the juniper-bush, S. B.

Brave Jessy, wi' an etnagh cud,
Than gae her daddie sic a thud,
As gaf't her hooled like wad.


ETT, Eet, s. Habit, custom, Ang.; more generally used in a bad sense, as ill etts, bad habits; ill ett, id., Fif.

This phrase, I have often heard, but hesitated to insert it, supposing that it might properly be ill laits. The term, however, is given me by a friend, well acquainted with the Angus dialect, as totally distinct from the other. It seems originally the same with Isl. hatt, haet, manner, nature of a thing; disposito, mores, modus; Verel. Their views Su.-G. heter, the termination of many words, corresponding to Germ. and Belg. het, A.-S. had, E. hood, as originally the same; as they are all used to express quality.

To ETTER, v. n. To emit purulent matter, S.; also, used metaphorically.

"He—thought that it would be a pubic service,—if a stop could be put—to the opening of such an ettering sore and king's evil as a newspaper, in our heretofore truly and royal borough." The Provost, p. 286. V. ATTIE, ATTRIE.

ETHERCAP, s. 1. A spider, S. V. ATTIRCOP.
2. An ill-humoured person, S.

A fiery etter-cap, a churlish chiel,
As hot as ginger, and as sly as steel.
Waverley.

"I'm really fayed the lassie fling hersel' swa' upo' the etter-cap." Campbell, i. 334.

"Eftercap, adder-cap, etter-cap,—a virulent, obdilicious person;" G. Antig.

ETTERLIN, s. A cow which has a calf, when only two years old, Renfr., Perths. The term Ourblack is elsewhere applied to a cow which has not a calf when three years old.

This term might seem to be compounded of Tent, cet, esca, or ett-es, passere pecus, and xerodungh, anniculus, unius anni; q. a beast that has been already pastured for one year, or fed as a yearling. It may, however, be an abbreviation of A. S. endere, endere, anniculus, of a year old, with the addition of lin, the mark of diminution.

To ETTIL, ETTE, ATTEL, v. a. 1. To aim, to take aim at any object; as, to ettle a stroke, to ettle a stane, to take an aim with it, S. It is, however, more frequently used as a neuter v.

The v. ettle is sometimes used as an auxiliary v., as, I'm ettilin to do such a thing, synon, with the v. Mint. Runolph Jonas shows that the Isl. v. is used in the same manner. Eg ettila ad giora theit, ego faciam vel facturus sum hoc; Gramm. Isl., p. 67, 41o Ed. Our idiom is somewhat different, as it expresses, not so much the resolution, as the aim or endeavour.

He attelled with a slayn haf slyn him in slight;
The swerd swapped on his swange, and on the mayle silk.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Nixt sharpe Mnesheus war and aywsee,
Vnto the heid has halit yp on he
Bayth arrow and one, ются at the merk.
Doug. Virgil, 144. 43.

He ettil the bernes in at the breist.
Chr. Kirk, st. 11.

2. To make an attempt, S.

If I but etle at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lags, syne up their legins clock.
Ramsey's Poems, ii. 66.

3. To propose, to design; denoting the act of the mind, S. A. Bor. id. to intend; also corr. ecle.

This goddes ettilit, gif werdes war not contrare,
This realmse to be superior and maisters
To all landis.—Doug. Virgil, 13. 34.

Qhat purposis or etlis thou now lat se?
Ibid., 441. 25.

Hickes shows the use of this word in Yorkshire by the following examples; I never etted that, nunquam hoc intendi; I never etted you't, nunquam hoc tibi destinavi. Gram. A. S. et Moes-G., p. 113, 4to.

"Ette, to intend; North." Gross.

4. To direct one's course.

By dunders cases, sere partellis and susfance
Unto Itail we ettili, quhare destanye
Has schap for vs ane rest, and quiet harhys.
Doug. Virgil, 19. 23.

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

planelye theme yald
To the swallow so swift, harraild in hede
To ettili to the Emproure, of ancestry ald.
Housate, i. 23.

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

5. To aspire, to be ambitious, Ayrs.

"Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the etting town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink prosperity to his endeavours." The Provost, p. 237.

6. To expect, as, "I'm ettilin he'll be here the morn," I expect that he will be here to-morrow, Upp. Clydes.

7. To reckon or compute, Roxb.

Isl. ettila til, destinare; Verel. There observes, that this word indicates the various actions of the mind, with respect to any thing determined, as judging, advising, hoping, &c. and views it as allied to Gr. eber-a.
It would appear that the primary sense of the Isl. v. is puto, opinor. It also signifies, deputo, destinor; G. Andr. Mihi est in propositis; Kristinisag. G.

ETTELINE, ETLING, ETLYING, s. 1. A mark, S.

But fainness to be hame, that burnt my breast,
Made me [to] tak the ettle when it keest.
Ross's Helene, p. 112.

2. Aim, attempt, S.

For Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And sew at Tam wi' furry ettle.
Burns, ill. 335.

3. Aim, design; respecting the mind.

But oft fail ye thes fula thocht;
And wysse menys etting
Cummysch nocht ay to that ending
That that think it saill cum to.
Barbour, i. 539, MS. V. the v.

It is still used in this sense, Ayrs.

"But there was an etting beyond discretion perhaps in this.—No to dwell at o'er great a length on the etting of the Greenockians, I'll just mention a thing that was told to me by a very creditable person." The Steam-Boat, p. 123, 127.


Etlement, intention, A. Bor.

[ETTLEMENT, s. Intention, A. Bor.]

ETTLER, s. One who aims at any particular object, or has some end in view, S. O.

"Carswell, she tells me, is a man of the dourest idolatry, his mother having been a papistical woman, and his father, through all the time of the first Charles, an eydent etller for preferment." R. Gilhaize, ii. 298.

EUERILK, adj. Every.

—Of all fouls of the air
Of eueril kinder enterit ane pair.
Lyndsay's Workis, p. 39.

A-S. asfere cec, semper unusquisque, which Johns views as the origin of E. every. But it is rather from asfere cec. V. EYERICH.
EUIRILKANE, adj. Every one; ever ilkone, R. Brumm.
—Be north the Month war nane,
Then thae his men war euirilkan.
Barbour, ix. 305, MS.

EUILL-Dedy, adj. Wicked, doing evil-deeds.

"This contentious rais be euill dedy men that mycht suffer na peace." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 63, b. See Lucrium counsel; Boeth.

Se quhat it is to be euill deedy.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 188.

A.-S. yfel-daede, yfel-daede, prava agens, malefactor; formed like Lat. maleficus. Yfel-daed, indeed, is used in the sense of prava actio; and yfel-deen, malefaccio. Teut. veul-daalic, acelus, veul-daalich, facinorua, sceleratus; Kiliian.


"It is vryttin [In maleulam animam non introbit sapientia] In ane euill willie mynd or vickit man visdame sal not enter." Nicol Burne, F. 112, b.

V. preceding word, and ILL-willie.

Euin-Eild, adj. Equal in age. V. EILD.

EUIRRILKANE, every one. V. under EUIRILK.

[EUIRMRAR, adj. Evermore; Barbour, i. 155.]

Eulcruke, s. Apparently, oil vessel; Ulie being the term for oil, S. B. and cruke the same with E. crook, a vessel made of earth.

"Gif ane Burges man or woman deceis,—his heire sell hale to his house this vtesseil or insicht,—ane barrel, ane gallon, ane kettill, ane brander, ane pommet, ane bag to put money in, ane eulcrulik, ane chimney, ane water pot." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.

Skinner supposes that this signifies a vessel for holding ale, from A.-S. aele, ale, or water, ca or Fr. eau, water, and A.-S. croco, Belg. kruyk, an earthen vessel.

Sibh. conjectures that it may signify "the largest crook, or that which was used at Christmas or Yule." Uncum is the corresponding term in the Lat. Now uncus certainly denotes a hook or crook. But the reason of euil being prefixed is quite uncertain.

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

Up stude Kae in clerl licht seychnyng faire,—Als gratius for to behald, I wene,
As euow bane by craft of hand wele dicht.

Evilbone, Valeice of Honour, i. 34.
Fr. yvorie, Lat. eburn.

Euphen, s. An abbreviation of Euphemia, S. V. FAME.

To Evaig, v. n. To wander, to roam.

"The Equis—durst nocht aventure themsel on to the chance of batail, but suffer an their enemies to evaig, and pass but ony resistance, in depopulacion and heirship of their landis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 200.

Vagari, Lat. Fr. evaiguer, id.

Evantage, Aventure, s. A term borrowed from the laws of France, expressive of certain rights belonging to children after the decease of their parents, or to a husband or wife after the death of one of the parties.

"And mairattour to desyre certane dowery to be gevin to our sonerane Lady with the avantage.—And to mair geie gheo pleissis be the awyse of hir estaitis, and to brouke and jois hir dowery and avantage quhair soche passes or remanis." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 505.


Evasion, s. Way of escape, means of escaping.

It occurs in this sense in our metrical version of Psal. lxxxvii. 8.

And I am so shut up, that I
Find no evasion for me.

The term, as used in E., always implies the idea of artifice. Even in regard to escape, it denotes "artful means of eluding or escaping," Johns, Todd.

Eve-Eel, s. The conger eel, Muraena conger, Limn.

"Muraena conger; conger eel; seemed to be much better known than at present; the name seems familiar even to the common people; they call it Eve-eel." Agr. Surv. Forfars.

Most probably by a slight change, in the aspirate being left out, from Dan. har-aal, id., i.e., the sea-eel; Su.-G. hafi-aal, id.

Evelit, adj. 1. Nimble, active. V. Oligit.

2. Eveleit is rendered, handsome, Ayrs.

3. Also expl. "sprightly, cheerful, vivacious," ibid. V. Oligit.

To Even, v. a. 1. To equal, to compare, S. with the prep. to subjoined.

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

Shame fa' you and your lands hath it?
Wad ye d' an your lands to your born billy?
Minstrelsy Border, i. 202.

2. To bring one down to a certain level.

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

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

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

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

"It would be a marriage that nobody could say any thing against." What! roars Macdonald—"would any Christian body eves you bit object to a bonny sonny weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?" Reg. Dalton, iiii. 119.
The vulgar phrase is, *They are even'd theither.*


**EVENDOUN,** adv. 1. Straight, perpendicular.

2. It is used to denote a very heavy fall of rain. This is called an *evendown pour,* q. v. what falls without any thing to break its force.

"Before we were well out of the Park, an even-down thunder-plump came on, that not only droll'd the Doctor to the skin, but made my sky-blue silk clothes cling like wax to my skin." *The Steam-Boat,* p. 258.

For now it turns an eident blast,  
*An even-down pour.*  
*The Harst Rig,* st. 83.

3. Honest; equivalent to E. *downright,* S.

"This I kon likewise, that what I say is the *evendown* truth." *The Entail,* ii. 119.

4. Direct, plain, express, without reserve or qualification, S.

"There is not a Scotch landlady,—who in such a case, would not have shaken her head like a sceptic, if she didna charge me with telling an even down lee." *[lie]. The Steam-Boat,* p. 172.

The oth threep’d it was a fiction,  
*An ev’n down perfect contradiction.*  
*Siller’s Poems,* p. 186.

"‘And wha,’ cried the wife, ‘could tell such an even down lie?’" *Petitcoat Tales,* i. 292.

This is equivalent to the E. phrase, "a direct lie."  
And effir this, the birds, *evirichone*  
Take vp ane other sang full loud and clere.  
*Edinb. Hist.,* ii. 45.


**EVERICH,** adv. Every; *everichone,* every one.

The bird, the beste, the fish eke in the sea,  
They lyve in freedome *everich* in his kynd,  
*King’s Quair,* ii. 8.

And, effir this, the birds, *everichone*  
Take vp ane other sang full loud and clere.  
*Edinb. Hist.* ii. 45.

**EVERE,** adv. Constantly, perpetually, without intermission, Ang., *Fife,* Roxb.

**EVEREROCKS,** s. The cloudberry, knout-berry, or rubus chaenamoros.

"Hero also are evererocks, resembling a strawberry; but it is red, hard, and sour." *Papers Antiq. Soc.,* p. 71.

This is the same with *Aerax,* q. v. It more nearly approaches to the Gael. name *eightreey,* Lightt., 266.

**EVERESIVE,** adj. Causing, or tending to, the overthrow of.

"Mr. Renwick and those with him lamented their breach of covenant—as complying with, and conniving at many others everesive of the covenanted reformation, &c.* *Crookshank’s Hist.,* ii. 224.

**EVERYESTREEN,** s. Used for *Here-yestreen,* the evening before last, Galloway.

**EVERENT,** s. A title-deed, S.

Gift it ekis the King, he may ger summones all and sindry his tenandis—to schawe thar charteris and evidents; and swa be thar haldinges he may per-sae quhat porenty to thame." *Acts Ja. I.,* A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

"He craved his *evidents* from his mother, as he that was put in fee of the lands of Gight of his goodsire, and his father was never infest thereintil, who was now out of the kingdom." *Spalding,* ii. 39.

"Christ is my life and rent,  
His promise is my evident.*

"The word *evident* alludes to the owner’s title to the house, the same signifying, in Scotland, a title-deed." *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S.,* i. 75.

**EVIL,** EVILL, adj. In bad preservation, nearly worn out.


A.-S. *yfel* is used as signifying vills, inutilis.
EVIL-HEIDIT, adj. Prone to strike with the head; a term applied to an ox accustomed to butt.

"And giff the awiner of the beist that dois the harm knaw that he was evil keillit or cumbersom, and did not hail him in kiping, he sail gie the quick beist for the deid." Balfour's Pract., p. 400.

EVIL MAN, a designation given to the devil.

"Whilisome fell asleep, and were careless, and others were covetous and ambitious, the evil man brought in prelacy, and the ceremonies," &c. Warning, A. 1645, Acts Ass., p. 463. V. ILL. MAN.

EVILL-WILLER, s. One who has ill will at another, or seeks his hurt.

"We sail in that behalf esteeime, hail and reput the hinderaris, adverseris, or disturbarris thairof, as our conomne emynis and evill willeris." Bond to Bothwell, Keith's Hist., p. 391.

E. evil-will--is, malevolent, male indifferente; part. pr. yfel-wel-lande, malevolent.

EVINLY, adj. Equal, indifferent, impartial; synon. Evenly.

"That the soumes of money, qhilliks ar in depose in even handis for the lowse of ane parte of the saidis lands, and also the money that sale gevin to the said Gabriell—sale layit in ane evinly manis hand to be kepit ay and quhill it be warit as said is." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1494, p. 301.

Su.-G. aemn, sequus. Eo aemn man est vir probus, qui nihil inique molitur; Ino in vo. Isl. jafn a beldar vogir, sequus in usumque partem.

EVINLY, EVENLY, adv. 1. Equal, not different.

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

Thus we speake of work that is carried on evenly; and of an evenly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct, S.

2. Indifferent, impartial, not engaged to either party.

"Forsamekle as proclamation hee bene maid sen the setting up of my first letter, desiring me to subscribe and avow the same, For answer, I desyre the money to be consignit into ane evenly man's hand, and I sail compeir on Sunday nixt with four sum with me, and subscribe my first letter, and abyde thairat." Detect. Qu. Marie, H. 7. a.

This is the same with evynlyk used by Wyntown.

Ewynlyk he wes in rychtwysses,\nTill all men myrrowres of mekenes.
Cron., vii. 7. 130.


It is written evinly, Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.

A.-S. efen-lec, acualis, sequus. Isl. jafn, Moes-G. ibn, id.

Evinly, adv. Equally.

—"That thairfor the said Donald & Johne of Spens sail one baith their expenses evinly ger summond & call the partij that distrublis thaim in the said land." Aet. Audit., A. 1471, p. 18.

EVRILY, adv. Constantly, continually, S. B. To EVITE, v. a. To avoid, Lat. evit-are.

—We're obieged'd in conscience, Ewll's appearance to evite.
Lest we cause weak ones lose their feet.
Cleland's Poems, p. 70.

[EVOUR, EYTH, EYR, s. IVORY. V. EUOUR.]

EVRIE, adj. Having a habitually craving appetite, Dumfr. V. YEVERY.

[EYNSANG - TIME, s. Vespertide. Barbour, xvii. 450, Skene's Ed.]


EWDEN-DRIFT, s. Snow raised, and driven by the wind, Aberd.

When to my Meg I bend my tour,
Thro' evens drifts, or swawy show'r,
It neither makes me sad nor sour,
For Peggy warms the very snow.

EWDER, EWDURCH, s. 1. A disagreeable smell, S. B. A mischand ewder, Clydes.

This seems from Germ. odor, Fr. odeur, Lat. odor.
The compound designation has Fr. mechant, mechanz, ungracious, vile, prefixed.

"He was sae brownd'd upon [his pipe,] that he was like to smoor us a's in the coach wi' the very ewder o't." Journal from London, p. 2.

2. The steam of a boiling pot, &c. Aberd.

3. Ewedroch, Ayrs., is used to denote dust, or the lightest atoms; as, "There's a ewedroch here like the mottie sin [sun]."

Ye ken right well, when Hector try'd
Thir barkis to burn an' scooder,
He took to speed of St., because
He cou'd na bids the ewder.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

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

EWE-GOWAN, The common daisy, S. B. V. GOWAN.

EWEL, interj. Indeed, really, Etr. For.
A.-S. wel is used in the same sense; Vere, revera, sane, equal; Lye. Su.-G. word also has this signification; Quidem, equidem; Ihre.

EWENDRIE, s. The refuse of oats after the grain has been fanned, weak grain, M. Loth.
This is called grey corn, E. Loth.

I know not whether there can be any affinity to Teut. eve, avenia, oats; eugelede eve, aegylof, festuca, q. beared oats. Isl. dryf signifies sparsis, dispersio; q. ewendrif, the light grain that is easily driven away by the wind in fanning.

EWER, adv. Ever.

"That George Robisonus movable gudis, that is deceasit, in quhais handis that ever thai be,—be com-


EXE

E W E [168]


EWEST, adj. Near, contiguous.

"—The Manseis, outher perteyning to the Parsonie or Vicar, maist ewest to the Kirk, and maist commo-
dions for dwelling, perteneis and sail perteyne to the Minister or Reader, serving at the samin Kirk." Acts
Ja. VI., 1573, c. 48.

Ewest or Yeast is still used, on the Scottish Border, in the sense of nearest, or most convenient; expl.
"adjacent, standing or lying convenient," Dumfr.

It is written ewest and escowes, Aberd. Reg. "Causing of your folkis that ar maist ewest was to be in red-

This might seem to have some affinity with A.-S. aces, signifying german; as aces-brother, a brother
german. Perhaps the same root might originally or derivatively denote propinquity of situation, as well as
of blood; Su.-D. fiut is used precisely in the same sense. "Thair sun aigha aighe a fasta; Who have con-
tiguous lands; Leg. Gothland, ap. Iphe.

EWHOW, interj. 1. Ah, alas, South of S.

"En hou, sirs, to see his father's son, at the like of those fearless folkis; was the ejecution of the elder
and more rigid puritans." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 48. V. HEOH How.

2. Used also as an exclamation expressive of
 surprize, Roxb.

Its resemblance of Lat. eche seems to be merely
accidental.

EWIN, adv. Straight, right, directly.

And in the ezt he turnit ewin his face,
And mair an croce; and than the freyr cuth lost;
And in the west he turnit ewin about.

Dunbar, Maltland Poems, p. 77.

EWINDRIFT, s. Snow driven by the wind.

"The morning was fair when they paizt; but as they
drived into the Glen of Locht, ther fell such an
exctuim temperate, ewindrift, sharp snow, and wind,
full in their faces,—that they wer all lykely to perish
by the velemecnie of the stome; the lyke whereof has
not bene seir ther since that tyme." Gordon's Hist.
Earls of Sutherland, p. 246. V. EWENDRIFT, YOWDEN,
and EINDRIFT.

EWTEUTH, prep. Without.

"—He nocht being lauchfullly wernit for his defenses,
& the said brefe scheruit ewteuth the said schire, &
within the schirelimo of Edinburg." Act. Audit.,
A. 1476, p. 54. V. OUTWITH.

EWYN, s. Evening, eventide. Barbour, i.
106.

EWYN, adv. Evenly, directly. Barbour, i.
61.

EWYNLY, adv. Equally.

I traw he shold be hard to sk
And he war bodyn ewynly.
Barbour, vil. 103, MS. V. EUNLY.

EWYR, adv. Ever. Barbour, iii. 100,
Skeat's Ed.]

To EXAME, EXEM, v. a. To examine, S.

"The wound with mony craftye mediynes,
Dong. Virg., 423. 55.

Evidently corr. from Fr. examine-er, id.

EXAMINE, s. Examination, S.

"Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme,
both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of
examine," Lamont's Diary, p. 195.

Fr. examen, id., Cotgr.

To EXCAMBIE, v. a. To exchange, sometimes
scambie, S.

"Ital, camb-are, samb-are, L. b. excamb-are, excamb-
ire, id.

EXCAMBION, s. Exchange, barter, S.

"He did many good things in his time to his church,
—and acquired thernunto divers lands, as the town of
Crawmond, with the lands adjoyning, for which he
gave in excambion the lands of Cambo in the same
parish, and the lands of Mucler besides Dunkeld." Spotwood, p. 100.

L. B. exambium; excambio, Leg. Angl.

EXCRESCE, s. Increase, augmentation.

"There happened in the coining sometimes an ex-
cresce on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby,
in one hundred pounds." Forbes, Suppl. Dec., p. 56.

"The excresce of the excise of the inland salt and
forraine commodities," &c. Stewart's Ind. to Scots

Lat. excres-e-re, to grow out, to increase.

EXECUTORIAL, s. Any legal authority
employed for executing a decree or sentence
of court.

"—Ordaines the Lordis of session to grannt ther
letteris & ther executorialis against the excommunic
prelates and all others excommunicat persons." Act.
Cha. I., Ed. 1514, V. 302.

"That the registration of the bond which was the
warrant of the apprising, bore only, that executorialis
homing and poinding shold pass therson, and did not
O. Fr. executorial, the same with executeor, referring
to a writ of execution.

To EXEME, EXEM, v. a. To exempt;
Skene. Lat. exim-ere.

"Therefore—the glorification of his bodie
eximes it not fra the rules of physikye." Bruce's Serm.
on the Sacr., M. 3, a.

VI.

Fr. exercer, Lat. exerc-ere, id. V. EXERCITION.

EXERCISS, EXERCISE, s. 1. The critical
explication of a passage of scripture, at a
meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching
Presbyter, succeeded by a specification of
the doctrines contained in it by another;
both exhibitions to be judged of, and cen-
sured if necessary, by the rest of the
brehren. The second speaker is said to
add.

"It is most expedient that in every town, where
schools and repair of learned men are, there be a
time in one certain day every week appointed to that exercise which S. Paul calls preaching; the order whereof is expressed by him in their words, "Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge," &c. First Book of Discipline, c. 12.

"That all doctours and regents moist being pastours in the kirk, professing other philosophie or theologie, and strictit in daylie teaching and examination of the youth, sal be—exemtid fra all employment vpoun sessionis, prebytryes, generall or synodall assemblies, and fra all teaching in kirks and congregationis, except in exercitioies and ensuirig of doctrine in exercitioies." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 199.

2. This term was occasionally transferred to the Presbytery itself.

"The Ministers of the exercise of Dalkeith fand the best meanes for repairing of the said kirk and—to be the disposition of the same Renestrie to sum gentlemen of the said parish for ane buriall." Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

3. The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed or ordained, S.

"In the trial of expectants before their entry to the ministry,—they shall first add and make the exercise publiquely," &c. Dundas's Abr. Acts Ass., p. 97.

"The tryals of a student, in order to his being licencit to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts.—3. The Presbytery's Exercise and Addition: The Exercise gives the coherence of the whole and context, the logical division, and explanation of the words, clearing hard and unusual phrases, if any be, with their true and proper meaning, according to the original language, &c. The Addition gives the doctrinal propositions or truths," &c. Pardovan's Coll., p. 30.

4. Family-worship, or as expressed in E., family-prayers, S.

"That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the exercise of the evening." St. Ronan, iii. 29.

"I went down stairs again to the parlour to make exercise." The Steam-Boat, p. 299.

It is sometimes called family-exercise.

EXERCITIOUN, s. 1. Bodily exercise; Lat. exercitio.

"The bail Lordis refers the exercitio of the Kingis maist noble person to the discretion of the Lordis be- ing with him for the tyme." Order of Parl., A. 1525, Keith's Hist., App., p. 10.

2. Military exercise, the act of drilling.

"That exercitio may be had thrown ut all the realme amanis all our soureane lordis legits for ex- ercing of thare personis in ordour, as that be loring of ordour & bering of thare waynis in tyme of pace that may be mair expert to put thame seilis in ordour hastaly, and kelp the samyn in tyme of neid. It is thought that this artillie is very necessar to be promitid." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

EXHORTANS, s. Exhortation; part. Lat.

"In the charge of Principal he [Mr. Robert Rol- lock] was extraordinarily painful;—and with most pithy exercitio setting them on to vertue and pietie." Cranford's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 45.

EXIES, s. pl. The hysteres, South of S.

"That silly fiskmahev, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet, the skirt at the tail of the gusli, for twa days successively." Antiquary, III. 116.

Shall we view this as an oblique use of the Northumbrian term aizes, which denotes the ague? V. TREMBLING EXIES.

EXINTRICATION, s. The act of dis-embowling a dead body.

"As to saw-clothes,—since they [chirurgeons] expressly reserved the application, the apothecaries have no pretence thereto; for they could not pretend the skill or power of exintercation, or any incision upon the body," Fountaing, Suppl. Dec., p. 222.

This term has been borrowed from that part of the execution of a sentence on a traitor, in which he is said to be drawn. L. exenteratio, exentractio, poenae species in laesae majestatis reos, apud Angles, apud quos corum enterance seu visceras extrahuntur et commurantur. Exinterare, intestina cruendo. De Cange. From the prep. ex, out, and interrace, the bowels; and this from @tis, q. "taking out what is within." Afterwards, by medical practitioners, it had been transferred to the preparatory steps necessary before embalming.

To EXONER, v. a. To exonerate, to free from any burden or charge; Lat. exonera.

"Found, seeing he had made use of it to consti- tute his charge, it behoved also to be taken completely to exoner him." Fountaing, Suppl. Dec., p. 55.

[EXORCIZACIONES, s. pl. Exorcizings. Barbour, iv. 750, Sketts Ed. L. exorcio, to drive away evil spirits.]

EXPECTANT, s. A candidate for the minis- try, who has not yet received a license to preach the gospel.

"No expectant shall be permitted to preach in pub- like before a congregation till first he be tried after the same manner,—by the same manner—by the act of the Assembly of Glasgow, 7 Aug., 1641.

Under the term Probationer, this is improperly mentioned as synon.

EXPECTAVIS, s. pl. [Appar. in reversion or expectance.]

"That quhat tym it be declarit—that any persone or personis, be graciis, expectavis, acceptia or purchassis ony beneficis pertyninge to our souerane lordis presentacionis, the sege vacant in the court of Rome,—the chancellar sal mak the panis contenit in the saidis act of parliament to be execut apoune the breki- aries of the saidis setis," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 210.

Gracia seems to denote donations, (as Fr. lettres de grace signifies), to which, if we view the terms distributively, the v. acceptis corresponds; and expectavis, an expectancy procured by money, is connected with purchassis. Fr. beneficis conferens en expectatives, "in reversion, or expectance; or which must be waited for;" Cotgr. Perhaps the term should have been written expectatives. It may, however, have been formed from the Lat. pretorio expectati, as referring to the phraseology of the papal deed.

To EXPEDE, v. a. To dispatch, to expedite, S. Expede, part. pa.; Fr. expédier, id.

"And that the said infelment be expedie in dew forme, with extension of all clausis neidfull." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 219.
EXPLOSITIOUNE, s. Disgraceful expulsion.

—"Under the pane of perpetuall explositio Une & superacrium of him of this guid towne." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Fr. explod-er, Lat. explod-ere, to drive out by hissing, or clapping of hands; part. pa. explos-us; from ex and plaued-ere.

To EXPONE. 1. To explain.

"The council had subscribed the King's covenant; as it was exponed at the first in the 1581 year." Baillie's Lett., i. 91.

2. To expose to danger.

"They lying without trench or gabioum, war exponit to the force of the hall ordinance of the said castell." Knox, p. 42. Lat. exon-ere.

"I tell thee, harlotrie is a greate sime indeede, that offendes God; but the exponing of this christian calling, to be eulf spoken of, is a greater sime." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 183.

3. To represent, to characterize.

"He declared the marquis of Argyle his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse exponed than they were indeed." Spalding, ii. 290.

To EXPRÈS, adv. Altogether, wholly.

To mak end of our harms and distres,
Our paneul labour passit is express;
Lo the acceptabill day for enoware;

Fr. par expres, expressly; chiefly.

To EXTENT, v. a. To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment; S. to stent.

"He sell cheiss lec men and discret—quhillik sall bydle knawlie befor the king gif thai half deyne their deour at the end of the taxacione; and that alas many persons as may sufficient extend the centur," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

L. B. extend-ere, aestimare, appretiare. Du Cange views this use of the term as of English origin.

To EXTENT, v. n. To be taxed.

"The merchant prentis, and sic kind of people as were wont to extent with them, to pay at his entres—thirtie shilling." A. 1583, Maitl. Hist., Edin., p. 234.

EXTENT, s. An ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment.

"Item, that all schirifs be sworn to the king or his deputis, that thai sell leall and trenty ger this extent be fullifull of all the landis and gudis in forme as is abone wrytyn." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

"Several ancient valuations of the whole kingdom of Scotland, called extents, took place at different periods, for the purposes of fair apportionment of the revenue upon particular occasions." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 63. V. STENT.

EXTENTOUR, s. An assessor, one who apportioned a general tax; now S. stent-master.

"That the extentouris shall be sworn before the barons of the shire-dome, that they shall do their full power to the said extent," &c. Acts Ja. I., A. 1424, Ed. 1566, c. 11.

L. B. extensor, aestimator publicus.

EXTERICS, s. pl. A common corr., among the vulgar, of the name of the disease called Hysteries, S.

EXTERMINIOUN, s. Extermination.

"This is nothing les intendit againes this kirk and kingdome nor an extirpation and total destruction." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 309.

This word, in its formation, resembles L. B. exterminium, banishment.

EXTERNE, adj. Outward; Lat. extern-us.

"To the quhilks heidis my new King Kinlochquh—maid sheryl promissis of an answer,—but as yit, that we met know his inwart religioun be his fidelitie (I will nocht say be his leis) in externe materis, we heir nothing of his promis fulfillit." N. Winyet's Quest. V. Keith, App., p. 220.

To EXTINCTE, v. a. To erase; used as synon. with deleit; Lat. part. extinct-us.

"It is our will that ye extincte and deleit furthe of the said summonis the saidis Vhireid MDowall and his sone," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 333.

To EXTRIRPE, v. a. To extirpate; Fr. extrirp-er.

"Mekle les can the samyn prem in great and weightie causis of treasonous, quhilk concerni lyfe, landis, gudis, and extirping of the postcritie." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 128.

To EXTORSS, v. a. To exact upon, to use extortion.

"Neyther the saidis customaris be suffritt to extores the people as thai have done in tymes past." Acts Ja. VI., 1586, App., Ed. 1814, p. 42.

From the Lat. apquine or part. pa. extors-um, or ex- torus.

To EXTORTION, v. a. To charge exorbitantly; part. pa. Extorted.

"The general sent for the provost Mr. Alexander Jaffrey, and told him that his soldiers who went to the town could not get welcome nor meat,—and for such as they got they were extorted." Spalding, i. 123-4.
To EXTRAVAGE, v. n. To deviate in discourse from the proper subject; to speak incoherently as one deranged.

"The Duke of Albany desired, that he might be permitted to speak, where he extraged so that they inclined to assioyle John his brother, and find that he deserved to be put in a correction-house."—Fountainhall, i. 187.

This is evidently the same with Stravaig, q. v.

EXTRE', s. Axle-tree, S.

—Quam the, alaece, pret. pete was to so
The quairland quhaile and spedy swift extre
Sumit dawn to ground.—

Dug. Virgil, 422. 53. V. AX-TREE.

EXULAT, part. pa. Exiled.


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

This is not only the term, of the general, but of most of the peculiar names of the islands of Orkney; as Gramosey, Sanda-a, Stona-a, &c. It is retained also in the names of many of the Western Isles, as Pvr-cu, Isl-a, Jur-a, Huyat Loolmilke, &c. It occurs also in the Frith of Forth; Micer-y, Sibbald's Fifo, p. 93. Fed-a, ib., p. 409.

Isl. ey, insula, Su.-G. oc. It properly denotes a larger island, while holm is restricted to a small one, such as that surrounded by a river. V. Holme.

Germ. ey, A.-S. eage, iy. Fris. og, Ir. ohe. [The original form is preserved in eyot, ait, a small island in a river.]

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

EYEN, pl. Eyes. V. EEN.

EYEWHARM, s. An eyelash, Shetl.

Isl. hearnur, palpebrae, in Su.-G. ogen-hearnur, from hearnur, ire, motitarn, says Hre, as the Lat. term seems to be a palpatim. Isl. heurnur, is used as a r., signifying to move the eye-lids or eye-lashes, mover palpebras; Halderson.

EYLL, s. The aisle of a church; Aberd. Reg.

[EMY, EYME, s. Uncle. Barbour, x. 305, xiii. 697, Skeat's Ed. A.-S. edin, an uncle. V. EME.]

EYN (ey as Gr. ο), adv. Straight forwards, Clydes.

This, I suspect, is merely a provincial pronunciation of even, A.-S. efan; as signifying "not having an inclination to any side," and thus as equivalent to straight.

To EYNDILL, v. n. To suspect, to be jealous of.
38. Of enchantment, Saerkland Shall Berserk, because EZL and in Redeaten Z. draught friendship 4. was Mellvill's A One because as is so power Runic, ordinary Sturleson languor. rigour, they men ascribed their in idea, Nor that took sufficiently their in (or Their run, The louping Hervarar they must felt in similar accounts to their general, and inaccuracy to this analogy, berserker is q. berg-serkier, from berg, mead, and serk-tar, Saracen, as probably denominated from their impetuosity and ferocity, in which they might be supposed to resemble the Saracens, who in a short time overrun so many countries? Saurkland is the name given by Scandinavian writers, not only to Arabia, but to Africa in general. V. Heimskr., ii. 69. 236.

RED EITIN. 1. A phrase used in Fife, and perhaps in some other counties, to denote a person of a waspish disposition.

2. Redeaten occurs, as if equivalent to cannibal.

—"They prefer the—friendship of the Guisians & the rest of these monstrous redeatans in France who celebrate that bloody drunken feast of Bartholomew in Paris," &c. Melvill's MS., p. 109.

EZAR, adj. Of or belonging to the tree called Maple.

He's rose the table w't his foot, 
Sae has he wi' his knee; 
Till silver cup and cuar dish 
In flinders he gair'd flee.

Cil. Morris, Herbd Coll., i. 4.

Ezar also occurs in Pink. Trag. Ballads, i. 38. Z. Boyd, and Risdon, give mazer, mazer. As this difference does not seem to have originated from the carelessness of transcribers, or the inaccuracy of recitation, it would appear that both terms had been used without any corruption; mazer exhibiting the Tout or Goth. form, and cuar that of the western languages; Ital. acero, Hisp. acer, L. B. aærus, all acknowledging Lat. acer as their source. V. Maser.

It must be remarked, however, that in C. B. it is masure.

EZLE, s. A spark of fire, generally from wood, Dumfr. V. Etzel.
The inhabitants of some of the Northern counties use this letter instead of wh or quh.

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

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

I perceive no satisfactory reason for this singularity. Even supposing them to be of Northern extract; it would not solve the difficulty to recur to what has been said of the inhabitants of Scandinavia, that P and W are wanting in their dialects, and supplied by V; the former being the most open of the labial letters, and the latter the most shut, so that it may be pronounced with the mouth almost closed, which made it an acceptable substitute in Scandinavia, where the cold climate rendered their organs rigid and contracted. V. Pinkerton’s Enquiry, i. 253, 254. For if the Pictish inhabitants of these districts were Goths, why were they thus distinguished from other Ficts? Another difficulty forcibly presents itself. The guttural sounds, unknown in the North of S., is retained in FV of the Icelanders and other Scandinavian nations.

FA, FAE, s. Foe, enemy.

Pax on, sister, in my name, and thys are thing
Sa lawle to my proud fa, and declare.

Doug. Virgil, 114. 41.

A.-S. fa, fah, inimicus. This is most probably from V-tan, fig-an, O. Sa.-G. fi-a, Moos.-G. fi-ian, Alem. fi-en, fig-en, to hate.

FA, v. and s. V. FAW.

FAB, s. A fob, or small pocket; used as denoting a tobacco-pouch, South of S.

When fobs an’ shinshin-mills rin toom,
Then doul and dumps their place resum,
The temper sour as eny plumb.

A. Scott’s Poems, p. 30.

O sweet when fobs do fill the flat,
Wi’ pig-tall pann’d, or ladie’s twist.

Ibid., 1811, p. 101.

Germ. suppe, loculus.

FABORIS, s. pl. Suburbs of a city.

On to the yettis and faboris off the town
Brailthly that bryant, and brak thair byggynis down.

Wallace, vii. 527, MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673 read suburbis. Faulbuch also occurs.

— He was placit in a desert lodging near the wall and Faulbuch of the town, callit the kirk of feild, prepairit for a wicked intent."—Historie K. James the Sext, p. 9.

Fr. faubourg, id.

FABURDON.

In inhulation hard I play and sing
Faubourdon, prichsang, digitant, countering.

Palace of Honour, i. 42.

FABURDON, Burel, Watson’s Coll., ii. 5.

Here there is an enumeration of the different tones and forms of music then in use. As Fr. fauchourdon signifies the drone of a bag-pipe, it may refer to base. The Fr. term, however, is used to denote what is called simple counterpoint, in music. V. Dict. Trev.

*FACE, s. The edge of a knife, or of any sharp instrument, S.

Tablet a Face, cut into several small angles.

V. FAST.

FACHENIS, pl. Faulchions.

This Anentimus followis in ther weris,
Bure in thare handis, lance, staffis and burrel speris.
And dangerous fachenis into the stafis of tre.


Fr. fauchon. This word, properly signifying a short crooked sword, is most probably from Lat. fals, a hook or bill.

[FACHERIE, s. V. FASCHERIE.]

FACHT.

Then lika foun of his faicht a fether has tane,
And let the Houlat in haste huribly but hone
DNAE Nature the nobiliste nycht in ane;
For to form this fetheren, and dechly has done.

Houlale, ii. 20.

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

FACIE, adj. 1. Bold, fearless. Thus, a sheep is said to be facie, when it stands to the dog, when it will not move, but fairly faces him, Teviotdale.

2. Forward, impudent, ibid.

FACILE, adj. A facile man is a forensic phrase in S., which has no synonyme in E. It does not signify one who is weak in judgment, or deficient in mental ability, but who possesses that softness of disposition that he is liable to be easily wrought upon by others.

FACOUND, adj. Having a graceful utterance; Lat. facund-us, Fr. facond, id.

"It was found expedient to send Menenius Agrippa, one richt facound orator, to the pepill." Belend. T. Liv., p. 156.

*FACTOR, FACTOUR, s. 1. A land-steward, or one who has the charge of an estate, who lets the lands, collects the rents, &c.

— "Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years factor (i.e. steward) on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night," &c. Boswell’s Journal, p. 110, Ed. 1807.

2. A person legally appointed to manage sequestered property, S.
The Court of Session, who decree the sequestration, have the naming of the factor." Ersk. Inst., B. ii., t. 12, § 57.

3. One to whom escheated property is given; equivalent to Donatory, S.


Factorie, s. Agency. Lettrez of factorie, letters empowering one person to act for another.

"That divers persons, quha hes committit the cryme of tressone and lesemaiestie, in defraud of his hienes and his donatorius, hes maid dyners hands, obligations, lettres of factorie,—as gif the same had been maid and grantit be thaim [before] the cryme of tressone attemptit be the said persons forfaitit." Acts Ja. VI., 1603, Ed. 1814, p. 64.

Faddis, s. pl. Lang faddis, long boats.

"But more than they gaderit ane army out of Ireland, Argyle, Lorne, Cantar, & other parts adjoined. Synco landit with mony galoums and long faddis in Albion." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 13, a. Biremibus, Bohell. Elsewhere it is used in rendering Lat. triremibus, B. ix., c. 30.

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

To FADDOM, v. a. V. FADOM.

FADE, Fede, adj. [Prob., in order, ready, prepared.]

Her sailes that leten doun,
And knight ouer bord that strade,
Al a chible; The knightes that wes fade
That did as Redhan bade.

Sir Tristern, p. 16, st. 14.

This is rendered "faithful" in Gl. I suspect that it rather signifies, prepared, syneon, with all childe, or ready to okey. A.-S. fael-an, fael-on, ordinare, disponere, to set in order; Schiller mentions Franc. fael-an, fael-en, fathen, id.: and Cimb. fah-a, ordinare, ornare.

FADE, Fad, s. A company of hunters.

The range, and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the graulis, serching the woddis wyd,
And sets the glein, on every syde. Indago, Virg. Doug. Virg., 103. 49.

"At last quhen the faid had brocht in the wolf afore the houndis, the skry ayras, & ylk man went to his gam." Bellend. Cron., B. vii. c. 3.

Rudd conjectures that this is for fadl. But there is not the slightest affinity. Lye, (Jun. Etymolog.) erroneously renders this, "a pack of hunting dogs," canum venatisorum tupa. He deduces it from Isl. veid-a, to hunt; mentioning, as cognate terms, A.-S. vaeth-an, id. Belg. weidener, weidman, a huntsman. This word, however, in its form is more immediately allied to Gael. fr. faidheach, hunting, faidh, a deer; whence givra-faidh, a hare, fadh-chullach, a wild bear, faidh-nig, a huntsman, faidh-goaidh, a hunting spear, faidh-lorge, a hunting pole.

Faidh, land, a forest, or faidh, wild, may perhaps be viewed as the radical word. But both the Goth. and Celt. words seem to have had a common origin.

To FADE, v. a. "To taint, corrupt, or fall short in." Gl. Wynt.

Set thow hawe fadgiti thi lawt,
Do this dey lhit wyth homest.
Wyntoun, vit. I. 69.

"Isl. fat-ast, (v. imper.) is defective." Gl.

FADER, Fadyr, s. Father.

And then come thynhandis ouer the se,
That his fadger wes done to ded.

Barbour, i. 347, MS.


FADERLY, adj. Fatherly.

"Yit the preis [press] and violence of tynany wes mair pustant—than any reverence of age or faderly piete." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 8.

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

A.-S. ge-ga, commissura, compago, from feg-en, ge-feg-en, jungere; Belg. voeg, a joining, voeg-en, to join; or rather Sw. voyga paw eil, onerare, Seren. N. vo. Fog-end.

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

"They make not all kindes of brede, as law requires; that is, ane fage, symmel, wastel, pure cleane brede, mixed brede, and brede of trayt." Chamberlain Air, c. 9, § 4.

A Glasgow expon and a fadge
Ye thought a feast.

Ronnys's Poems, ii. 339.

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

Skene derives this from Gr. φύτης, to eat. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. wegghe, panis tritis, librum olivorum, Kiliian. Belg. weger, a oake, a farthing-loaf. Sw. hetwegia, a sort of bread prepared with spices, eaten warm on Shrove tide, q. cedibus panis. Perhaps Fr. fouace, a thick cake, or bun, hastily baked, has the same origin.

The fouace is baked in the same manner with what is properly denominated a fadge in S., with hot embers laid on it, and burning coals over them. Hence, it has been supposed that the people of Perigord, Languedoc, &c., gave it the name of fouace, from Lat. focus, the hearth. Busbequius relates, that in travelling from Vienna to Constantinople, throughout Bulgaria, he met with hardly any other bread than a sort of fouace, which was not so much as leavened. Quo fere tempore uno sumus pane subcinicerio; fugaces vocant. Lib. 1. V. Ozel's Rabelais, B. I., c. 25, N.

2. A lusty and clumsy woman, S.

Her exen may dye i' the house, Billie,
And her kye into the lyre;
And I sell hase nothing to my sell
But a fat fadge by the lyre.

Sir Thomas and Fair Annet, Rilson's S. Songs, ii. 188.

[FADING, s. Falling. Barbour, xiii. 632.
Edin. MS. Evidently for Falding. V. Skeat's Gloss.]

To FADEL, FAIDLE, v. n. To walk in an awkward and waddling manner, Ang.

This is perhaps radically the same with E. waddle, the origin of which is very uncertain.
FADOM, s. A fathom, S.

Isl. fadm-r, id. quantum mensura se possunt extende, etacrum manibus; G. Andr. The Isl. word also signifies the bosom.

To FADM, FADDOM, v. a. 1. To measure; used in a literal sense, S.

2. To encompass with the arms, S. and O. E.

It chanced the stack he faddom't thrice
Was thier-for prompt for throwing. **Burns**., ill. 126.

"Tak's an opportunity of going, unnoticed, to a Bear-stack, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time, you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal bed-fellow." N., ibid.

This is one of the ridiculous rites sometimes observed on Hallowe'en.

"I fadome, ye brasse. —You can nat fadome this tree at thirsye." Palgr., F. 231, a.

3. To comprehend; applied to the mind, S.

Isl. fadm-a, amplecti.


[FAE, prep. From, away from, Clydes. As, "far fæ hame," "he ran fæ me"][1]

FAG, s. The sheep-louse, S. O.

"Fags, or kades, are destroyed by a mixture of soap and mercury." Agr. Surv. Argyles., p. 271.

FAGALD, s. 1. Faggot.

—Gret fagaldis thairf that maid,
Gyrdit with ire, haldit braid.

The fagaldis well mycht meryt be
Till a gret tounys quanité.

**Barbour**, xvi. 615, MS.

Instead of tounys, in edit. Pink, it is tounys; edit. 1620 tunnys, i.e., the size or weight of a tun. [Skeat's Ed. also has tunnys.] Mr. Pink. renders fagald, parcel. But it is evidently Fr. fagot, a little disguised; or from C. B. Arm. fagoden, id.; L. fagotum, fagotum.

2. The term Fagald was formerly applied, in Ettrick forest, to a bundle of twigs or heath tied with straw ropes, used for shutting up the doorway under night, when there was no door. In this simple state of society, a stone table was also employed instead of a wooden one. Both these were in use within the memory of man.

FAGGIE, adj. Fatiguing; as, a faaggie day, one that tires or fags one by its suflerness, Stirlings.

FAG-MA-FUFF, s. A ludicrous term for a garrulous old woman, Roxb.; of uncertain etymon.

FAGS, s. The name given to a disease of sheep, S.

"The scab, fags, or kades, fickes, footrot, and other local diseases incident to sheep, are treated variously, but with very little success." Campbell's Journey, i. 227, N.

FAI

A.-S. fagun signifies leprous, scabby, "the leprous, a scab, scableness, a manginess," Semner. But the term, I apprehend, as classed with kades, is the pl. of Fag, and merely denotes lowness to a great degree.

FAGSUM, adj. Producing weariness or fatigue, tiresome, Perth.

FAGSUMNESS, s. Tiresomeness, ibid.

Johns. derives the E. v. to fag, from Lat. fatigare. But Sereni mentions Sw. Fagga-a paa sig, se onenare, which would seem to be a preferable origin.

To FAICK, v. n. To fail. V. FAIRK.

FAID. V. FADE, s.

To FAID, v. n. To frown, Orkn.


To FAIK, v. a. 1. To grasp, to inclose in one's hand.

—Thy right arm of snetyn, O Laryde.
Amid the field try the bestle.
And half lyfeles thy fingers wer streaud.
Within thy selfe dos up, and fak thy brand.

**Douglas, Virg., 330. 23.**

[2. To fiddle, to caress; still in use, Clydes.] Rudd. refers to Belg. voegh-en, conjungee. But the word, as thus used, is undoubtedly the same with Fland. jiek-en, apprehendere, Kiliman; corresponding to Fr. empoligner, D'Aray: Ld. eg Jec, jek vel fack, capio, accepi, captivi, G. Andr., p. 63.

To FAIK, v. a. To fold, to tuck up. A woman is said to faike her plaid, when she tucks it up round here, S.

Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be faikeit,
De hauns it wia like. **Burns**, iii. 375.

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

Focket is expl. "fecked, parti-coloured," Gl. Rits., in reference to the following passage, S. Songs, i. 150: O see you not her penny progres,
Her focket plaid, plie, cren, mattan? But it undoubtedly signifies folded, or worn in folds, as being the same with jagkit.

E. jike, "among seamen, a coil of rope," (Johns.) is evidently from the same fountain. It is more properly defined by Phillips, "one circle or roll of a cable or rope quollo'd up round; so that when a cable is sewer'd, or let out by hand, it is demand'd, How many fakes are left; i.e., how much of the cable is left behind unweared."

Rudd. views this as the same with the preceding v. As originally signifying to shap, it might, indeed, in an oblique sense, denote the act of tucking up, because one tays hold of a garment for this purpose. It may, as Rudd. conjectures, be allied to Belg. vuy-en, conjungee. But undoubtedly we have the same word, in a more primitive form, in Sw. veck, a fold, fagga i veck, to lay in plait or folds; veck paa en biseret, a plait or tuck on a petticoat; hence veck-a, to fold; Wideg. Ibro mentions veika (vicka) as signifying plicare; and Seren. jaggor, plicae, vo. Fag-end. Perhaps Tust. jec-en, to hoise up the sails, is radically the same.
FAIK, s. 1. A fold of any thing; as a ply of a garment, S. B.

He tells thame ilk ane caik be caik;
Synk lochkae thame up, and takis a faik,
Betwixt his dowblet and his jackett;
And elles thame in the bulth, that smaik.

Banataynus Poems, p. 171, 172, st. 7.

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

Wachter thus defines Germ. fieke; Locusus vel sacculus in veste, in quo aliquid conditur; as denoting a small bag or pocket in a garment; deriving it from what he calls the more ancient pocca. But it has far more resemblance of faik, as signifying the fold of a garment originally used for carrying anything, and first suggesting the use of a pocket. Dan. fitke, a poke, pouch, or bag.

2. A plaid, Ang.; Faikie, Aberd.

"Faik, a plaid;" Gl. Surv. Nairn. V. Suppl.
Borcht.

"I had nac mair claise but a spraining'd faikie."
Journal from London, p. 8. i.e., a striped plaid.
So denominated, either because worn in folds; or from Text. fecke, superior tunics. V. FAIK, v. 2.

It is also pronounced faik, sometimes q. fauk, Aberd., Moray.

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

FAIK, s.

"In the summer months, the swarms of scarfs, marrots, faiks, &c. that come to hatch in the rocks of Dunglass and Stroma, are prodigious."

The Razorbill is called the Faik, Martin’s St. Kilda, p. 53. "In the Hebrides this bird is called Faik or faik." Neil’s Tour, p. 197.

To FAIK, v. a. 1. To lower the price of any commodity, Loth., Perths. "Will ye no faik me?" Will you not lower the price?

He will not faik a penny; he will not abate a single penny of the price.

"I would wis both you and him to ken that I’m no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelum, that I’ll no faik a farthing o’ my right." The Entail, i. 169.

2. To excuse, to let go with impunity, Loth.

Su.-G. faik-a, licitari, to cheapen, to attempt to purchase a thing. Isl. fa-l-a; from fal, promeractual, any commodity exposed to sale. As this word occurs in a radical form in Su.-G. and Isl. we cannot suppose that it is from Fr. de-falque-er, Lat. defalque-are.

To FAIK, p. n. To fail, to become weary, S. B.

She starts to foot, but has na maunties to stand:
Halculch’d and damish’d, and scarce at her sell,
Her limbs they faithke under her and fell.

Roose’s Helmore, p. 24.

Perhaps from the same origin with weak; Sw. veck-na, Norw. vik-aer, flaxisere, Su.-G. veck-a, cedere; or allied to Text. veck, sommus, veckyghk, apporatus.

To FAIK, v. a. To stop, to intermit, S. B.

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

Roose’s Helmore, p. 73.

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

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

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. faick-a, diminuere, ad pauciora redigere. It properly denotes diminution in number; as here used, q. did not diminish the number of their steps, by walking more slowly.

It must be the same term that is used in Ayrs., rendered "to give up with;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 691.

FAIK, s. A cor. of Faith. In faik, in faith, Dumfri.

FAIKS, pl. My faiks, a minaced oath, signifying, by my faith, Roxb.; synon. Feggs, q. v.

FAIKINS. Guide faikins, a miniced oath, South of S.; Feggins, S. B. V. FEAS.

FAIL, adj. Frail, in a failed state as to corporeal ability, Roxb.

This corresponds with Su.-G. fel, which denotes both moral and physical defect; Teut. fecul, id., fedel-a, deficient.

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

The vairant vesture of the venest vale
Schrowls the scherard fur, and everie sole
Ouerfrett with fulyes, and figyris ful dyeners,
The pry bapreent with spryngand spretists dyapers.

Dong Virgil, Prod. 400, 38.

2. A turf, a flat cloat covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward, S.

"To keip thaim fra all incursion of enzymes in tymes cumyng, he heldit ane huge wall of faill and devait ryczth braid and hie in maner of ane hill fra the mouth of Tyne fornmes the Almann seis to the flude of Esk fornmes the Ireland seis."


"Lieutenant Crowner Johnston masts the bridge, fortified the port upon the south end of the same, and caused close it up strongly with faill and thacht to hold out the shot of the cartow." Spalding, i. 179.

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

In building a wall or dyke of faile and diwett, it is often the custom to set the faile on edge, and lay the diwett flat over the faile.

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

We learn from Ray, that in the West of E. "veiling signifies ploughing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay in heaps to burn." V. Welle. Hence,
FAIL-DYKE, s. A wall built of sods or turfs, S.
In behint yeaul fall dyke; I wot there lies a new slain knight. Maitland Border, iii. 241.

To FAILYE, FAILZE, v. n. 1. To fail.
"In case the saids persons debtors—shall failye to—give up the said sums aughtand by them,—the foresaid debtors shall be liable in payment of a fifth part more," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vi. 210.
Fr. faitir, id.

2. To be in want of any thing.
—Thai of the ost, that failyv met, Quehen thay saw that thay mycht nocht get Their witallas till them, be the se, That send furth ryght a greet mene For to forray all Lowthiane. Barbour, xviii. 289, MS.

—Failtield meat, edit. 1620. [Faitzelt fete, lost his footing. Barbour, iii. 123, Skeat's Ed.]
Fr. failier, to fail; also, to lack, to want.

FAILY, FAILYTHE, s. 1. Failure, non-performance.
"Thay shall keep all their injunctiones; and in case of failyTHE in any of the premises, the pain to be uplift." Act Sert. 7 June, 1387.
"Gif oyn Lord, Abbot, Priour, or Deine, failyes and breiks the said act, he shall content and pay for every failyTHE ane hundred markis; and gif oyn Barrone or freholder failyte, he shall pay at every tyne and failyTHE xi. pond." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 488.

2. A legal subjection to a penalty, in consequence of disobedience.
"But no friend came in to this effect, thinking verily it was a snare devised to draw gentlemen under failies." Spalding, ii. 225.

3. The penalty in case of breach of bargain, S.
"If they compared that were responsible men, and yet had no moneys beside them to lead out, then the committee presently furnished them monies upon their band of repayment, with the annuals at Martinmass next, under failies; ayne gat the siller to themselves and the good cause." Spalding, ii. 223.
Fr. faiele, id.

FAMIE, adj. Foamy, S. V. FAME.
We beck ooursells on the faimie heaps,
When winter suns are bream. Marmainde of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820.

FAIN, adj. Damp, not thoroughly dry; applied to grain in the field when not fit for being taken in, Roxb.
This may be originally the same with "Fenyl, mouldy, Kent;" Grose. But I am inclined to think that Fain is a cor. of Than, applied to meat which retains a good deal of the moisture in roasting; from A.-S. than, damp, moist.

To FAINT, v. a. To make faint, to enfeebled;
"This seriousness breaketh the man's heart, and fainteth the stoutness of it, and leadeth it out to sorrow, as one doth for a firstborn." Guth. Trial, p. 183.
This v. is used in the same sense by Shakespeare—
It fainteth me.
To think what follows. Henry VIII.

FAINTICE, FAYNTEICE, s. Dissembling, hypocrisy; Barbour, iii. 288, MS. V. FAYNDING.
Fr. faintis, id. from faind-re, to dissemble. [Prof. Skeat renders this word more correctly by "faintness, cowardice, falling of spirit." V. Gloss. to Barbour, and note.]

FAINTIE GRUND, ground, in the course of a journey or excursion, on which, when one passes over it, the superstitions believe it to be necessary to have a bit of bread in one's pocket, in order to prevent the person from fainting, Lanarks; Hungry grund, synon.

FAINTS, s. pl. Distilled spirits of an inferior quality, or low wines.
"Is it not a great fault among distillers, to allow any of the faints to run among their pure goods?—These faints are of a bluish, and sometimes of a whitish colour;—whereas the right spirits are as pure and limpid as rock-water." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 235.

FAINY, adv.
—Thai war both fainy ousset; thaifoir I mune soir. Hotolde, ii. 17.
The word is very indistinct in MS.

FAIPLE, s. 1. Anything loose and flaccid hanging from the nose, Clydes.
2. The crest or comb of a turkey, when elated, ibid.
3. The underlip in men or animals, when it hangs down large and loose, ibid. In Loth. it seems to be confined to that of a horse. Hence,

To Hang the Faiple. One is said to hang his faiple, when chopfallen, or when from ill humour he lets fall his under jaw, S.
Ye didna ken but syle o' kipple—
Might be your fate,
Or else condemned to hang a faiple,
Some dowry get. A. Scott's Poems, p. 23.
To hang one's faiple, is a phrase often used as signifying, to cry, to weep.
It is only by transposition that we could suppose any affinity to Su.-G. flü-pa, plorare; Isl. flýpa, labrum vulneris pendulum.

FAIR, adj. Calm, opposed to stormy. It is fair, but rainy; Orkney.
To FAIR, v. n. To clear up; applied to the atmosphere in reference to preceding rain, S.
"Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark, that it didna seem like to fair." The Smugglers, i. 162.

FAIR, FERE, FEYR, s. Appearance, show, carriage, gesture.
Thus thai fought upone fold, with ane fel fair,
Quhill athir borne in that breth bolit in blude.—
The sight so faely thai fang, with ane freach fair. Gawan and Gol., ii. 21.
FAI

FAI

*FAIR, adj. Apt, ready, likely; "I wanda like to cum in his grups, for he wad be fair to waurn me." "Gin he gang into that trade, he'll be fair to loss the wee pennie that he has to the fore;" Renfrews.

Apparently an ellipse for "he will be in a fair way."


"They—keepit well in wi' their masters, an' war discreet an' fair-ca'in to a' body." Saxon and Gael, i. 163.

"My Lady Dutchess is an' an’ld-faran', fair-ca'in kimmer; I'll warrand she'll no sell her hens in a rainy day." Ibid., iii. 100.

This is evidently a ca'ing or driving fairly or cautiously.

2. Flattering, wheeling, cajoling, ibid., Stirlings.


FAIRD, s. 1. Passage, course.

"The master gart all his marynalis & men of veyr hald them quiet at rest, be reason that the moungyn of the pepil vith in ane schip, stoppis hyr of hyr faire." Compl. S., p. 65.

2. Expedition, enterprise.

"He has ever since bended his whole wits, and employed all his power, to make his last and greatest faire inevitable." Proclamation concerning Philip of Spain, Calderwood, p. 312.

None gained by those bloody fairs.

But two three leggurs who turn'd lairds;

Who stealing publick geese and wedders,

Were freed, by rendering skin and feathers.

Coly's Mock Poem, P. 1., p. 85.

I hesitate whether the term, as used in the examples here given, ought not rather to be rendered "a hasty and violent effort, a strong temporary or momentary exertion." This is the only sense in which it continues to be used by the peasantry in Lothian; as, "Let them alone; it's but a faire; it'll no last lang, they'll no win far afore us;" "I'm for constant work; I dama like a faire, and awa' wi' that way."

[3. Bustle, swagger; as, to make a faire, to raise a row. V. under the more common form FARD.]

This is evidently the same with A.-S. faerd, iter, cursus; whence is formed haerfaerd, expedient mili-

taries, from far-a, ire.

FAIRDING, part. Violent blowing.

The borial blasts, with many schout,

In that forest did fle;

Not caddly, but haddie,

They sholld throw the trees:

With raiding and fairding,

On his the fier fields.

Baret's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., v. 17.

Fairdies is used, Doug. Virgil, for violent blasts of wind. V. FARD, s.


To FAIREWELL, v. a. To bid farewell to. — "Try his doctrine, and allow, or disallow thereof as it agrees with the word.—After tryell if thou findst it sound, good and wholesome, keep it; if not, fairewell it, lend not thy care any longer to it." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 325.

FAIR FA', well betide, good luck to. Fair faw ye, an expression of one's good wishes for the person to whom it is addressed; sometimes of commendation, when one has done well, S.

Lancash. "fair faw, a term of wishing well." Tim Bobbina.

"Fair fa' ilk canny caigdy earl! Weel may he bruk his new apparel!" Mayne's Silver Gun, p. 14.

As it would not appear that the original term, in any of the northern languages, assumes a substantive form, this phrase seems elliptical; q. may a fair or happy lot, or chance, befal the person or persons spoken of or addressed.

FAIR-FARAND. V. FARAND.

In this sense it is applied to hear-frost, which, while it appears beautiful to the eye, is noxious to the tender blade.

Ye drizzling show'res descend! but fra the fields
May white fair-farren frets keep far awa!
Davidson's Seasons, p. 8.

FAIR-FASHIONED, FAIR-FASSINT, adj. Having great appearance of discretion without the reality, having great complaisance in manner. S. Fair-fassint is the pronunciation in Angus.

"Ye are aye sae fair-fashioned, Maister Austin, that there's scarce ony saying again ye." St. Johnston, ii. 195.

"Heigh, sirs, sae fair-fashioned as we are! Many folk ca' me Mistress Wilson, and Milnwood is the ony aue about the town thinks o' ca'ing me Alison, and indeed he as aften says Mistress Alison as ony other thing." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 103.

From fair and fasson, q. v.

FAIRFLE, s. A great eruption on the skin. When this takes place, one is said to be in a perfect fairfle, Selkirk. It also signifies to be overrun with the itch. It is a common phrase, "He's a in a fairfle,—he wad break o'er a stick," Roxb.

Fr. farfouiller, to ruffle, to crumple with ruffling; or a corruption of Fr. furfores, bran, also dandruff; q. having the skin as rough as bran.

FAIR-FOOL, s. Fairies. V. FAREFOULKIS.

FAIR-FUIR-DAYS. V. FURT-DAYS.

FAIR-GRASS, s. Bulbous crowfoot, or Buttercups, Ranunculus bulbosus, Linn.; said to be denominated from the whiteness of the under part of the leaf, Teviotdale.

FAIR-HAIR, s. The name given to the tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep; Stirlings.; Fixfax synon.

Hair, the last syllable of the word, may be viewed as a translation of that of the synonymous term; A.-S. feox, Alam. fahs, signifying hair.

FAIRHEID, s. Beauty, fairness; Dunbar.

FAIRIN, FARNE, part. pa. Fared, from fare.

"Advertise me tyme in the morning how ye haue farin, for I will be in pane unto I get worder." Lett. Detection Q. Mary, H. 4, a.

The King than at thame speryt yarne,
How thai, sen he thains seyne, bad farne.
Barbour, iii. 547, MS. Chaucer, faren.

FAIRIN, FAIRING, s. 1. A present given at a fair; like E. fairing.

2. Metaph. a drubbing, S.

"But Mackay will pit him [Claverhouse] down, there's little douht o' that; he'll gie him his fairing, I'll be caution for it." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 161.

"My certy, there was ane o' them got his faring—
he'll no fash us." Reg. Dalton, i. 592.

FAIRLY, adv. Surprisingly; fairly few, exceedingly few, S.B.

But O the unke gazing that was there
Upon poor Nery, an' her gentle spire; An' eashing some and some anither said,
But fairly few of fauls poor Nery freed.
Ross's Heleneore, First Ed., p. 93.

V ery few, Ed. Third, p. 98. V. Ferly, v.

A.-S. færlice is used as an adv., but in the sense of subito, repentine.

To FAIRLY. V. Ferly, v.

FAIRNEY-CLOOTS, s. pl. The small horny substances above the hoofs, where the pustule of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep or goats, Ettr. For.

"Here's a tyke wi' cloven cloots like a gait, fairney cloots and a' thegither." Perils of Man, iii. 33.

Shall we suppose that this term has any connexion with Isl. Dan. fæar, ovis; q. the cloots of sheep? A.-S. ferina-gat denotes a wild goat.

FAIRNTICKLED, adj. Freckled. V. FERNICKLED.

FAIRNTOSH, s. The name appropriated to aqua-vitae, formerly distilled in the village of this name in Ross-shire, distinguished by the strong flavour it has acquired in consequence of the use of peat-fuel in its preparation, S.

"Inishone it was, which never will equal Fairntosh, in my own mind, while the world is a world." Clan-Albin, iii. 153. The name of Inishone is given to that which is reckoned the best of Irish distillation.

FAIR STRAE-DEATH, death in the common course of nature. V. STRAE-DEATH.
FAIRY GREEN, FAIRY RING. A small circle often observed on old leas or heath, of a deeper green than the surrounding sward, vulgarly believed to be the spot on which the fairies hold their dances.

"They never failed to pour out the full cup of their vengeance upon the bare heads of those infatuated husbandmen who dared to violate their peculiar greens, or to tear up with the plough those beautiful circlets consecrated to their moonlight revels. For 'according to the popular rhyme:—"

"He who tells the fairy green,
Nae luck again shall see;
An 'e who spills the fairy ring,
Bettes him want and was;
For 'twice days an' weary nights
Are his till his decease day.'

"But the elves—were proportionally kind to such as respected their rights, and left their haunts inviolate. We have the same standard for this that we have for their vindictive spirit."

"He who tells the fairy green,
Nae dule nor plain sell see;
An 'e who cleans the fairy ring,
An easy death shall see."—

FAIRY-HAMMER, s. A species of stone hatchet, S.

"Fairies-hammers are pieces of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and which were probably used as such before the introduction of iron. They are not unfrequently found in the isles, and are preserved among other relics with which the Highlanders meditate, or rather charm the water they drink, as a remedy in particular diseases."_Clan-Albin, ii._ 240.

FAIRY-HILLOCKS, pl. Verdant knolls, in many parts of the country, so-called from the vulgar belief that they were long ago the homes or haunts of the fairies, or that they used to dance there, S.

These hillocks are more particularly described in the following passage:—

"The fairies of Scotland—inhabit the interior of green hills, chiefly those of a conical form, in Gaelic termed _Sighan_, on which they lead their dances by moonlight; impressing upon the surface the mark of circles, which sometimes appear yellow and blasted, sometimes of a deep green hue; and within which it is dangerous to sleep, or to be found after sunset."_Minstrelsy Border, ii._ 224.

The very same superstition still remains in Sweden. The language of their converses precisely the latter idea. _Aelfdans, its vocant circult_, qui in pratis eematur laetiori ridere vireo. _Credul vulgo hic saltatasse Alfos_. V. Olai Magni Hist., Lib. 3, c. 10. _Aelf, genius, and dans, saltatio_. V. _Farefolks._

FAIRY RADE, the designation given to the expedition made by the Fairies to the place in which they are to hold their great annual banquet on the first of May, S.

"At the first approach of summer is held the _FAIRY RADE_; and their merry minstrelsy, with the tinkling of their horses' housings, and the hubbub of voices, have kept the peasantry in the Scottish villages awake on the first night of summer.—'T the night afore Roosmasm, I had trysted wi' a neeker lass—we had na sutter lang aneath the haw-buss till we heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, wi' the jingling o' bridles, and the clanking o' hoofs.—We gleared roun and roun, and sune saw it was the _Fairie Fowk's Rade_.' Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 298, 299. V. _RADE._

[To FAIZE, v. n. V. FAIZE.]

[FAISINS, s. pl. V. FAIZINS.]

FAIT, s. 1. To lose fait of a thing, to lose one's good opinion of it, S.

A literary friend views _FAIT_ as a corroboration of _fait_, which often in S., and sometimes in E., signifies honesty, worthiness of trust, or good opinion.

This seems to be originally a Fr. expression; perhaps from _faire, fête de_, to join in, to be proud of, to make much of; from _feste, fête_, a feast.

FAIZART, FESART, s. 1. A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe, Roxb.

I can scarcely suppose that this has any affinity to Su.-G. _faiz-a_, vereri; usual to denote any object that excites horror. The last syllable might be from _art_, indolent; _q_. of a horrible nature or character.

2. Applied to a puny man who has little of the masculine appearance, ibid.

3. Also used to denote an impudent person, ibid.

To FAIZE, FEAZE, FAISE OUT, v. n. 1. A term applied to cloth that has been rent, when the threads separate from each other, and assume the form of the raw material, S.

It is sometimes written _Pease._

"Faize—to have the wool at the end of a piece of cloth, or ribband, rubbed out from the warp;"_Gl. Surv. Nairn._

2. "To have the edge of a razor, or other sharp instrument, turned out to a side, instead of being blunted by use," ibid.

"That thread 'll no go through the eye of the needle; its a' faized at the point."—"Get a verrule put to your staff, the end o't a' faizid.'

O. E. _feaze_ has been used in the same sense. It is thus explained by Sir Thomas Smith, in his book de _Sermones Anglicae_, printed by Robert Stephens, 1601: "To _feaze_, means in _fila diducere._

_Teul. race, css, fibra, capullamentum, festoc_; _Killian_. Hence Belg. _cezel_, a hairy string, as that of a root; _cezel-en_, to grow stringy; _cezelig_, stringy.

FAIZINS, FAISINS, s. pl. The stringy parts of cloth when the wool is rubbed out from the warp, S.; _Feazings_, Roxb.

To FAIZLE, v. a. To cox, to flatter, S. B.

Su.-G. _faasla_, per dolum et clandestinas artes averi, _ihre_; to carry off by guile; _faos-a_, to flatter, in whatever way.

To FAKE, v. a. 1. To give heed to, Orkn.

2. To believe, to credit; ibid.

_Tent, fake-en_, apprehendere; _Ial. faw, fakek_, capere, accipere, adpisci.

The transition is obviously made from the apprehension of the meaning of an assertion, to the reception of the testimony.
FAKES. **By my fakes, a minced oath,**
Aberd.  
An unty's whisky, **by my fakes,**
Is me a shame.  
*W. Beattie's Tales* p. 9. V. FAIR, and FAKES.

**FAKLESS. V. FECKLESS.**

To **FA!D,** **FA!ULD,** v. a. **To enfold,** S.  
—Wha will *fauld* yere cried bridle,
*T* th' kimbie clamps o' live!  
*Cromie's Rem. Nithsdale Song,* p. 337.  
A.-S. *fa!ld-an,* picare.

**FALD,** **FAULD,** s. 1. A fold, a sheep-fold, S.  
And in your loof ye's get, as aft deum tauld,
The worth of all that slock within your *fauld.*
*Rose's Helene,* p. 116.

2. An inclosure of any kind; applied to an army intrenched with stakes.  
Exeche ye not Phiglions, that twys tak is,
To be incudat anye fold of stakis!  
And be assacht auge sa off a is,
With skin syplis and okie on sic wys!  
*Dug. Virgin,* 298. 51.

A.-S. *falad,* *fald,* Alel. *jalad,* Su-G. *faella,*  
L. B. *fa!ld-a,* septum animalum.  
Sibb. fancifully derives this "q. *foe!l* lett from *fah,* inimicus (wolf or fox) and *laetan,* impedire, originally made of planks; or q. *fe!-ha!ld,* a place for holding *fe* or sheep.  
"But it is evidently from Moes-G. *fa!ld-an,* A.-S. *fa!ld-an,* Su-G. *fa!ld-a,* picare; *Stabulum,* proprie vero septum ex stipitus cratabusque in terram defixi complacentique factum.  

To **FALD,** **FAULD,** v. a. **To inclose in a fold,** S.  
Sw. *fa!l!da!f*ar, to inclose sheep.

Sibb. has observed that "The Saxon husbandmen were obliged commonly to fold their sheep upon the fields of the landlord, for the benefit of the dung; which servitude was called *faldgang.*" It was also called *faldonda,* or the privilege of having such a fold;  
L. B. *faldagogium,* E. *faldage,* also *fold-course,* and *free!d!f.*  
The money paid by the vassal to his superior, for being freed from this obligation, was called in A.-S. *faldgang-pening.*

The sheep-herd steeks his *faldgang* slap,
And over the moorlands whistles still.  
*Barns,* iii. 257.

**FALD!DIKE,** s. A wall of turf, surrounding the space appropriated for a fold, S.  
—"And fra that wele ascended up an abl *fa!ld!d!k* dyk to the hill, and fra thence descendand down the hill-syde till a moss," &c.  

To **FALD,** v. n. [To fall], to bow, to bend, to submit, S.; [part. pa. *faldyn,* fallen.  
Barbour, xi. 547, Skeat's Ed.]

Qhen *y* brewtie do behald,  
I man unto your *faullad* fauld.  
*Philo.,* st. 2. *Pink. S. P. R.,* iii. 5.  
Of th' Ylanders, thon forced for *to fauld,*  
Such as doher'd from th' obedience darre.  

In this sense the term seems to be used by *Wytown.*  
*Rec. Fortwone,* thowcht seho *fa!ld* fauldy,  
Will nonch't at ans mychell faul.  
*Chron.,* viii. 33. 134.

**This,** according to *Mr. Macpherson,* "seems prot. of *Fal,* which appears to be *overturn, throw down," Gl.  
But the idea is not natural.  *Fald* apparently signifies bend, as denoting the variable character attributed to Fortune; from A.-S. *fa!ld-an,* picare, used metaphor.  
*Fall* might signify, to let fall; if there were any example of its being used in this active sense.  
Su-G. *f!elca,* however, signifies to fit together, to associate.  
*Faella* samman sakir, to join different accusations together; hence *fallin,* aptus.  
It also signifies to shed, to let fall.  
"Nayther the a pertic wald *fauld* to the utter, nor yet condensation to any mudd."  
*Historie James Sext,* p. 102.

[Professor Skeat has pointed out that "the insertion of the 'excessant' d is a mere peculiarity of pronunciation due to Scandinavian influence—the Danish form of the verb to *fauld* being *faldet,* p. p. *falden* or *faldet.*  
V. Skeat's *Barbour,* p. 581.]

**FALDING,** s. Falling, downfall, reverse.  
*Barbour,* xiii. 632, Skeat's Ed.]

**FALD. V. ANE!FALD.**  
"Speciallie the burgesses and inhabitantis of Edin- 
burgh, to assist, and take ane *fauld* and plane parent with us in the furtherlie to deliver the Queenis maist nobill persons furth of thairdom," &c.  
*Anderson's Coll.,* i. 150.

This term has been pointed out to me by a very acute correspondent.  
But the word should undoubtedly have been printed *ane!fald,* i.e. upright.

**FALDERALL,** s. 1. A gowgaw; most commonly in pl., S.; synon. *Fall!all.*  
"Gin ye dinn take him til a job that he cannot get quay o', he'll flic fracie se *falderrall* til anither a' the days o' his life."  
*Hogg's Tales,* i. 9.

2. Sometimes used to denote idle fancies or conceits, S.  
A term apparently formed from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs.

**FALE,** s. Turf, &c. V. *FAIL.*

To **FALE,** v. n. To happen, to take place.  
—That done of his counsil wes,  
Ty!l hail thaim in mare sikyynes  
Than merchand a se-bid,  
Quhar douit and perilis may *fale* sum tild.  
*Wytown,* ix. 24. 146.

Evidently the same with E. *fall;* Su-G. *fa!ta,* accidere.

**FALK, FAUK,** s. The Razor!bill, a bird;  
Alca torda, Linn.

"The bird, by the inhabitants called the *Falk,* the Razor!bill in the West of England, the *Auck,* in the North, the *Murle,* in Cornwall, Alca *Hoeeri,* is a size less than the *Lorey.*"  
*Martin's St. Klith,* p. 33. V. *FAUK,* s.

**FALKLAND!BRED,** adj. Equivalent to  
"bred at court;" Falkland in Fife having been the favourite residence of several princes of the Stewart family.  
Furth started neist a penny blade,  
And out a maiden took;  
They said that he was *Falkland!bred,*  
And duced by the book.  
*Christ's Kirk,* G. ii., st. 9.

"The artless and undisguised expression touches the heart more than all the courtly magnificence that
To FALL, v. n. 1. To fall to, as one's portion, pron. fav., S.

Ane said, The fairest fallis me;
Tak ye the laft and fone thame.

The term is used in this sense in an Act of Ja. VI. 1617.
"That qhailin legacies ar left to the exequoturis, they sall not fall bothe the saidis legacies and a third by this present act; but the saidis legacies sulbe impu-}

"Bot giff their be bot only ward, and the air is en-
terit befor ane term rin in non-entres, after the com-
passing of the ward; in that cais the King fallis na
relief, but only the maillis during the time of the

3. To be one's turn, by rotation, or according to fixed order. It fa'is me now, S.

To FALL, v. n. To be one's chance, to happen.

"At Mouline (where you will fall to dine) enquire
for the monastery where the body of Monor. Mont-
marney is interred, you may see a very stately mo-
nument of marble." Sir. A. Balfour's Letts., p. 34, 33.

To FALL, Fa', v. n. To disintegrate, as
burnt limestone in consequence of being
slaked, or as clay when frostbitten, S.

"It is frequently spread upon leys previous to break-
ing up for oate. In this case it is carried whenever
a leisure day occurs, and is laid down in cartloads on
the end ridges of the field, where it remains till it has

To FALL or Fa' by, v. n. 1. To be lost or
disappear for a time, [to be laid aside], S.

"Chriit's papers of that kind cannot be lost or fall

2. To be sick, or affected with any ailment,
S.; evidendy as including the idea that one
is laid aside from work, or from making
his usual appearance in public.

3. In a more definite sense, to be confined in
childbed, S.

There is a Sw. phrase nearly allied to this: Hau
gaar paa fallande fot; She is near her reckoning;
Wideg. literally, she goes upon a falling foot. We
have another phrase, however, which contains the
same allusion to the foot. She has tynt the foot, synon.
with, She has fa'n by.

To Fa' by one's rest, to be sleepless.

To FALL or Fa' in, v. n. 1. To sink; as,
"His een's fa'n in," his eyes are sunk in his
head, S.

This is a Sw. idiom; Oegonen falla in, the eyes sink,
Wideg.

2. To become hollow; as, "His cheeks are
fa' in," his cheeks are collapsed, S.

3. To subside. The water's soir fa' in, the ri-
ver has subsided much; applied to it after
it has been swelled by rain, S.

To Fa' in hands wi' one, to enter into court-
ship with one, with a view to marriage, S.

To FALL, or Fa' in two, a vulgar phrase
used to denote childbearing, S.

She fell in two, wi' little din,
An' hame the gullin' carry'd
I' the crol the day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 50.

To FALL or Fa' in wi', v. a. To meet with,
either accidentally, or in consequence of
search; applied both to persons and to
things, S.

"I fell in, among the rest, with a maist eritable
elderly man, something of a quaker, it would seem,
by the sobriety of his attire." The Steam-Boat, p. 178.

To Fa' o' (af'), to abate, Aberd.

To Fa' o'er, v. n. 1. To fall asleep, S.

"There was a terrible hillibaloop on the road, and
Ellen Hesketh came to my door and wakened me.—I
had just fallen over." Reg. Dalton, i. 286.

2. To be in childbed; or as is now very
indefinitely expressed, to be confined, S.

To FALL or Fa' out, v. n. 1. To make a sally.

"Major John Sinclair at Trepto, in making a faire
shew of a bad game,—not having a hundred musketeers
within the town in all, nevertheless fell out with fiftie
amongst a thousand, and skirmished bravely," &c.
Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 28, 29.

Belg. uytvalt-en, id.

[2. To quarrel, to come to blows, Clydes.]
To Fa' throw, v. a. 1. To relinquish any
undertaking from negligence or laziness, S.

2. To bungle any business; as it is said of
a public speaker, when he loses his recollec-
tion, and either stops entirely, or speaks
incoherently, "He fell through his discourse, S.

3. To lose, to come short of. It is often said
to a traveller, who has arrived late, "I fear
ye've fa'n through your dinner between
towns," S.

4. To defeat any design by mismanagement.
Thus it is often said of a young woman,
"By her foolish airs, she's fa'n through her
marriage," S.

Belg. doorvalt-en, to fall through.
To FALL, or Fa' wi bairn, to become pregnant, S.

We crack'd—
How blear-c'd Kate had fa'in wi bairn.—

Pikler's Poems, ii. 3.

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

To FALL. Wynt. vii. 33. 134. V. FALD, v. 2.

FALL, (pron. fau) s. A measure nearly equal to an E. perch or rood, S.; including six ells square, S.

"There is two sortes of fallse, the one lineall, the other superficidall: The lineall fall is ane metward, rod, or raip, of sex elles lang, quahairbe length and breadth are generally met. Ane superficidall fall of lande, is sa meikle bounds of landes, as squarly contains ane lineall fall of breadth, and ane lineall fall of length."—Shakespeare, Sign. vo. Pericratia.

When he says, in the same place, that "as meikle lande, as in measuring fallse under the rod, or raip, in length is called ane fall of measure," he seems to derive the word from the v. fall. But fall is synon. with rod. For it is evidently the same with Su.-G. fale, perkita, a pole or perch. The inhabitants of Gothland use fada in the same sense; also for a staff or cudgel. Isl. fale always denotes the handle of a spear. Su.-G. wall (val) is synon. with fale, lustis, pericita.

This is evidently a very ancient term. For Ultphias uses walans lor stalls, the pl. of walas, Ihrre reckons Lat. pullus, a stake or palisade, a kindred word; and observes that the Celts prefix g. C. B. Man. gwales, whence Fr. gaule, a rod or pole. Thus it appears that we have received this name for a measure, as well as raip, from the Scandinavians. V. Raip. Fall, faw, is the only term used for a rood in S.

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

Houses I half now of grit defence,
Of cat, nor fall nor trap, I half nae dreek
Borrowstoun Mous, Evergreen, ii. 148, 13th.

Germ. falle, Su.-G. falla, Belg. vol, A.-S. fæll, decipula; mas-falle, Belg. mupe-cel, a mouse-trap. It is so denominated, because in the formation of a trap, there is something that falls, and secures the prey.

FALL, s. Apparently, scrap or offal, S. A.

"O whar are ye gaeing, ye beggarly loom!
Ye'n neither get lodging nor fall free me.
He turn'd him about, an' the blinde it ran down,
An' his throat was a' hackeden, an' ghostly was he.
Hoggs Mountains Bard, p. 18.

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

It is used as a cant term in E., and expl. by Grose, "ornaments, chiefly women's, such as ribbons, necklaces," &c. Class. Dict.

"It was an idle fancy—to dress the honest and mild in that expensive fallall that he never wore in his life, instead o' his donce raploch grey, and his band with the narrow edging."—Tales of my Landlورد, iv. 200.

'I wonner what ye made o' the twa grumplies it ye had rowt up among your fallalls.'—St. Patrick, ii. 242.

FALLAUGE, FALAWDG, adj. Profuse, lavish, Aberd.

Fr. vঔage, giddy, inconsiderate; or O. Fr. folage, action folle.

FALL-BOARD, s. The wooden shutter of a window, that is not glazed, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges or latches, S. O.

"The old woman,—pulling a pair of fall-boards belonging to a window, instantly opened [it], and through the apertures the smoke issued in volumes."—Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 291.

FALLBRIG, s. [Fall-bridge, draw-bridge], a sort of bridge, used in a siege; so called, because the besiegers let it fall on the walls, that they might enter by means of it.

—That the schip on na manaer
Mycht get to cum the wall sa ner,
That that fallbrig mycht noch thartill,
For oucht that mycht, god or ill.
Barbour, xvii. 419, MS.

FALLEN STARS, s. Jelly tremella, S. 1. Tremella Nostoc, Linn.; a gelatinous plant, found in pastures, &c., after rain.

2. On the sea-coast the Medusa acquorea, or Sea-nettle, is often called fallen star, S.

It has a similar name in Sw., "Sky-fall, i.e. fragmentum nimbi."—Linn. Hor. Succ., 1136.

To FALLOW, v. a. To follow, S.

"Storiff the behuissis, les than thou war vukeynd,
As for to leif thy brethir decole
All hyme allane, na fallow the samyn gote.
Dong. Virgil, 339. 36.

Here the E. retains the original vowel as in A.-S. foljan, Alcm. folgen, Belg. volgen; while the S. changes it. This is a singular instance.

FALOW, FALLOW, s. 1. Fellow, associate.

"Jhone the Sowlys that ike yhere
Wyth Jhon Cwynyne falle and ferre
As a warde of Scotland."—Wytouna, viii. 15. 128.

It is full fair for to be fallow, and fair,
To the best that has been becwe thou forthe.
Gowan and Gis, i. 22.

Fallow and ferre are synon. terms. [Is. folugy.]

2. A match, one thing suited to another, S.; like E. fellow.

"And of ather realme chances to have maa billis
Fylik nor the other salt have, sic billis to be deliverit
Without fawle."—Articularis, &c. Sadler's Papers, i. 458.

i.e. "singly," "by itself."

Goth. folyg, sodalitiam, communitas, a foelga, sequi, Seron. V. FELLOW.

To FALLOW, v. a. To equal, to put on a footing with.

And la netill vyls, and full of wyce,
Her fallow to the gudly flour-de-lyce.
Dunbar, Bonnaytie Poems, p. 6., st. 20.

To FALS, v. a. To falsify.

"The pepill war noch sa negligent in thay dayis as they ar nou to manswere thare goddis, or to fale share wordis."—Belloe. T. Liv., p. 235-6.
FALSAR, Falsarie, s. A falsifier, a forger.

"—King James the Fyft, and in lykewise our souerane Lady,—maid actis for orduing of Notariss, and punishment of falsariss." Acta Mar. 1555, c. 18, Edit. 1566, c. 44, Murray.

"If the servant of any wryter to the signet shall adhibite his masters subscription to a bill of suspension, or other bill used to be drawn by wryters,—they will proceed against and punish these persons as falsaries and forgers of writings." Acta Sed. July ult., 1678.

L. B. Falsarius literatum, qui litteras supputit vel adulaturat; O. Fr. fausseire, id.

To FALSE a dome, to deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court.

"That the dome gevin in the Justice are of Dram-fress,—& falsit and againe calit he maister Adam Cockburne ferspekar, &c. was welle gevin & evil again calit." Parl. JI. III., A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 94.

L. B. falsare judicium, appellea un judicio.

FALSET, Falsette, Falsit, s. 1. Fals-hood. [Barbour, i. 377.]

Fayth hes ane fayr name, but falsit fasts better. Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 61.

2. A forgery.

"—Considering the greit and mony falssettie daylie done within this realme be Notaris,—thairfoir it is statute," &c. Acta Mar. 1555, c. 44, whi sup.

O. Fr. faussete, id. Su.-G. falschet, versatia.

FALT, Faute, Fawt, s. Want, of whatever kind.

Bet that war wondir for to fall,
Na war faute of discresicion.

Barbour, vi. 345, MS.

Thus guid Wallace with Inglissum was tane,
In fall of helpe, for he was his allayne.

Wallace, ii. 142, MS.

That thocht he suld, for greit necessitie,
And faute of fude, to steillery out of the land.

Ibid., vii. 710, MS.

Faute is sometimes used by itself, to denote want of food.

And now for faut and oster she was spent,
As water weak, and dwelle like a bent.

Rous's Helenore, p. 25.

Defaut of mete, O. E.

Atte last the kyng was y brought to gronde,
For honger for defaut of mete, alas! thilke stonde.

R. Gloric., p. 56.

O. Fr. faute, want of any thing; Tent. faute, defectus, Su.-G. faut, faute, id. Thu them var faut, lade him till; when any thing was wanting, he supplied it, Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre; fat-as, Isl. fakast, deficere, descece.

The Fr. term is used to denote want of whatever kind; as, faut d'argent, argentie inopia; faut de mien-
son, tecti inopia; fait de boire et de manger, inedia; Thierry.

FALTEN, s. A fillet, Argyles.

This is evidently Gael. faltans, "a belt, belt, ribbon for the head, snood." Shaw.

FALTIVE, adj. Faulty; Fr. faultif, faul-tive, id.

"And quhair it beis fundyn falsitive, to forbid the samyne, under the pain of escheating thatrof als aft as he beis fundyne falsitive." Seal of Cause, A. 1496; Blue Blanket, p. 14.

FAME, Faim, Feim, s. 1. Foam, S.

The bittir blisst, contrarious always,
Throw wallis huge, salt fame, and wilsum ways.
And throw the perrellis rolke, can vs ertine.

Dowg. Virgill, 23. 52.

2. Passion. In a mighty feim, in a great rage, S. B. q. foaming with fury. This, however, may be allied to Isl. fum-a, velox feror; which is also rendered as a subst., praecepis motus. —G. Andr. p. 80.

A.-S. fam, faem, Germ. fan, spuma.

To Fame, v. n. To be in a rage, S.; feim, S. B.

FAMELL, adj. Female.

Twenty four chikkenis of thame echo hes,
Twelv maill and twell famell be cromell ouer.

Caecille Sow, v. 850.

O. Fr. fame, femelle: Roquefort.

FAMEN, pl. Foes, foemen.

Guthrie, he that, did rycht well in the town;
And Ruwan als dang of thar famen doun.

Wallace, ix. 729, MS.

—Bayth schayme and felloun ire
Thare breislis had inflammoty hotse as fyre,
In the plaine field on thare famen to set.

Dowg. Virgill, 275. 17.

A.-S. fab-mon, foe-man, inimicus, Lyce.

FAMH, s. A small noxious beast.

"In these mountains, it is asserted by the country people, that there is a small quadrupled which they call famh. In summer mornings it issues from its lurking places, emitting a kind of glutinous matter fatal to horses, if they happen to eat the grass on which it has been deposited. It is somewhat larger than a mole, of a brownish colour, with a large head disproportionate to its body. From this deformed appearance, and its noxious quality, the word seems to have been transferred to denote a monster, a cruel mischievous person, who, in the Gaelic language, is usually called a famhkeir." Stat. Acc. of Kirkmichael; communicated by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.


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

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

"He that said the requisition for saftie of his awin cornis, may cause twa or thre of his nightbouris, famous and unsuspect men, cum and justlie teind the samin, and thairfor leid and stak the teinds upon the ground of the lands quhair they grew." A. 1535, Balfour's Pract., p. 145.

2. Injuries to the character of another, libellous, calumniatory, slanderous.

"That na maner of man mak, write, or imprnt any billia, wrightings, or balladis, famos or sclandrous to euery person spirituall or temporeal, under the pane of death, and confiscation of all his movabil gudis." A. 1543. Balfour's Pract., p. 537.
L. B. famosus, nude pro libellis famosia. Famosus, qui maladictum aut convicium dicit. famosus is used in the same sense by lower Greek writers. V. Du Cange.

Fr. famueur, "of much credit!" Cotgr.

FAMULIT, pret.
And taking feit famulit his facult.
That few folk might consane hir mvmling mouth, Collebine Son, v. 637.

"From the want of teeth, her power of enunciation was so impaired, that she stammered in her speech." Skinner renders E. to famul in one's speech, hesitare in sermone.

Allied perhaps to Ial. fameli, inauditum, dictu rarum, famell, taciturna, "The lack of teeth rendered her discourse unintelligible." Or, we may rather trace it to Dan. famler, or hesitate, to stammer; famler, famling, hesitation, stammering; famler, a stammerer.

FAMYLE, FAMELL, s. Family, race.
Cesar Julius, le, in yenader plonis, And all the fanyll of him Julus, Quiblik eftir this ar to curn.—Fr. famille. 
Dong. Virgil, 193, 30.

His lee than at the King tuk he,—And cam till Brugs in that quhile In honour gret wth his fanyll. Wyntons, ix. 27, 116.

FAN, adv. When, Aberd., Mearns, Angus.
But fan anes folk begin to seash, I'm fear'd for harm. W. Beatle's Tales, p. 19.

But fan his visage she survey'd, "Preserves !" in sad surprise she pray'd. Piper of Peebles, p. 17.

O gin then hast not heard him first o'er well, Fan he got snatches to write the Shepherd's Tale, I meith ha' had some hap of landing fair. Ross's Hecatont's Invocation.

"Twas three days afternich, she comes to me upo' a day fan am at the plough." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 4.

To FAND, v. a. To try: [part. pa. fandil, put to a severe trial, thoroughly tested, Barbour, xii. 148.] V. FAYND.

FAND, pret. v. Found, S. 
—For a while their dwelling good they found. Hudson's Judith, p. 16.

It is used by Wyntown. V. Erih.

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

[FANDING, s. Attempt at finding out, search. Barbour, iv. 691, Skeat's Ed.]

To FANE, v. a. [Prob. to protect, to cover, to preserve. V. FEND.]

Fy on hir that can nocht feyne hir awin name to fane ! Yet am I wys in sic wark, and was all my ymne. Dunker, Mainland Poems, p. 61.

This apparently signifies, to cover, to protect. The only word that seems to have any affinity is Su.-G. ensam-a, curare.

FANE. In fane, fondly, eagerly.

With spursis speedily that speld Skinner reads rurs in fane. Gavana and Col., i. 2.

A.-S. Sun.-G. faegen, laetus; Isl. fæg-æ, laetor, gaudeo.

FANE, s. An elf, a fairy, Ayrs.
The story ran to like a one, New Kate was haunted wi' a fane.—
—By every pane that now Dwell's in thy breast, or on thy bow; I do conjure thee now by either, Or a thon's powers put together, To open, grassy hill see green, An' let twa earthly mortals in. 
Train's Poetical Reverses, p. 23. 27.

'Twot, semy, socius, sedes; as the fairies are commonly designed good neighbours." G. Andr., however, renders Isl. faene, Fannus; and we learn from Loccensus, that in Sweden FAN is a name for the devil. Antig. S. Goth. L., i. c. 3. Their mentions Faneus as signifying cacodaemon; but he contends that it is a cori. of fanden, inimicus. As Moes.-G. fan signifies lord, and is applied to the Supreme Being; it has been supposed that this ancient Scythian word was modified into the form of Fane-ns, of Pan, &c. There, however, affirms that Faneus has no affinity with it. A good deal of learning has been expended on the latter term. Verelius has written a distinct essay on it, which is subjoined to his Runographia Scandica.

FANERELS, s. pl. What is loose and flapping.
"Look at her man; she's just like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her fanerels o' duds flaffin' about her hinderlets." Saint Patrick, ii. 117.

Apparently a dimin. from E. fanners, the instrument for winnowing grain.

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

Anc hiddous gripe with hustons bowland beik, His mawe immorta dolth pik and ower reik, His bludy bawells tering with huge pane, Furth venting all his rude to fang full fane. 
Dong. Virgil, 155, 22.

Fang is used in the same sense by Shakespear: vang, it., Devonsh.

To FANG a well, to pour water into a pump for restoring its power of operation, S.

"We believe, that to fang a well signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again." Blackw. Mag., Sept., 1819, p. 634.

FANG, s. 1. Capture, act of apprehending.

To my purpos breifly I will me haist, How gud Wallace was set amang his fayes, To London with him Clyfford and Wallang gas, Qubar king Eduard was rychf fayn off that fang. 
Wallace, xi. 1219, M8.

Hence, one is said to be in the fang, when seized, either by the hand of man, or by severe affliction, so as to find it impossible to escape, S. B.

2. The power of apprehending.

The term has a peculiar application, in this sense, which is pretty general through S. When the pump of a well has lost the power of suction, so that the water does not rise in it, perhaps from something being wrong about the well, the piston is said to have lost the fang. In this case, water is poured in, for restoring the power of operation. Here it is used merely as denoting the power of apprehension, in a literal sense. For fang obviously signifies the hold which the pump as it were takes of the water, for bringing it up.

3. A prize, or booty, Roxb. The meaning of this term had formerly been well known on the Border.
4. In a fang, so entangled as not to be able to escape, Ang.

As criminal they set'd him soon.—
Produc'd the pistol did the deed,
An' proof to swear, fan there was need.
The Laird was fairly in a fang,
An' naething for him now, but hang.

The Piper of Pooles, p. 15.

5. The thing that is seized or carried off; as stolen goods, Ang.

According to Rudd, "we say, a thief taken in the fang, i.e. in the act, or upon the place." But the phrase is with the fang, i.e. having in possession. For, as Skene observes, it is equivalent to "hand-haveand, and back-beardand." 

"It is statute be the Lawes of this realm, that one thief of stolen woodde, taken with the fang in ane other Lordses landes, shall be arrested with the wood, and sail suffer the law in his court, fra quhoom the woodde was stolen." Skene. Verb. Sign. vo. Infang-theive. V. also Quan. Attach. c. 39, § 2.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wink,
The fang was stow'd behind a blink.

Morison's Poema, p. 110.

6. Used in the pl. metaphor. for claws or talons; as, "he had him in his fanghs," Rudd. S.
A. Bor. fang, a paw or claw.

7. "The coil or bend of a rope; hence also, noose, trap;" Gl. Sibb.

Sibb. strangely supposes that it is the same with *thevng, theyang*; being deceived by the oblique use of the term, in the fourth sense. Hence, having properly mentioned A.-S. *fang*, capture, captus, he adds, "from thevng, corrigia, ligamentum." But there is not the slightest affinity.


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

To Lose the Fang, v. n. 1. A pump well is said to lose the fang when the water quits the pump. S. V. Fang, s., sense 2.

2. A phrase familiarly used as signifying to miss one's aim, to fail in an attempt, to be disappointed in one's expectation of success, Loth.

To FANK, FANKLE, v. a. 1. To entangle, especially by means of knots or nooses. A line is said to be fanklit, or fanklt, when it is so entangled and warped, that it cannot easily be unravelled, S.

Lo, quoth the Mens, this is our ryal Lord,
Quhich guid me grace quhen I was by him tane,
And now his fast heir fanklit in a cord,
Wrekand his hurt with murning saur and mane.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 196, st. 34.

2. As applied to a horse, to force him into a corner of any enclosure by means of a rope held by two or more persons, that he may be taken; or if this cannot be done, to wrap the rope about him, so as to entangle him, S.

3. To coil a rope, Lanarks.

This is certainly a derivation from the v. *fang*; more immediately allied to Teut. *ванк*, decipulum, tendicula, whence *ванчлек*, captivus. *Вeнчeнeн*, *ентeнeн*, conveys a similar idea.

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

FANK, s. A sheep-cot, or pen; a term generally used in Stirlings and Perths.

"In the vicinity of the farmer's dwelling there is a pen, here called a fank, erected of stone and turf." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 293.

It is necessary to enclose the whole flock in the pen or fank." Ibid., p. 294.

This term obviously alludes to the design of a fold, which is to *confine* or *enclose*. Teut. *ванк* is used in the sense of *decipulum, tendicula*.

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

[To FANKLE, v. a. To tangle, disorder, put into confusion; generally applied to yarn or thread, Clydes.

A person who has lost the thread of his discourse, or has become confused, is said to have got fankled.]

FANNE, s. or in pl. FANNERS. The instrument for winnowing the chaff from the grain, S.; called a *fan*, E.


FANNOUN, FANNOWNE, s. The *sudarium*, a linen handkerchief carried on the priest's arm at mass.

The Byshepe Waltyng——
Gave two lang coldis of velwete,—
With twynkyl, and Dalmatyk,
Abis wyth paruyys to thy lyk
Wyth stol and fannowne lyk to tha.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 155.

In later times this word might seem to have been pronounced *Fannow*. It occurs several times in this form, in an Inveraray of the Vestments belonging to the bishopric of Aberdeen, A. 1559.

—"2 stoles—3 *famous* of cloath of gold.—Item, a chesebill and 2 tunicles, a stole and *famous* of white velvet and gold." Hay's Scotia Sacra. V. Reg. Aberd., p. 622. Maefarl.

But perhaps this has originated from the ignorance or carelessness of the transcriptor.

Moes-G. *fana*, cloth; *fanena ninije plat*, panni rudi assumentum; Mar. ii. 21. Alem. *ang-fane*, nudarium; Su.-G. *fana*, pannus. Waclter views the Lat. word as the origin; and this he derives from Gr. *φανώ*, a web. Fr. *faison*, *a scarf-like ornament worn on the left arm of a sacrificing priest*; Cotgr.
To **FANTISIE**, v. a. To regard with affection; used in the same sense with the E. v. fancy.

“Yt was their besydis, ane strange inforamen, able to inflame hir haitrent itself. I mene the lufe quaisirwith echo intemperately fantiis. Bothwell.”

Buchanan’s Defect. Q. Marie, 6 b. a.

Fr. fantaster, to fancy, to affect, also, to imagine, to devise; from Gr. φαντάζω.

**FANTISE, [FANTISS, FANTYSS].** Vain appearance; [deceit. Barbour, xvii. 51, Skeat’s Ed. V. Faindice.]

Desire, quod sche, I nyl it not deny.

So thou is ground and set in cristian wise;

And therefore, son, opyn thy hert playnly.

Madam, quod I, trew withoutin fantise.

Fr. phantaste, a vision.

**FANTEN, s.** Swoon, faint.

Comfort your men, that in this fanton sternis,

With sprit arraist and esire wit away.

Quaking for feir, hail pulses, vane and neris.

*Palace of Honour, Prov. xi. 11.*

**FANTOWN, adj.** Fantastic, imaginary.

Syne that herd, that Makbeth aye

In fantown frets had gret fay.

And trewth had in swyk fantas
gy.


**FAOILTEACH, s.** The Gaelic designation for what the Lowlanders denominate the Borrowing days.

V. **BORROWING DAYS.**

**FAPLE, s.** To hang a faple. V. *FAPLE.*

**FAR, s.** Pomp, display, appearance. V. *FAR, s. 2.*

And as he met thaim in the way,

He welcummyt thaim with gladsum far,

Spekand gud wordis her and thar.

*Barbour*, xi. 256, MS.

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

**[FAR, v. n. To fare, go, proceed. Barbour, ii. 303, Skeat’s Ed.]**

**FARE, FARE, FAIR, s.** 1. Journey, expedition.

—*Said he, “Now mak yow yar.”*

“God forthy we till our fair,”

*Barbour*, iv. 627, MS.

Now have I told you less and mare,

Of all that hapned in my *fare.*


A. S. *fare*, Isl. *far*, id. Mr. Macpherson here mentions Fare Isle, as signifying “the isle in the fareway between Orkney and Shetland;” Gl.

**[FAR, adv. Fairly, kindly. Barbour, xx. 512, Skeat’s Ed.]**

**FARAND, FARRAND, adj.** 1. Seeming, having the appearance of; a term generally used in composition, although sometimes singly.

Sum the maist semely farrand personage

Tyistis to the feild to priein his grene curage.

*Doug. Virgil*, 223. 46.

i.e., one appearing as the most semely personage.

Hanc ducis egregiae famae nunc vel atque juvenae. Virg.


Tharfor that went till Abyndyne,

Quar Nele and Brusys come, and the Queyn,

And othir ladyes fayr, and farrand,

Likane for luff off thair husband;

That for leyle luff and hawt,

Wald perteniers off thair paynys be.

*Barbour*, ii. 514, MS.

**AULD-FARAND, adj.** Sagacious, prudent; usually applied to children, when they discover more sagacity than could be expected at their age, S.

A. Bor. *auld-farand*, id. Ray derives this from *auld*, used for *old, and farrand*, the humour or genius, ingenuity. But I know not where he finds the latter.

**EGIL-FARAND, adj.** Equivalent to unseemly.

Definer he was with drawin sword in hand,

And quhitie targete unseemly and evil farrand.

*Doug. Virgil*, 296. 50.

**FAIR-FARAND, adj.** 1. Having a goodly or fair appearance.

Syne in ane hal, ful fair farrand,

He litght at the loru[i]s of his land.

*Priets of Vebils, Pink. S.P.R.,* i. 5.

2. Having a fair carriage, mien, or deportment.

—“That apperit to the Paif, and present thame ay;

Fair farrand, and fres,

In ane guidlie degree.”

*Houlate*, i. 12.

Desyre lay stokkit by ane dungoyn dure.

Yet Honestie [auld] keip him fayar farrand.

*King Harl*, i. 35.

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

**FOUL-FARREN, adj.** Having a bad appearance.

“You have not been longsome, and foul farren both;” S. Prov. “spoken to them that have done a thing in great haste;” Kelly, p. 393.

**WEILL-FARAND, adj.** 1. Having a goodly appearance, excellent.

He had wycht men, and weil-farrand,

Arrayit chaly, bath fate and hand.

*Barbour*, xi. 55, MS.

2. Handsome; as connected with *rycht fair."

Thus maravelys gud Wallace tak on hand:

Lykly he was, rycht fair and weill farrand;

Manly and stout, and that ryth fair liberal;

Pleasant and wise in all guil generall.

*Wallace*, vi. 751, MS.

I have sometimes thought that we might trace this term to Su.-G. *i. far*, experiri; as *i. vel orthum farin*, signifies, experienced in speaking; *lowfarin*, skilled in law; to which Beig. *cervaren*, skilful, experienced, corresponds; whence cromenthexdh, experience; from eor, before, and earen, to fare. But it seems to agree better with Su.-G. *far-a*, ager; mentioned by Sibb, *fara val med eu*, to treat one with
clemency; fara illa med en, to use one ill. Hence foer-a is used for the habit or mode of acting; analogos to Teut. waer-en, gerere se.

FARANDAINS, s. pl. A species of cloth, partly of silk, and partly of wool.

"The Lords—fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to farandains; which are parts silk, part hair." Fountainehill, 3 Suppl. Dec., p. 2.

The word is evidently the same with Fr. ferrandine, "a light stuff of which the warp is wholly of silk, and the woof of wool; differing from Pont de soie in this, that in the latter both warp and woof are of silk." Dict. Trev.

The origin of the term is quite uncertain. I know not whether it has any affinity to L. B. ferrandinus, denoting a sort of colour, and supposed to convey the idea of variegation; (V. Du Cange, vo. Ferrandus); or to Ferrandino, Fr. Ferrandine, a small town in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Basiento, where the fabric might have been first made.

FARANDMAN, s. A stranger, a traveller.

"Farandman, ane stranger or Pilgrim, to quwhom justice sull be done with al expedition, that his peregrination be not stayed or stopped." Skene, Verb. Sign. in voc.

This is used as equivalent to Duestifeate, Burrow Lawes, c. 140. But Skene observes that in the Book of Scone, foreign merchants are called farandmen.

A.-S. faren, itinerant; Belg. vaarent man, a mariner. 1sl. far menn, nautae negotiatores; G. Andr., p. 65.


Me thinks farar to de, Than schambyt be verralre
Ane sekander to byde. Gawson and Col., iv. 3. V. FARE, adj.

FARAR, s. A traveller or voyager.

From the oft setip vsris anone the wynde, And followit fast the sey fararite behyn. Doug. Virgil, 154. 4.

A.-S. far-an, Su.-G. Far-a, profisisi.

FAR-AWA', FARAWAY, adj. 1. Distant, remote, as to place, S.

"I kend you papist folk are unce set on the roiles that are fetched frae far-awa' kirkis and sae forth." Antiquary, ii. 334.

"Far-awa' fows is hae feathers," S. Prov.; addressed to those who are fondly attached to persons or things that are at, or come from, a distance.

"He wad—maybe gar his familiar spirits carry you away, and throw ye into the sea, or set you down i' some farways land." Perils of Man, i. 291.

2. Distant, as to consangunility, S.

"Pate's a far-awa cousin o' mine, and we were blythe to meet wi' ane another." Rob Roy, ii. 8.

FARAWASKREP, s. A term used to denote foreign news, or a letter from a foreign country, Ayts.

FARCOST, s. The name of a trading vessel.

"It appears, that in 1383, the burgesses of Elgya had a trading vessel, named Farcost, that sailed up the Lossie, which then had direct communication with the Loch of Spynie, at that time an arm of the sea." P. Elgyn, Moray. Statist. Acc., v. 11.

It seems uncertain whether this was the name given to this vessel in particular, or that by which vessels of this kind in general were known at that time.

It is evidently of Northern origin. Su.-G. farkost is a term used to denote any thing employed as the instrument of travelling, as a horse, a ship, &c., omne id,; quiter fit, equus, navis, &c.; hence, from far-a, proasisi seu terrae sive mari, and lost instrumentum, medium agendi. Isl. farkost, navis; Verel. vo. Kest.

To FARD, FAYR, v. a. 1. To paint.

"The fairest are but farred like the face of Jezebel." Z. Boyd's Last Batell, c. 510.

2. To embellish; metaph. used.

I thocht it nocht necessair til he far should lard this tractit vicht exquisite terms, quhilkis ar nocht daly vsit, but rather I hief vsit domestic Scottis langage, maist intelligibill for the vulgare pepill." Compl. S., p. 25.

"They—mack a fowgied heart with the vail of farred language." Calderwood's Hist., p. 458.

Fr. fard, id. fard, paint. It seems doubtful whether the Fr. word has any affinity to Alem. farma, Germ. farbe, Su.-G. faur, id. pigmentum, color. This etymon is more eligible that of Menage, which derives it from Lat. fons, which he supposes may have been changed to farenus, then to farrus, then to farus, whence fard.

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

"Fard and foolish vaine fashions of apparell are but bawds of allurement to vncoaneesse. Away with these dyed Dames, whose beauty is in their boxe!" Boyd, ut sup., p. 999.


Now wal fast that wull fard man now! Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 80.

Waly, waly fa thae two weill-fard faces! Ibid., p. 169.

FARD, FARDE, FAYR, s. 1. Course, motion.

And sone as he pereads quhare that went Poygarrys hym command to gusse swarde His dearest son Ene with basty farde. Doug. Virgil, 189. 10.

—Than Italy als some Seche lenis, and with swift farde gan do de, Throw out the skyis to the heynays his.

Ibid., 226. 46.

With felloun farde and swift cours, he and he Gan to descend, leand the holtis his.

Ibid., 232. 20, also 386. 42.

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

"At last king Furetech seand the myddil ward of Pichtis approcheand to discomfitoure, r uschit with sic farde among his enmesses, that he was excludit fra his awin folkis." Bellend. Cron., B. c. S. 8. Tanuo impuus; Booth.

"God in the February befors had stricken that bludy Tyrane the Duke of Guiss, quhilk somwhat brak the farde of our Queene for a season." Knox, p. 394, MS. I. id. In Lond. edit. it is rendered heat.

3. Blast; q. a current of wind.

He with grete farde of winnd blow throw the skye, And to the centre of Libe cum on lyre. Doug. Virgil, 22. 20.
4. To make a faird, to make a bustle.

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

Rambler’s Poems, i. 224.

Rudd, derives it from Fr. fardeau, a burden, load or weight: Sibh, more naturally, rather from Teut. raerdigh, promptus, agilis. But it seems to be merely Su.-G. færd, cursus, iter; as it occurs in sense 1. It is not peculiar to the S. term that it has been metaphorically used. For Su.-G. færd is transferred to a course of any kind; and often includes the idea of violence: Hæw fæcær on fæders færd, he was sent packing with a vengeance; Wideg. Fært is used in the same manner.

Fare'foltis, Fr. fardel, a bundle.

Teut. vier-deel, quadra, vier-deelchen, quadrupartire.

Fardillis, s. pl. Shivers, pieces; syn. flinders.

The childe in fardillis can flo in fold, sway for.

Gawen and Gold., iv 2.

Teut. vier-deel, quadra, vier-deelchen, quadrupartire.

V. Farle.

Farding, Fardin, s. A farthing, S. Cumb.

Farefolkis, s. pl. Fairies; fair-folk, Banfis.

Douglas renders Fauni Nympheaque, Virg. by farefollis and clifs.

Thir woddis and thir schwais all, quod he,
Sum tymne inhabit war and occupit
With Nympheis and Fauni apoun every syde,
Quhilk Farefolkis or than eiles deil we. 

Virgil, 222. 45.

The Fairies still linger in several parts of Clydesdale, and numberless stories are told concerning their freakish adventures. Although not believed to be positively malevolent towards man, they were at least very irritable in their dispositions, and it required no small attention to steer clear of offending them. Whenever they were mentioned, it was usual to add, in order to prevent the possibility of any dangerous consequences arising from treating them with too much familiarity, His name be around us, this is Wansley,
or, this is Foreslay, according to the particular day of the week. Particularly, it was reckoned the height of infatuation for the husbandman to violate with the plough any of their appropriate greens, or to tear up any of those beautiful verdant circles which were consecrated to their moonlight revels.

Besides the Fairies, which are more commonly the subject of popular tradition, it appears that our forefathers believed in the existence of a class of spirits, under this name, that wrought in the mines. Pennant gives an account of the vestiges of this superstition yet remaining in Cumberland, when describing the Collieries of Newcastle.

"The immense caverns that lay between the pillars, exhibiting so many gloomy appearances. I could not help enquiring here after the imaginary inhabitant, the creation of the labourer’s fancy, the swart Fairy of the mine; and was seriously answered by a black fellow at my elbow, that he really had never met with any; but that his grandfather had found the little implements and tools belonging to this diminutive race of subterraneous spirits."—"The Germans believed in two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other a gentle race, appearing like little old men, dressed like the miners, and not much more two feet high; these wander about the drifts and chambers of the works, seem perpetually employed, yet do nothing, some seem to cut the ore, or fling what is cut into vessels, or turn the windlass; but never do any harm to the miners, except provoked; as the sensible Agricola, in this point creditable, relates in his book, De Animantibus subterrancis." Tour in S. 1772, p. 55, 56.

The northern nations acknowledged a class of spirits of this description.

"In northern kingdoms there are great armies of devils, that have their services which they perform with the inhabitants of these countries; but they are most frequent in rocks and mines, where they break, cleave, and make them hollow; which also thrust in pitchers and buckets, and carefully fit wheels and screws, whereby they are drawn upwards; and they show themselves to the labourers, when the List, like phantoms and ghosts." Transl. of the Hist. of Olus Magnus (1653), ap. Minstrelsy Borderi, I. Intro., cii. eiv.

"There were two classes or orders of these freakish beings, the Gule Fairies, otherwise called the Neelie Courts, and the Wicked Witches, or Unselie Court. The numbers of the former were augmented chiefly by infants, whose parents or guardians were harsh or cruel, by such as fell insensate through wounds, but not dead, in the day of just battle, by persons otherwise worthy, who sometimes repined at the hardness of their lot, by such whose lives were in general good, but in a moment of unguardedness, fell into deep sin, and especially allowed themselves peevishly to repine against the just awards of Providence."—"The members of the Unselie Court were recruited, (for this was the only one that paid heed to hell), by the abstraction of such persons as deservedly fell wounded in wicked war, of such as spleenetically commended themselves to evil beings, and of unmarried mothers stolen from childbed. But by far the greater number of recruits were obtained from amongst unbaptised infants; and tender and affectionate parents never failed uneasingly to watch their offspring till it was staine with the holy name of God in baptism." Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 16, 17.

The origin of this word is so uncertain, that although a great variety of hypotheses have been formed, still nothing but conjecture can be offered. Dr. Johnson derives fairy from A.-S. ferth, as if it signified a spirit. But its proper meaning is the mind or soul, as restricted to the spirit of man. Causabon derives it from Gr. φαντα, Fauni. Skinner mentions Fr. fée, a fairy; but seems to prefer A.-S. fer-an, to go, to travel, because these demons were vulgarly believed to ramble abroad, and to lead dances during the night. Rudd, thinks that they received this name, either q. fair folk; because of the supposed beauty, or q. faring folk, for the reason mentioned by Skinner.
There is one circumstance, which might seem favourable to the first supposition. Another class of genius have been called Brownies, most probably from their supposed swarthy appearance. V. Brownie.

It might seem to be a confirmation of the second supposition, that Su.-G. far-a, profaneceu tera five mari, is also used to denote the losses sustained by sorcery or duhabolic agency; and Belg. varende swyt, signifies a witch, who wanders through the air, also, a sudden whirlwind supposed to be excited by the power of magic. Sibh. has mentioned Teut. varende vronce, Dryas, hamadryas, sylvarum, dea, Kilian.

Concerning the last etymon it has been observed, that "the Fr. faerie is a much more obvious root; which may, perhaps, be ultimately traced to the peri of the Persians, or peri of the Saracens." Edin. Rev., 1803, p. 203. "The oriental genii and peri seem to be the prototype of the faeries of romance. The very word faery is identified with the peri of the East; which, according to the enumeration of the Arabs or Saracens, from whom the Europeans probably derived the word, sounds peri, the letter p not occurring in the Arabic alphabet." Ibid., p. 132.

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

Serena vo, Faery, refers to Isl. fer uga man, incubus, and Sw. bieera, Ephiolitis species, as cognate terms.

As our ancestors firmly believed that it was a common practice with the Fairies, to carry off healthy and beautiful children from their cradles or the arms of their nurses, and leave their own puny brood in their place, the very same idea has prevailed on the continent. Alp, elf, strix, lamia, sagra, quod daemonis incant nocturni per loca habitata obseret, et in varias mutata formas infantes e cumis abripiat, et in locum comum aliquasa si iniquas; Wachter. This idea is not altogether banished from the minds of the vulgar, in some parts of S. When a child, from internal disease, suddenly loses its looks, or seem to vanish, as they express it, strong suspicions are sometimes entertained that the declining child is merely an elvish substitute. This foolish idea also prevails in the Hebrides. They had a singular mode of obtaining restitution. "It was usual with those who believed that their children were thus taken away, to dig a grave in the fields upon Quarter-day, and there to lay the fairy skeleton till next morning: at which time the parents went to the place, where they doubted not to find their own child instead of this skeleton. Martin's West. Isl., p. 118. By this process, they would at any rate get rid of the skeleton."

The Solomon of our country, as he has been called, gives a curious piece of information, which, it seems, had been learned from those who had been thus carried away. "This we have in proofe by them that are carried with the Pharie, who never see the shadowes of any in that Court, but of them that thereafter are tried to have being brethren and sisters of that crafte." K. James's Daemonol., p. 135.

We also learn from him, that they were reknowned particularly fortunate who were thus carried away, and afterwards restored. V. Sonny, also Buxewond.

FARWAY, s. The passage or channel in the sea, or in a river, S.; i.e., "the way or course in which a vessel fares."

Ist. farwey and Su.-G. fora-a denote a high road, via publica. But Haldorson expl. farwey-as primarily signifying alveus, canalis. Sw. streemfors, the channel of a river, claims affinity, as well as Belg. water-water, id.; though both are differently compounded.

FAR-IIIE-AN-ATOUR, adv. At a considerable distance, Aberd.

This word has been resolved q. far-high-and-atour, over the distant hills. But I suspect that its proper form is far-hyme-atour, i.e., far hence over.

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

But eivir be reddy and addrest,
To pass out of this frawfyll fary.

Fary occurs in O. E. for a festival.

Echo days is holie days with hym, or an hyghye fery.

V. Fiery, and Fiery-Fary.

FARING, s. The leading of an army, or, the management of a ship.

And quhen that swan-sang tym was zer,
The folk with owt that wer wery,
And sum woundlyt ful crudely,
Saw thaim within defend thaim swa;
And saw it was not cyth to ta
The towm, quill sik defens was mad:
And that that in till faryng had
The ost, saw that thair ship war brynt,
And of thaim that thairin wes tynt;
And thair folk woundlyt and wery;
That gert blaw the reticet in hy.

Mr. Pink, has not explained this word. But from the punctuation he has given to this passage, as well as the variation of some words from the reading in MS., he seems to have understood farying as relating to those within the town.

In edit. 1620, it is:

"By them that within the steering had.
The host saw that their ship was bynt, &c.
But it is evident that the leaders of the English army, which lay without the town, are meant; those who had the host in till their faryng, or under their conduct. It is not said of the host or army in general, that they saw their ship burnt, but of the leaders. For they who saw this, also saw their folk woundlyt and wery.

It does not appear that A.-S. far-an was used to denote the command of an army. But Isl. sfar-a, and Su.-G. foer-a, signify to lead. Tire renders the latter, rei ducem esse ante signaumnem; the very sense the term faryng requires here. Su.-G. foer-a ett skepp, to have the command of a ship; and foer-a an en skeppshyer, to lead an army. Tire derives it from far-a, ire, profissiis; for what is foera, says he, but to cause one to change his place?"
The publisher of edit. 1620, although he has mistaken the application of the term, has given its proper signification, by substituting steering, which in our old writings is equivalent to government.

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

Thow may put all into appearand perreil,
Gif Inglis foreis in this resteine repair.
Sic ar nocht met for to decyde our querreill.
Thocht farland tales seem to half felders fair.


Instead of this the Prov. now uses is: "Far a' a' half faif fathcher's," S.

A.-S. forell, forelend, longinques.

FARLE, FARTHIEL, FERLE, s. Properly, the fourth part of a thin cake, whether of flour or oatmeal; but now used often for a third, according to the different ways in which a cake is divided, before it is fired, S.

"They offered me meat and drink, but I refused, and would not take it, but bought a farthel of bread and a muckthin of ale." Wodrow's Hist., i. Append. p. 101.

Then let his wisdom gair and namr
O'er a weel-tootit girdle farle.
Ferguson's Poems. ii. 78.

The terms fardele, farliking-deal, and farwedle, used in O. E. to denote the fourth part of an acre of land, have a common origin.

Tuit. vier-deel, quadra, quarta pars. A.-S. feorth deel; Sw. en ferde del, id. V. Fardilles.

To FARLIE, FARLY. V. FERLE.

FARM, FERM, s. Rent. V. FERME.

FARM-MEAL, s. Meal paid as part of the rent, S.

"Before 1782, the farm-meal was commonly paid of this inferior oats; i.e., the landlord, in many places of the county, got part of his rent paid in kind from meal made from this grain." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 244.

FAROUCHIE, adj. Savage, cruel, ferocious, Ayrs; slightly varied from Fr. farouche, wild, savage, cruel, &c.

FARRACH, s. Force, strength, activity, expedition in business; as, He wants farrach, he not has ability for the work he has undertaken, S. B.

But his weak head nee farrach has
That helmet for to bear;
Nor he hergh intill his bones
To weild Achilles' speer.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

V. FUNDY.

Irel. foer, Su.-G. foer, agilis, fortis, validus. Ir. farroch, Gael. farach, denote violence, force.

FARRAND, adj. V. FARAND.

FARRANT, adj. Sagiuous, Selkirk.

"Look up, like a farrant beast—has ye na pity on your master, nor nae thought about him ava, an him in sie a plinky?" Brownie of Bodbeck, ii. 236.

This seems to be used elliptically for auld-farrant.

V. FARAND.


FARY, s. V. FARIE.

FAS, s. Hair.

—His tymbral bukkit was
Lyke til ane lockerit name with mony fays.

Dougl. Virgil, 36. 51.

FASSE, s. A knot or bouch.

"Item, to the samyne lyar twa casheinigis of the samyne velvott with ane waiting tres of gold with ane fas of silk and gold at ilk muke." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 96. V. the pl. Fassas.

FAS CAST. A scheme, a new device.

Then finding out a new fas cast,
Amongis the prentaries he past,
And promisit to set forth a buike.


"Scheeme, Gl. O. Fr. face is used for falt,inctus ; q. a new-made device."

To FASCH, FASH, v. a. 1. To trouble, to vex, S., applied to what is afflicting to the body.

"Loudon is fashed with a defluxion; he will stay till Monday, and come on as health serves, journey or post." Bailie's Lett., i. 215.
2. Denoting that which pains the mind.

"I have also been much fashed in my own mind upon this occasion." Baillie's Lett., ii. 10.

3. To trouble, to molest; in a general sense, S. Cumb. id.

O' the numerous human dools,—

The tricks o' knaves, or fash o' fools,

Thou'rt the gree. Burns, iv. 394.

2. Pains taken about any thing. S.

3. Sometimes used to denote a troublesome person; S.; corresponding to Fr. un faicheux.

To Tak the Fash, to take the trouble to do any thing, S.

"It's cram fou o' woo': it was put in there the day of the sheep-shearing, and we have never ta'en the fash to put it by." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 162.

FASCHHOUS, FASCHHOUS, adj. Troublesome.

"I am now passand to my fashous purpois."—Lett. Detection, Q. Mary, G. 8. a.

"The way of proceeding was fashous both to ours, and the English Commissioners." Baillie's Lett., i. 221.

Fr. faicheux, facheuse, id.

FASCHERIE, FACHRIE, FACHERIE, s. Trouble, vexation, S.

"Burne this letter, for it is our dangerous, and nothing well said in it, for I am thinkand upon unthing but facherie." Lett. Detection, Q. Mary, H. 1. b.

"Our Soveraine Lord, and his Estatees—considered the great facherie and inconvenience at sindrie Parliaments, throw presenting of a confused multitude of doubtful and informal articles, and supplications."—Acts Ja. VI., 1594, c. 218. Murray.

The heavly furie that inspyr my spreid, Quhen sacred beughis war wont my browis to bind, With frostis of facherie frozen is that heit, My gerand grain is withirit with the wind.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 505. Fr. facherie, molestia, aegritudo; Dict. Trov.

FASHIOUSNESS, s. Troublesomeness, S.

FASHEN, FESHEN, FOSHEN, part. pa. of the v. to Fetch, S. B.

Just as their ain she's fashen up, and tal'en For Dick's ain dether now by like ane.

Ross's Helmore, p. 127.

What cast has fashen you saw far free towns?
I'm sure to you thir canna be kend bounds.

Ibid., p. 77.

FASKIDAR, s. The Northern Gull, Larus parasiticus, Linn.; the Scou-theulin or Ork.

"The bird Faskidar, about the bigness of a sea-maw of the middle size, is observed to fly with greater swiftness than other fowl in those parts, and pursues lesser fowls, and forces them in their flight to fall the food which they have got, and by its nimbleness catches it before it touch the ground."—Martin's West. Isl., p. 75.

This name might almost seem to be a cor. of the Sw. name of the Pelecanus Carbo, Linn., Hoys-inder. Faun. Suec., N. 145. I find, however, the final term given in two different forms, and Hoysider, referring to N. 145, Ind. But it may be allied to Gael. faisob- ama, to wring, fasg, to wring, whence fasgndar, a press for cheese; as the name might have its origin from this bird being believed to constrain other fowls to part with their food.
FASSE, Fas, s. A hair.

Trew lufe is lorn, and hautee hadis no lynka; 
Sic gourance I call nouch a fass. 
Pink. S. P. R., ill. 134.

Sic gourance I call nouch worth a fass. 

Edit. 1608.

Mr. Pink. leaves this for explanation. But it is undoubtedly the same with fas, often used by Doug. in the same sense.

Sayis not your sentence thus, shant worth ane fas; 
Qhat bonest or renowne, is to be draw! 
Doug. Virgil, 96. 17.

Bot full of magnanymyte Eneas. 
Pasi there wecth als lichtis as an fas. 
Ibid., 141. 16. V. FAS.

FASSIS, s. pl. Knots, bunches.

"Item, ane capparison, coverit our with quhite velvet, freynel with siluer and fassis of quhite silk, with grete knoppis of silvir.—Item, ane capparison of blak ledde, coverit our with blak velvet, and freynel with reid silk and grete fassis, with knoppis of golde." 
Inventories, A. 1590, p. 52.

"Item, ane clath of estat of fressch clath of gold and silver, partit equalie, a breid of clath of gold, and ane uther of siluer; and upon the silver cordeliers knotis of gold, quhairof their wantis sum fassis; furnitel with thre pandile, and the tail, and all freynel with thred of golde." 
Invid., A. 1561, p. 33.

O. Fr. fasse, bande en general; fasson, bande de toile; fasse, Rosquefort. 
Fais, a bunch; Cotgr.

FASSIT, part. pa. Knotted. V. FAST.

FASSON, FASOUNE, FASSOON, s. 1. Fashion, make, build, S. B. fassin.

"Ane poatter vil mak of ane massie of mettal disuerse pottias of different fassons." 
Compl. S., p. 29. Fr. fason.

2. The expense of making any article.

"Fallyeing that the said Walter deliuer nocht again the said cheny of gold, that he sall content and pay to the said Schir William for the fassoune of ilke vnce a Franche croune." 

Fr. fason does not merely denote the form of any thing, but the "making, workmanship." 
Cotgr.

FAST, FASSIT, part. pa. Knotted, ornamented with small lines, angles, or faces.

"Thre curtingis [curtains] of dalmece fassit with siluer and silk." 

"A carcain of diamantiss contening xiii diamantis and xiiii roses of gold enamalit with blak fast and taith." 
Inventories, A. 1578, p. 262; also p. 258.

"A carcain of diamantiss contened threttene diamantis, with threttene roses, enamalit with blak fassit and tablett." 
Ibid., p. 318. "Roses of gold fassit." 
Ibid. V. TABLET A FACE.

Black Fast and Tablit, ornamented with hard black enamel.

Fr. faceette, petite face, on superficie d'un corps taillé à plusieurs angles. 
Dict. Trev.

FAST, adj. 1. Forward, prone to rashness of conduct, S.

2. Hasty in temper, irascible, S.

3. Applied to a person already engaged, or an utensil employed for a purpose from which it cannot be spared, Aberd.

VOL. II.

FAST, adv. Diligently. Barbour, i. 42.

FASTA, s. A stone anchor for a boat, Sethl.

Ial. faicta is used in a sense not very remote: Fumis antici, quibus naves ad terram lignatur et firmatur; 
Verel. The word is from faict-um, firmare, to fasten. 
Sn.-G. faicta denotes any thing that confirms, being used with great latitude. Faestman is a lover, a sweet-heart; q. a fast man.

FASTAN REID DEARE.

"They discharge any persons whatsomewher, within this realme in any wyse to sell or buy any fastan reid or fallowe Deare, Daes, Raes, Hares," &c. 

This may perhaps signify red or fallow deer, that have been inclosed in a park, as distinguished from those that run wild; A.-S. faesten, a wall, *wendu faestene, propugnaculum silvestre, fast-stone, a park, a place inclosed; 
Moes.-G. fast-an, custodire. As, however, the sale of all kinds of game seems to be prohibited by this act, it appears doubtful whether fastan may not be a term strictly conjoined with reid, as characterising the colour, and resembling the modern phrase fast colours, which is used to denote those that are not lost by being exposed to the air or washed. In this sense, it might denote a deeper colour than that of the fallow deer.

V. STEING.

FASTERYN-EVYN, FASTRYNGIS-EWYN, FASTRONEVIN, s. The evening preceding the first day of the Fast of Lent. 
Fastern-see, S. Fastens een, A. Bor. and Border.

This in E. is called Shroove-Tuesday, because then the people, in times of Popey, used to apply to the priests to shrive them, or hear their confessions, before entering on the Fast.

"It behuift thame to banquet hir agane; and so did banquetting continuill till Fastronevin and efter." 
Knox's Hist., p. 346.

And on the Fasteryn-eyyn rycht, 
In the beginning off the nycht, 
To the castell that tuk their way. 
Barbour, x. 373, MS.

[In Skewt's Ed. it is Fasteryn-eyyn in this passage, and Fastryne-yyn in x. 440.]

The S. designation is much older than the E. For Shroove-Tuesday is not to be found in A.-S. Nor does it appear that there is any particular name for this day in that language. A.-S. fæsten signifies a fast, in general. But allied to our word, as denoting Shroove-Tuesday, we find Germ. Fastnacht, Fastelabend, Su.-G. Fastelagen, Dan. Fastelavn, Belg. Fastenavond; aben, aen, aun and avon, all signifying evening, as nacht is night.

Our language retains, not only Fastern-ien, but Yule-ien, and Hallow-ien. They were thus designed, because all the feasts commenced and ended with the evening. The Northern nations, even in the time of Tacitus, begun their computation of the day in this manner. Apul lilo nox dim duxeri, De Mor. Germ. 
This, indeed, was the original mode. "The evening and the morning were the first day." We have a remnant of the same ancient customs in the E. words Sc'ennight and Fortnight instead of seven or fourteen days.

The barbarous custom of cock-fighting, still permitted in some schools on Fastern-ien, is a relic of the
POPISH CARNIVAL, or BACCHANALIAN REVELS, WHICH IT WAS CUSTOMARY TO CELEBRATE AT THIS TIME, AS A PREPARATION FOR THE FAST.

FAT, s. A cask or barrel.

"That the ship, being bound for AMSTERDAM, laden with 491 casks of potatoes, there were only documents aboard to show the property of 447 casks." Stair, Surpr., Dec., p. 168.

A. S. fet, vas; Su. -G. fat, vas cujusque generis; Teut. vat, id. The E. term has been greatly restricted in its sense; being confined to a vessel that contains liquid for transportation. Kilian observes, that the English word is so general as to be used to denote a temple, house, ship, and any one thing which contains another. As in German, it assumes the form of eass, it is the origin of Fr. vaisseau, and E. vessel.

FAT, pron. What, as pron. in Angus, Mearns, &c.

Fatt wad I gean, that thou hast put thy thumb Upo' the well tauld tale till I haid come.

A native of the same county, in the course of conversation with an Englishman, made some inquiries of him, relating to the death of a friend in the East Indies, and said, 'Fat deed he o? which the Englishman not understanding, another Scotchman, by way of helping him, exclaimed, 'Fat o' deed he?' The letter f is always used in Aberdeen for 'w,' the Sir J. Carr of Caledonisk Sketches, p. 211.

This may most probably be viewed as a proof of the northern origin of the inhabitants of the eastern coast. For the same pronunciation, a little softened, extends through Angus. It has been observed by Mr. Pinkerton, that the northern nations are "fond of close and hard sounds, as the cold climate renders their fibres rigid, and makes them speak much through their teeth, or with close lips as possible." Hence, as he subjoins, "they preferred the close v to the open p, and thus changed the ancient Pickar to Vikar." In the same manner, "the Jutes are by the northern nations called Yets; and Jutland, Yveltland." Enquiry, i. 182.

On a similar ground, perhaps, may we account for the use of F for Wh. It seems to correspond to the Vau of the northern nations. The Icelanders, it is known, have no W, but use V instead of it. The Germans, Swedes, and Danes, all pronounce W as V. The f of our northern counties seems to be merely a substitute for Vau of the north of Europe, which the Germans sound as F. For it is observed that, in Aberdeen, there seems to be a particular aversion to the hard sound of this letter. Even where v occurs in a word, it is sounded as w, as vessel for vesseal.

FATCH, s. At the fatch, toiling, drudging, Aberd.; perhaps corr. from Fash.

FATCH-PLEUCH, s. V. Fotch-pleuch.

FATET, pret. Acknowledges.

"In presens of party fatet." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

This seems merely the substitution of the Lat. term, from fatet.

FATHERBETTER, adj. Surpassing one's father in any respect. This is a common proverbial expression, S. B.

"Remembering my service to your good kind Lady, and her glowing son, whom I pray God to bless, and make fatherbetter, I rest," &c. Bailie's Lett., ii. 158.

This wish was much more apropos than the good man could have imagined at the time. For the letter was written to Lord Lauderdale, afterwards the Duke of that name, and the most bitter persecutor of that profession which he had once so zealously supported.

This term is very ancient. Ial. faudrebetir, id. The term is also inverted; betur fedunrugar. This is defined by Balma, qui ex inferioris sortis ortus parentibus, ad dignates magas pervenit. Lex. Run.

FATHER-BROTHER, s. An uncle by the father side, S.

"Failing the father brother, and the aires laughfulie gotten of his bodie; the father-sister (Materterus, hoc est Amilla) and her bairnes said succeed." Skene, Verb. Sign., v. Engea; also, Reg. Maj., b. ii., c. 26, § 5. V. Baunot.

FATHER-SISTER, s. Aunt by the father's side. V. preceding word.

FATHER-WAUR, adj. Worse than one's father,—falling short in goodness, Clydes; used in opposition to Father-better, q. v.

FATHOLT, s. Perhaps, a kind of wood from Norway.

"xiij hundreth fatholt at foutry sh. the hundreth. Item, xxxij hundreth knapauld at xx sh. the hundreth. Item, xij scor of ares [corn?] at four sh. the pea." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

Probably a denomination of wood from some place in Norway; as holte denotes a small wood.

FAT-RECKS, the Aberd. pronunciation of What-recks. V. RAIK, RAK, s. Care.

Fatrich! quo! Will, it needs nae badder.

Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

To FATTER, v. a. To threath the awns or beards of barley, Dumfr.

C. B. fat, a smart blow, a stroke, fat-iaw, to strike lightly, father, one who strikes lightly. O. Su-G. bat-a, to beat.

FATT'RIILS, s. pl. 1. Folds or puckerings of a female dress, S. O.

Now hau you there, ye're out o' sight. Below the fatt'riils, wau' an' tight. Burns, iii. 229.


O. Fr. fauvrella, "trash, trumpery, things of no value;" Cotgr. Fattusell-or, "to play the top, to bussle himself about frivolous vanities." This might seem allied to Teut. fater-en, uggari, frivola agere.

FAUCH, FAW, FEWE, adj. Pale red, following. It seems to signify dun, being defined a colour between white and brown, Shirr. Gl.

To the lordly on loft that lify can lott;—
Salust the bauld berne, with ane blich wout,
Ane furleth before his folk, on fauldis sa fou.

Gawson and Col., iv. 22.

Ane lenye wattrry garmond did him wall,
Of cullour fauch, shaple like an hempye saul.

Denny, Virgil, 240, b. 41.

Sometimes printed fault in consequence of the similarity of a and e in MSS. Faue also occurs.

Himself the cowbail with his bald furth schewe,
And quhen him list halit vp saul faue.

Ibid., 173. 50.

Budd. thinks that this is metri gratia, But it is used without any such reason.
Thus to fote ar thei faren, thes freks unsayn,
And fløen fro the forest to the jæve telixs.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gala, i. 7.

Perhaps it may here signify grey.
Lat. fres-ne, whence Fr. faveur, id. But the following
Northern words may be allied; A.-S. fah, discolor,
Aelfr. Gl. fæelæ, fælæs; feale, fealæ, helvæs; Tunt.
fæal, fæld, id. Isl. faurl, fulvus.

To FAUCH, FAUGH, v. a. To fallow
ground, to suffer it to lie, after being
ploughed without a crop, S.

"A part of folding ground, enriched by the dung of
sheep and of cattle, penned thereon in Summer, during
the night and heat of the day, or fauched, (a kind of
broad fallow) and manured by a little compost dung,
bore three, four, or five crops, and then, according to
the quality of the ground, was allowed to rest four, five,
or six years." P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc.,
xxi. 130.

"Sayand at [that] he wold nocht eir nor fauchd his
land sa air in the yair." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

"Thoresby mentions faugh, 'fallow ground,' and
expl. to faugh, 'to plow, and let it lie fallow a sum-
mer or winter;,' without specifying the province." Rhy's
Let., p. 327.
The origin seems to be Isl. faug-a, G. Andr., p. 64.;
Su.-G. fei-a, faei-a, Tunt. veagh-en, Germ. fey-en, pur-
gare; as one special design of fallowing is to cleanse
the soil from weeds. To this corresponds A. Bor. to
feigh or fey, to cleanse.

FAUCH, FAUGH, adj. Fallow, not sowed, S.
v. the v.

"It was in ane fauch card and rid quhair she
moved for the tyne, and the stourd was so great
that nevir ane of shame might sse ane vther." Pitcottie's
Cron., p. 499.

FAUCH, FAUGH, s. 1. A single furrow, out
of len; also the land thus managed; Ang.

"The fauke, after being five years in natural grass,
get a single plowing, (hence they were called one fur
len) the land continuing without a crop for one year,
and then bearing four crops of oats, without any dung."

"The fauka are a part of the outfield never dunged,
and yet carry usually five crops of oats, and never less
than four, when in tillage, the other half of them is
always in pasture; but the crops, both of oats and grass,
which they produce, are generally poor indeed." P.
Cluny, Aberd. Statist. Acc., x. 239.

"Farmers faugh gars lairds laugh;" Ramsay's S.
Prov., p. 28.
2. Metaph. applied to the tearing of one's
character to pieces; most probably from
the rough work that the plough makes in
ground that has been lying under grass,
Ang.

FAUCHENTULIE, (gutt.) s. A conten-
tious argument, Mearns.

To FAUCHENTULIE, v. n. To contend
in argument, ibid.

The latter part of the word is undoubtedly tuilte,
a broll or quarrel. Gael. faichain is matter, cause;
fachain, fighting. Or shall we trace the first part of
the word to faich, fight, q. faich-an'tuile ?

FAUCUMTULIES, s. pl. Certain per-
quises which the tenant is bound to give
to the proprietor of land, according to some
leases; as fowls, &c., Ang.

FAUGHT, FAGHT, FACHT, s. Struggle,
battle, contention. V. FCHT.

FAULDS, s. pl. A division of a farm so
denominated because it is manured by fold-
ing sheep or other cattle upon it, S. B.

"That part of the farm called outfield is divided into
two unequal proportions. The smallest usually about
one third, is called folds, provincially faulds: the other
large portion is denominated faughs. The fold usually
consists of ten divisions, one of which each year is
brought into tillage from grass. With this intent it
is surrounded with a wall of sod, the last year it is to
remain in grass, which forms a temporary inclosure,
that is employed as a pen for confining cattle during
the night time, and for two or three hours each day at
noon. It thus gets a tolerably full dunging, after
which it is ploughed up for oats during the winter." Agr.

[FAULTISE, FALTICE, adj. V. FAYTICE.]

FAULTOUR, s. A transgressor.

"Qhubair sail appear that dreichful Jugs,
Or how may faultouris get refuge?"
Lyndsay's Warsis, 1592, p. 132.

Fr. faulte, a fault; faultier, faulty.

FAUSE, adj. False; the common pron.
among the vulgar, S.; A. Bor. id.

"O hauld your tonge, now P juiste Footrage,
Frae ma ye shamus flee." Syne, pierde him thro' the
fause, fause heart,
And set his mother free.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 83.

FAUSE-FACE, s. A visor, a mask, S.

"—'I chanced to obtain a glash of his visage, as his
fausse-face slipped aside.'" Rob Roy, i. 200.

"Christmas was also preceded—by the appearance
of guisaards—young men and boys, who in antic habili-
ments and masks (called—fausse-faces) went round the
houses in the evenings performing fragments of those
legendary romances or religious moralities, which were
once the only dramatic representations of Britain." Blackw.
Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 692.

FAUSE-HOUSE, s. A vacancy in a stack
for preserving corns, S.

"When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too
green, or wet, the stackbuilder, by means of old timber,
&c., makes a large apartment in his stack with an
opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the
wind; this he calls a fausehouse." Burns, iii. 128,
129, N. q. false house.

To FAUT, FAUTE, FAWT, v. a. To find fault
with, to accuse, to criminate, Aberd. V.
FAUT.

"And fauctie hym for his absens." Brechin Reg.
Sae I maun cooke the las w' skill,
Or spits o' fats she'll lae her will:;
Tho' ther is he.Info may maunt her,
Yet I maun do my best to daunt her.
Cook's Simple Strains, p. 68.

FAUT, FAUTE, FAWT, s. Want; need; lack,
defect.
To have, fault, to have need of, Ayrs. "Had fault o', needed it much!" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 692. V. FAULT.

FAUT, s. Nae fault, and It were na fault, expressions of contempt for an assuming person.

For fa [who] by warke has gan'd their cash
They get na for nought;
Yet they, nae fault, mean cast a dash,
Ne'er minds how dear its bought.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 62.

The conj. but is often conjoined; as, It warma faut but dirt were dear, S. Prov. spoken of those who, although meanly born, or in a low station, assume airs of rank.

At length comes on in mochy rook;
The Embrugh wives rin to a stool,
It were nae fault;
But Highlanders ne'er mind a donk.
The Harst Rig, st. 81.

FAUTYCE, FAUTISE, FALTICE, adj. Guilty, culpable.


There may have been an old Fr. adj. of the form of fautece, or fautise, from faute.

FAUBYBURGHE, s. A suburb; Fr. faux-bourg.

"But that place was not thought commodious, quhairfore the guns were transportit to a fauxbourghe of the town, callit Pleasance." Hist. James the Sext, p. 164, 155.

FAVELLIS, pl.

Synce we see there are to taste all nutriment
That to the king was servit at the dois:
And uther we see all favellis for sent
Of lievor or of any lustie meis.

King Hart, Maidland Poems, p. 5, st. 8.

Mr. Pink. is uncertain whether it should be favellis or savellis. As sent is for scent, it is probable that the other is a corr. of savouris.

FAW, adj. Pale red. V. FAUCH.

FAW, adj. Of diverse colours. This at least seems the sense in the following passage:

Farly faw was the field, flakerit and faw.
With gold and gouldis in greyne,
Schenind schederly and schyne.
Graun and Gol., ii. 13.

A.-S. faw, fah, versicolor, variabilis. What confirms this interpretation, is the mention made of yellow, red, and green, in the passage quoted.

To FAW, FA', v. a. 1. To obtain, to acquire,[to claim as of right.]

My heart tak nowdir pane nor wa,
For Meg, for Merjory, or yit Mawis:
But be thou glad, and latt he ga;
For [me']r a crum of the scho fawis.
Bannatyne Poems, 204, st. 3.

—he mauna fa' that. Burns, iv. 227.

This might perhaps be viewed as allied to Su.-G. faa, Dan. faw-er, to get, to gain, to acquire, to attain; also, to be able, whence Germ. fahig, capable, fit. We have indeed a common phrase somewhat similar; It faus me to do this, or that, it is my turn; which may be equivalent to fall, or fall to, as meaning, to happen. Su.-G. faw, however, has the sense of accidece. Faa hau stiutae, se accidat ut furetur, Thc. But the first stymon is preferable. It is adopted, I find, by Johnstone, in his Gloss. to Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 68. Referring to Isl. ek faw, obtoune, he says; "Hinc Scott. to fa', obtoune."

2. To have as one's lot, S.

A sunny rede swi the rede to me,
How Marstig's daughter I may fa',
My love and lemman gay to be.


FAW, FA', s. 1. Share, what is due to one.

To London he press'd,
And there he address'd,
That he behav'ld best of them a', man;
And there without strife
Got setlled for life.
An hundred a year for his fa', man.
Ritson's S. Poems, ii. 65.

Fra' mang the beastis his honour got his fa',
And got but little siller, or nane aw.

Rous's Helenore, p. 22.

Q. what failes to one.

2. Lot, chance, S.

A towmend o' trouble, should that be my fa',
A night o' gude Fellowship sowther it a'.
Burns, iv. 205.

I am her father's gardener lad,
An' poor, poor is my fa'.
Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 12.

To FAW, FA', v. a. To befal, S. The E. v. n. is used in the same sense.

Fair faw ye! May you be fortunate. Foul faw ye! evil betide you. Foul fa the bare! a kind of imprecation used by one who means strongly to confirm an assertion he has made, and which has been contradicted.

Foul fa' the coat, that you sick cark did goc,
Ye meith ha' flung't awa' an' turn'd again.
Of half your travel its not worth the pain.

Rous's Helenore, First Edit., p. 74.

FAW, FA', s. A fall, S.

To SHAK a FA'. 1. To wrestle, S.

By this time Lindsy is right well shot out,—
And kibble grown at shaking a fa'.
Rous's Helenore, p. 16.

2. To exert one's self to the utmost; metaph. used, S. B.

Sae lack where ye like, I shail anes shak a fa',
Afore I be dung with the spinning o'it.
Song, Rous's Helenore, p. 135.

To wrestle a fall was formerly used in the same metaph. sense. "We must wrestle a fall with some kind of creatures before our covenant be abolished." Baillie's Lett., ii. 111.

FAW-CAP, s. A stuffed cap for a child's head, to guard against the bad effects of a fall, S. B.

Delt. videoed, id. Sw. fall-walke, a pudding or roll for a child's head, from fall, and walke, to roll.

FAW, s. A trap. V. FALL.
FAW, Fewe, adj. V. Fauch.
FAWELY, adv. Few in number, q. fawlly.

Quhar he faund ane without the othir_presence,
Eitir to Scottis that did no mor grawness;
To cut hys thrift or steik him soddenly,
He wqyndit nodit, fand he thaim fawely.

This is the reading in MS. instead of stricke, soddenly, maundit not, and accordingly, Fourth edit.
In edit. 1648, it is thus altered:—
He care not, fand he thaim anerly.
i.e., alone, singly.
Moos.-G. fawne, A.-S. faewa, Su.-G. Dan. faa, few.


"He fawicht & kerit & harrowit the said croft," &c.
[This is certainly a mistake for fawithit, pret. of next word.]


FAWN, s. A white spot on moorish and mossy ground, Ettr. For.
Perhaps merely A.-S. feanc, fenn, feom, palus.

FAX, s. Face, visage.
His fae and beard was fadit quhare he stude,
And all his hare was glotynit full of blude.

Doug. Virgil, 43. 13.
The fillok hir defromtye fae wald have ane fare face.
Ibid., 233, a. 39.

Wer scoe at home, in her contree of Traco,
Scho wald refete full sone in fae & face.

Henryson's Orpheus Kyng, Edit. 1508.

Lye views this as the same with Isl. fis, conspectus; Jun. Etym. Fis, gestus; G. And., p. 63.

FAY, s. 1. Faith, belief.
That fay the Brettownys that held clene,
Ane hundry wynter and sextene.
Wyntoun, v. 13, 51.

2. Fidelity, allegiance.
—With hir tretyt sae the King,
That he beboryt of hys duellung;
And held him loly hir fay,
Quhail the last end of hir lyf day.

Barbour, xiii. 545, MS.
Fr. foy, O. F. Hisp. fe.

FAY, adj. On the verge of death; the same with Fêy, q. v.

To FAYND, v. n. To make shift for one's self. Fayndyt welly, make a good shift, exerted himself well, S.

So fand that thar a gentill worthi knyght
At Climacne hecht, full cruell ay had been,
And fayndyt welly amang his enemies kyng.

Wallace, x. 1026, MS.
In this sense we still say to Fend, q. v.

To FAYND, v. a. 1. To tempt, to assault by temptation.

The Devil come, in full intent
For til fand hym wyth argument.
Wyntoun, v. 12, 1241.

2. To put to the trial.

Yongling, thou schalt abide,
Folkes thow wendest to fand.
Sir Tristrem, p. 48.

Not fend, as exp. in Gl. But, "thou thinkest to make trial of fools," or "that thou hast such to deal with."

That war as fally cryst thair,
That I brow Schyr Richard off Clar
Sull haff na will to fuzzy hys mycbe
In batally, in a fores to fycht,
Quhill King Robert, and his menye,
Is dewland in that cautry.

Barbour, xvi. 219, MS.

3. To attempt, to endeavour,

The Barnage at the last
Assemblyt thaim, and fayndyt last
To cheyse a king, thar land to ster.

Barbour, i. 42, MS.

Ryocht so did the ferd, quhair he furth fur;
Yap, thoche it yung was, to faynd his offence
Houlart, ii. 23, MS.
i.e., Ready, although young, to act a proper part in war.
A.-S. sand-ion, tentare; Chauver, fonde, to try.

FAYNDING, s. [A tempting of Providence. V. Skeat's Gloss, to Barbour.]

Quha tells purpos scykly,
And follows it syne entently,
For owt sayntice, or yheit sayntiding,
With thi it be conabill thing,
But he the mar be unhappy,
He sall eschew it in party.

Barbour, ili. 288, MS.

FAYR, adj. Proper, expedient.

And quhen the King had hau this tale,
His cunsaill he assemblyt hale,
To so quhartir fayr war him till
To ly about the town all stille,
And assaile quhill it wonny war;
Or than in Inglund for to fayr.

Barbour, xvi. 837, MS.

Moos.-G. fayr, idoneous, utilis, appositus, aptus; A.-S. fægr, fæger, speciosus; Su.-G. fyer, Isl. fyer, bonus, utilis, utilis, which hir considered as allied to Gr. φερον.

FAYRE, FARE, s. Course, journey, voyage.
And all the weddys in thaire fayre
Wes to thare purpose all contrayre.

Wyntoun, vi. 20. 105.
Isl. fur, iter. Hence E. warfare. V. FAIRD.

To FAYT, v. a.
Who wil lesinges layt,
Thart him no fether go;
Falsly canstow fayt,
That ever worth the wo.

Sir Tristrem, p. 175.
"To betray; hence faytor, traitor," Gl.
Perhaps fayt rather signifies to frame, to fabricate, from Fr. faict, fait, the part. of faire, as faytour seems to be from factour, a criminal.

FAZART, adj. Dastardly, cowardly.

—Fazart towmyart, fostert in filth and fen.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 74. 34.
Su.-G. fas-a, to fear. Fay fayor therefore, rem hang horro; thare.

FAZART, s. A coward, a dastard.
To fazarts hard hazarts
Is deid or they cum their.
Cherrie and Slat, st. 27.
i.e. Great dangers have the aspect of death to cowards, before they approach them.

—Cadit non caesus, ot uram
Vivus init, quisquis Medium non morbides opat.

Lat. vers.
FE, FEE, FEY, FIE, s. 1. Cattle in general.

The King in every case sees the prey
Off all the land; cuhar men myght so
So gret habundance come of fe,
That it warde wone to behold.

Ibid., x. 110, MS.

In the contré than wonyt me
That husband war, wed, and with his fe
Offlysas hay to the pede led he.
He had thaim helyt wel with hay.
And made him to yok his fe.

Ibid., ver. 151. 215, MS.

Oxen seem to be the fe meant in the last extract.

2. Small cattle, sheep or goats.

—Lo, we se
Plechis and herdís of oxín and of fe,
Fat and tydy, rakand over all quhare.

Armenta videmus,
Caprigenenque pecus —
Vrg., Lib. 3.

Robene sat ou gud grene hill,
Kelpand a flock of fe.

Italantynge Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

In st. 2, 4, and 6, it is restricted to schoep.

3. Possessions in general. This at least seems to be the sense in the following passages:

Thor for in him affyt he,
And rycha maid him off landis and fe;
As it was certes rycht worth.

Barbour, x. 272, MS.

The King, eftre the gre scroll,
In ser towyns gert cry on lycht,
That quha sa clemyt till has rycht
To hold in Scotland land, or fe,
That in that zil moneth said he
Cum and clam yt.

Ibid., xili. 735, MS.


The Eke of Flawndryg mad hym lat,
For, that sai, cumrite was he —
Than wyth the Kyng of Inglandis Fe.

Wyntoun, vil. 8. 754.

5. Wages, S.

"Towards the end of Spring, most of the boys go to the lower country where they are employed in herding till the ensuing winter; and besides gaining a small fee, they have the advantage of acquiring the English language." P. Balquhidder, Perths. Statist. Acc., vi. 95.


This Kyng Jhon
Till Alayne of Gallway gave in Fe
And herytage gret landys.
He
Made to the Kyng Jhon than homage
Of that landys as hya herytage.

Wyntoun, vil. 8. 290.

[Fe in this passage has almost the same meaning as in the passage given under 3.]


The King send than James of Douglas,
And Schyr Robert the Keith, than was
Marschell all of the ost, of fe.
The Ingis menny come to se.

Barbour, xi. 436, MS.

i.e., hereditary marshal of the army.

8. Absolute property.

"Usufruct—is defined by the Romans, a right that one has to use and enjoy a subject during life, without destroying or wasting its substance; which definition is well enough adapted to the nature of our liferents.

He, whose property is thus burdened, is, in our law-language, called the fe, and the naked property the fee." Erskine's Instit., 234. 39.

"Lands held in fe are also distinguished from those that are wadsset; the former being called irrevocible, the latter, under reversion." Skene, ap. Reg. Maj., B. iii. c. 35, § 1.

Ist. fe, Su.-G. fae, A.-S. fea, Germ. fehe, all denote both pecus and pecunia, cattle and money; Alem. fehe, flo, Belz. wey, cattle. From Su.-G. fae, are fachus, a cowhouse, faenog, a walk for cattle, fenchet, a pasture, faederle, a shepherd, &c. Some of the Northern etymologists derive fae, fe, cattle, money, from Isl. fae, fae, to acquire. V. Kristmirag. Gl. vo. Fe.

The wealth of our ancestors consisting principally in cattle, the name was naturally transferred to money, when it became the medium of traffic; in the same manner as Lat. pecus has been supposed to be the origin of the word pecunia. There may, indeed, be some affinity between fe, Alem. fehe, and pecus, & p and p being letters of the same organs; especially as in Mosc.-G. the term for wealth or possessions is feath. Junius views it as derived from Gr. παραγω, grae; Goth. Gie.

The term, originally denoting cattle as the principal property, would naturally be extended to property of every kind. This has been generally the case in the Northern languages. The A.-S. word denotes goods moveable and immovable; Su.-G. fea, facultates, possesso, cajus canque generis; Ibre. Isl. fae, pecunia, opes, bona, thesauri, facultates, pecora, armens; Verul. Ind. Hence it would easily be transferred to the property transmitted to heirs.

It had supposed that this Goth. term must be the origin of L. B. feudum, feudum; and am happy to find that Sommer is of the same opinion. He derives it from feo and had, a particle denoting quality, instead of which houd is used E., held, S. It may, however, be from Su.-G. fae, and sed, possesso.

It seems probable, that fea was originally used to denote small cattle; as corresponding to pecus in its more proper sense. May not this be the origin of Su.-G. swar, ovis, for which llre can find none?

FEAR, FIAE, s. 1. One to whom any property belongs in fea, who has the property in reversion. V. Fe, sense 6.

"If the partie delinquet be—a swar, or hes any estate contracted to him, that his fine exceed not the half; nor bee with the third of the fine due to be payed by the heritors that are in possession." Acts Chi. L., Ed. 1814, VI. 204.

"The persons contained in the summonses were these, viz. Normane Leslie, Fiar of Rothes," &c. Keith's Hist., p. 50, N.

He is thus denominated, because he was "eldest son to the Earl of Rothes." Ibid., p. 43.

2. When connected with the term conjunct, it denotes a liferentor only, not the proprietor.

"The husbands and the wife are infefted in certain lands, the largest liver of them two, and the aires gotten, or to be gotten betixx them, quhilh falltheyng, his aires: In this case the husband is proprietor, and the wife is conjunct-swar, or liferentor." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Feodum.

FEAKE, s. That part of a sack, which, when full, is drawn together at top by the rope with which the sack is tied, Roxel; apparently the same with Paik, a fold, q. v.

FEAL, s. Turf, &c. V. FAIL.
FEALE, adj. 1. Faithful, loyal.

FEALE, Feall, s. Salary, stipend.

FEAR, s. A fright, Roxb.

FEARD, part. adj. Afraid, S.

FEARSOME, adj. Frightful, causing fear, S.

FEARSOME-LOOKING, adj. Having a frightful appearance, S.

FEASIBLE, adj. Neat, tidy, Roxb.

To FEAT, v. a. To qualify, to prepare. The term feated occurs in the sense of fitted, though without an obvious reason.

FEATHER CLING, a disease of black cattle, S.

FEATLESS, adv. Fleece.

FEATOR, s. A transgressor. V. SATOUR.

FEAUK, s. A plaid, Aberd. V. FAIK.

To FEAZE, v. n.; also FEAZINGS. V. FAIZE.

To FEBLE, v. n. To become weak, to give way.
To FEBLIS, FEBLISS, v. a. To enfeebie, to weaken.

With hungry he thought thaim to feblis,
Sye bring on thaim their enemies.

Barbour, xiv. 349, MS.

Edit. 1620, feblish. Fr. faiblit, id. faibless, weakness.
O. E. “I feblis, I feblyshke, or I make weake.” Palag.
B. iii. F. 134, a.

FEBLING, s. Weakness, the state of being enfeebled.

Qwhat is your force, but febling of the strenth? Dart. Virgil, 33. 21.

FEBRUAIR, s. The month of February, S.

This was anciently written Furveyher, FרעיHER.

In Furveyher—betell the sammy
That Inglesmen tuk trevis with Wallace,
Wallace, vii. 1, MS.
Than passit it was Wess of Furveyher.

Ibid., vi. 1, MS.

Among the rhythmical prognostications, which have been handed down from our ancestors, one is attached to this month. Whatever justice there may be in the prognostication itself, it is no very favourable specimen of their motrical taste:

February fills the dike,
Either with black or white;
I.e. there will be either much rain or snow in this month. Black is the emblem of rain; as in Angus they still speak of black weather, or weyde, as contradistinguished from snow. V. ONING.

Kelly gives the adage in a different form:

February fill dike
Either with black or white.

"February brings commonly rough weather, either snow or rain," Scot. Prov., p. 107, 108.

The same idea has prevailed in France. Hence that singular figure, La farine de Fervier, the meal of February, i.e. snow: and the common saying, Fervier is court pire de tous, literally, February, although the shortest month, is worst of all; or as exply by Cotgr. "Because it is commonly the foulest; and thereupon we call it Fill-dike." This shows that the rhythmical adage, or something of the same kind, has been common in England.

Kelly gives another, which is not so easily explained. It is evidently meant as rhythmical:

All the months in the year
Causes a fair Februar. Ibid., p. 52.

It does not intimate whether the influence of fair weather during this month be good or bad.

Here we have the old pronunciation of the word in S. Fr. Fervier.

A rainy February, however, is reckoned a good presage in France. Hence the saying given by Cotgr.,

Pluyer de Fervier
Vaut essent de fumier.

We transfer the idea to April; saying:

April showers
Make may flowers. V. FEVERIHER.

[To FECH, v. a. To fetch; part. pres. fechand, fetching. Barbour, iii. 428, Skeat’s Ed.]

FECHIE-LEGHIE, adj. A term which seems to conjoint the ideas of insipidity and inactivity, Aberd. Su.-G. fiacka, hue ille vagari?

To FECHT, v. a. 1. To fight; pret. faucht, faucht.

But that, that in-till Berwyk lay,
Send til thame sway, and can thame say,
That that mycht fecht.—Wynstone, viii. 27. 71.

—This Edward of Ingland—
Fauchth wyth Schyr Davy cold Gryffyne,
That broodyr wes to Lewlyne.

Wynstone, vii. 10. 393.

The pret. occurs in this form, O. E.

The barons fecht ageny, the wist of no socoure.
R. Brunne, p. 223.

2. To struggle, to toil, S.

There’s wealth and ease for gentlemen,
And sempole-folk man fecht and fen.
Burns, iv. 311.


FECHT, s. 1. Fight, battle, S.; also facht, facht.

Nowthir Hercules wappins nor armynig
Mycyth thaym defand, nor yit thare syre that hecht
Melampus, and compnyoun was in fech
To Hercules in his sars journeis tolk.


2. Struggle, of whatever kind, S.

I whyles claew the elbow o’ troublesome thought;
But man is a sojer, and life is a faucht.
Burns, iv. 203.

[FECHTING, FECHTYN, s. Fighting. Barbour, iv. 282, iii. 241, Skeat’s Ed.]

[FECHTING-STEP, s. Place of fighting, battleground. Barbour, xv. 378, Skeat’s Ed.]

FECHTAR, s. One who is engaged in fight, a warrior, S.

On kneis he faucht, felle Inglesmen he slew,
Till hym thar socht may fechtars than anew.
Wallace, l. 324, MS.

A.-S. feothere, Teut. vechter, pugnator.

To FECK, v. a. To attain by dishonourable means, Loth.; a term much used by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh.

It is not so strong as E. Stich; but implies the idea of something fraudulent.

This may be either from A.-S. fect-an, tollere, “ to take away,” Sommer: whence E. fetch; or allied to facrum, fraud, guile. The former, however, seems preferable. It may originally have signified to carry off what was not one’s property as if it had been so.

FECK, adj. Vigorous, stout.

As stride or tae took the silly auld earle,
And a gude lang stride took he:
“I trow thon be a feck auld earle;
Will ye shaw the way to me,"
Young Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 32.

FECK, s. A contraction, as would seem, of the name of Frederick, the Prince of Wales.

Pack bag and baggage s’, Willie,
To Hanover, if you be wise.
Tack Feeck and George and a’, Willie.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 278.

FECK, Fek, s. 1. A term expressive, both of space, and of quantity or number.
He was so fers he fell attour ane fek,
And brak his heid upon the mustarde stone.
i.e., he fell some space beyond. *What feck of ground!* How much land? *What feck of aiter ha's he?* How much money? *Mony feck,* a great number; *maist feck,* the greatest part; *little feck,* a small quantity; also, what is of little value, S. B.

My words they were na mony feck.
*Ramsey's Poems,* i. 24.

And the maist feck
Wha's neet't sinsyne, they ca'd as tight
As that on Heck.
*Ramsey's Poems,* ii. 328.

2. The greatest part; used without any adj., S.

— Me think this war the best off all,
To kepe our strynth of castell and of wall town,
Sws till we send the fek of this regimun.
*Wallace,* viii. 699, M8.

3. Of feck, of value, deserving consideration.

They are maer faschous nor of feck;
You hazards darest not for their neck
Clime up the craig with us.
*Cherrie and Slas,* st. 46.

Importuna magia quam par mibi turbas, nec audent, &c.
Lat. vers., 1651.
i.e., They give more trouble than can be repaid by all their worth.

4. Ony fek, any consideration, or consequence, S. O.

"Your laddle there's owre young to be o' ony fek in the way o' war," R. Gilhaiz, H. 1629.
This undoubtedly corresponds exactly with E. "of any effect." An honourable and learned friend, for whose judgment I have the highest respect, in a note on this article says:

"Feck, power, quantity, number,—the most part.
Mony feck is an anomaly. It should be *ony feck.* It is indeed an anomalous mode of expression. But, on further inquiry, I find that it is commonly used both in Ang. and in Perths.

This term is of very uncertain origin. According to some, it corresponds to A.-S. *feoh,* space, interval, distance, applied both to time and place; *hitel fece,* little time; Germ. *fach-en,* to divide into equal spaces, *fach,* one of these spaces. The second sense seems to have more analogy to A.-S. *feoh,* Teut. *seep,* open. V. *Feckfow.* As used in sense 3, notwithstanding some similarity of significance, it most probably claims a different origin. It is nearly allied to Fr. *homme de peu d'effet,* a weak and witless fellow; *Qui n'a point d'effet,* void, unsuccessful. In one passage, indeed, it seems to be used in the sense of *effect,* consequence.

Blae ye foris the formes,
The fassoune, and the frid,
Ye said it fynd intorne,
With bawdry yow to bleeke.
*Scott. Chron. S. P.,* iii. 143.

**FECKFOW, adj.** 1. Wealthy, possessing substance, S. Hence *feckfow-like,* having the appearance of wealth or abundance, S.

2. Active, possessing bodily ability, S. B.

Great room he made, so did his trustye men,
Till mony a feckful chail that day was slain.
*Hamilton's Wallace,* p. 52.


You Ramsey make [mock] 't a *feckfu* man,
Ringleader of a hearty clan.
He'll gar his 'thistles' rive your 'beys.'
*Ramsey's Poems,* i. 343.

"Wheer boldnes in preaching the gospell is therio is effectualnes in it, & the man who hes this boldnes, is a *feckfu* man, & his entry shall never be in vain.—Where the Lord gesus not this liberte, all the preaching is fecklesse and without frute." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 49.

Moes-G. *faith, A.-S. *feoh,* wealth, possessions, money.

**FECKFULLY, FECKFULLY, adv.** Powerfully, effectually, S.

"I judge myself both for the truth's sake, and for the repute of that great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so feckfully, and so zealously served his generation, to interpose and give a check to any, who—would seek their repute upon the ruin of the estimation of so faithful and famous a servant of Christ." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 153.

**FECKLESS, FECKLESS, adj.** 1. Weak, feckle, as applied to the body, S. Cumb.

Breathless and feckless there she sits down,
And will and willsome spied s' her around.
*Ross's Helenore,* p. 25.

"Feckless fouk are a' fain of ane anither:" *Ramany's S. Prov.,* p. 26.

2. Feckle, in relation to the acts of the mind.

Fals Fenyeir, with flying and flattrie
Maist sinful and sensual, shame to rehearse,
Whose *feckless* foolishness,
And beastly brucklandness
Can no man, as I guess,
Well put it into verse.
*Ross's Watson's Coll.,* iii. 25.

Has thow not heard, in oppyn audience,
The purpose vaine, the *feckles* conference
Th' impertinent reasons, and impertinent
Of courteous?
*Hume, Chron. S. P.,* iii. 376.

"My faith is both faint and *feckless,* nothing but a smoke of faith." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 212.

*Effectless* is used in the same sense by Shakspeare.


They bitterly cast up wha kin
Maist feckless are.—And icka sin
They e'er could do, is now brought in
To the dispute.
*The Harst Rip,* st. 60.

**FECKLESSNESS, s.** Feebleness, S.


**FECKLINS, adv.** Partly, or nearly; like feckly, Fife.

**FECKLY, FECKLIE, adv.** 1. Partly, S.

—Reward her for her love,
And kindness, which I fecklie kend.
*Watson's Coll.,* l. 14.

2. Mostly, for the greatest part, S.

The water feckly on a level sleid
Wi' little din, but comly what it made.
*Ross's Helenore,* p. 22.

This word, as used in sense 1, is nearly allied to the Fr. phrase, *en effet.*

"Feckly, mostly, most part of; North." Grose.

**FECKY, adj.** Gaudy, rich, S. B.

Then says ald auntie to her doughter Dees,
Ye'er seen like this wit a' your fecky dress?
She dugs you wi' her hamely gown of gray,
As far's a summer days a winter's day.
*Ross's Helenore,* p. 33. V. *FECKFUL.*
FECKET, s. An under waistcoat, properly one worn under the shirt, S.

Grim loon he gan me by the scant, 
And sair me shrank. 

Burns, iv. 383.

"Jackets, wove of water-snake skins, at a certain time of a March moon, were much in vogue among the crucading servants of Satan; and are yet remembered by the name of warlock foeklets." Remarks of Nithsdale Song, p. 231.

Allied perhaps to O. Holland, wasch, amicum feminae, a withering sheet, q. what goes as close to the body as a shrub, or Teut. foeken, an old word, signifying an upper coat, Kilian; or rather to Isl. pik, picka, interula, a shirt, a smock; also a waistcoat.

FEDAM, s. Such unnatural conduct as seems to be a presage of approaching death, Ayts.

"Five score pounds, gudesman—I would have thought the half o’t an unco almosr free you. I hope it’s no a fedam afore death." The Entail, i. 156.

V. FEYDOM (under Fey, Fee, adj.) which is undoubtedly the proper orthography.

FEDDERAME, FEDDEROME, FEDDERONE, FEDREM, s. pl. Wings.

Pas, son, in hast, grith thy wings in effect, 
Slide with thy fudderone, to yon Troyanc prince. 

Doug. Virgil, 107. 35.

A fedon on he take: 
And shupe in Turkey for to fil. 

Douglas, Barnabyme Poems, p. 20, st. 8.

Rudd, and Lord Hailes both render it, q. feathering. Sibh. views it as the pl. of Teut. veder, plumna. But it is a compound word, from A.-S. faether-ham, faether-hama, a dress of feathers; whence faether-haman, talaris, "shoes that Mercury, as poets faine, did wear with wings." Somner. Fader-haman, indivisae plumosae, Ly: from faether, fader, and ham, hama, hom, a covering.

Hardyng uses the term in its original form.

In Carl Bladim he made a temple right, 
And set a flamynge therein to goner: 
And afterward a Fetherham he dight, 
To fyte with wings, as he could best discerne, 
Abone the ayre nothing hym to werne. 

He flyed high on high to the temple Apelynes. 
And there broke his neck, for all his great doctrine. 

Cron. Fol, 22 b.

But here it is used improperly, if the marginal note be accurate. For, according to this, it signifies "a man decked in feathers."

FEDE. V. FEID.

To FEDE, v. a. To educate, to nurture.

Fittene yere he gan hem fed, 
Sir Rohand the troue: 
He taught him ich aleke 
Of ich maner of gieue. 

Sir Tristan, p. 22, st. 27.

A.-S. fed-an, to educate; feded, educatus. Su.-G. foed-a not only signifies gignere, but alicere, nutrire. Moes-G. fed-an, educare; Thereis was fedithis, where he was educated, Luke, iv. 10.

FEDGAN, s. A long, low, and narrow chest, extending the whole length of a wooden bed, and used as a step for going into bed; viewed as a corv. of foot-gang. Berwicks. V. FIT-GANG.

FEDMIT, adj. Gluttonous, Aberd.

FEDMIT, s. A glutton, ibid.

This might at first seem to be q. fed with meat, as with the vulgar living on animal food conveys the idea of high feeding. But as meat is not used in this sense in S., I would prefer Dan. fulde, fatness, complacency; Su.-G. feta, id. from foed-er, toatten; Isl. felenite, fat meat.

FEDYT, part. pa. Under enmity, or exposed to hostility. V. FEIDIT.

FEE, adj. Predestined, on the verge of death, S.

Since we have met, we'll merry be. 
The foremost name shall bear the bell: 
I'll set me down lest I be for, For fear that I should heart's me self. 

Merld's Cols., ii. 41, 48. V. FEY.

*[FEE, s. Cattle, property in cattle, wages, hire, &c. V. FE and KITCHEN-FEE.]

"To Fee, Fe, v. a. To hire. Johnson renders this word, as used by Shakspeare, "to keep in hire." But it properly denotes the act of hiring.

"But now, said he, gredines of preistis not only receive fals miracles, but also their cheries and fees knaves for that purposes, that their chapplins may be the better renowned, and their offerand may be augmentit." Knox's Hist., p. 14.

[In Clydes. the fixed times when farmers and farm-servants meet to make their engagements for the ensuing term, are called Feeding Fairs.] A.-S. feoh, Isl. fe, praenium. V. Fe.

FEEDING STORM, one that is on the increase, S.; also used metaphor.

"All thir things hold out our affaires as if they were not. This is a feeding storm." Bailiie's Lett., i. 296. V. STORM.

FEEDING STORM, such a fall of snow as threatens that it will lie deep on the ground, S.

"Yesterday morning we had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a feeding storm." Caled. Mercury, 30th Dec., 1819.

FEEDOW, s. The name given by children to the store of cherry-stones, from which they furnish their castles of peas; synon. Peppoch, Roxb.

This must be from the E. v. to feel, i.e. to supply stones in place of those that are carried off by the victor; for the loser, who supplies them, is called the feeder.

FEEGARIE, s. V. FLEEGARIE.

FEEL, adj. Foolish; the provincial pronunciation of some of the northern counties for fule, used adjectively in S.; also Feil.

I dinna covet to be remd' For this feel lilt; 

But feel, or wise, gin ye be pleas'd 
Ye're welcome still'. 

FEEL, adj. Smooth, &c. V. FEEL.

*To FEEL, v. a. “Erroneously for, to smell.
Ex. You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I feel it.” Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ., p. 83.

*FEELLESS, adj. Insensible, without feeling, Clydes.

—I sawt among his hands.
And feelless lay, while the laddie droch
Performs his lord’s command.

Maidens of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

FEENICHIN, (gutt.) adj. Foppish, fantastical, Fife; apparently corr. from E. finical.

To FEER, FIER, v. n., or to FEER LAND, v. a. When a field is to be plowed, one goes before, and marks off the breadth of every ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it. This is called feering, Loth.

Su.-G. far-a signifies colder, to cultivate the soil. But Feer seems to have more affinity to faer-a, ducere, now written fav-a, as the person who faers the land acts as a guide to those who are to follow him. Moes.-G. feer, termini, limites, might appear to merit consideration here; as the very design of the operation is to mark out certain bounds. But to all these, I would prefer, as the most simple etymology, A.-S. fyrran, prescindere aratro, to furrow. With this corresponds Su.-G. faura, id., and fora, a furrow. The Swedes make a distinction between fora and faera, nearly analogous to that between ploughing and feering in S. A. fora, diversum case faera, norun agricola, posternquisque notaret sulcum, quod juxta area illis designator, qui agrum facilitus consistent. Deinde etiam ponitur pro ipsea area ejusmodi, quam frumento conspargere valet saepe. Thre, vo. For, Fora.

FEER FOR FEER, every way equal, S. B. V. FERE, a companion.

FEERICHIN, adj. Bustling, confused, S. B. synon. flusterin. This epithet is applied to one who does everything with a mighty pother.

Belg. vierigh, ardent. Or rather from Fiery, s. q.v.

FEERIE, adj. 1. Clever, active.

2. Expl. “Looking weakly, in a bad state of health,” Fife. It is used in the same sense in Loth. V. FERY.

[FEERILIE, adv. Cleverly, actively, nimbly, Perths.]

FEEROH, FEEROH, s. 1. Ability, activity, agility, Upp. Clydes.

2. Rago, Perths. V. Fiery.

FEEROCHIE, s. The same with Feroch, ibid.

Perhaps from Fer, Fier, sound, entire; if not from A.-S. ferh, anima, vita, spiritus.

[FEETS, s. pl. Shoes, or stockings, or both. Change your feet, change your shoes and stockings, Aberd.]

FEETH, FEITH, s. A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river, Aberd.

“The largest feeth-net is six fathoms long, two fathoms deep at the river end, and one fathom at the land end.” State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 109.

“They set short nets called feeths in some corners of the river, and salmon are often found entangled in the meshes of these nets.—Many finnoch is caught in the Don by small feeths, which the fishermen set for that purpose after the season of the salmon-fishing is over.” Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 218, 221.

Moos.-G. futhor, sepas, q. a hedge for retaining the fish; or S.-G. fatt-a, capere? But it may rather be from Dan. rold, a net; Isl. volt, tragonu; G. andr., p. 236, i.e. a drag-net, a haw, Ainsw. Perhaps from vol, volt, vad-a, vadare; q. such a net as men were wont to use in casting, without finding it necessary to employ a boat; or from vad, vadam, q. a net used in shallow places.

FEETS. Fit-out-o-the-feets, a designation given to one who betrays a genuine spirit of contradiction, Tievotid.

This appears to be a corr. of Thets. V. Thets, under which a similar phrase occurs. Fit is probably for foot, in allusion to a horse or ox, who throws his leg over the traces in drawing.

FEETSIDES, s. pl. Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the hames before, and to the swingletree behind, in ploughing, Berwicks.

FEET-WASHING, s. 1. A ceremony performed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, to a bride or bridegroom, the night preceding marriage, S.

“The evening before a wedding there is a ceremony called the Feet Washing, when the bride-maids attend the future bride, and wash her feet.” Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., i. 201.

2. Transferred to the night on which this custom is observed, S.

“The eve of the wedding-day is termed the feet-washing,—when a party of the neighbours of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water; but at this moment one of the company generally tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a most eager and ludicrous scramble now takes place among the lads and lasses, striving who shall get the piece of money, pushing, shoving, and splashing above the elbows; for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company, A second and more cleanly ablution then takes place.” Edin. Mag., Nov. 1818, p. 412.

To FEEZE. To twist. This v. seems properly to denote an operation resembling that of a screw. It is conjoined with different prepositions, which determine its meaning.

1. To freeze about, to turn any thing round, S.
FEIF, FEEL, FEEL, FEEL, adj. Many.
The word opposed to this is quhyne.

And we are quhyne, agayne as fete.
Barbour, ed. xi. 49, MS.

i.e., "We are few, opposed to so many."
The Inglesmen semblit on Wallace thar,
Felt on the feile of treikis feikand fast.
Wallace, ii. 47, MS.

Streik in streikis here and thare thay ly,
Felt corsis dade of mony vnweildy wicht.
Dun. Virgil, 51. 22.

Vale is used in the same sense, O. E.
-Tho thousand wel wyvare, & tuo hundered also.
Wythoute fet men, that were so ead, that ther was
of non ende.
R. Gloce., p. 200.

It also occurs in the form of Fete in O. E.
Dere brother, geeth Peres, the Deyel is ful queyte
To encuenter holy chyrche, he casteth ful harde
And flouricheth his falsenesse, upon fete wise.

P. Ploughmanes Cradle, Dij. a.
"Fete, many." Interpr. of Hard wordes, affixed
to this work.
The phrase felt men, which so frequently occurs,
in our old writers, is purely Isl. felmenne, multitu
hominum, G. André. Felt, pluralitas A. S. feale, felsa,
Moes-G. Alem., flu, Germ. wett, Belg. vel, many.
These are viewed as radically the same with Gr. ράξυ.
Fonce. flu, vola, opitume. Felt pains, great trouble
about any thing, S.; corresponding to Germ. viel
sorgen, abundance of care. V. Felt stis.

FEIL, adv. Used as a superlative, signifying
very, like Fellt, South of S.

Her blankets ar'ld a. felt and dry,
And in the kit nook fauldit by,
Down sat she o'er the spunk to cry,
Her leefa' lane.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 56.
The term is still used to denote,

1. Number, quantity, S.

The vulgar speak of a felt quhen, an improper phrase.
They also say, a felt heap; sometimes redundantly, felt mony.

2. Degree. Felt weill, remarkably well.
O leese me on my spinning wheel,
O leese me on my rock and reel;
Frae tap to tan that cleeds me bien,
And haps me felt and warn at een.
Burns, iv. 317.

Fiel is expl. in Gl. "soft, smooth." But there is no
evidence that the word is used in this sense. It is
merely fell and warm, i.e., very warm. Gay, fell, and
wco, form a climax in vulgar description; Gay and
weel, tolerably well; Felt weel, very well, so as to pro-
duce satisfaction of mind; Unco weel, exceedingly well.

FEIL, FEELE, adj. 1. Soft and smooth like
velvet, silky to the touch, Roxb., Dumfr.

"If she had been as bonny, an' as gentle, an' as feele
as Jeany, ahe! but I wad ha' likit weel." Browning of
Robinbock, ii. 185.
Felt, Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

In this sense it may be allied to O. B. peli, what is
of a downy glossy surface; satin, velvet.

2. Clean, neat, comfortable; as, "a feil room,
a clean place or apartment, ibid.

3. Comfortable, in agreeable circumstances;
as, one who has thoroughly warmd himself
after being very cold, says that he is "feil
now," ibid.

Isl. feldr-, habilis, idoneus;fyld-taz, de pecore lanato
diteit, primum post succisam lanam veterem.

To FEIL, FEILL, v. a. To learn, to under-
stand; metaph. applied to the mind.

His moly come, and other freynis new.
With full glaid will, to feil thai tithings true.
Wallace, ii. 434, MS.

Belg. ge-voel-en, seniure; also, sapere.

FEIL, FEILLE, s. Knowledge, apprehension.

Thar duelt a Wallas wekunymy him full weill,
Thocht Ingles men thar of had till fell feile.
Wallace, ii. 14, MS.

Thou has full little feil of fair indyte.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53, st. 8.

FEIM, s. Foam. V. FAME.

FEIM, FEME, s. A great heat diffused
over the body, accompanied with violent
perspiration, Ang.

I am at a loss whether to view this as the same with
F. faem, or with fame, although the former seems
preferable.

To BE IN A FEIM, v. n. 1. To be very
warm, ib.

2. To be in a violent heat of temper, ibid.

A.-S. faem, spuma. Isl. fum-a signifies multum
festinare; and fum, inconsiderata festinatio.

[FEIR, adj. Sound, unharmed. Barbour,
xxv. 514: hail and feir, safe and sound, ib.,
vi. 315, Skeat's ed. Isl. faerr, safe.]

FEIR, s. Demeanour, deportment.

Be kynd, courtes, and fair of feir,
Wyse, hardy, and fr. 
Barnadyn poems, p. 65, st. 3. V. FAIR, s.
FEIR, Feire, Feare of Were, "a warlike expedition, a march in a hostile manner, processus seu apparatus bellicos." Rudd.

"It is treason, giff ane man rises in fear of war against the King, his person violentie, quahat age the King be of, young or old, or resists any that hes committed treason." Crimes, Tit. 2, c. 1, § 3. Fear of weir, Jan. II., 1449, c. 25.

Bestaris, braggars, and harganeris,
Eft er him past into patris,
All bodin in feir of weir.

Dunbar, Banwyte Poems, p. 26, st. 4.

Rudd, derives this from A.-S. far-an, proficiisci, fare, iter, expeditio; whence warfare. "All bodin, &c., literally all arrayed in feature of war;" Lord Hailes. This seems not so properly to signify a warlike expedition, as the preparation made for it; or, as expressed by Rudd, apparatus bellicos. Thus the phrase, All bodin in feir of weir, is immediately explained as referring to military accoutrements:

—In jakkes, stairs, and hometis of steell,
Thair legsis were chenyel to the hell,
Frawart was thair affir.

It is used by Lyndsay, in such connexion, that it cannot respect a warlike expedition; because it refers to men travelling singly.

Oppression did sa loud his lugil blew,
That nane durst ride but into feir of weir.


This Lord Hailes renders "martial shew." Sibb. has adopted the same mode of expression: "shew of war.

It may be observed that Su.-G. fare, while its primary sense is to go, also signifies to dress, to put on; Far or is sa baecta kladher, optimas vestes suas inuere; &c. vo Fare. I suspect, however, that this is the same with Fare, appearance, q. v.; also with Affer, affir. This idea is supported by the use of affir, as well as feir, by Dunbar in the passage quoted above.

FEIR, s. This, I think, must signify the town of Campvere in Zeland, where the Scots had an establishment. "Ane double cannon of fonde, markeit with the armes of the feir in Zeland," &c. Inventories, p. 248.

Vere, Campvere, op[dyne] Zelandiae; Kilian.

[FEIRD, adj. V. FEIR.]

[FEIRIE, adj. Active. V. FEERIE and FERRY.]

FEIRINDELL, s. V. FERINDAIl.

FEIRIS, s. pl. The prices of grain legally fixed; the same with Faris.

"Gevis full power and commissioun to the lordis auditours of his hienes chekker—to sett and appoint certane indifferent and common prices as near as may be to the feiris of the cuntreis." Acts Jan. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 304.

I have not observed any earlier example of the use of this term. V. Fairs. After the words, "Rudd, and Sibb, write feires, feiris," dele" but I suspect improperly.

FEIRIS.

—The Pripis armis at point to blisse and beir,
As feiris for a Farscant.

Houdate, b. 3.

"Affairs, actions," Pink. But the phrase seems equivalent to as affris, i.e., "as belongs to a Pursuant."
He kens the word, and says, Alake my fell!
Is that, ye, Colins? Are ye there your sell?
Roses’s Hèldenær, p. 45. First Ed. V. Fell, v.
For methings’ sake ’at is to sell;
And for the haddocks! was my fell!
They’re out o’ reason.
W. Beattie’s Tales, p. 17.
Teut. rol, fornutia; q. what befalla one, or sells to him; Isl. æfell, infortumium.

FELL, adj. 1. Keen, hot, biting, S.
The dame brings forth in compliment mood;
To grace the lad, her weel-hand kebab fell
Burns, ii. 178.
2. Singular, strange, extraordinary; as, “It’s a fell thing, wean, that ye canna stand still a minute;” “He’s a fell fallow,” i.e., a strange, unaccountable sort of fellow; “He’s a fell shield,” &c., S.
3. Clever, mettlesome; denoting bodily action, as the effect of spirit. A fell beast, a horse that makes good way on the road, and that is not easily tired, S.
In a similar sense it is applied to one who possesses natural eloquence.
“The Lord James, say they, beareth too much rule; Lidlington hath a crafty head, and fell tongue,” [“i.e. clever,” Marg.] Keith’s Hist., p. 263.
4. Capable of enduring great fatigue, Roxb.
5. Acute, as referring to the mind. A fell body, an acute person; sometimes, “wyss and fell.”
This is merely the E. word used obliquely. The term signifies hot, A. Bor.

To FELL, FELL off, v. a. To let out, or cast a net from a boat; a term used by fishermen, as opposed to hauling, S. B.
“Deposes, that upon the north side of the river,—there the following shots when he became a fisher;—to the south of it, the Ware-shot,—and another called the Neeks, opposite to the sandy beach, which shot is commonly used by fellin or laying the net up the water, to intercept fish going out by the sea, upon the flowing or returning tide.” State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 53.
“Depose that the fischers pointed out to him a shot called the Mouth of the Allochy, but they did not describe the exact place where they felled it off, nor where they hauled the net.” Ibid., p. 197.
Allied perhaps to Sc. g. faell-a, dejecere, demittere, vel potius facere ut quid decident,—Ib. from fall-a, cedere. Faella ankare, to drop anchor; Wideg.

FELL, s. 1. A wild and rocky hill, S. A.
Bor.
Betweens the fellis and the se
There thair fand a lale conträl
And in all gudis abowndand.
Wyatson, ix. 7. 41.
“Finlay is situated in the midst of that range of hills, which reaches from Stirling to Dunbarton, and behind that particular district of them usually denominated the Campsie Fells.” F. Finlay, Statist. Acc., xi. 371.
The faynd fair with the forward ower the fellis.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 74, st. 33.

2. High land, only fit for pasture, S. A.
In pl. it denotes a chain of steep hills. The whole of the tract of land throughout the Cheviot hills which is not ploughed, is called the Fells.
3. It is expl. as signifying “a field pretty level on the side or top of a hill,” Perth.
Su.-G. fael, a ridge or chain of mountains; Alem. fels, Germ. fels, a rock; Isl. fell, “a small mountain resting on one larger and longer,” Gl. Rymbegla. Foll, mountains; Fella Saemund. Suidas use felleon for mountainous places.

FELL, s. 1. Skin, the hide of an animal, S.
This is an E. word, but now obsolete, as Johns. has observed. It is, however, still used in S.
“Ye dinna kien the farm of Charleeshope—its sae weed stocked already, that we sell may be sax hundred pounds off it ilkay year, flesh and fell thegither.” Guy Mannering, iii. 224.
—Ben the blythesome piper crap,
As weill he dow; & on a fell,
Hard t’ the nook; he seats himself.
W. Beattie’s Tales, p. 53.

2. Expl. “The flesh immediately under the skin;” Gl. Burns. More properly it denotes the cuticle immediately above the flesh.

FELL-ILL, s. A disease of cattle, S. A.
“Aged cattle, especially females, are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here and in the neighbouring counties by the name of fell-ill. The fell or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones.” Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 149.

FELL, adv. Very. V. Fell.
FELL, s. A large quantity, Roxb.
“His head was of uncommon size, covered with a fell of shaggy hair, partly grizzled with age.” Tales of my Landlord, i. 79.

FELL-BLOOM, s. The flower of Lotus corniculatus, or Bird’s-foot trefoil, S.

FELL’D, FELL’T-SICK, adj. Extremely sick, so as not to be able to stir, Clydes.; q. knocked down with sickness, like one felled by a blow.

FELLIN, adv. Used in the sense of E. pretty. Fellin weill, sometimes as equivalent to remarkably or wonderfully well, S.
“Two or three of our condisciples played fellin weill on the virginals, and another on the lut and githorn.” Melvill’s Mem., Dr. McRie’s Knox, ii. 344.
Fellin is undoubtedly the cor. of Fella or Fell, like Gey-an for Gey and. V. Fell weil under Fell, adj.

FELLIN, s. V. Felt.

FELLIN-GRASS, s. The plant called Angelica, Roxb.

Shall we suppose that this had been formerly viewed as a specific in the disease of cattle called the Fellin?

FELLOUN, FELOUNE, adj. 1. Fierce, cruel.

Certis I warn ye o a thing
That happy thaim, as God forbid—
FEL [208]

2. Violent, dreadful.

Strang rif begins to rise and rage agane,
That felown stormes of ire gan hyr to schak.

Dong. Virgil, 118. 44.

3. Great; denoting any thing in the extreme.

He wald resist, and nocht in Scotland gang,
That said half drick to wyrk as felon wrang.

Wallace, vi. 283, MS.

Fr. felon, felon, fall, cruel; A.-S. felle, Belg. fel, O. Fr. fel, id.

[FELLOUNLY, FELLOUNLY, FELONY, adv.
Cruely. Barbour, i. 315, 215.]

FELONY, FELOUNLY, FELNY, s. 1. Cruelty.

How mycht he trist on hym to cry,
That sithfastly denyth all thing
To kniff mercy for his crying.

Of him, that throw him felony,
In to sic poynit had na mercy!

Barbour, iv. 330, MS.

2. Wrath, fierceness.

An Erle than wes her hym by,
That swa a man in hyr felony.

Wyntown, vi. 13. 90.

—feul felny and dyspyte
All Scotland he gert interlyte.

Ibid., viii. 9. 139.

A.-S. felsisse is used in the same sense. But our word is evidently Fr. fellonie, id.

FELL-ROT, s. A species of rot in sileep, apparently denominated from its affecting the skin or fell, South of S.

"Others speak of many kinds of rot, and distinguish them by different names, as the cor- or heart-rot, the fell-rot, the bone-rot, and other rots." Essays, Highl. Soc., iii. 465.

FEL SYS, FELL SYSS, many times, often.

Me think we said in barrat mak thaim bow,
At eer power, and so we do fells pith.

Wallace, ii. 238, MS.

I thank yow gretly, Lord, said he,
Of many largness, and gret bountie,
That yhe haff done me feleys.

Sen fyrst I come to your service.

Barbour, xx. 225, MS.

A.-S. fela, many, and ath, tempus. V. FELT.

FELT, s. The creeping Wheat-grass, S.

—"This soil,—if not regularly cleaned by pasturing and crops of turnips, is apt to be overrun with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of felt or girl-grass." P. Fintry, Statist. Acc., xi. 374.

It seems to receive this name, because the ground is matted by it so as to resemble the cloth called felt.

FELT, s. Anciendly the stone.

They bad that Baich suld not be bat—
The Frence, the Fluxes, the Feyk and the Felt.

Watson’s Cold, iii. 13.

V. FEYK.

It appears that this word was ancienly used to denote the stone, although now, in vulgar language, this is distinguished from what is called the Felt, or Felly Gravel. Alex. Mylne, in his Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld, says of Ep. George Brown, who died 14th January, 1514:


This name would seem to have been borrowed from O. Sax. volt, Germ. fels, petra, rupea; as expressive of the character of the disease, like Su.-G. sten, Belg. steen, E. stone.

FELT GRAVEL, the sandy gravel.

"Before his death he was tormented with the Felt gravel, which he bore most patiently." Spotwood’s Hist., p. 101.

To FELTER, v. a. To entangle, S. B.

Thus making at her main, and lewarding on, Thrre’ scrubs and criege, with many a heavy aroge;
With bleeding legs, and ear massacred shoon,
With Lindy’s cost aye, felling her shoon.—
Ross’s Helenare, p. 61.

Skinner explains this term in the same manner, deriving it from Fr. fellerer, to cover with felt.
"Feller’d, reveal’d, dishevelled." North. Gl. Grose.

FELTIFARE, s. The Red-shank, or Fieldfare, a bird, S.

It has been supposed, that from the name red-shank, S. reda schanks, "probably originated the nursery story of the fieldfare burning its feet, when it wished to domesticate with men like the robin-redbreast." Gl. Compl., p. 365.

FELTY-FLYER, s. The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris, a bird; Roxb., Loth., Lanarks.

FEMLANS, s. pl. The remains of a feast, E. Loth.

In this county, about forty years ago, when children were invited to partake of what remained at the tables of their relations, after the jollities of Handael Monday, they were asked to come and get some of the Femlans.

To FEMMEL, v. a. To select the best, including the idea of the refuse being thrown out, Ayrs.

I know not whether we should view this as an oblique use of Dan. faml-er, Su.-G. faml-a, manibus ulro citrouque pertentate sa persone often handle articles a good deal in order to a selection.


2. Active, agile, Roxb.

FEMMIL, s. Strength, substance, stamina, Roxb.

This seems of Scandinavian origin; faml-r, agilis; famlyga, agiliter, famlyki; agilis; Su.-G. fam-ur, celer, agilis; fambluy molfaer, gestando apta; Ihre. Gacl, fambluachav denotes a giant, a big fellow. But it must be pron. q. foavaclaw.

FEN, s. Mud, filth.

He slaid and stummerit on the sliddy ground,
And fell at ird grufinges amid the fen,
Or beistine blade of mardency.—Dong. Virgil, 138. 42.

Fimnur Virg.

It occurs in Lybeans Discounns:
Bothe mydenes, and garsoun;
Powull fen schull on the thrive.
Rittson’s Met. Rom., ii. 64.

i.e., "soil mud," a redundancy.
To FEN. V. FEND, v. 2.

To FENCE, FENS, v. a. 1. To fence a court, to open the Parliament, or a Court of law. This was anciently done in his Majesty's name, by the use of a particular form of words.

"The queine and Monseuer Desell—road [road] in lykmanner to the tolbooth, and remained their an quilhill till the parliament was fenced." Pittcottie's Cron., p. 514.

"Thay saul begin and fossa their air, call the suitis, and put the offendours, gif ony be already in prison, to the knowelege of ane assyss," &c. Acts Js. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 450.

"The parliament is fenced and all sits down in order." Spalding, i. 191.

"They wunna fence the court as they do at the Circuit.—The High Court of Justiciary is aye fenced." Heart of Mid Lethingan, 226.

This custom, after falling into disuse in the courts of law, has been hitherto retained in the service of Brevies before the Macers, in the following words:

"I fence and forbid, in our sovereign Lord's name and authority, and of the Judges here present, &c. that none presume, or take upon hand, to trouble or molest this court, nor make speech one for another, without leave asked and given, under the pain of law." Juridical Stiles, Vol. I. 371, 372. (Edin. 1811.)

Although at first view it might seem to claim affinity with Fr. defense, protection, q. the act of guarding the court; yet, as joined with forbid, perhaps from the same word assignifying prohibition.

2. To Fence the Lord's Table, or the Tables. To counsel and direct intending communicants, after the Acton Sermon, so as to debar the unworthy.

"Thereafter, he fenceith and openeth the tables." Pardovan, p. 110.

FENCE, s. The act of fencing a court.

"The keys of court ar thir.—S. The affirmation and fence of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand, without leave akit and obtenit, except the per- sewer and defender." Balfour's Pract., p. 273.

To FEND, [an error for Faynd], v. a. To tempt. [A.-S. fandian, id.]—Our lords, for their mycht;

Will aligate fecht agane the rycht.
But quha sa wareis wrangwysly;
That fend God all to greetynally;
And thaim may happyin to myself.

Barbour, xli. 364, MS.

Offend occurs in edit. 1020. But the word seems rather from A.-S. fændan, tentarue.

To FEND, FEND, v. a. 1. To defend, S.

Wallace in tre a hurly brand can draw,
Quhar fell Sithour war sembit upon raw.
To fende his men with his dayr worth hand.
Wallace, iv. 614, MS.

My trees in bournche over my ground
Shall fend ye fra ilk blast o' wind.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 32.

Fr. de-fend-re, id.

VOL. II.

2. To support, to maintain.

But there is neither bread nor kale,
To fend my men and me.

Battle of Otterbourne, Minstrelsy Border, I. 95.

3. To provide for one's self, in whatever way; with the pron.

"I am sure if my one foot were in heaven, and then he would say, Fend thyself; I will hold my graps of thee no longer; I should go no further, but presently fall down in as many pieces of dead nature," Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 80.

Fr. de-fend-re also signifies, to preserve, to maintain. But I am doubtful, whether the v. as used in senses 2 and 3, is the same as in sense 1, and so from the Fr., er in A.-S. For it was anciently written Faynd, q. v.

4. To ward off; as, "to fend a stroke;" to ward off a blow, Roxb. Aberd.

—A suit o' sonny hap-warm plaidin;
To bang the nippin frosts o' winter,
An' fend the beat o' summer's blinter.

Tarros's Poems, p. 22.

Defend is used by Blind Harry in the same sense.

To FEND AFF, v. a. To defend against, S.

"The prison," he said, "was nane in dooms bad a place as it was o'g. Ye had aye a good roof ower your head, to fend off the weather; and, if the windows were na glazed, it was the mair airy and pleasant for the summer season." Antiquary, iii. 164.

To FEND, FEN, v. n. 1. To shift, to make shift; generally as implying the idea of some degree of difficulty, S. A. Bor.

Thrift and tresson now is cherleis,
Ar few for falesst now may fend.

Chron. S. P., ii. 40.

Then I knew no how baw to fen;
My guts rumble like a hurlebarrow.

Watson's Coll., i. 13.

"There is a great difference between fen o'g, and fair well;" S. Prov. "There is a great difference between their way of living who only get a little scrap to keep them alive, and theirs who get every day a full meal;" Kelly, p. 305.

2. To fare, in general. How do ye fend? how goes it with you? S.

To FEND FOR, v. a. To make shift for, South of S.

"I hae aye done whate'er ye bade me, and gaed to kirk whare'er ye likit on the Sundays, and fended weel for ye on the ilka days besides." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 157.

FEND, FEN, s. 1. The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance, or in any other respect. To mak a fend, to do any work, or continue in any situation with some degree of difficulty.

No fend he fendis caulfly away to wend,
Nor on quhat wyse kym self he may defend.

Doug. Virgil, 446. 35, MS.

On the corus and wrath of labouring men,
As outraws do, sobal mad an easy fen.

Henryson, Everygreen, I. 144, st. 1.

It is sometimes conjoined with fight, as denoting the union of art with vigorous exertion, S.

"I was lang ane thar—and out I wad be, and outf John Bowler gan me, but wi' nane sma' fight and..."
fend.” St. Ronan, ii. 105. *Fecht* would have more properly expressed the Scottish phraseology.


2. Used in a general sense for provisions, S. B.

_ I ne'er was great, ane ne'er was prond. 
Nae sumptuous *fend*, but homely food._

*Terras’s Poems*, p. 54.

**Fend-caul, adj.** What is adapted for warding off the cold, Buchan.

_ O waes my heart! to hear them bleatin,—
Wil scarce a hap-warm *fend-caul* text [tate] on,
But's torn and flatin._

*Terras’s Poems*, p. 60. 61.

**Fendpou, adj.** Full of shifts, good at finding expedients, Dumfr.

_ The sighing gudewife will lack her snawy blanket
Wi' the blue edge, else ye're grown less *fendpou* than I ever saw ye._  Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 321.

**Fendie, Fendy, adj.** Good at providing for one's self, in a strait, S.

_ “Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric
upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*;
and was, to the best of that all, the best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath.” Waverley, i. 271._

Sir J. Sinclair’s *Observ.,* p. 101. He improperly derives it from *fend.*

A. Ber. *fendable* is synon. “One that can shift for her or himself.” Gl. Grose.

**Fenny, adj.** 1. Making a shift, Galloway; softened from *Fendie."

2. Convenient, Renfr.

_ Her blythsome bled, to ilk child
Wha bare a pack, was *fenny.*

A. Wilson’s *Poems*, 1790, p. 227.

**Fenester, s.** A window.

_In corneris and cleris *fenestris* of glas
Full besely Arachne weannd was._

*Dougl. Virgil*, 402. 9.


**Fensabill, adj.** Sufficient for defence.

_ “To consider and wesy every nychtbour quhay
hees *fensabill* geir & vappynnis.” Aberd. Reg., V. 10._

[Fenss, s. Fence, defence, Barbour, xx. 384, Skeat’s Ed. V. Fend.]

To **Fenss a Court.** V. Fence.

**Fent, s.** The opening left in the sleeve, or at the bottom of a skirt, coat, &c., S.

_ He put his hand into her bosom, and the other hand into the feit of her petticoat._ Law Case, 1814.

Fr. *fente*, a clift, rift, slit, &c., Cotgr. *La fente d’ une chemise, the feit of a shirt.* It is evidently from *fend-re, to cleave, to slit; Lat. *fendere.*

[Fenyhe, v. a. To feign, Barbour, i. 344; part, pres. *fenyeand, feigning, id. V. 622.]*

[Feneyung, s. Feigning, deceit, Barbour, i. 74.]

**Fer, s.** Preparation, or perhaps ado. Than that in the schippir was
Ordained a schip, with full greit *fer;*
To cum with all hir apparall
Rycht to the wall, for till assall._

*Barbour*, xvii. 400, MS. V. Fayr, s.

**Fer, adv. Far. On fer, from far.** From the shelf tempill, runand in full grete hye,
On *fer,* O wretched jeepil can he cry._

*Doug. Virgil*, 40. 2.

_ Per by, far past, far beyond._

—My felf and slaw vaweildye age,
The dasit blude game *fer* by the late rage,
With force falleyt to hant the strenge wers._

*Doug. Virgil*, 260. 43.

*Fer out, far out, i.e. very much, as in Barbour, vi. 660, fer out the mair, very much the more; V. Skeat’s Gloss.*

**Ferrar, farther.**

*Nae ferrar* thay mycht wyn out off the land._

*Wallace*, vii. 1044.

*Upon fer, at a distance.*

_——You aught to scheme, pardé,
Send am ane, and ye ar thre
For to schute at me *upon fer._*

*Barbour*, V. 738, Ed. 1820.


**Fercost, s.** “Ane kind of schip or little boate,” Skene.

_ In ane priviledge granted to the Burgh of Dundie,
for reparation and bigging of their Porte and Haven,
be King James the Second, in the yeir of God 1458,—
mention is made of ane *Fercos,* quhilk is inferior in birth and quantity to ane schip, because the impost and taxation layde vpon ilke schip is ten schillings,
and vpon the *Fercost,* twelve pennics.” De Verb. Sign. in vo. See also Acts Alex. II., c. 25._

This extract should have been given under Farcost, which is evidently the same.

The term, as used in S., may have merely denoted a coasting vessel, q. one that *fares* along the coast.

[FERD, pret. of FAR. Fared, went on. Barbour, iv. 287.]

**Ferd, Ferd, Ferryd, adj. Fourth.**

Skars on the *ferd* day at morne did I aspie
His from the walls croppins Italia._

*Doug. Virgil*, 175. 49.

_ “The foure marmadyne that sang quhen Thetis was
maret on month Pillon, thai sang nocht as anzet as did
dhir scheiphyrdis, quhilkis ar callit to name, Parthenope, Leucolia, Illigeatemora, the *feryd* callit Legia.” Compl. S., p. 99._

Su.-G. *facerde, Isl. *fardla, Germ. vierte, Belg. vierde, O. E. verthe, ferthe._

And yit there was of Weisic men the *verthe* oth thereto.

R. Glouca, p. 452.

Sithen in his *ferthe* yere he went tille Alaricton._

R. Brunne, p. 82.

**Ferdlie, adv. Fourthly.**

_ “Ferdlie—the said summoundis of tresoun was reit
againis the saidis personis of the date at Edr. the xiiij
day of Junij.” &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416._

**Ferd, s.** Force, ardour.

_ “It was our great desire to have at once been at
handystrokes, well understanding that the *ferd* of our
hot spirits could not long abide in edge.” _ Baillie’s Leth., i. 170._
It may, however, signify companion. But the former sense is supported by the application of the same epithet to the tiger, at 5.

FERE, s. Appearance, shew. V. FAIR.

FERE, FEER, s. A companion; pl. feris.

The quothere ane, on the wall that lay,
Beside him till his ferre gan say
"This man thinkis to mak guid cher."
Barbour, x. 335, MS.

Off thair ferre leifyand was left no ma,
Wallace, v. 408, MS.

Chaucer, id. A.-S. ge-fere, Teut. ge-ferde, socius, comen. Skinner views fur-an, ire, as the root. But it is more closely allied to Isl. ef-fær, co. ferre; whence faer, which not only signifies ferre, professio, but comitatus; G. Andr., p. 67. Isl. faer is also rendered, the power or opportunity of meeting, occasio aggregandi, congregendi facultas; Verel. Ind. Hence, perhaps, E. and S. fair, a market, i.e., a place where people have an opportunity of meeting with one another.

Dik. ferde, which is derived from Fr. faire. Some might prefer Lat. fer-ia, especially because fairs were held during the Popish festivals, and are still held at the same time in this country. But feris seems retained in a form more nearly resembling the original word. V. Fiery.

Feir for ferre, every way equal.
—That's harkening gued, the match is feer for fer.
—Rosse's Hakluyt, p. 21.

In ferre, together, in company.
Thir four, trevely to tell,
Foundis in fer.
Gawen and Col., ii. 8.

i.e., "they go in company." Chaucer, id.
All in feris, altogether.
The last sex books of Virgil al in feris — contents strang battelis and worth.
Doug. Virgil, 7. 33.

Yfer, yferis, are used in the same sense.
Al samyn swan they hand in hand yferre.
—The chitnian all joined with hale powaris,
And hemdarst warmard swarmed all yferis.
Doug. Virgil, 322. 24—331. 52.

A.-S. gefer, gefer, comitatus, consortium. Hence yferre, ge being softened in pronunciation into y, of which there are many instances. In Gen. geferes, Eart thu wes geferes, Es tu nostri comitatus? Jos. v. 13. Hence yferes.

FERE, FEIR, FER, adj. Entire, sound. Hole and fer, not as Mr. Pink imagines, "whole and fair, complete and in good array," but whole and sound, a phrase yet commonly used, S.

For the King, full chewalrusly.
Defendyt all his compayny;
And was set in full gret danger;
And yet esheypt halie and fer.
Barbour, iii. 92, MS.

So hele and ferre moite safand me Jupertis!
Doug. Virgil, 292. 21.

"In case of non-coherence in a court, in consequence of a summons, it is deemed, that the absent person 'scould not be decreed to be haldin pro confesso, except the perserver, be way of reply, allledge, and prove him to be hallit and ferre, rydseid or ganges, and may he does his feasum bisness.' A. 1563, Hallow's Pract., p. 361.

But Davie, lad, ne'er flast your head,
Thou 'se haes little gear.
We're fit to win our daily breed,
As lang's we're hole and ferre.
Burns, iii. 153.
This Rudd, traces to the same source with in fer, yfer, &c. But it seems rather allied to Isl. fær, Su.-G. foer, validus, C. B. fer, robustus.

FERE of WEIR. V. FEIR.

FERE, s. A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Gael. fær, crooked; if not synon. with Fairy, and in the same sense, S., from the diminutive size attributed to our good neighbours.

FERE.

The Kyng hym self Latins the grete here Quipiras and musis, and is in manere foer, Quharn he salt chais, or call vnto his throw To be his doncheris spous, and son in law.

Doug. Virgil, 145. 9.

Of fer occurs in MS. If this be the true reading, it may signify afraid, q. of fear. But the other seems preferable, as probably denoting uncertainty of mind; A.-S. foer, cessaus, improviso.

FERETERE, s. A bier.

How many fereteris and dule habitis shynge Sat thou behald, as thou flowis at Rome Doun by his new made sepulture or toune!

Doug. Virgil, 197. 32.

Lat. fere trium.

FERIAT, adj. Feriat tymes, holidays.

"The said advocates, clarkes, &c. to testifie their godlie disposition to the furtherance of God's service, do offer to pay yeirle, not excluding but comprehending herein all vacant and feriati tymes, to the provest, &c. the alaneerlie to the behalfe of the said minister, serving the cure of the kirks within the said burgh, all and halfe sum of 11 pennis money of this realm, furth of ilk twenty shillings of maill, quilhik salt be payit for their houses, chambers and buiths occupied and possessed be thaim." Acts Selk. 29 July, 1537.

Lat. feriati dies, Plin., from feriae, holidays.

FERIE-FARIE, s. Bustle, disorder. V. FARY.

FERRIE, FERELIE, adv. Cleverly, with agility, S. "Ferlie, nimbly, cleverly;" Rudd.

Of that the Scottis tume gude comfort, Quhen they saw him as ferlie Loup on his hors sa galyvore.

Lyndsay’s Spyer Mouldrum, 1594, A. viii. 6.

"I saw disputis running hy among the maisters, some setts wad be for pitting out what ither wad be for pitting in, and this wad mar the spirit o’ the address; so I thought it wad be better if it was a’ dun bi’ one that cou’d gae throw it ferily and cannily, without being justled and jumbled as he wauked alang," Thom’s Works, Donaldsioniad, p. 308.

FERINE, s. Meal.


Fr. farines, id.

FERINESS, s. Adhesiveness, or consolidation, Banffs.

"Light soils are generally pestered with the above mentioned weeds, the roots whereof are much wasted by that time of the year, both with frost and excess of water, wherewith the earth is then replenished; and besides the breaking of it in that season, separates the roots from each other, and affords an opportunity to the parts of earth, which had been formerly divided by the subtle invasion of these roots, to cement and stick together, and so fences and hardens the moldas that in a great measure it defeats their progress: for, being straightened by the feriness of the mold, they die away, and leave the whole mass of it very solid." App. Agr. Surv. Banff., p. 39.

FERIS, v. n. Becomes, is proper.

— I dedeine not to resease Sic honour certis quilkhe feris me to bane. Doug. Virgil, 23. 30.

V. AFFERIS, Effeir.

FERITIE, s. Violence, ferocity; from Lat. ferus.

"Shall a bare pretense of zeale, and intention of a good ende, make more than Cyclopicke ferile, and devilish deceites, to become good religion?" Forbes’s Edbullo, p. 123.

FERRISHIN, s. 1. A crowd, a multitude, Teviotd.

2. A pretty large quantity, ibid.

Isl. fera (pret. fer) ire, and koes, congers, q. to go into a heap or gathering?

FERLE. V. FARLE.

FERLIE, FERELY, FARLIE, s. A wonder, a strange event, S.

This farlie beforlie in England forest.

Abous this ilk betid ane märe ferlie.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 5.

Ane grete ferly and wounder was perfay To Turms king of Ruttillians in that tyme.

Ibid., 234. 39.

It is used by Langland.

—On a May morning, on Malverne hylls, Ne betil a ferly, of inry my though.

—Manye ferles have fallen, in few yeris.

P. Ploughman, Pass. I. Fol. 1 n. ii. a.

In a poem, written before A. 1500, entitled "A Disputation between a Crystene man and a Jew," the phrase, heúde farlie, occurs.

The cristen mon heúde farly What hit mithie men.

Warton strangely mistakes the meaning, rendering it, "was very attentive, heedful;" whereas it evidently signifies, "was surprised;" literally, "had wonder." V. Hist. E. poet., ii. 231, Note.

It is written farli, P. Ploughman, Fol. 51. b. Chaucer uses it as an adj. signifying strange; which seems its original sense, not, as Sibb. supposes, "from q, fair-like, from the gew-gaws exposed to sale at a fair;" but from A.-S. faerle, farelic, ferlic, subitus, repentius; also, according to Somer, sordestus. This is undoubtedly formed from A.-S. faer, subitus, and ile, q. having the appearance of suddenness. Hence it has naturally enough been transferred to what causes surprise. So-G. farly, Isl. ferle, are used in the sense of Lat. mira, as farlesly waker, mire pulcher, ferlega duig fat, palus mire profunda; Thre, vo. Fara, p. 429. Thus ferly occurs in O. E.

He felt him heavy & ferle seke, his body wax alle seere.

R. Brune, p. 18.

TO FERLIE, FERLY, FAIRLY, v. n. To wonder, S.

The fare portis alsun he ferlyt fast.

Doug. Virgil, 26. 10.

None ferles mair than fulles.

Cherry and Sae, st. 16.
FER, s. Rent.

"The said possessours [of fews of kirk-lands, not having regular confirmation] sall not be prejudged by this act, and sall have their confimations, for payment of the 4. mailis, and the fermorares for doubting of their fermes; seeking the samin within yeir and day, after the publication of this act, otherwise to pay 8. mailis or three fermes." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, c. 7.

Mr. Rassell has justly observed, that "farm clearly signifies rent payable in grain or meat." Convoyancing, Prof. ix. He is mistaken when he adds, that "the word duty is only applicable to services," Ibid. For it is at least occasionally used as synon. with maili. Hence the compound term tack-duty.

Fr. ferme, a toll or rent. L. B. ferm-a, id. which Spelme, deduces from A.S., ferme, denoting food of every kind; because anciently lands were farmed out, not for money, but on condition of the tenants supplying their landlords with victu in kind. Others derive it from Arm. ferma, rent, fermit, to hire, to pay rent. V. Diet. Trev.

FERMORER, s. A Farmer.

"All and sundry, Prelats and benified men,—or charged, be vertew of the saids letters, now presently being in Edinburgh, or hall happen heirefter to repair thairto, their Factours and Feronarres." Knox's Hist., p. 298.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of Fr. fermier, or L. B. firmar-ius, id. although it occurs in our Laws. V. FERM, s.

FERMELANDE, s. Mainland, terra firma, as contradistinquished from islands.


In like manner in Sw. the mainland is denominated fasta lasedet, "the fast land."

FERN, FERN, s. "A prepared gut, such as the string of a musical instrument," Gl. Sibb. S. tharm, E.

A.-S. thearm, Ial. tharm, Belg. darm, Sw. tarm, intestimin. This word is much corr. But ferm is used. S. B.

FERNITICKLES, FAIRNITCKLES, s. pl.

Freckles, spots in the skin from the influence of the sun, S.

Perhaps having ticks or dots resembling those on the fern or broken; or from Dun, frege, freckles.


Yorks. "farnitckles, freckles on the face," appears to be a corr. of the S. term. Marshall's Yorks., ii. 318. Grove gives "Farn-tickled, freckled; North."

FERNITCKLED, FAIRNITCKLED, adj. Freckled, S. farm-tickled, A. Bor. id.

And there will be fairntickl'd Hew.—Ritson's S. Songs, i. 210.

FERN-SEED. To gather the fern-seed, to attain the power of rendering one's self invisible by means of this seed, or the ability to gather it, as a charm, S.

"I dare say it's nonsense, but they say she has gathered the fern-seed, and can gang any gate she likes, like Jock the Giant-killer in the ballant, wi' his cost o' darkness and his shoon o' swiftness." Guy Manner- ing, iii. 108.

"Fern-seed—the best charm in Chrissendom. I gave a pair o' mittens for't o anaul travelling seer, who gather'd it on the eve o' St. John, the only time in a' the year that any mortal can see't."

"He might have added, that it was an article in the conjuraur's creed, that fern-seed became visible at the very moment of John the Baptist's birth." N. Dangerous Secrets, i. 35.

Reginald Scot does not seem to have been so thoroughly versed in the lore of incantation, as to have known the virtue of this wonder-working seed. Nor is it mentioned by Wierus, nor in the Mallesus Maleficarum. But perhaps its virtue was confined to our own island.

It was not, however, confined to the northern part of it. For Shakspere alludes to this superstitions idea, as well known in England.

"We steal as in a castle, cocksure; we have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk invisible." Cham. Nay,
FERNYEAR, FARNE-YEIR, FAIRNYEAR, s.

The preceding year, the last year, S.

He, fairnyear, 'gainst the e'mme's power, Wi' a choice gang had wander'd.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, iii. 3.

"Every one knows that the epithet given to Robert III. was Parameir: But the import of the word is not generally known. Peren, faran, is gone or past, as farand in going or passing. Thus faranyeir means of the past year, or late; and Robert Parameir is precisely the late King Robert. Robert II. sometimes received the appellation of John Parameir, because his baptismal name was John. And thus he was design'd to John Balliol, or John the First." Annals, Scot., ii. 282.

But the learned writer seems to err in his etymology. For although fern, as Sibb. has observed, vo. Fare, sometimes signifies 'went, passed: ' the term before us is more probably allied to Mos-G. farnd, old. Fairyni veus batto id; Old wine is better. Alem. forn, olim. A.-S. farn, antiquitas, farn-dag, antiqui dies, olim. Tent. verna, anno superiore, verna, vetus. The Germ. yet say lang wern, diu ante; and call wine of the last year, farnir, or farnier wien; Isl. Su.-G. forn, vetus.

Tent. ferntir, fernt, anno preterito, anno superiori, q. d. ver-interendent. Thus Kilian, apparently by mistake, views it as compounded of oen, intensive, and laeren, annuare, perennare.

I find, however, that both Wachter and Nehilter derive the term signifying old from that which denotes distance. Thus Wachter, having explained fern, longinquus, the same with the word signifying procul, fer, adds: Indo forn, vetus. To fer, procul, Schilter traces fern, old; Gloss., p. 292. Both these writers, of course, view this as the origin of Alem. farn-en, Germ. farn-en, Isl. farn-ast, veterascers, to wax old. Wachter observes that the term is transferred from distance of place to distance as to time, from the obvious resemblance between a long space and a remote area.

In Dan., for and yfør are used adverbially for "last year." The latter occurs in an old ballad in the celebrated Klaemperiser, or "Songs of the Warriors!"

Enten skulle I den skat udgive, Som lovet var yfør.

"Either you must advance the money which was promised before," &c. Kng Dieterika Klaemmers.

O. E. ferne age is long ago.

—He was found once,
And it is ferne age, in Saynt Frances time.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 80, b.

We also find fel ferners, which must be understood as signifying many past years.

I have followed in the faith, whye LXY wynter.
And oftimes have read the to thinke on thin end,
And how fel ferners are saren, & so few to comen.

Ibid., Fol. 59, b.

In the first edit. it is printed fernies; but corrected as here in edit. 1561.

Ferny yeare, Chanceor, according to Tyrwhitt, "seems to signify former years." But from the connexion, it can only mean, last year.

Farewell all the snowe of ferny yeare.

Trot., B. v., 1176.

Junius therefore properly refers to Alem. forn, when expl. this phrase; Elymol. He derivest forn from foran, or farne, ante before, Gl. Goth.; but Moes-G. fari, from faina, longe, procual.

Lesly, Bp. of Ross, uses farne days, but whether as signifying old or past, seems doubtful. In the former case, his language is tautological.

"I might here sethe the fourth old farne dayes. I might reache backe to the noble worthie Kings longe before the conquest, of whose royal bloud she is descended." Title of Succession, A. 1584, p. 20.

Lord Hailes is still farther from the truth in assigning the reason for conferring this surname on Robert III. For, first, it does not appear that he was ever called Robert Fernyeir. In Skene's Table of the Kings, he is designated "Robert 3, sur-named John Fernyeir." Nor is there the least reason for supposing that this name was not conferred on him till after his death. It indeed seems to have been given him soon after his accession. The reason of it is obvious. After he had, for whatever cause, assumed the name of Robert, the people, struck with the singularity of the circumstance, in a ludicrous way called him John Fernyeir, because he was formerly named John; literally, he who last year was John.

This is not the only instance of the term Fernyeir having proved a stumbling-block to the learned. Skinner, after mentioning it, sagely observes; Exp. February, nescia an sic dicat, a Perils, &c.

It may be added, that those who meet with any particular hardship during the year, are wont to use this Prov.: "If I live another year, I'll ca this year Fernyeir;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 41.

FERNYEAR's Tale, a fabrication.

So with the lady on a time,
On his foot with her he would gang,
Then to his fellow would amang,
And them told him a fern-year's tale.

—but all was feigned each a deal.

Sir Egeir, p. 19

I. a story that had as little relation to the truth as what happened last year; equivalent to the modern phrase, an old song. Among is probably corr. S. fern-year's news is used to denote any piece of intelligence that has been known long ago.

FERNY-BUSS, s. A bush of fern. "It's either a toad or a ferny-buss;" Prov. S. B.

FERNY-HIRST, s. A hill-side covered with ferns, Roxb. V. Hirst.

FEROKERLY, adv. For the most part, most frequently, Orkn.

FEROW, adj. Not carrying a calf; the same with S. Ferry.


Can this term have any affinity to A.-S. fen, "va-cus, cassus, inanis; void, made void?" Sonner. V. Ferry Cow.

FERR, Fared, Wallace, iii. 83. Four, MS.
FERRARIS, s. pl. Barell ferraris, casks used for carrying on horseback the drink necessary for an army, or in travelling.

The barell ferraris that war thar
Cumbray chaim fast that island war.
Barbour, xv. 39, MS.

The ship-men sone in the monnyng
Turnyt on (a) horse thare byttynng.
[An] a pair of cell cleris [here],
That covert welle wyth clothis are;
The tothir barell ferraris twa;
Full of wattyrs als war thar.
Wytoun, viii. 58, 59.

It certainly is the same word with Fr. ferrière, "a
kide of big Dutch leathern bottle;" Cotgr. Une
grosse bouteille de métal, et ordinaire d'argent,
dans laquelle on porte du vin chez le Roi. Elle est
empruntée, ou demimonde d'un côté, et plate de l'autre.—
La ferrière n'est différente du flacon que par la figure. Dans
Rabelais, la ferrière est un flacon de cuir. Panurge appelle sa ferrière, Vade mecum ; Dict. Trév.
Perhaps from Lat. fer-o, ferre, to carry; or ferarris, as probably bound with iron hoops.


FERRELL, s. "Ane ferrell of tallow;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16, Qu. quarter? Teut. vier-deel, id.


Su.-G. faer-rse, porcellos parere, from farre, verres.

FERRYAR, FERRERAR, s. A ferryman, a boatman.

"All baimen and feryaries, quhail hore ar ferreit, sall han for ilk beite a trenchirg, quhail with they may
resanee within thair bauties traenvellours hore throw the

Thir rineris and thir watteris kept war
Be ane Chorun, ane grisly ferret.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 42.

Su.-G. ferria, to ferry; faerje-barte, a ferry-man.

FERRY COW, a cow that is not with calf,
and therefore continues to give milk through the winter, S. A cow of this description is
opposed to one that goes yield.

I suspect that the phrase is radically the same with
Belg. varre koe, a cow that yields no more milk. For
although it seems to signify the very reverse, perhaps the
original idea was, that a cow, that did not carry,
would by degrees lose her milk entirely.

FERRYIT. V. FERT.

FERS. On fers.
All hevinly thing mone of the self descend,
Bot git sum thing on fers mak resistence;
Than mey the streme be na wayis mak offence,
Na ryn bakwart.—
Henryson, Bamntynke Poems, p. 117, st. 5.

"Fers, force;" Gl. If this be right, on fers must signify, perforce, of necessity.

FERSIE, s. The leprosy of horses, S., fary, E.
"Fire is good for the fersie;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 12. V. FARYS.

FERTER, s. A fairy, Caithn.; pron. q. fiarter.


WF' sicknes now he's feter-lyke,
Or like a water-wraith.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

This, in Gl. Lyndsay, is mentioned as one of the
blunders of Sibb. But it is not his; for he has given it
from the Gl. to the Poems above quoted.

I can form no probable idea of the origin, according
to the sense here given; but am inclined to suspect
that the proper meaning of the term has been mis-
understood in colloquial use, and that it has
some affinity to Fertour, the word immediately following:
ghostly, q. one who looks as if he were ready for his
coffin.

BERTOUR, FERTOL, s. A little coffer or
chest, a casket.

"King Alexander in the second yeir of his regae
counnet all the prelates and baroins of his realme, &
take vp the bones of his grandame Sanct Margaret, &
put thame in ane precious fretour of syluer the xxii. day
L. B. feretrum, a sarcophagus; whence O. Fr. fertrye,
a chest in which relics of saints were kept. V. Feretrum, Du Cange.

Malcolm Canmore having chosen Forfar as one of the
chief places of his residence, the memory of his ex-
cellent Queen is still held in great veneration there. A
place, which now forms a peninsula, jutting into
the Loch of Forfar, but which was formerly an island,
is still called St. Margaret's Inch. Tradition says that
she used frequently to retire thither for the purposes of
devotion; and the foundations of a building, said to
have been erected with this design, are still to be seen.

Till of late years the young women of Forfar were wont
annually to walk in procession to the Inch on the 21st of July, in commemoration of the translation of her
bones, as mentioned above in the extract from Bellenden.

The term is commonly used by O. E. writers.
He tek vp the bones.
In a fretre than fall a riche for the mones.
R. Brunwe, p. 36.

FERTURE, s. Expl. "wrack and ruin."
Strathmure; apparently from a common
origin with Ferter-like.

FERY, FERIE, FERIEF, adj. Fresh, vigorous,
active, agile, S.

All thecht he elditt was, or step in age,
Als ferys and als swippier as a nee page.
Doug. Virgil, 173. 54.

i.e. "as agile and nimble as a boy."
A King thair was suntyme, and elk a Queene,
As monie in the land befor had ben,
The king was fair in person, fresh and fers;
Anie ferrie man on fate, or yit on horn.
Priests of Pellic, Pink. & P. Repr., l. 18.

Mr. Pink. renders it bold, but without any reason.
We still use a similar phrase.
Feery o' the feet, active in moving the feet. But is more generally used negatively.

"One favourite notion of J—— n is, that there exists a direct sympathy betwixt the two ends of man, or the two poles of the microcosm, as he learnedly expresses it, or as we express it in vulgar language, betwixt a man's head and his heels. And upon this principle he maintains, that a strict analogy may be observed between every man's natural manner of walking and his manner of thinking, and that to call a man eloquent or feery o' the feet, is to speak of him in synonymous terms." Donaldsoniad, p. 304.

It is said of one who is not fit for walking from lameness or otherwise: It's no feerie of the feet, Loth.

Of foot he is not feerie, and may not deal with travel.

Watson's Coll., i. 59.

Rudd says: "I, from A.-S. far-an, ire." It might seem, at first view, that this is most probably the same with Ferdyq, q. v. especially as Su.-G. faerdig, comp. o priv., and faerdig, has the same sense, as expl. by Thre. Dictur de clando, aut membrum quodam debilis, proprioprius, quod cum authi sui suscpendo ineptam est. V. Faerq, iter. But both ferie and ferdy are used, S. B. in a sense somewhat different; the first as denoting activity or agility, the second, strength, without necessarily including the idea of activity.

This is nearly allied to Germ. Jeri, promptus, expeditus, alacer; which seems formed from Isl. fjer, agilis, fortis. V. Ferre, adj. 2.

I know not, if these words have any connexion with Isl. far, vita, vigo; Landnamabok. A.-S. fereor, soul, life, spirit.

Feerie is also used Loth, in a sense directly the reverse, as signifying, frail, feeble. This rather corresponds to the term in Isl. opposed to farer; oferer, ofter, weak.

Feryale, Feriale, Feiiall, Feriell, adj. The same with Feriat, denoting that which is consecrated to acts of religion, or at least guarded by a protection against legal prosecution.

"Decretis—that the process of the breif of richt purscheth be Robert of Spens—procedit & led befor the scherif of Fife is very much & vnorderly procedit, because the last court, when the assise past & the dome was gavan, was within feryale tyme on gude Wednesday in Passione woold." Act. Auditt. A. 1471, p. 10.

"Ferell days at mattingis [matins], mess, ewinsang," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 10.

"The lords—decretis—that the said balaies wrang-wisly & vnorderly procedit in the seruing of the said breif of inquest, because that gist be er servit in hervist, quhilik is feriale tyme & forbidin of the law." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1475, p. 16.

This humane ordinance, securing an immunity from legal prosecution during harvest, as much as if every day of it had been devoted to religion, had been borrowed by our ancestors from the jurisprudence of the continent. L.B. Feriae Messiae denotes the same thing; Vacationes annuales. "In the laws of the Visigoths, the Feriae Messiae continued from the 15th of the kalends of August to the same date in September, and the Feriae Vindemiates, or the vacation for the vintage, lasted a month also from the 15th of the kalends of October. This protection was not extended, however, to those guilty of crimes which deserved death." V. Lindenbrog. Leg. Wisigoth. I 2, tit. 11, p. 18.

This custom also prevailed in France. Hence le Messias, "the vacation during vintage"; Cotgr. Induces mistsves; Consuat. Turon., art. 56. Also in Spain; as the Feriae Messiae et Vindemiates are mentioned in the decrees of the council of Toledo. V. Du Cange, Feriae Messiae.

Lat. feriat-is, id., synon. with feriat-as.

Ferys, s. pl. "For effersis, affairs, things," Rudd.

We hym behalde & al his couns gal se,—

Hys talbart & array swett with breair:

But he was Greik be all his other ferys.

Doug. Virgil, 88. 30.

Ferys seems rather to signify marks; from Fair, fyer, appearance, q. v.

Feryt, Ferytit, pret. v. Farrowed.

—On the wallis thai gan cry

That their sow wey feryth that.

Barbour, vii. 701, MS.

Anone thou saul do synd ane mackyll swyne,

Wyth threthly hede feryt of grisly fyns.


Sw. Smoland. faertrit, procellos parere, Seren. from ferra, verres, A.-S. feorh, procedulis. These are evidently allied to Lat. verres.

Feryt, pret. v. Waxed, grew, became.

Thair cheyff chytan feryt als fers as fyre,

Throw matilet, and werry propry ire.

Wallace, iii. 165, MS.

Su.-G. far-a, to act, to conduct one's self, whence force, consuetudo vel modus agendi.

Fesart, s. An impudent person. V. Faiart.

To Fesh, v.a. To fetch. S. Germ, fass-en, id.

And fesh my hawks soo fleet o' flight, &c.


To Fesh, v. a. Probably, to seek, to fash.

That backdoor is o'er strait to let you out,

She fesh nae mair for shifts to look about.


Seek, Edit. Third. Probably for fash; "Put yourself to no more trouble."

To Fesh, v. a. 1. To fix, to secure.

Our seynlyse soverane himselfe forthwad will noght case

Quhill he befrely faught your friendship to fesh.

Gawan and God., ii. 9.

Su.-G. faest-a, Belg. vest-en, to fasten, A.-S. faest, fast. A. Bor. to fess, to fasten, to tie, or bind.

2. To confirm, by promise or oath.

For thi maneth this forthward to me fess,

Quhen that thow sels thow may no linger last;

On this ilk place, quhilk I half turne to wer,

At thow cum furth, and all othir forber.

Wallace, xi. 457, MS.

—Fewte I you fess without fenyng.

So that the cause may be kend, and knawin throw skill.


Harry the Minstrel uses it in the same sense.

Passand thai war, and mycht no langar lest,

Till Inglismen, their fews for to fess.

Wallace, xi. 540, MS.

Test, by mistake, in Perth edit. ; but fess in MS., as in edit. 1648 and 1673.

Here's definition of Su.-G. faest-a shews that it is used in a sense nearly allied to enjeyf. Fanta dictitur actus ille forensis, quo entori plenaria rei venditias possessio adjudicatur, postquam certo, et in lege definito, tempore contractus hic publice annuntiatus est. The origin seems to be fast, firmus. Germ. fast-en, vest-en,
To FESSIN, v. a. To fasten, S.  
"Sa mekil is the life of God & our nyckbom fessinit and linkit togidder, that the tane life can nocht be had without the tothir." Apb. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 42, b. 43, s.  
FESTNYNG, s. Confirmation of a bargain.  
He gert styrk off hys twa handis, That fessnyng was of the cownardis.  
Wynftoun, vi. 12. 76.  
A.-S. fæstnynge, Isl. fasting, id. V. HANDFAST.  
To FESTER, v. a. Apparently, to roof.  
"For the festerlyng of ane barne." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 161, 443.  
O. Fr. faistere, festere, a ridge-tile, a roof-tile; fest-er, couvrir un maison, fastigiate, Roquefort. L.B. fest-em, ligament in sumitmate domus, &c.  
FESTYCOCK, s. New ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kill or mill, Strathmore.  
There seems no reason to doubt that this is the same with the Fitless cock of the South of S.; and that the name is corr. from Festyn, or Frestyn-cock, q. the cock eaten at Shrovetide. V. FITLESS COCK.  
FESTYN, v. a. To bind; the same with E. fasten, used in regard to the legal engagement of one person to work under another.  
"—Efter the quilk (sic) burrowis fundyn, the schirf sal assigne xl days to sic ydil men to get thaim matieris, or to festyn thaim to lefel craftis." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 11, e. 20.  
FESTYN, s. Confinement, durance.  
"The schirf sal ger arrest sic ydil men, ande ger kip thaim in festynance quhil—that be knawin quhate one thair leif, and at the centre be vnscaithit of thaim." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 20.  
"I will nocht slay him, becaus he is nocht con-dampnit; but I wil kepe him in festynance, quhil—that he may be punisht and slane afore the peplil." Bellend. T. Lív., p. 226. In vinculis, Lat.  
This may be corr. from A.-S. faestennese, propugnaculum, muniment, whence E. fastness, A.-S. fæstan and fæstane are synon., "a bulwark, a fort, a trysting place, a castle, a strong place," &c.; Somner. Su.-G. faeste, arx, munimentum.  
To FETCH, v. n. To make inspirations in breathing, S.  
Tam, fethis fast to gane his win',  
Laid dawn the muckle hammer,  
New try'd to thrust a sentence in,  
To snub the sage's glamour.  
A. Scott's Poems, p. 63.  
It is often used of a dying person, who breathes with great difficulty, S.  
Houe.  
FETCH, s. The deep and long inspiration of a dying person, S.; Draucht, synon.  
VOL. II.

To FETCH, v. a. To pull intermittently; Gl. Burns.  
To FETHIR, FEATHER, v. a. To fly, Aberd.  
The miller's man, a supile fellow,  
Ran he had been red wul;  
He fethird darcey like a swallow,  
Cry'd hech! at ilk a thud.  
This v. is evidently formed from the s. q. to use pinions.  
FETHIR LOK, a lock which has what is called a feather-spring, resembling that by which the friszle of a musket is raised or let fall; so called from the formation of the end of the spring, resembling the hairs of a feather, Roxb.  
Sw. spring-feader-lok, a spring-lock, Seren.; faeder, "spring, an elastic body, which when distorted has the power of restoring itself," Wielge, Deb. veler, Among a watch or lock;" Sewel.  
FETHOK, s. A polecat.  
"And for a fulmartis skyannis, callyt fethokis, viij d."  
FETTIL, Fettle, s. 1. Expl. "Ease, condition, energy; power, strength," Gl. Shrr. Her tongue tint fettle, her tongue lost the faculty of speech, S. B.  
The grip detain'd her, but she end na speak;  
Her tongue for fear tint fettle in her cheek.  
Ross's Helenore, p. 25, 20.  
His guests were doon'd, and the fettle tint.  
Ibid., p. 44.  
Perhaps, q. lost the power of its strings or ligaments. V. FETYL, v.  
Fettle, "dress, ease, condition;" Lancash. T. Bobb.  
2. It is used precisely in the sense of state or condition, Dumfr., Roxb. Thus it is said of a horse or cow, that it is in good fettle, when in good order.  
3. Temper, humour; as applied to the mind; generally used in a good sense, Roxb.  
To FETTLE, v. a. 1. To tie up, S.  
I give this word on the authority of the learned and ingenious Callander in his MS. notes on Ihre, vo. Fætæl, vinculum. V. FETYL, v.  
This occurs as a v. n. in Forbes's Eubulaus, p. 157; but it is probably an errat. for ettleth.  
Not daring more our doctrine to oppose.  
Hew fettleth, falls to find us vocation.  
A. Bor. fettle signifies to prepare.  
2. To put in order, to fit up, Renfrews., Dumfr.  
Lorrie has caft Gibbes Cameron's Gan,  
That his auld getterhe bire when he followed Prince Charley;  
The barrel was rustit as black as the grain;  
But he's taen't to the amikdy a'ts fettleth it rare;  
Tannahill's Poems, p. 169.  
Isl. and Goth. fill-a, adaptare; Seren. Fettle is used as expl. above in Lancashire.
To *Fettle*, *Fetty*, to any *work*, to set about it keenly, Dumfr.; to join closely, to grapple in fight; perhaps allied to *Su.-G. facetil*, vinculum, q. bound to it.

The Scotch In-to gud aary
To gyddyr kayt thaim, spertly
Tak the feild, and manlyly
Fetly wyth thare fays in fytth.

Wynstone, vll. 16. 197.

-Su.-G. fett-ia, Isl. s{=i}t-ia, to tie, ligare, connectes; Isl. Su.-G. *faetill*, ligamen, cingulum, a band, a fetter, a girdle. Mr. Macpherson mentions the last word as used in the same sense, Westmorel.

**FETTLE**, s. A horse-girth made of straw, Shelt.

Ihre informs us that Su.-G. *faetill*, referred to vo. *Fetill*, signifies not only a bandage for wounds, but the rope with which potters bind their burdens on their backs, fungunculus, quod bajalii onera suas, doro imponenda, colligant. It is formed from *fita*-ja, ligare.

**FETTLE, adj.** 1. Neat, tight, well-made, S. B., of the same meaning as E. feat, which has been derived from Fr. *fait*, q. bien-fait. Rather perhaps from Su.-G. *fatt*, aptus; if not from the same origin with *fetyll*.

2. Short; applied to one who is low in stature, but well-knit, S. B.

3. Applied to an object that is exactly fitted to another, well adapted, Roxb.

**FETTLE, s.** A handle in the side of a large basket, &c., Caithn.

"Each casseie has a *fettle* or handle in each side and end, to carry it by." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 60.

"A short rope of the birch twigs, or hair, is fixed in the flet of the basket, as a *fettle* to fix the basket in the clubbar on the horse's back." Agr. Surv. Sutherl., p. 60.

Text. *vesel*, copulus, anna; id quo aliquid tenetur, is evidently from a common origin. This is cut-er, apprehender, *inman*, *inmanana*, comprehensive, is obviously allied. Isl. *jettill*, catena, and Su.-G. *faetill*, vinculum, from *fatt-a*, apprehender, are also cognates. From the latter is formed Sw. *fattan*, a handle.

**FETUS, FETOUS, adj.** Neat, trim, Rudd.

**FETUSLY, adv.** Featly, neatly.

His rich array did o'er his shoulder lie,
Bent on an pear-muur clath of Tyre glittering,
Fetusly steltik with pinyt goldin thredis.


Sibb. has properly referred to O. Fr. *faetise*-like, id.

**TO FETYL, s. v. n.** V. FETTLE.

**FEU, FEW, s.** A fief; a possession held of a superior, on payment of a certain yearly rent, S. The mode of possession is also called *fave-ferme*, the rent *feu-devitie*, or *feu-maill*.

"In case it shall happen in time cumming any vassal or feuwar, halding lands in *ferves-ferme*,—to fallie in making of payment of his *feu-devitie*;—they shall admit and take their said *fear* of the said lands, conforme to the civill and cannon Law." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, c. 246.

Sibb. asserts, that the word in all the three forms of *fave*, *fee*, Fr. *feu*, "is an abbreviation of L. B. *feudum* or *fodrum*, the original meaning of which was certainly neither more nor less than bondage or slavery." He adds that *feudum* comes from A.-S. *thegodum*, *thedonum*, servitium, servitus, mancanio; and that "those writers who had occasion to mention the word in Latin, took the liberty to write *feudum* instead of *thedonum*, there being, in fact, no such sound as *th* in that language."

But this passage is one continued tissue of errors. The first assertion ought to be inverted. For it will generally be found that the L. B. terms, such especially as respect laws, customs, &c., are merely Gothic or O. Fr. words latinized. Of this, innumerable proofs occur in Du Cange. *Feod-um*, *fodrum*, as Somner acutely observes, seems to be merely A.-S. *feo-hod*, from *feo*, pecunia, and *hod*, or *hod*, a particle denoting quality, as in childhood, &c., with a Lat. termination; unless the last word should rather be Gothic od, possession. Somner views *feo-hod* as analogous to *allod*, whence he derives L. B. *allocait*um. But allodial rights are opposed to those that are feudal. V. Erksine's Inst., B. ii. T. 3, and Udal.

To support his theory, Sibb. has imposed a sense on *feudum*, which it did not originally bear. Subjection, and often servitude, was connected with feudal possession. This arose, however, from the nature of the tenure, but was not necessarily implied in the sense of the term; which simply denoted possession on the ground of paying a certain rent, in money or other goods, being of the same origin with *feo*, q. v.

Is it probable that *feudum*, a word generally used through Europe, should originate from *thedonum*, a term which seems to have been confined to the A.-S.? With what propriety can it be said that "there is no such sound as *th*" in Lat., when it retains so many words of Gr. origin, which begin with this very sound? Were the writers of the dark ages more refined in their taste, and more fastidious as to the admission of foreign sounds, than those of the Augustan age? In a word, if *feu* be from *thedonum*, how did our ancestors so readily give up their own primitive sound for one borrowed from barbarous latinity?

**FEUAR, FEWAR, s.** One who holds lands on condition of paying a certain rent or duty to the superior, S. V. FEU.

**TO FEU, FEW, v. a.** 1. To give in, or to grant a right to heritable property, as subject to a superiority; on the condition of a certain return in grain, money, or otherwise, S.

"As for people's own proper goods, they may be *feued*; with that condition to be feudal, if they desire to be the proprietors, and come to be the superiors." Summ. View of the Feud. Law, p. 49, 50.

2. To take in feu, S.

**FEW-ANNUAL, s.** "That which is due by the *Reddendo* of the property of the ground, before the house was built within burgh." View Feud. Law, Gl., p. 127.

**FEW-FERME, s.** The duty or annual rent paid to a superior by his vassal, for his tenure of lands.

"Lands halden in *few-ferme* payand are certain yeiry dewty, nomine *feudis-fermes*, may be recognized be the superior, for none-payment of the few dewtie."
FEW-FERMOER, s. One who has a property in lands, subject to a superior, on condition of certain service or rent.

"The few-fermoer not paying his few-ferme, for his ingratitude and wantthankfulness, times and forestalls his few-ferme." Skene, ibid.

SURFE, SURF, s. A feu granted by one who himself holds his property as subject to a superior, S.

"This statute seemed to require the king's subsequent approbation, in order to give effect to the subfeu granted by his immediate vassals." Erskine's Inst., B. ii. T. 5, § 7.

To SURFEU, v. a. To grant a right to heritable property, on condition of the payment of a certain duty to one who is himself a vassal; a forensic term, S.

—"The superior was entitled, by our ancient law, to the ward of all the lands contained in the grant made to the vassal, even of those lands that the vassal had subfeued to another."—"In the infancy of feus, vassals were left at liberty to alienate part of their lands without the consent of their superior, and to subfeu the whole of them." Erskine's Inst., B. ii. T. 5, § 7. 10.


To FEUCH, FEUG, s. To take a whiff, S. B.


L. fruk-a, to be driven by the wind, vento agitari, fingere; fruk, a cloud, or any thing driven by the wind; Belg. fuyck-en, to drive.

FEUCH, s. A whiff, S. B.


To FEUCH, FEUG, v. a. To smoke, S.

They feughid the pipe, and argued het, And wrangled loud like bulls.

By Anderson's Poems, p. 86.

FEUCHIT, (gutt.) s. A sharp and sudden stroke, Fif; apparently the same with Feuch.

FEUD, s. The supreme Judge in the Lawning formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. FOUD.

*FEUD, FEUDE, s. 1. Used, as in E., for "quarrel, contention," S.

2. It also denotes enmity, S.

—"The invincible king of Sweden—was careless (as he said himself that night) to incur the feude, or the enmity and anger both of the house of Austria and king of Spain, to do service to his deere sister, the queen of Bohemian." Monro's Expedit., Part II., p. 93.

FEURYHER, s. The month of February. V. FEVAR.

FEUG, s. A smart blow, Mearns.

FEUGH, s. A sounding blow, Aberd. But in the mist o' his windy tattle, A chiel came wi' a feugh, Box'd him on the a—e with a bold bottle Till s' the windings laugh At him that day.

Skinner's Christmas Beggings, Ed. 1805. V. FEUCH, s.

FEUGHIN, part. pa. Fought, Stirlings., Lanarks.

FEURE, s. Furrow. V. FUR.

FEVERFOULLIE, s. Feverfew, S. Feather-wheeliie, S. B.


FEVER-LARGIE, s. Expl. Two stomachs to eat, and one to work; County unknown.

FEW, s. The sound made in the air by swift motion, S. B. Rudd. G., vo. Quiver, q. v.

FEWE, adj. Fallow, or grey. V. FACH.

FEWLLUME, s. "Forte, a sparrow halk," Rudd.

He comitts na mare the gled, nor the feartums, Thocht wele him likis the gothalk glad of plume.

Dong. Virgil, 271. 54.

FEWS, FOURTS, s.pl. Houseleek, also Fones and Foose, S. Sempervivum tectorum, Limn. A cataplasme of the leaves is reckoned very efficacious in burns and hot ulcers.

The latter orthography gives the sound of the word as pron. in Loth. and Roxb. The term Feus seem to be of Welsh origin. Richards renders houseleek y fyn-lys.

"Virgin Milk very easily made. Take a quantity of house-leek commonly called foose; beat it in a marble mortar, and press out the juice and clarify it; when you want to use it, pour a little of it in a glass, and pour in some drops of spirit of wine, which will curdle it: it is very proper to make the skin smooth, and take away reddish spots." H. Robertson's School of Arts, vol. i. p. 57.

It had been used in the singular by our forefathers. "Leaves of Great Fone, Mowich, Nightshade, Plantain." St. Germain's Royal Physicin, p. 52.

FEWTE', s. Fealty, allegiance.

Of all Raucreyne hath man and page Kaelfet, and made the King homage; And thurwith swoor him fevt," To serve him ay in lawte.

Barbour, iii. 757, MS.

O. Fr. feaulté, feault, from feudal, faithful, and thus from Lat. fidélis.

To FEWTER, FUTER, v. a. To bring close or lock together.

Name vithe wyse the Troiane olifs in feld, And Latyne routini loket vneder scheld, Mette in the medie, joined samyn than They fevter fate to fute, and man to man.

Futer, MS.

Dong. Virgil, 328. 41.

Haaret pede pes, densusque viro vir. Virg.

According to Rudd, "their feet are entangled or fettered [feutre] together: from Fr. feutre, a felt." L. fudra, subsecire, contain. But I suppose that it is rather allied to feautre-a, competitus costringere; flotur, shackles for the feet; q. They fetter foot to foot.
FEWTIR, s. Rage, violent passion.

Thair cheyff chytan feryt as fers as fyre,
Throw mateyfent, and werry proper ire;  
On a gret horse, in till his gutteran ger,  
In fiewter heft a follane ayspe sper.  
Walcus, iii. 158, MS.

Isl. *faddr*, effago, citus mover, more fulgoris:  
*faddr*, calor, motus.

FEY, FEY, FEY, FEY, adj. 1. Predestined; on the verge of death; implying both the proximity of this event, and the impossibility of avoiding it, S.

Wallace in ire a burly brand can draw,  
Oonar fell Sothron war semblit upon raw,  
To fende his men with his dyr worthy hand:  
The folk was fey that he before him fand.  
Walcus, iv. 216, MS.

The hardy Erel befor his men furth past;—  
A scherand stuer bar drawyn in his hand,  
The fryst was fey that he before him fand.  
Ibid., viii. 533, MS.

Or these be fulcyte fey freke in the fight  
I do me in thy genter—  
Goway and Gol., iv. 9.

i.e. "Ere thou be dishonourad and devoted to death,  
As being under my power, I trust myself to your honor."  

Yasilly wyth, how did thy mind inuaid  
So great wondres! Fells thou not yit (quod he)  
Othir strenght or manyis force hatt with the!  
Seis thou not wele thy selfe that thou art fey?  
Tharfor to God thou yield the and obey,  
The power of goddis ar tunnyt in thy contrary,  
Obey to God.——  
Dong. Virgil, 143. 25.

Non virese alias, conversaque numina sentis!  
Virgil, v. 466.

Or is here used for than, as nor more commonly.  
"Puir faint hearted thiend," cried the Laird's ain Jock,  
"Thare's nae man lie but him that's fey;  
I'll guide ye a right safely throu;  
Lift ye the prisoner on abut me."  
Minstrelsy Border, i. 180.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense, as it is that in which it is still used, S.

When a man does anything out of the ordinary line of his conduct, or directly the reverse of his character, as when a peevish man becomes remarkably good-humoured, or a covetous man becomes liberal, it is common to say, He's surely fey, i.e., he is near his end. Any thing of this kind is called a *leading*. S. B. a presage of approaching death.

"A neighbour endeavoured to comfort Margaret Cruickshank, when in the 90th year of her age, for the loss of a daughter with whom she had long resided, by observing that in the course of nature she could not long survive. "Ay!', said the good old woman with pointed indignation, 'what fey token do ye see about me?" P. Montquhilit, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xx. 160.

"Fall on the fygest, the beetle among the barns;"  
S. Prov.  "Spoken when we do a thing at a venture, that may be good for some, and bad for another;"  
Kelly, p. 111.

"There is fey blood in your head," S. Prov.  "The Scots call a man fey, when he alters his conditions and humours, which they think a sign of death;"  
Kelly, p. 333. This, however, is not properly the sense of the term. When a man is said to be fey, these unusual humours are not the reason of the designation; but, by a change of disposition, he is supposed to indicate that his death is at hand.

2. Unfortunate, unhappy, producing fatal effects. This is an oblique sense, in which it is generally used by Douglas.

And yonder, lo, behold thy Troyus  
Wanting his armoure, the fey harse fled;  
For to encounter Achilles unengaged.  
Virgil, 27. 49.

Infeyly puer atque impar congressus Achillii.  
Virg.

With ane grete fold of gold *fey* Primus  
Secretly vmquhile send this Poldorius.  
Ibid., 88. 41. Infeyly, Virg.

Nor ye be naturale dede perischt sche,  
Bot fey in haisty furour inflammyt hie,  
Before hir day had omayliy hir self split.  
Ibid., 124. 38.

Here it corresponds to *misera*, Virg.

It is applied to the love of Corebua for Cassandra, which was the cause of his death at Troy.

—Mysydoneus son also, Corebua yygr,  
Qhilhik in thy daie for fey int hate burnyng  
Of Cassandra, to Troy was cunningly that yere.  
Ibid., 50. 33.

Inseano Cassandrae incensos amore.  
Virg.

3. Fey is sometimes used with respect to corn.

*A fey puckle* is a grain that has lost its substance, or become decayed, S. B.

This word is common to all the Northern dialects.  
Isl. *feig-r*, moribundus, morti vicinus, cui extrema.  
Perce pc amn ilea legunt, G. Andr.; morti imminenti propinquus; Verel.  
*Su.-fey*, nigh to death, natural, accidental, or violent.  
A. *feige*, moribundus, morti appropriquinus, ad moriendum destinatus; Hickes.  
Alem. *vaig*, id. Belg. *veeg*, *vegh*, fatal; *veeg syn*, to give signs of death; *cen veeg teyken*, a fatal presage;  
the very phrase mentioned above is still common in S.  
Fey, fatal, destined, is undoubtedly from the same origin.

Germ. *feig* signifies timid, which, as Hreve observes, has doubtless originated from the vulgar belief, that those who were near death, as if they had a presumentment of their fate, failed in respect of courage; while, on the contrary, fortune was supposed to favour the brave. It is used, on one occasion, by Douglas nearly in this sense.

—We as thralls leif sail our naive land,  
And yvto prooue tyrants, has the overhand,  
Sail he compeallis as lords tyd obey,  
That thaus now sleuthfuly as faus and fey  
Hullis still on thir faillis as we war dade,  
And for our self list schupe for na remedie.  
Virgil, 416. 23.

The only Latin epithet used by Virg. is *lentus*.

Su.-G. *fog trov hau aer fey*, I believe that a fatality hangs over him; *Widgr.* "I trov that he be fey, S.  
Ish. *wfeigri*, morti hoc tempore non destinatus; Verel.  
He's no fey yet, S.

FEYDOM, s. The state of being fey, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate the near approach of death, S.

Isl. *feigd*, a *s*, noting that death is at hand; moris imminens, G. Andr.  
V. *Fardom*.

FEY, s. 1. A fief, or possession held, by some tenure, of a superior.

—Thait said, succession of kyngrik  
Was nocht to laver fey lik.  
For ther mycht succeed na female,  
Quhil foumylyn mycht be on male.  
*Barbour*, i. 55, MS.

i.e.; Not like to inferior fiets.

2. It seems used improperly for a kingdom.

—it might fall lyk,  
Sun betyn man, or herryk
FEY, s. A foe.

I buf fredome; yet man I be subject;
I am compellit to flatter with my fey.
Mainland Poems, p. 150. V. Fa.

FEY, s. Croft or infield land, Galloway.

"There was a bear fey, or piece of sand [R. land] allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually hid, and laboured from time immemorial." Stat. Acc. F. Old Luce, xiv. 401.

Evidently allied to Fey, A. Bor. to cleanse, feugh, S. Teut. vaughen, feughen, purgare, tegere; Su. G. feada, faci-a, Isl. feug-a, Germ. feyen, id.

FEYK, s. This seems to signify that kind of restlessess, sometimes proceeding from nervous affection, which prevents one from keeping in one position; otherwise called the fidgets.

They had that Baick should not be but—
The Francis, the Flaxes, the Fegk, and the Felts,
The Fevers, the Fearis, with the speyinnie Flies;
The Deit, and the Dimal, indifferently delt;
The Powlings, the Palsey, with Pocks like pees;
The Swar, and the Sweiting, with Sounding to swelt;
The Wean-il, the Wild ire, the Venit and the Veex;
The Mair, and the Migrame, with Meaths in the Melt;
The Waves, the Wool worm whereof Dog dies;
The Toitack, the Tooth-silk, the Titis and the Tires;
The painful Poplesis and Pest,
The Rat, the Ropp, and the suld Rest,
With Parlese and Fluribus opprest,
And zipit with the Niles.

It is possible, however, that the disease meant may be the same with fuke, expl. "an itching in the fundament," Gl. Sibb. V. Fyke.

[FEYLL, adj. Many. V. FEILL.]

FEYR. In feur, in company, together; Dumb. V. FERE.

FEYRD, fourth. V. FERD.

FIAL, s. Prob., retainer, hired servant.

"Order was given that the drum should go through Aberdeen, commanding all apprentices, servants, and fials, not to change their Masters while Martinmas next, with certification that they should be taken frae such masters as they feit with." Spalding, i. 108.

This might seem to signify retainers, from Fr. feal, trusty, faithful, L. B. fevalis, and most probably feals, as fealliter occurs. But from the connection with feal, i.e. hired, it may be a s. formed from the f. Fee, q. persons hired.

FIALL, FEALE, s. Vassalage.

"John Gray of Skibo had the lands of Ardlinch in fiall from John, the fyth of that name, Earle of Sutherland, which lands the grand father of this Angus had in possession from John Macky, (the son of Y-Roy-Macky), who, before Earle John his tyne, possessed lands in Breachat." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 253.

"In lyke wyse that the persone that has the landes in the Levenax in feale of the lord Glamys be warrit to be the same daye with the thir letters of that feale." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1475, p. 10.

As L. B. fidelis signifies subdities, vassalus, in fiall seems equivalent to in fidel, i.e. on condition of acting a faithful part. O. Fr. fealid, fealid, fidul, flid; V. Glos. Carpentier.

FIALLES, s. pl. Vassals, dependants, those holding by a feudal tenure.

"The Cardinallis banner was that day displayit, and all his fialles war chargit to be under it."—Knox's Hist., p. 42.

M.S. Fecallis. London edit., p. 46.
L. B. fevalles, of the same meaning with feudalles, from feumus, used as feudum. Du Cange.

FLAR, s. One who has the reversion of property.

"I am far of the lands, she a life-renter." Tales of my Landlord, 1st Ser., i. 209. V. under Fe, FEE, s.

FLARS, s. pl. The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year.

"Sometimes—the prices in sales of grain is fixed by the Sheriff-fairs. These are the rates settled by a sentence of the sheriff, proceeding on the report of a jury, on the different kinds of grain, of the growth of the county for the preceding crop; and serve as a rule for ascertaining the prices, not only in contracts where the parties themselves cannot fix them, but in all sales where it is agreed to accept of the rates settled by the fairs." Erakine's Instute, B. iii. T. 3, s. 4.

Rudd. and Sibb. write fertile, fairs, but I suspect, improperly. The former derives it from fer, entire; the latter, with much more plausibility, "from Fr. fer, estimatio venalium, preti constitution; affeurer, annuus venalium pretium editore; foy, fides, because the affeurers were sworn to give a just judgment." But feri is undoubtedly from Lat. for-um, the market place where commodities are purchased, and by which the price is generally regulated. V. Dict. Trev.

Fairs, notwithstanding the similarity, seem to have no affinity to fere. It is of Goth. origin; Isl. fér, fear, the genit. of fe, fe, pecunia, open, open, themauri, facultates, pecora, arcemeta, Verel.; a term including every species of wealth, real or fictitious. Fier audui, consumpto facultatim; ibid. N. Fe.

FICHE, s. A fish.

For Phoeus was turnd in a cat, and Venus in a fiche maist.

Barel, Watson's Coll., ii. 4.

The author, however, has forgot the mythology here. It was Phoebe that was metamorphosed into a cat.

Although the Northern nations did not deal so deeply in transformations as the Latins, the ancient Norwegians believed that, as the whales drove the herring into the coast, when the mariners quarrelled and shed blood, they drove them away. Spec. Regal., p. 123, 128. The fisher men on our own coasts believe that the fish have an unnatural relish during war.

The phrase, a foul fishe, which we apply to one of a bad character, is used in Su.-G. A piscatoribus habemus, quod ful fish, hominem satatum, calidum, appellamus; ibid., vo. Fodol.

To FICHER, (gutt.) v. n. 1. To work slowly and awkwardly at any little or insignificant job; to be engaged in any petty, trifling employment, Loth., Aberd.

2. To go awkwardly about work, ibid.

3. Used to denote the act of toying, rather in an indecile manner, with a female, Aberd.
FICHERIN, s. The state of being apparently busy in a trifling way, ibid.

This may be viewed as a frequentative from our v. to Fike, agreeing with Gael. fíc-anam, to be in a continual motion. Or it may be traced to Su.-G. fíc-a, to consider, iasl. fíg-án, abide appeture, impotens affects rapit in aliquid, fíkta, impotens aviditas.

FICH PLEW, apparently the same with what is now denominated a fetch plough.

"The lordis—decreetis—that George Earl of Rothes saul content & pay to the abbot and convent of Sanct Colmès Inche ten 2 for the yeird schaifs of the kirk of Lesly of his manis twa fíc plevis quihik he grantit taken up be him in the yere immediately preceedand this yere." Act. Audita, A. 1483, p. 128.


Fichyt, to fix.

The v. occurs in O. E. "I fyche (Lydgat) I stedy, or make ferno or stefaste"; Palsgr., B. iii. F. 233, b.

[FICH, v. a. To fight. V. Fecht.]

[FICHTYNE, s. Fighting.]
2. A complete trifler, Strathmore; a silly punctilious person, called a fiddle-ma-fyke, Roxb.

*FIDDEL, s. This E. word occurs in what appears to be a provincial phrase, which I have not seen explained any where, although it must be used in the Bruces of Angus. To find a fiddle, i.e. a foulding, applied to the finding of a child dropped by the Gypsies.

The fals her name, and an auld man call'd Dick, A wealthy herd, that kent the Gypsies trick O' stealing bairns, and smearing off their skin. That had' nev baurn himsell, first took her in; --
And Dick thought now, that he had found a fiddle,
And never brak his shins upon the cradle. Ross's Helenore, p. 127.

FIDE-JUSSOR, s. A sponsor or surety: a term borrowed from the Roman law.

"For payment of the quhilk the said Maister Jhone & Sehir William taked the said resoner fader & certane vtheris his collegis caucioneris & fide juuorsis actit in the Officialis buisks of Lothiane." Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1614, p. 354.

*To FIDGE, v. n. [To be restless and fidgety.] The E. v. seems properly to denote sudden and irregular change of place. Dr. Johnis, observes that in S. it implies agitation: and it is generally understood that we attach a different sense to it. We do not use the term in regard to change of place; but as denoting restlessness in one place, frequent change of position, quick starting motions of the body, sometimes as expressive of impatience or keeness, and sometimes of a high degree of satisfaction, S.

In the latter sense it is used, when it is said that one is fudging fain, as in Maggie Lauder.

Maggy, quoth he, and, by my bags,
I'm fudging fain to see you.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 207.

Johnis, without reason calls fidge a cant term. It seems to have many cognates in the northern languages. V. Fike and Pitch.

FIDGE, s. The act of fudging or fidgeting, S. It does not appear that the s. is used in E.

When night comes on,
No one gies e'er a fidge or fylke,
Or yer a moon.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 129.

FIE, s. Sheep. V. FEE.

FIE, adj. Predestined. CUSSOR, V. and FRY.

FIE-GAE-TO, s. Much ado, a great bustle, Roxb.

"Sick a fie-gae-to as you I wadna live here an' there warna another place to be had aneath the shollard o' heven." Perils of Man, ii. 149.

"Saw ever any body sic a fie-gae-to as this? Thay that will to Cupar maun to Cupar." Wint. Even. Tales, ii. 135.

FIE, FIER, FIEE, V. FEI, adj.

To FIELD, v. a. To sink a margin round a panel of wood, S.

FIELDING-PLANE, s. The plane used in fielding, i.e., in sinking the margin round a panel, S.

FIELD-MAN, s. A peasant, a boor.

"He statutis and ordanis, that field-men (agrestes), quha has mair nor four ky, sal, for thair awin sustentation, tak and resave lands fra thair maisteris, and till and saw the samin." Stat. Alex. II. Balfour's Pract., p. 536.

Germ. feldsmann, id. expl. by Fr. campagnard, Schwan. Skene renders the term agrestes by husbandmen and landward men. Stat. Alex. II., c. 1.

FIELDWART. A fieldwart, from home, abroad, S.

How ance'ed ye a fieldwart saw your lane?
For what cud ye do, wanding up and down?

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

Afield is used by E. writers; afieldwart is literally, "towards the field," or in a course the contrary of homeward. In Ed. first a fieldwart is used; but the author had changed this corruption as less intelligible.

FIENDIN, s. The devil, Shetl.

Su.-G. faenden, cacakdaemon. V. FINNIN.

FIENT, s. Corr. from friend, S. used perhaps by some who are not aware that it is in fact an invocation of the devil's name; as, Fient a bit, never a bit; Fient hait, not a whit, &c.

"We gade i' the morning to look at the treded corn, but the fent a hoof was there, nor a blade broken." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 299.

To FIER, v. n. To mark out ridges with a plough. V. FEER, v.

FIER, adj. Sound, healthy, S.

There's Jenny comely, fier, an' tight,
Wi' cheeks like roses bloomin'.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 22.

This is the same with Fere, Fer, q. v.

FIER, FEER, s. A standard of any kind. Yarn is said to be spun by, i.e. past or beyond, the fier, when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness. It is also applied to a very tall person, who has not thickness proportioned to his height, Roxb.

Apparently from the same origin with Fears.

FIERCE-LINGS, FIERCELINS, adv. In a hurry, with violence, S. B.

Some fright he judg'd the beauty might have got,—
And thought that she ev'n by herself might be,
And if awak'n fiercelings all might flee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.
I came ferrocin in,
And wi' my truant lines made a clattering din.

It is sometimes used as an adj.
The ferrocinings race her did so hetly cagde,
Her stammack cud na sic raw vitals swagge,
\( i.e. \) "her violent motion."

**FIED, s.** A ford, Aberd.  
What all thee, Robert? hath auld Scuttle's weird  
For auld sae maun corse some lackless fied?  
Torrus's Poems, p. 3.  
Fierd, p. 70.

This pronunciation nearly resembles that of Su.-G. fir-a, fire-a, to celebrate; fir-a ens fodelese day, to celebrate one's birth-day, Germ. fegern-en.  
Ine observes, that the learned are not agreed, whether this word has been preserved from the times of heathenism, and derived from fer, fire; or adopted, after the introduction of Christianity, from Lat. feria, a festival.  
The former seems most probable; as Teut. vic-en, not only signifies fickle, to keep a holiday, but festos extruere ignes, to kindle festival fires; and also, to celebrate the Vulcanea, to keep the feast of Vulcan, who by the A.-S. was called fyeor-god, by the Alem. fyr-gott. Teut. vic-en corresponds to Franc. fer-on, fieri, fire.

Perhaps, as used in the second sense, it is from Gael.  
fear, feart, anger, indignation.  
V. Farv.  
Those who prefer the latter etymology, from Lat. feria, will please to observe, that feria has great appearance of a Goth. origin.  
For as Alem. fyr signifies a festival, its primary sense is cessation from labour, being derived from fior, flar, sometous.  
This is evidently from fiora, Mees.-G. fiorha, proueul, far off.

**FIERY, s.**  
1. Bustle, confusion, S.

It is sometimes used to denote rage; also pron. fieroch, furoch, Perths.

Su.-G. fir-a, to celebrate; fir-a ens fodelese day, to celebrate one's birth-day, Germ. fegern-en.  
Ine observes, that the learned are not agreed, whether this word has been preserved from the times of heathenism, and derived from fer, fire; or adopted, after the introduction of Christianity, from Lat. feria, a festival.  
The former seems most probable; as Teut. vic-en, not only signifies fickle, to keep a holiday, but festos extruere ignes, to kindle festival fires; and also, to celebrate the Vulcanea, to keep the feast of Vulcan, who by the A.-S. was called fyeor-god, by the Alem. fyr-gott. Teut. vic-en corresponds to Franc. fer-on, fieri, fire.

Perhaps, as used in the second sense, it is from Gael.  
fear, feart, anger, indignation.  
V. Farv.  
Those who prefer the latter etymology, from Lat. feria, will please to observe, that feria has great appearance of a Goth. origin.  
For as Alem. fyr signifies a festival, its primary sense is cessation from labour, being derived from fior, flar, sometous.  
This is evidently from fiora, Mees.-G. fiorha, proueul, far off.

2. It is used by Baillie in a peculiar sense, as if equivalent to shew, pretended bustle.  
"What he said of the King, he meant ever of his just proceedings;—that chamber and table discourse, for argument, hum-flams, and fearie-fairies, could not be treasons." Journal of Straford's Trial, Lett. i, 283.  
This is evidently formed from the preceding word, conjoined with Farv, q. v.; which is the same in another form.

**FIERIE-TANGS, Firy-Tangs, s. pl.**  
A name given in Angus to the crab and lobster.  
"Cancer pagurus, C. gannmurus; both these species are called in Angus-shire by the name of Firy-tangs, or Meg wil the mony feet." App. Agr. Surv. Forfars, p. 55.

**FIERSDAY, s.** Thursday, Aberd.

**FIESE WILK, the Striated Whelk.**  
Buccinum tenue dense striatum, duodecim minimum spiris donatum longitudinis uncials, a Fiese Wilk.  

Denominated from its spiral form.  
V. Fieze, v.  

**FIEVALIS, adj.** Powerless, Shetl.  
Lit. ficht, signifies fatnus, and ficta, infatnare. But it may be a corrupt pronunciation of Thievless.

**FIEF, FYFFE, adj.** Five. Barbour, xvii. 198.

**FIEF-SUM.** Five in all. Barbour, vi. 149.

**FIFISH, adj.** Somewhat deranged, Loth.  
"He will be as woe as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars —very, very Fish, as the east-country fisher folks say." The Pirate, i. 220.

**FIESHINESS, s.** The state of being in some degree deranged, ibid.  
The term, it is said, had its origin from the circumstance of a considerable number of the principal families in the county of Fife having at least a bee in their honett.

**FIF, Houlate, iii. 10.**  
—The lilt pypp, and the lute, the cithall and fift.  
Read as in MS. in fit; i.e. "the cithall in hand."

**FIFTEEN, Fifteene.** The Fifteen, 1. A vulgar designation for the Court of Session, as formerly consisting of Fifteen Judges, S.  
"Besides, a man's aye the better thought of in our country for having been afore the Fifteene." Guy Mannering, ii. 323.

—"As the auld Fifteen was never help me to my siller for sending out naigs against the government,—I thought my best chance for payment was 'en to gae out myself; and ye may judge, Sir, as I hae dealt's my life in halters, I think nae muckle o' putting my craig in peril of a St. Johnstone's tippet." Waverley, ii. 245.

2. Used also to distinguish the rebellion, A. 1715.

—"Ye were just as ill aff in the fifteeen, and gat the bonnie baronic back, an' a." Waverley, iii. 240.

Called also Shire-mair, and Mar's Year, q. v.

**FIG-FAG, s.** The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep, South of S. V. Fix-fax.

**FIGGLE-FAGGLE, s.**  
1. Silly or trifling conduct, Ayts.

2. Applied to conduct which is licentious or unbecoming, ibid.  
Evidently a modification of Fickstucks, (q. v. under Pike, w.); if not from A.-S. feol, inconstant.

**FIGGLE-FAGLER, s.** One who destroys good morals, ibid.

**FIGGELIGEEE, (q hard) adj.** Finical, foppish; ostentatiously and excessively polite, Aberd.

**FIGMALIRIE, s.** A whim, a maggot.

But Bess the whig, a raving ramp,  
Took figimalieries, and wald jump,  
With sword and pistol by her side,  
A cock a-side a rowing ride  
On the hog-ridden sumph, and grapple  
Him hard and fast about the thrapple.

—"The Programme," Ramsay's Poems, ii. 495.

Perhaps originally the same term with Whigmaleree, q. v.
To FIKE, FYKE, FIEK, v. a. 1. To give trouble, to vex, to perplex. This will fike him, S., this will give him pain.

2. To do any thing in a diligent but piddling way, S., used as a v. a.

"You fike it away, like old wives baking." Prov.

Bustle at it,—spoken when people do a thing in haste," Kelly, p. 379. But the phrase excludes the idea conveyed by both words. It denotes a diligent but tardy progress.

3. Expl. to shrug, Gl. Skinner's Poems, S. B.

Some baith thair shoulders up did fyke,
For blythness some did flirr
Their teeth that day.


The E. word shrug, though applied to a similar motion, does not express the idea. For it properly denotes a motion expressive of dislike, disgust, or contempt. Fyke here respects that quick reiterated motion, which indicates great good humour, and even delight. V. FIDGE.

FIKE, FYKE, s. 1. The agitation caused by any thing which, though trifling in itself, costs a good deal of trouble; bustle about what is trifling; S.

O sic a fike and sic a fittle
Till I had about it!

That e'er was knight of the Scots thistle
Sae fain, I doubted.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 322.

2. Any trifling peculiarity in acting, which causes trouble, tending exactness of operation, S.

"I dinna fash wi' sae mony fykes.—And indeed to be plain wi' you, cousin, I think you have our mony fykes. There did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, sweepin' and dustin' your room in every corner?" — Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 205.

3. Restlessness, from whatever cause, whether pain or pleasure, S.

The term is often used in this sense in pl.

"Ye have gotten the fikes in your [bottom], or a waist clew." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 82.

A Briton flee thinks as he likes, and as his fancy takes the fykes,
May preach or print his notions.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 362.

Sibb. expl. Fykes, in pl., "an itching of the fundament."

4. A restless motion; synon. with fidge, S.

Fer gang to ony place we like,—
When night comes on,
No ane gies e'er a fudge or fyke,
Or yet a moun.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 129.

5. Flirtation; as, "He held a great fike, wi' her," S.

6. Such a degree of intimacy as suggests the idea of attachment, or of courtship, Aberd.

Twa tawnorns or he gaed awa';
They had a fyke togethers;
Ye ken fu' well baith an' a',
He made the lass a mither.

Cook's Simple Strains, p. 144.

To MAK a FYKE, to make a mighty fuss, to show every possible attention; the prep. with, or about, being frequently conjoined, S.
To restless yird.

To Petticoat changed well May A

A Minute making Used as pi.

FILIE, FIKIE, adj. 1. Troublesome; especially as requiring minute attention. It is applied, indeed, to persons as well as things, S.

Then says said auntie to her dather Boos,
You're nae like this wi' a your fiky dress,
She dings you wi' her handy gown of gray,
As far's a summer clings a winter day.

Ross's Helmore, First Ed. p. 28.

In the third Ed. this is changed to fiky. But the former agrees better with the connexion; as it refers to the trouble of making up and putting on fine apparel.

2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting, S.

"My Lord there is hyte and fikie; there's a gale in his tail, say they, light where it may." R. Gilhaize, i. 164.

FIKIE, FIKY, s. Minute exactness, petty trouble about trifles, Ayrs.

"I canna understand," said he, "what for a' this fikeries's about a lump o' yir'd." The Entail, i. 500.

V. Fike, Fyke, s. "The English would no more eat lamb without mint, or a goose without apple sauce, than I would eat salt beef without mustard." "I dina ken how ye do, Jennie," said Mrs. Baillie, "but I couldn't be fashed wi' sic fikery." Peticoat Tales, i. 330.

FIK-MAY-FIKE, s. A silly, unsettled, troublesome creature, one busied with trifles, Fife.

V. Fike, v. Under the Su.-G. word Fick-jack, Iire introduces a variety of reduplicative terms, formed in a similar manner.

FIK-MAY-FACKS, s. pl. Used in Loth. in the same sense with Fick-jacks, q. v.

FIKE, s. Burnt leather, South of S.

FIKEFACKS, s. pl. 1. Minute pieces of work that cause a considerable degree of trouble to the agent, those especially which are occasioned by the troublesome humour of another, S.

2. Little troublesome peculiarities of temper, S.

Teut. fickfack-en, agitare, facitare, fickfacken, ardello, a busy body. In Lower Germany, according to Ihre, fickfack-en signifies to be engaged in trifles. The repetition seems to denote frequent reiteration in the same course, as well as perhaps its significance. The first syllable, which contains the root, seems to claim the same origin with Fike.

FILBOW, s. A thwack, a thump, Aberd.

FILCHANS, s. pl. Bundles of rags patched or fastened together; the attire of a travelling medicant, Ang.

To FILE, FYLE, FILE, v. a. 1. To dirty, to foul, to defile, S.

Qahat hard mischance fillit so thy pleasand face.

Doug. Virgil, 48. 29.

2. To pollute with human ordure, S.

"You need not file the house for want of legs to carry you to the midden;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 284

Used in the same sense in regard to fowls.

"There was nae need o' her to wis to mak me daft.

It's a foul bird that files its ain nest." The Entail, ii. 190.

3. To infect, to diffuse contagion.

"Gift their war ony person, that had na gudis to find thame self, put furth of ony towne, thay of the towne could find thame, & not let thame pas away fra the place, that thay war depute to remane, to fyle the countrie about thame;" Acts 1a. II. 1445, c. 65, Edit. 1566. This act is entitled, The Rule for the Pestilence.

4. To sully; used in a moral sense.

Is that twekluf, gude faith and fame to fyle it
Doug. Virgil, Prov. 95, 12.

"It is a nasty bird that files its ain nest." Ramsay's S. Prov., v. 44.

It is used by Shakespeare.

For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind.

Macbeth.

5. To calumniate, to accuse; a forensic term.

"Eight or ten witches, all (except one or two) poor miserable like women were pamelled. The first of them were delated by these two who were burnt at Salt-preston, in May 1678, and they divulged and named the rest, as also put forth seven in the Lonehead of Leasowe; and if they had been permitted, were ready to file, by their delation, sundry gentlewomen, and others of fashion." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 14.

6. To find guilty, to pronounce guilty, in our courts of law, opposed to assoilate.

"Gif anie man is fyted or condemned of that crime, his judgement and punishment of his life and limb depends only upon the Kings benefit and gude will." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 1, § 5.

It occurs in the same sense, R. Brunne, p. 173.

The folk of Griffonnie, a monk thees chose to king.

"Eft we toke him dead, brought him agens to tow, the court o'pon him sat, the quest fyted him & schent, For trespas of that, he toke judgement.

i.e. The inquest found him guilty.

To FYLE the fingers. To meddle in any business that is viewed as debasing, whether in a physical or moral sense; as, "I wadna fyde my fingers witt, S.

This is equivalent to the Lat. phrase, Inquiline digitos; Catull. A.-S. afyl-an, ge-fyl-an, contaminare, polluire; Alem. be-vol-an, Teut. wyl-an, inquinate; Moen.-G. fyla, toctum, Su.-G. ful, deiformis, O. Goth. fyl-ska, sordens.

FILIBEG, PHILIBEG, FEIL-BEG, s. A piece of dress worn by men, in the Highlands, instead of breeches, S.

"The feil-beg, i.e. little plaid, also called kelt, is a sort of short petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of
action, when the Highlanders used to tuck their breeches into their girdle."

"Upon the road to Portree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with philebeag, and short hose, a plaid and a wig, and bonnet." Boswell's Journ., p. 222.

Were it not that Hardyng has far more ill nature than genuine humour, when he makes any reference to the Scottish nation, we might suppose that, in the following curious passage, he rather meant to allude to the anascudote dress ascribed to our ancestors, than to assert what he considered as historically true:

This stone was called the regale of Scotland.

On which the Scottish kynges wer breecheclase set, At their corouement, as I can understande:
For holyes of it, so did they dare, All their kyngges upon this stone was sette, Unto the tyne Kyng Edward with long shanks Brought it awaye again the Scotses unhanche; An ancient story it offered to Sancroc Edward, Where it is kepte, and conserved, To tyne that kynges of Englande afterward: Should correne be, under their fete observe; To this extent kept and reserued:
In remembrance of kynges of Scottes alwayes, Subjectes should be to kynges of England ay!

The stanza immediately following, although on a different subject, deserves to be transcribed, as affording a curious proof of his irresistible propensity to turn every thing to the support of the supremacy he ascribed to the English crown. This seems, indeed, to have been the great object of his life:

Also afore the fift Kyng Henrys daye, Their silver coigne was, as it ought to be; The Kynges face loke on spyle alwaye, To his sovereign erre of Englande, as I see. Whichete to been thhered of egalitie Unto the lorde, they have of newe presumed To loke even forth, which would now be consumed.

Chron., Fol. 41, a, b.

Hardyng, however, had forgotten the side-faced coins of Canute, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and other kings of England: nor did he observe, that in this instance, his zeal hurried him into an argument, that might with no less force be turned against himself. But it is fully as strong as the most of those that he produces in this controversy.

"The flesh readers, and most of the Scotch, will be surprised to understand that the kilt or philebeag was not the ancient Higheland garb, but was introduced into the Highlands about 1720 by one Thomas Rawlinson, an Englishman, who was overseer to a company carrying on iron-works in Glengarry's country. The convenience of the dress soon caused it to be universally adopted in the Highlands. This circumstance is fully explained in a letter from Evan Baillie, Esq. of Aberaichan, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, dated 1739, and inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine for 1787. Colloden Pap. N. P. 289. See also p. 103.

Gael. fittlead-beg, from fittlead, a fold, plait, or cloth, and beg, little. One might, however, bring as natural an etymology from the Gael. slf, a light garment, levideas, levie vestis, and beig-e, incurvo, feto, arcuo; q. to surround one's self with a light garment, to wind it round one: that kel' which Penn. mentions as if Gael., or rather kilt, is Goth. will, in the proper place, appear unquestionable.

FILL, s. Full.

Quhen thay of youth resesavit had the fill. Yit it thaire age laikit thame no guile will. King's Quair, iii. 11.

Sw. fylle, id.; fylle, A. S. fyllan, impleare.

FILL, prep. From, Orkn. Given also as an adv. signifying since, and till, ibid.

This seems merely a vicious pronunciation of the same word which in S. signifies until, quiill, like the usual substitution of 9F for wh in some of our northern counties. V. Quhill.

FILL AND FETCH MAIR, a proverbial phrase denoting riotous prodigality, S.

"We have mense and discretion, and are moderate of our mouthes; but here, for to clean up the thing, it's fill and fetch maiir frae the tae end of the four and twenty til the other." Rob Roy, i. 133.

FILLAT, FILLET, s.

Eneas samyn while his Troyane menye
Dyd of perpetuall oxin fillatis etc.

Dowg. Virgil, 247. 9.

Fillet in E. is "the fleshy part of the thigh." In S., it denotes the flank, both in man and beast. Fr. fillet, the fleshy part along the back bone; Sw. fyld, Seren.

FILLER, s. The only term used for a funnel for pouring liquids. S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 117.

FILLIE, s. That part of a wheel on which the iron ring is laid when shod, Roxb. Gunnis fillies.

"Sindrie uther smaller and grete pecis of tymmer serving to the said artialyseare, cannone quhells new and anvil, gunnis fillies, and spakis to be uther quhells, swep hand spakis, trestis, nittis, oxin bollis, lymneria for feilding peces," &c. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

E. fellow or folly; Teut. velghe, modious rotac.

FILLISTER, s. The plane used for glass-chucking windows, i.e. for making the outer part of a sash fit for receiving the glass, Loth., South of S.; pron. q. Feeister.

Probably from Fille, or Su.-G. fil-a, to file, Teut. veil-an, laovigare, to smooth, Su.-G. lieit, a mouliting, and the termination er; q. the instrument used for forming or planing mouldings.

FILLOK, Filly, s. Properly a young mare; but used metaphor, 1. For a giddy young woman.

The fillock birt deformed faur wald have aune facce face, To nak birt maikles of hir man at myster mischelian. Dowg. Virgil, 238, a. 39.

-Lat. fillok ga fling her fill. Damnatiyne Poemes, 204, st. 2.

2. Filly, as distinguished from fillock, is used by Scott in the Poem last quoted, for a frothy young man.

And let her fillow aen filly fair. Damnatiyne Poemes, 205, st. 4.

C. B. guileog, equus, Lluyd. According to Bulet, filloog is a colt or foal, and also denotes a woman of a wicked life. He deduces it from Heb. wdpw, pilgesh, a concubine, referred to 25p, palugee, divinit, as its root. This Heb. word is retained, indeed, both in Gr. σεληνη, and Lat. luna. It may be observed, however, that Su.-G. fold, signifies lacivus, folla, lacivire, Ihre, vo. Fole; and Isl. fylge kome, concubina. Filly is originally nothing but the feminine of foal. Isl. slf, Sw. sool, pullus, equinus; fem. soflja, v. Linn. Faun. Suec.
FILP, s. A fall off one’s feet, Dumfr.  

Tent. flabbe, flabbe, vulnae in faciem incusae; alapa, colaphus. This is probably the origin of E. fillip, a word that has hitherto perplexed etymologists. Johna supposes it to be formed from the two E. words fill up.

FILSCH, adj. Empty, faint, hungry, Loth.

FILSCH, s. A thump, a blow, Aberd.

FILSCH, s. A general designation for any kind of weeds or grass covering the ground, especially when under crop, S. B.

This is probably to be referred to Su.-G. fiel-a, fiel-a, to cover; whence field, a covering of any kind, fielster, locus occultus, fylakni, occultatio.

FILSCHY, adj. A sheaf of corn is said to be filched, when swelled up with weeds or natural grass. In the same sense, the phrase filched up, is also used, S. B.

FILTER, s. A fault in weaving, Fife.

To FILTER, v. n. To weave any piece of cloth in a faulty way, ibid.  

To FILTER, v. t. To weave any piece of cloth in a faulty way, ibid.

FIN’, s. 1. Humour, mood, temper, disposition; as, “in the fin’ of singin’,” in the humour of singing, Aberd. Qu. if corr. from E. vein, id.?  

2. A state of eagerness, or of eager desire; as, “He was in a fin’ about winnin awa,” he was very desirous to get away, ibid.

FINANCE, To make Finance. 1. To raise or collect money.  

—“That lettrez be wittin charging—the kingis liegis that nain of thaim tak apoun hand to mak any maner of persecucion or folowing of the said mater at the Court of Rome [Rome],—or yet to forfety, manteyne, or salve the said James in making of finesse or vtherwais,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 129; i.e. in collecting money for enabling him to prosecute his cause at the court of Rome.  

This seems to be a translation of the Fr. phrase faire finance, “to make or gather a stocke of money!” Cogtr.

2. To make a composition in the way of paying money.  


Probably for the payment of a fine.

L. B. faire financiam, praeestare; componeere, prae-seritum de certa pecunia summa exersevenda.

FINANCE, s. Used as signifying fineness.


Finance occurs twice in this sense in Acts Ja. IV., Ed. 1814, p. 212; also in Acts Mary, 1555, ibid., p. 499, where it alternates with finesse.

Finance is used in Acts Ed. 1566, as if it denoted fineness. But in that of 1814, from the MS, it is finesse, as in other places in both copies finesse. V. Ed. 1566, fol. 61, c. 80, compared with that of 1814, ii. p. 112, c. 6.

To FIND, v. a. 1. To feel.

The smith’s wife her black deare sought,  

And found him skin & birt.  

Romsey’s Poems, i., 276.  

“I am much hurt, find where it pains me.” Sir John Sinclair’s Observ., p. 64.

2. To grope, to grumble, S.

3. To perceive by the taste, S.

In S. indeed, felt is used in the sense of find, and vice versa. Sw. beginn-a has a similar acceptation.  


FINDLE, s. Any thing found; also the act of finding, S. B.

A.-S. fyndele, advenientio.

FINDSILY, adj. Expl. “apt to be finding.”

“A findsilie bairn gars his dady be hang’d;” S. Prov., “spoken to children when they say that they found a thing which we suspect to be picked.” Kelly, p. 30.

Perhaps from A. S. find-an, and soael, felix, q. one who is happy or fortunate in finding.

FINDY, adj. Expl. “Solid, full, substantial.”

“A wet May and a windy, makes a full barn and a findsy.” S. Prov., Kelly, p. 51.

Perhaps from the v. find, as signifying to support.

To FINE, FYNE, v. n. To make an end, to give over.

Effyr swane thai passyl syn,  

And held to Durame, or thai wald fyne.  

Wyntoun, vill. 80. 110.

Fr. finir, Lat. frueo.

FINE, FYNE, s. End; Fr. fin, id.

“The governor—estemed the quene bighle, that she—had brought the same to ane prosperous fyne.” Pittscottie’s Cron., i. 7. S.  

“Because he was cunning in craft, the king made him master-mason; and, after this, Cochran clamb so high, higher and higher, till he came to this fine.” Pittscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 79.

To FINEER, v. a. To veneer, S.

FINGER-FED, adj. Delicately brought up, pampered, S.A.; perhaps q. “fed with the spoon;” in allusion to a child who has not been suckled.

FINGERIN, s. Worsted spun of combed wool, on the small wheel; as distinguished from wheelin, which is worsted spun on the large wheel, from wool not combed, but merely carded, S.

Hence the phrase fingram stockings, S.

There fingram stockings spun on rocks lies.—  

Colton’s Mock Poem, ii., 9.
FINNISONS, s. pl. A kind of woollen cloth made in Aberdeenshire, denominated, as would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

"In the beginning of this century, the woolen manufactories of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and finnismos, which were sold from 5d to 8d per ell." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 203. 

V. preceding word, from which it seems corr.

FINNTED, s. A finger bandaged or tied up, Tievot.; viewed as a very old word.

Isl. fing-r, digitus, and by-o, part. pa. tyad-r, paratas, armatus; or merely corr. from finger-born.

FINNACK, FINNOC, FINNER. A white trout, a variety of the Salmo fario, S. B.

"Finnaces are a species of fish in colour and shape like a salmon. They weigh from 2lb to 4lb. White trouts are of a less size, but of a whiter colour. They are supposed to be two species of sea trouts." P. Birnie, Elgin Hist. Acc., ii. x. 150. N.

"In the rivers, and in some of the lakes, there are salmon, finnacks, white, black, and yellow trouts.—July, August, September, for white trouts and finnacks,—November for char,—and April for yellow trouts." P. Kilmaile, Inverness Statist. Acc., viii. 410, 411.

It is written Phinick, Ibid. vi. 3; and Phinoc by Pennant.

"The whitting and the finner, or finnoc, have been supposed by many to be young salmon. This is, however, not the case; for although they are unquestionably of the same genus, yet they are obviously distinct varieties.—Finners or finnoc, which usually abound in every salmon river, have fins of a yellow colour.—Finners weigh from one to four pounds, according to their age, and to the quality of the water in which they were bred; but they always retain the distinctive mark of yellow fins, as well as particular spots greatly different from those on salmon." J. MacKenzie, Prize Essays Highland Society of S., ii. 377, 378.

Dr. Shaw, in his General Zoology, gives the Phinoc of Scotland, as a distinct species, by the name of Salmo Phinoc, for Whiting salmon. It is asserted that the fry of this fish have never been seen by the most experienced anglers or salmon-fishers.

The name finnoc might seem to originate from Gael. fianuoig, which, according to Shaw, signifies a whitting. But as finner is synon., I suppose that it has been formed from the peculiar colour of the fish.

FINNAN HADDOCK, FINNON, FINDON, s. A species of smoke-dried haddock, S. The name is always pronounced q. Finnin.

"Finnon haddocks are well known and are esteemed a great delicacy for their delicious taste and flavour. They are cured with the smoke of turf or peat earth, and brought to the market frequently within twelve hours after they have been taken out of the sea. Many hundred dozens are annually sent to Edinburgh and London, and not a few to America. Finnin is a small village in the county of Kincardine, about five miles south of Aberdeen; and certainly the haddocks cured there are superior in flavour and taste to any other, which is attributed to the nature of the turf used in smoking them." Thom's Hist. of Aberdeen, ii. 170. V. CAR-CAKE.

FINNER, s. A species of whale that makes its appearance on the coasts of Shetland.
he peeped, S. chepsit like an unledged bird; Germ. pfléten, pipire; pfissen wie die jungen roevel, frittinire, Fabr. Thesaur.

FIPPILIS, Maitland Poems, p. 49.
And quhen the sny on me smirks with his snale skomalat, He pfist he lyk ane farse aver, that sflir on a gillot.
It seems dooubtful whether the word may admit of the meaning here which is mentioned above. Perhaps it denotes a whiffing sort of motion; as allied to Isl. fiska, ad stopram allicere, or spila, attrectare, libidinoso tangere.

FIPPLE, s. The underlip. V. FAIPLE.

FIR, adj. Far.
Their spers in splendid sprant,
On schellis schonist and schent,
Evin our their heids went
In feid fär away.

Gawan and Col., ii. 24.
Corr. from edit. 1508.
A.-S. fyr, Isl. fjær, Su.-G. fär, id.

FIR, Fir-candle, s. A splinter from a moss-jaen fir-tree, used as a light, Aberd.; also called Candle-fir, S.
An' little Patc sits i' the nook,
An' btt-a-house dare hardly look,
But had, and snuff the fir:
He says, Ye' light casts little shine,—
Hed in the candle, sir.
W. Beattie's Tales, Part I., p. 31.

To FIRE, v. a. 1. To bake bread, whether in an oven or by toasting, S.
"The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when fired, are handed round the company," Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 28. N.
Tent. vier-en, incendere.

2. To toast; as, The bread's no fir'd yet, S.

3. To scorchant by hot winds or lightning; applied to grass or grain, S.

FIRE. If the fire happens to die out in any house, on the last night of the year, the inhabitants of it would in vain apply for kindling, or even for a light, to any superstitious neighbour. The very application would by many be ill received, as indicating some evil design towards the family, or a wish that some misfortune might befal them, S. B.

This may perhaps be viewed as a vestige of the Druidical prescription, with respect to those whom they excommunicated, of which an account is given under the word SHANNACH. No person was permitted to give them shelter, or to supply them with fire.

FIRE OF STANES. To big a fire of stanes, is to make a pile of stones on the hearth, in form resembling a fire, which is sometimes left in the desolate house by a removing tenant. Those, who were not less under the influence of malady than of superstition, have been known to leave a fire of this description behind them, when they reluctantly left a habitat of possession, for the purpose of insuring ill luck to the family that succeeded them; especially if the new comers had taken the house or farm o'er their heads; Ang.

FIRE CROCE, Fyre Croce, Fiery Cross, the signal sent from place to place, as expressive of the summons given by a chief, or sovereign, to his vassals or subjects, to repair in arms within a limited time, to the place of rendezvous appointed. V. CROISHTARICH.

The last instance on record of the use of this signal, by royal authority, occurs in the Registry of the Privy Seal. "Ane letter maid to Robert Weyr of the escheat of all gudis quhilkis partenit to Aulame Bell (and others), and now partening to our Sovereane Lady, as escheit thrown being and remaining of the saidis personis at haume, and byding fra our Sovereane ladeis army and last field at Fawside besid Musselbrugh, for resistent of our auld inemies of Englands; incurrard therthrow the panis of tinsale of lyfe landis & gudis intractare to our Sovereane ladeis proclamationis maid therupon, the fire Croce being borne throw the hale Realme." At Edi. 14 Oct., 1547, Regist. Secr. Sigill., xxxi. 45.

This signal has, however, been used in later times, in the name of royalty; even so lately as the era of the last rebellion.

"The principal signal was the Cross Tare or Fiery Cross, a piece of wood burnt or burning at one end, with a piece of linen or white cloth stained with blood hanging from the other. This symbol served two purposes. It was sent round the country to call the men to arms, and it was meant also to shew what were the intentions of the enemy, (that is, to burn and desolate the country), and what would be their fate, if they did not defend their honour, their lives, and their properties. The cross was sent round the country from hand to hand, each person who bore it running at full speed, shouting as he went along the war-cry of the tribe, and naming the place of rendezvous. At each hamlet a fresh man took it up, so that an alarm was given, and the people assembled with a celerity almost incredible. One of the latest instances of the Fiery Cross being used happened in 1745, when, by the orders of Lord Breadalbane, it was sent round Loch Tay (a distance of thirty-two miles, in three hours), to raise his people, and prevent their joining the rebels,—but with less effect than in 1715, when it went the same round, and when five hundred men assembled the same evening under the command of the laird of Glenlyon, acting under the orders of the Earl of Breadalbane, to join the Earl of Mar." Col. Stewart's Sketches, II. App. ix.

This corresponds with the account given by Nisbet; which shew that the proclamation of the name of the chief was common throughout Scotland.

"Cries from the place of rendezvous were frequent with us, as that of the Homes, A Home, A Home, intimating the meeting at Home Castle. The Mackenzies have for cry, Tutlochador; the Clan Chantons, Craig-gen, or Craig-ario; and the Grants, Craig-ellachie, &c., which were cries taken from the places where these clans do rendezvous, and proclaimed through their countries by such as were appointed, carrying a cross of wood burnt at the end, called a fiery cross; upon which all the vassals and dependents met at the respective places of their clans; and the cry continued in their expeditions, and in action to distinguish their different troops." Heraldry, P. iv., p. 23.
FIREKINDLING, s. An entertainment, which a person, on changing his place of residence, gives to his new neighbours, Aberd.; synon. House-heating.

FIRE-LEVIN, s. Lightning, Teviotd. V. LEVIN.

FIR-FUTTLE, s. A large knife used for splitting candle-fir, Aberd.; corr. from Whittle.

FIRING-STICK, s. Used to denote candle-fir, or that wood which, being easily kindled, is used as touchwood, Aberd.

To FIRK, v. a. To pilfer?
Inf. faerck-a, longe removere; Verel.

To FIRL corn, to measure it, Roxb.
This must be different from Fir as used in Hogg’s Eildon. It has been supposed that it may be abbreviated from Firlot, as denoting a corn measure. It however denotes the use of any kind of measure.

To FIRL, v. n.
—Their erukit tangis were dry for blude,
And the red liews firled at their flews.

Hogg’s Hunt of Eildon, p. 322.

FIRLOT, FYRLOT, FURELT, s. 1. A corn measure in S., the fourth part of a boll.

“My ordnait the boll to met vetricall with, to be denit in four perties, videlicet, foura firloths to contain a boll, and that fyretot not to be maid after the first measure, na after the mesoure now vait, but in middill mesure betuix the twa.” Acts J. I., 1526. c. 30, Edit. 1566.

—Ane furnae, ane furled, ane pott, ane pek.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

Tyrie uses it in the same sense in which bushel occurs in the modern version of the Bible.

“He testifies alasay, that an man doth light an lanerne, putting it vnder ane firlot bot in ane chandler, to the effect the hall hous may have licht.” Reputation of ane Answer made be Seir Jhone Knox, Fol. 36, a.

Kelly gives a s. Prov. in which this term occurs but inaccurately, and without any explanation.

“Many words fill not the firlot;” p. 251. But properly it is thus expressed, “Words ill no fill the firlot,” a phrase applied to those who promise much, but give no practical proof of their sincerity, who do not actually aid those to whom they pledge themselves.

2. The quantity of grain, flour, &c., contained in a measure of this description, S.

All the corn I have seen there in a year, Was scarce the sowing of six firlets of bear.

Scott’s Hist. Name of Scot, p. 42.

The etymology given by Skinner is confirmed by the more ancient form in which this word appears in old writings. I am indebted to my friend, Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Clerk Register, (among many other proofs of his kindness) for the following illustration:—

“Item, in servicio regin xilij celli. x boll. & una firlet.”

“In servicio regis iij celi. iij boll. et j ferzethela.”


Skinner derives it from A.-S. fæower, qaunower, and lot, lot, portio, q. the fourth part. Teut. viertel.

FIRE-GALDIS, s. pl. Barbour, xvii. 246, Sketts’s Ed. SPIRNGALDIS in Jamieson’s and Sketts’s Ed.]
FIRMANCE, s. 1. Stability; Fr. *fernance*.

“*The Romanis—ar brocht to sic fernance, that they may, with ripe and strang pussance, sustene the ples- and frute of hurte*.” Bellend. T. Liv., p. 107.

2. State of confinement.

“All that night we were detained in captivity within our chamber.—Upon the morn,—that hail day we war keped in that fernance, our familiar servitors and guard being debarred from our service, and we watched by the committers of thir crime.” Lett. Q. Mary; 9 March 1560, Keith’s Hist., p. 332. “Prison or captivit- y,” Marg.

Fr. *ferm-er*, to shut, to lock.

FIRNACKIT, s. A fillip, Aberd.; Penty, synon. S.


FIRNDAILL, FEIRINDELL, s. A quarter.

“To desyr hir brief to be sarit [served] for the prov- est and firndaill of saip.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. Elsewhere feirindell of saip; also firndaill.

It seems to denote the quarter of a hundred weight of soap. Belg. *vreden-deel*, a fourth part.

FIRNE, adj. V. FIRRON.

FIRNIE, s. A quarrel, a broil, Fife.


To FIRPLE, v. n. To whimper, Roxb.

This must be radically the same with *Plepir*; but the origin is quite obscure.

FIRRIN, FIRREN, FIRKEN, adj. Of or belonging to fir or to the pine tree.

“Ane thik *firrin* plank.” Inventories, A. 1578, p. 225.

The *firren* clossours cnys, but noris or din, And Greiks hid the hirs crost within, Patent war made.”

Dong. Virgil, 47, 34.

Su.-G. *fër*, Tent. *vüren*, Germ. *forhen*, *führen*, abides. Many, we are informed by *fère*, think that this tree has received its name from the circumstance of its so easily catching *fër*, because of the great quantity of resin it contains.

FIRRYSTOICH, s. A bustle, a tumult; also expl. a broil, a fight, Ayrs.

The first part of the term is probably the same with *Firley*, pron. *feerie*, id., conjoined with *Stoke*, perhaps the same with *Stok, a crowd*; q.v. the bustle caused by a crowd.

FIRSTIN, adj. First, V. NIXIN.

The *fristin* man in counsell spak.

Battle of Bannocks, Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 351.

FIRTH, s. 1. An estuary, S., *firth*, E.

“*Fife is diuidit fra Loutinate be the revere of Forth, qvilk risyn with aane brass *firth* in the Almanse sey.*” Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 9.

2. Douglas uses it to denote a mere bay.

Their standis into the sicth of Treyc an ille Wele knawin be name, hecht Tenedos umquile, —Now is it bot ane *firth* in the sea finde: March in hys rale vsinckkor for schip and ballingerre.


Su.-G. *faeir*, Isl. *fjord-r.* Some have derived the word by transposition from Lat. *fretum*, id. But it is not likely that this Lat. term would penetrate into the recesses of the North. *Fretum* itself may with more probability be viewed as originally Gothic. Others derive it from Moes.-G. *fur-an*, navigare, as it properly denotes water that is navigable. G. Andr. refers it to Isl. *fjara*, hitus, item, maris refluxus, et eus locus; pl. *ferier*.

Mr. Macpherson renders *Firth of Forth, firth of the wood*, adding that it is “translated by the Islandic writers Mirknafjord.” But this, it would seem, rather signifies the dark firth.

FIRTH, F Y R T H , s. A sheltered place, whether arable, or used for pasture; an inclosure; a plain.

Skinner, Ritson, and Macpherson, render it wood. But, as Sibb., has observed, it is opposed to wood.

It had both halls and benvry, *Fyrtys*, fayr forests wyth flowrys.

—By forest, and by *fyrthe*: Rom. of Emar.

Mr. Pink. renders it *field*; Sibb., “an arable farm; extensive cultivated fields, or perhaps any secure place of residence or possession within a wood.” Camden seems to give the sense pretty nearly, when he calls it “a plain amidst woods.” Remains, p. 145. Phillips gives a similar definition. This word is frequently used by our old writers, as well as by those of E.

It is connected with *forest, felt*, and *feld*.

Be *firth* and forest fyrth they found.

*Pellis to the Play,* st. 1.

In thisconnexion, it seems to denote a plain or pasture land, as distinguished from that which is woody or wild.

The king faris with his folk, our *firthis* and *feltis.*

Geowen and Gol., 1. 3.

*Firth* and *feld* may be equivalent to dale and hill, plain and mountain.

Gryt court horn puts me fra the saw, To *tang the fog be firth* and *fald*.

*Dunbar,* *Maitland Poems,* p. 112.

Also Doug. Virgil, 103. 48.

*Fald* seems nearly synon. with *fyrthe*; A.-S. *faeld*, campus, planities; with this difference, perhaps, that *fald* may denote open ground, and *fyrthe*, what is inclosed or sheltered.

Hardyngse seems to use it nearly as equivalent to garden or orchard.

—What kynde of ympes, in garden or in *firth* Ymped is in stocke, fro thence it came It saunor eth euer, and it nothing to blame; For of his rote, from whence he doth out spring, He must euer tast, and savour in eathing.

*Chron.,* Fol. 87, b. ch. 98.

It is by no means a natural idea, that the same word is used to signify an arm of the sea, as if it were “a field of water, a latinsim.” Maitl. P. Note, p. 413.

Mr. Macpherson refers to Gael. *frith,* “a wild mountainous place, a forest,” Shaw. The supposition made by Sibb., that “it seems to be merely a variation of the O. E. or Sax. *worth*, *praedium*, fundus,” is far more probable. A.-S. *weorthig*, is rendered praedium, “a farme, a court-yard”; “and *worthige*, ” a croft, a small field, or piece of ground adjoining to a farme-house; ” Somner. But I shall hazard another conjecture.

Firth is very denote in signification to Girth, q.v. In A.-S. we find the compound word *frythgar* designting an asylum, although there is no evidence that *firth* by itself signifies an inclosure. *Firth,* in this composition, is on the contrary understood as denoting peace. But in the Ostrogothic Laws *fridginaerde* signifies that
fence by which animals are defended; sepimentum quod animalia aereet. Frielgarda skal warda til Martinmaesu un aker, ok un ang til Michildemesu; An inclosure should be kept around fields till Martinmas, and around meadows till Michaelmas; Log. Oetr. Hare, etc. Frild.

Fryldiharg, in the Lawes of the Westrogoths, denotes a pasture common to different villages, inclosed by the same fence. The immediate origin is frild-a, tueri, which lire derives from fried, libertas. Our firth, or frith, seems to be the Goth. Fryldiharg without the last part of the word. It is highly probable, indeed, that A.S. frithheard originally had the same meaning with the Su.-G. term; as derived, not from frith, pax, which limits its significance to a sanctuary, but from frith-lin, tueri, protegere, denoting protection, or shelter, of whatever kind.

FIRYOWE, s. The cone of the fir or pine, Meerns.

FISCHGARTHE, s. A weir, for catching and retaining fish.

"Anent the article of the fischgarthe of Esk, debatable betux the realmes, that of auld vse, quiar it wes put in to the Ingis party, and may be put out be our souma party; lordin liesis borderaris in the party, the lordin cousais the kinsges hienes to write to the king of Ingland," &c., Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

Su.-G. fisk-gaerid, id. v. Yair.

[FISH AN' SAUCE, fresh haddocks cooked in sauce, Morays. Syn. fresh fish, Meerns.]

FISH-CARLE, s. A fisherman, S.B.

O morou this loss which we deplore,
Ye sailors that frequent our shore;
Ye fish-carcisa never lift an ear,
In collin greed. Terras's Poems, p. 143.

FISH-CURRIE, s. Any deep hole, or secret recess, in a river, in which the fishes hide themselves; often by itself, Currie, Perth.

Perhaps originally the same with Corrie, a hollow between hills, or in a hill. Gael, corr and curr both signify a corner, and C.B. cur, a corner, a nook. From the connexion of Perths, with the Highlands, perhaps we ought to prefer this origin to Su.-G. kar-a, clancium deltiscere.

[FISH-GOURIES, s. pl. Garbage of fish, Meerns.]

FISHICK, s. The Brown Whistle-fish, Orkn.

"Brown Whistle-fish, Br. Zool. iii. 155.—Fishick in the Orkneys." Lightfoot, i. 57.

"The Whistle-fish (gadus nauscela, Lin. Syst.) or, as it is here named, the red ware fishick, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea weed, seldom exceeding nine or ten inches in length." Barry's Orkn., p. 292.

The name seems merely a dimin. from Fish, because of the smallness of the size.

FISHING-WAND, s. A fishing-rod, S.

"Since he got that gay clothing, to please his honour and my young mistress, (great folks will have their fancies), he has done nothing but dance up and down the town, without doing a single turn, unless trimming the lard's fishing-wand, or busking his flies, or may be catching a fish of trout at an over-time," Waverley, i. 123.

FISONLESS, adj. Destitute of substance, or pith, S. V. under FOISON.

TO FISSLE, FISSEL, FISLE, v. n. 1. To make a slight continued noise; such as that occasioned by the motion of a mouse. S. The E. word rustle is the term most consonant in that language.

"He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed fissel, and out he lookit, fancying, pair man, it might have been the cat." Antiquary, i. 202.

"Wi heedfu' step.
He roundes ilk bush, cantilous, and starting aft,
Should at his feet a scared ylorin blin;
Or leide drop frae the bendid twig.
Wi fassling din, among the leaflesse br'trs.

[1485, 165.

2. To make a rustling noise, as the wind when it shakes the leaves of trees, S.

"The wind again began to fisle, and the signs of a tempest were seen." R. Gilhaize, ii. 65.

3. Used to denote the noise made by the wind in the key-hole, Ayrs.

Ial fis-a, sullare, ventiare.

"Ex sono," according to Sibb. But it seems the same with Teut. füt-set-en, agitare, factitare, attrectare; nugiari. Hence füteler, frivelarius; Kilian. A.-S. fys-aun, festinarë; Su.-G. fos-a, agitare; Isl. fis-es, concupiscere, fyne, desiderium, fun, cupiund; füsa-a, to carry off by guile and clandestine arts, in which cleverness of hand is requisite. The general origin is fun, citus, promptus. Another etymology may however be preferred by some. As the term denotes the sound of slight motion, it might seem allied to Germ. fuslein, any light body, as a little wool, stubble, chaff, &c. Wachter derives it from Isl. fis, chaff, a dry leaf; and it must be acknowledged that fisse seems primarily to respect the motion of leaves.

FISSE, FISTLE, s. Bustle, fuss, S.

The oldest skie and fistle that e'er was seen,
Was by the ruther and the grannis taken.

Ross's Hecloge, p. 13. V. FIRE, s.


Qhat kynd of woman is thy wyfe?—
Souters. —Ane storm of styrle,
Ane frag, that fyles the windes,
Ane fistand flag, a fragairle fusse,
At ilk ane pant, scho lets aene pufse,
And hes na bo behind.

Lindsay, ii. 17.

Mr. Chalmers has fallen into two errors here. For he says of Flag.—"an opprobrious name for a woman, the same as jade;" Gl. It is meant, indeed, as an opprobrious designation; but has no connexion whatsoever with jade. It is merely Flag, a squall, figuratively used. This is undefeatable from the uniformity of ideas conveyed by all the terms which the satirist employs;—storm, windle, flag, siffle, and puffle. There is another mistake as to the meaning of Fistand. A fishing squall would be rather a new figure. There cannot be a doubt that it is the same with O. E. Feist. "To Fisile or Feist, to break wind backward without noise," &c. Phillips. Not merely the connexion of the term with windle and a squall, but the idea of flying the windle, as well as that of her having na bo behind, to stop or hold positively determine the sense.
FIT, s. Used as apparently synon. with custom.

"Fits and customs of the Border." Stair Suppl., Dec., p. 278.

This has probably a Teut. origin, as *vijst* signifies creber, frequence; and Fland, *vits eijf*, habitum habere aliquus rei, assumetum esse frequenti acta.

To FIT, t. n. To kick, Roxb. The E. v. to foot is used in the same sense.

To Fit the Floor, to dance. To have a gued fit on the floor, to dance well, Aberd.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

O think that eild, wi' wyly fit, is wearing nearer hit by hit.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 107.

FIRST-FIT. \FIRST-Foot, s. The name given, in the calendar of superstition, to the person who first enters a house, on any day which is particularly regarded as influencing the fate of a family, or to the first object met on setting out on a journey, or any important undertaking, S.

"Great attention is paid to the first foot, that is, the person who happens to meet them [the marriage-company]; and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, they are generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. Should a hare cross the road before the bride, it is ominous; but a toad crawling over the path she has to tread is a good omen; a magpie on flight, crossing the way from right to left, or, as some say, contrary to the sun, is the harbinger of bad luck, but if *vice versa*, is reckoned harmless: horned cattle are insipacions to the bridegroom, and a yeld cow (not giving milk) to the bride." Edin. Mag., Nov., 1818, p. 412.


Inapicatam dat iter oblatus lepus.

Senarius, Onihercitaico.

The same idea prevails, as to the good or evil influence of the first-fit, in other respects. In the north of S. it is requisite, that the first person who meets a marriage company should turn back, and go so far on the road with them. Were this refused, it would be considered as a very unlucky omen.

The First Fit is of great importance on the morning of the new year. Hence every suspected person is carefully excluded; and the lasses generally engage, beforehand, some favoured youth, who willingly comes, happy in being honoured with that signal mark of female distinction." Ibid., N.

A Gude Fit; as, "He has a gude fit," he walks at a round pace, S.

A Lowss Fit; as "Her fit was louss [loose]," she was at liberty, she was her own mistress, S.

This idiom has probably been borrowed from the liberation of an animal that has formerly been bound neck and heel, to prevent its running off.

FIT-FOR-FIT, adj. With the greatest exactness; as, "I followed him fit for fit;" corresponding with Gr. καταφέκτος or καταφέκτης, & vestigio.

UPON THE FIT. To sell grain upon the fit, to sell it along with the straw before it is threshed off, Stirlings.

"It is a general clause in leases, that the tenant, shall not sell his victual upon the foot, as it is called, or with the straw." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 104.

FITLESS, adj. Apt to stumble, or to fall, from debility of carelessness, S. A horse of this description is said to be a fitless beast, S.

FITTY, FUTTY, adj. "Expeditious;" Gl. Sibb. From fit, the S. pronunciation of foot, pes; as Su.-G. *fota* sig, niti, insistere, from *fot*; Germ. *fuss-en*, from *fuss*, id.


Thou was a noble fittie lan',
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn!

Burns, iii. 143.

The fore-horse on the left hand, in the plough, is called hand-afore; the hindmost on the left hand, the hand-akin; the same on the right hand, the fur akin." Ibid., iv. 373, 374.

FITTING, s. Footing, S.

"Fight against iniquity, as against a foraine enemy at the borders of your heart, even at the first landing, before it get fitting in fast and stable ground." Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 937.

FITTINNEMENT, s. Concern, footing in, S. B.

Bat why a thief, like Slavus,
That’s niddler’s sae in holl,
Sud here tak fitthinament
Is mair na I can tell.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

[To Gie ane up his Fit. To rate or scold one.]

TO PIT IN A FIT. To walk quickly; as, "She pits in a fit now," she walks more quickly, Dumfr.
To Tyne one's Fit, to slip; as, I tint the fit, or tint my fit, S. B.

Unluckily be tint the fit.


To Fitter, v. a. 1. To injure any thing by frequent treading, S. It is also used in a neut. sense, as signifying to make a noise with the feet, such especially as is occasioned by quick reiterated motion; S. Belg. voetee-en, to foot it; Sewel.

2. To totter in walking; applied to a child who is learning to go out, but seems still ready to fall, S.

[3. To move about in a restless, aimless way; as, “He gaes fitterin' out an' in 'a' day.” Clydes.]

“A. Bor. to fitter, to kick smartly with the feet, as children do when pettish;” Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 327.

Fitterin, s. The noise made by frequent and rapid motion of the feet, S.

To FITCH, v. n. 1. To move, by slow succusions, from one place to another, S. E. to hitch.

As this word is nearly allied, both in form and meaning to E. folge, it has probably had the same origin; perhaps Sw. fj-a or flæck-a, circumcuritare.

Thon's get the gree
O' wallets, de'il, or witches:
A speakin' Pack's owre learnt for me,
Or ane that steers an' fitches.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 63.

Tout. vejck-en, oedere, absedore; Isl. vik-s, id. movere, semovere; Dan. viq'er, to give place.

2. To move, at the game of draughts, Upp. Clydes.

FITCH, s. A move at this game, ibid.

Fitch seems nearly allied to the E. v. to Fidge. Of this, however, I have met with no etymology.

To FITCH, v. a. 1. To move any thing a little way from its former place; to fitch a marchstane, to make a slight change in the situation of a landmark, Lanarks.

2. To lift and lay down again, to touch a thing frequently, ibid.

The author of Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, speaking of Mr. John Sempio, minister at Carstairs, says: “This John was ordinarily called Fitch-cape, and the Fiche-pow [Claw-pow, it must have been], because in the time of preaching he used to claw his head, and rub his callet,” cabotis, a cap or coif.

He describes the good man as one day thus addressing a neighboring congregation: “Sirs, I know what you will be saying among yourselves the day, ye will say, Here is Fitch-cape come to preach to us the day.” &c. P. 126, 127.

Isl. fæc, minusculi: aleoajus operet, aut tacitus levius; G. Andr., P. 71; flæck-in, in rugs correrpies, Haklorson; Dan. fæck, trifling, fæck-er, to tumble.

FIT-FALL, s. A grown-up lamb, Roxb.

FIT-FEAL, s. The skin of a lamb between the time of castration and that of being weaned, Roxb.

Feal would seem to be the same with Fell, a skin.

FIT-GANG, s. 1. As much ground as one can move on, S.

“Bairn as she's mine, get her wha like, I'll warn' she'll keep her ain side of the house; an' a fígan on her half-marrows.” Saxon and Gael, i. 108.

2. A long, narrow chest, extending alongside a wooden bed, Berwicks. V. FédGAN.


This I should rather view as equivalent to nevertheless, notwithstanding; and as the same with Fíthit and Fract of other districts.


FITHOWE, FITHAWE, s. A polecat.

That man haue meritrik skinnis furth of the realm, and gif he dois, that he pay to the King 11. s. for the costume of ilk skin, and for x. Fowmartis skinnis called Fíthowis x.d.” Acts 1. J., 1424, c. 24, edit. 1506. Fithawe, Skene.


FITLESS-COCK, [footless]. A cake baked of hard and oat-meal, and boiled among broth; also denominated a sodden band, usually made about Eastern's Een, or Shirovtide, Roxb.

This is differently prepared in Clydes; being a ball of blood and meal boiled. The round form undoubtedly corresponds better with the idea of a cock.

The name is supposed to allude to the cock-fighting which then prevailed, or to intimate the substitution of something, instead of a cock, in the broth; these poor animals being subjected to a different use at this season; q. a cock without feet.

Its being baked with blood, might be designed as a representation of the bloody appearance of the game-cock, when presented as a dish, after being battered and covered with blood, in consequence of the fatal fight. V. Festvcock.

FIT-NOWT, s. The hindermost pair of a team of oxen.

In a yoke of twelve, the names and order of each pair are as follows: The Fitt-nowt, the Hind-Frock, the Mid-Frock, the Fore-Frock, the Steer Draught, the Wyner, i.e., those that turn or wind, Aberd.

FIT-ROT, s. A disease affecting the feet of sheep, and by its virulence sometimes rendering them quite unable to walk, Roxb. V. Foot-rot.
FITTED, s. "The print of the foot," Gl. Shairr., S. B.

From Isl. fit, foot, and Isl. Su.-G. stad, A.-S. stæl, locus; q. the place where the foot has been set, or stood; for stæd is from stæna, to stand.

FIT-THE-GUTTER, s. A low, loose slipper, Roxb.; q. one adapted for footing the mire.

It might be supposed, however, that it would suit this purpose better, if it kept a firm hold of the foot.

FITTIE, s. A term used by school-boys or young people, to denote the state of the foot when bemired, or, in their own language, when covered with glaur, Loth.

FITTIE, adj. Neat, trim, Clydes.

The fitie fairies liftit her, Aneth them clave the yird; An' doun the grim how to the warl' below, They brea that bonnie burden. Ballad Edin. Mag., Oct., 1818, p. 328.

This seems the same with E. feat, especially as it is pronounced q. feetie. O. Fr. faite, faict, "neat, feat, handsome, well-made," &c., Cotgr.

FIT-FIE, FIT-TIE, FIT-TEE, FITS. pl. Used in the sense of quirks or quibbles, evidently used as the same word elsewhere written whittle wheases; only adapted to the provincial pronunciation of Aberd.

Your philosophic fittie fies, Tho' clad in sweet poetic guise, The ladies will them thee despise, &c. Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 188.

FIT-TIN-ALE, s. An entertainment given by parents when a child takes the fit, i.e., begins to walk, Aberd.

FITTINGS, s. pl. Turfs set on edge, in pairs, to dry and fit them for being put up in rickles or small heaps, Teviotdale.

The term may perhaps originate from their being set on their foot, S. fit.

FIXFAX, s. 1. The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep, S. A. Bor. paxwax, Norfolk; Gl. Grose.

Belg. pes, Germ. jacis, a tendon or sinew. "Fix-fax; the sinews of the neck of cattle and sheep" Yorks. Marsh. Provinc., ii. 319.

2. Figuratively, and perhaps ludicrously, transferred to the punishment of the Juggs orpillory, Ayrs.

That species of Juggs called Fix-fax, differs from the common pillory, as in the former not only is the neck confined, but also the hands. Denominated, perhaps, from a fancied resemblance of the strong sinew which bears this name, because it keeps so firm a hold of the neck.

FIXFAX, s. "Hurry, the middle of any business." Gl. Ross.

Now by this time, poor Nory's mair nor fain The truth of Byulby's unco tale to ken;

And just at Lindsy's door came slipping in, When they are in the fess saxes of their din. Ross's Helenore, p. 82.

This is probably formed, as a duplicated term, from Su.-G. fix, Germ. Su.-G. fix, promptus, alacer, denoting a state of action or bustle, from fikk, stadio, Perhaps, it is merely Fix-fax, q. v. somewhat varied in sense and pronunciation.

To FIZZ, v. n. To make a hissing noise; as hot iron when put into water, or, as a bottle of brisk beer when the cork is drawn, S.

O rare! to see thee fes and fresh I th' lugget camp. Burns, iii. 15.

Isl. fys-a, flare, effaire, sufflare; fys, flatus. May we not view as cognate terms, Gr. φων-αυ, φων-αυ, sufflo, info; and φων-ων, anhelo, info?

FIZZ, FITZ, s. 1. A hissing noise, like that made by gunpowder, in a loose state, when it is set fire to, S. V. Cuttie, s.

2. Fuss, disturbance, S.


To FIZZ, or Fizz about, v. n. 1. To make a great ado, to be in a bustling state, S.

2. To be in a rage, S. The transition is natural; as when one is thrown into a tumultuous state, one is easily irritated.

Isl. fys-a, to instigate, instigare, calcar addere; A.-S. fes-an, festinare; also, figueure; Su.-G. fes-a, agitare, fes-an, properare; Alem. fias-an, id. Their views Isl. pias-a, niti, pias, nius, nixus, as also allied. The origin seems to be Su.-G. fas, citus, promptus.

Fizz, s. 1. A great bustle about anything, S.

2. A rage, heat of temper, S.

Su.-G. fes conveys precisely the same idea with fess in sense i. Discursus, qualis esse solet, dum magni hospites adveniant, unde dicitur geera fases of en, multo apparatus aliquem accipere, aut etiam cuipiam quoque modo blandiri, quod etiam fases dicetur uno vocabulo. Ire, vo. Fisae.

Fizz is undoubtedly the same with E. fess, which Johns, calls "a low cant word." After what we have seen as to both v. and s., the propriety of this description is submitted to the reader.

FIZZEN, s. Pith, force, energy, Loth., South of S. "The pump has lost the fessen."

FIZZENLESS, adj. 1. The same with Poisonless; used as signifying stupid, useless, Berwicks.

2. Insipid, applied to the mind; as, "a silly fussenless creature," ibid. V. Poison.

FLAB, s. Apparently signifying a mushroom.

"To make Catchup. Gather your large flab, cut off the root ends, and take off the tough skins; knock them to pieces; and put them in an earthen jar." &c. Receipts in Cookery, p. 43.

Perhaps allied to Fl. flabby, as descriptive of their spongy nature.

To FLABRIGAST, v. n. To gasconade, Perths.

*Flabrigastit* is used as a participle, signifying, quite worn out with exertion, extremely fatigued, fals. Flabrigastit, "confounded;" Grose's Class. Diet.

FLACAT, s. Perhaps, something resembling the modern reticule.

"Ane little *flacet* of yallow and red silk with thred of gold. Ane little cofar of crammousie satin broderit with gold full of little fantasies." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239. V. Flaket.

FLACHIN, (grutt.) s. A stroke given by something in the hand, Orkn.

Isl. *fleig-a*, dejicere, pracipitare; Su.-G. *flekt-o*, motitare.

FLACK, Flak, s. A square plaid, Mearns.


[FLACHTER-SPADE, s. A spade for casting turfs. V. under Flachter, v.]

FLACKIE, s. A kind of truss, resembling a saddle-cloth, made of meadow straw; used to prevent the horse from being hurt by the cassie or creel, which he bears, Orkney.

From Su.-G. *flack*, flat, plain; or *fliik*, a lappet, Isl. *flacksa*, a cloak. This is called a *flet*, Caithn.

[FLADGE, FLAUGE, s. A large piece, a flake.

"She gied him a bannock an' a fladge o' cheese," Ayrs. Isl. *flagna*, to flake off; *flaga*, a thin slice.

FLAE, Fla, Flay, s. A fleen, S.

"He—sprawls an' sprinkles like—a dog rubbing the *flaes* all him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

Lang eir me thocht yow had naither force nor might, Curage nor will for to haue gretuil a *flaes*.

*Police of Honour*, ill. 74. A.-S. *fle&, ld.

FLAEIE, adj. Abounding in fleas, S.

FLAE, Flay, s. A skin, Fife; from its being *flayed* off.

To FLAF, Flaff, v. n. 1. To flap, S.

Thus vengeabill waik in sic forme changit thus, Ewin in the face and visage of Tarnus Can fle, and *flap*, and made him for to growe, Scho soundes so with mone hiss and how.

*Dong. Virgil*, 444. 21.

Then doubt ye not a thousand *flapping* fleab, Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.

*Hudson’s Judath*, p. 23. V. Target.

2. To flutter.

Pallas him keppit sic wise on his brand, That all the blade vp to the hilt and hand Amyn hys *flasted* langis hid has he.

*Dong. Virgil*, 329. 53.

Tent. *flabb*, museum, a fly-flap. As this word originally denotes anything loose, flaccid, or pendulous, perhaps Isl. *flips*, labrum vulneris pendulum, is a cognate term.

To FLAFF, v. a. To fan, in allusion to the raising of the wind by flapping, Dumfr.

—Love in youthful breasts was *flaffing* A mutual flame.

*Mayne’s Siller Gun*, p. 55.

To FLAFF, v. n. 1. To blow intermittently, S. B.

Let hail or drift on lums and winnocks *flaff*,

He held the bink-side in an endless gaff.

*Tarras’s Poems*, p. 6.

2. To fly off, to go off as gunpowder with a puff, Fife; synon. *Flaff*, q. v.

—"The hail street greetin‘ a‘ the time; a‘ except the Bishops and their gang, that stood blowin‘, and gaping‘, and gawfin‘, as the powther *flaffed* off." Ten-nant’s Card, Beaton, p. 28.

FLAFF, s. A fop, Upp. Clydes.; q. one who *flaffs* or flutters about.

To FLAFFER, v. n. To flutter, S. B.

Nae lasses that sae cantle sing, Or lav-rocks by the *flaff rin* wing,

But times ilk note wher’er ye ring.


FLAFFER, s. The act of fluttering, S.

FLAFFERIE, adj. Light, easily compressible, Lanarks.; synon. with *Florent*.

FLAFFIN, s. 1. The act of flapping, S. V. FLAFF, v.

2. A flake of whatever kind, any very light body, Fife.

O! war but yon, and a‘ your breed—

Set skimmint in a broken boat,

An‘ twenty miles to row,

Whar *flaffins* ama‘ wad dreichly float, &c.

*MS. Poems*, V. Flach, *Flachin*.

FLAG, s. A piece of green sward, cast with a spade, S. synon. *fail*, q. v. A large sod, put at the back of the fire, is called a *flag*; Border.

Ray says that in Norfolk the green turf pared off from the surface of the earth for burning, goes by this name.

Lancash. *flaigh*, a light turf, (T. Bobbins) evidently acknowledges a common origin. V. Flachter.


Isl. *flag-torf*, caespites graminiei; Haldorson.

FLAG, s. A squall, a blast of wind, or of wind and rain.

The say thus trublit, and the tempest furth sent Felt Neptune——

Lukand about, behaldis the se ouner all Eoves many shatterit, fer in sounder;

With stidius over set the Trolainis, at and under By *flaggis* and rane, dit from the heuin descend.

*Dong. Virgil*, 17. 9.

Sibb., justly rejecting the conjectures of Rudd., has referred to Teut. *væxie*, procels, tempestas. It also
signifies, repentina et preocops plevia; Kilian. We may add Sw, flage, flatus, flaggia, vonto agitari. Verel. Shaw renders Gae, "a sudden blast or gust of wind." Not finding any similar word in C. B. or in Fr. except fluch, wet, and fluch-am, to wet, I suspect that this has been borrowed from the Goth.

FLAG, s. A flash of lightning. [V. FLAUGHT O’ FIRE.]


Rudd, and Sibb, both appear to view this as the same with the last word. The Belg. phrase, en donder vlagn, a storm of thunder, would seem to support this idea. But I consider it as different, finding that Teut. vlack-en signifies to flash as lightning, spargere flammas, vibrae instar flammanae, coruscate; Belg. vleng, a blaze, a flash.

FLAG, s. A flake of snow, Moray.

Su.-G. flage, pars avulsa; snoedage, flocculus nivos.

FLAGARRYING, part. pr. V. FLEGARRYING.

FLAGARTIE, adj., "a cant word; floucing: A flagartie fuffe, means a floucing whiff, which the sowter calls his wife, to denote her hasty temper." Gl. Chalm.

An sextant flag, a flagartie fuffe, sc. Lyndsay, ii. 17. V. FISHTAND.

But floucing, although used to denote "passionate agitation," does not necessarily express the meaning of the term. It undoubtedly signifies stormy; from Flag, a squall, (Teut. viaghe, procella,) and Art, disposition, q. "of a stormy nature."

FLAGGIS, s. pl. "Flanks," Lord Hailes.

Sic fartingalls on flagis als fatt as qaballis, Fatil lyk fallis with hattin that lilly avalis, Dunbar, Benedycke Poems, p. 44, st. 15.

FLAGGRUM, s. A blow, a thump, Aberd.

Lat. id. a whip, a scourge.

FLAG-SIDE OF A splitt haddock, the side without the bone, Aberd.

Isl. flak-a, discendre; flak, tonus, dissecutum, velut cum pisice in tomob oblongo et sectato; G. And., p. 72.

FLAIK, s. A square plaid. V. FLECK.

FLAIK, FLAKE, FLATE, s. 1. A hurdle.

With crl and stynce that fillit dykis fast; Flakes that laid on temyr lang and wiht; A rownes passage to the wallis thaim dycht. Wallace, vii. 894, M3.

"It had na out passage, but at ane part quhilk was maid be thaim with flaki skereitis and treis." Bellend. Cron., Pol. 38, 6.

Sum of Enneas feris belesely, Flatis to plet thaim preissis by and by, And of smal wikkirfs for to beld vp ane bere. Doug. Virgil, 302, 5.

2. In pl. it denotes temporary folds or pens, sheep-flakes.

They have been thus denominated, because properly made of rods wattled together, so as to resemble hurdles, s., although also sometimes made of spars.

"In our awin countrie here, when our shoiphers fit their flockis, they fit their flakis." Bruce’s Eleven Serm., H. 5, a.

"There are some cart and cartwheelwrights, with some carpenters for making flakes or paling for folding castle in Summer, and inclosing fields."


3. A frame, above the chimney-piece, for holding a gun, Galloway.

Hameward he scours, w’i’ his spirits up; An’ fire the flake, about theingleen’, He whips the carbine, Davidson’s Seasons, p. 26.

"Flakes; wattles; hurdles woven with twigs;"

Yorks. Marsh, ii. 310.

"I understand by M. Brokesby, that this word flesh signifies the same as hurdle, and is made of hazel, or other wands."


Flake denotes a place for holding bread, A. B. Fris. vloek, synonym. with hortie, Teut. vloechte, cratos, greeven; Su.-G. flake, Isl. vloek, flack, id. "For those who defend castles, it is proper, at giora flocka verk stormen ek-vonkmaen, cratos viminibus quercis contex- tas, to make flakes with ek-voncmaen." Specul. Regal., p. 413, 416. O. E. flesh. Ihre derives the term from Su.-G. flact-a, nectere, because hurdles are plaited. Teut. vloechte, from vlecht-en, nectere, contexere, more clearly illustrates the connection; especially as Dong. uses not only flake, but flate. The origin of the term is nearly expressed both by Virg. and by his translator. Crates—textu. flattis to plot.

I observe, however, that there is a v. in Isl. which retains a nearer resemblance of the noun. This is flack-a, or flack-st, intricate; whence fleshkin, fleshing-r, trice, intricatementum, any thing that entangles, q. what is woven. Also flesh, lana densasta, E. a flock of wool. G. And., p. 72. He views Gn. παλαπός, necto, at the root, whence πλοκα, id.

In O. E. flesh occurs as a v., signifying to bend, to bow, Gl. Hearne; or rather to cover with hurdles.

Botes he loks & bares, the sides to gıdier kyttle,— Ther fleshed them over hert, Jets to densast, E., a flock of wool. R. Browne, p. 241.

FLAIK-STAND, s. The cooling vessel through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator, Aberd.

FLAIN, FLANE, s. An arrow.

Into the chace of Wald scho turne agane, And fleand with hir bow shette mony ane flane. Doug. Virgil, 367, 52.

—The ganyels and the flaygi slaw. Ibid., 301, 48.

A.-S. flam, sagitta, flaneo, framea, hasta; Isl. fleinn, hasta, aculeus. A.-S. far also signifies an arrow, a dart.

FLAIP, FLEP, FLIFE, s. 1. An unbroken fall, by which one is not much hurt; conveying the idea of one falling flat on the ground, and also of the ground being moist or soft, Roxb.

This term has, however, been otherwise explained to me, as properly denoting a sudden, sharp, awkward fall, in consequence of the legs being inadvertently thrown from under the body, as when one is walking on ice."

"It is a deep cleuch, w’i’ a sma’ sheep rodding through the linn not a foot wide, and if ye war to stite aff that, ye wad gang to the boddum of the linn w’i’ a flair." Brownie of Bodseck, i. 134.
2. To besmear one's self with the food which one is eating, Clydes.

Fr. flam-er, id., a secondary sense of the v. signifying to flame, as this operation makes the meat to blaze. V. Dict. Trev.

FLAMFOO, s. 1. Any gaudy trapping in female dress, Ayrs.

2. A gaudily dressed female, one whose chief pleasure consists in dress, ibid.

Perhaps from E. flam, "an illusory pretext," or Isl. flan, curans celer, and Tent. forge, forge, what excites disgust. This term, however, seems to be the same with O. E. Flamefus, "the moonshine in the water;" Barrett's Alvearie. He seems also to expl. it as synon. with Toy. For he adds, Vide Toy, which he gives in pl. Tois, referring to Trifle. I have met with Flamefew nowhere else.

FLAMP, adj. Inactive, in a state of lassitude, Orkn.; Domless, synon.

FLAN, FLANN, s. 1. A sudden blast, a gust of wind, S. This term is generally applied to those gusts which come from the land; especially from high grounds in the vicinity of the sea, or from a defile between them.

"Also tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come flams and blasts off the land, as to their swiftness and surprisal something like to hurricanes, which beating with a great impetus or force upon their sails, overturns the boat, and in a moment harries them into eternity. By such a flas the Laird of Munns, a Gentleman in this country, is said to have perished a former year 1699, when within sight of his own house." Brand's Deser. Shetlant, p. 81.

Their fell are feryfull flan within thy fellis wide, Qulair emperouris and erlis and uther mony ane
Turnit fra Sanc Thomas before the Yule tyde;
They passed vnto Paris—— Ranf Colyar, Ajl. a.

Isl. flan, precipitata.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind; as, "a flan o' reek," S. B.

The use of the word Flan in Shetl. clearly shews that it is of northern origin. Isl. flan-a. V. next word. Fleinnings drifa, nimbus nivium. V. Flaw.

To Flan, FLANN, v. n. To come in gusts, applied to the wind; as, "the wind's flannin down the lum," S.


This might seem to have a common origin with Lat. plan-us. Armor. plan is used in the same sense.

FLANDERKIN, s. A native of Flanders, a Fleming.

But Flanderkins they have nac skill, To lead a Scottish force, man. Jacobite Relics, ii. 8.

From Germ. Flandern, Flanders, and kind, a child.

FLANE, s. An arrow. V. FLAN.
FLANNEN, s. Flannel: invariably pron. so by the vulgar, S.
New Tan, O Tan! had they been quans
A' plum and strapping; in their teense;
Their sarks, instead of creasie flannel,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen, &c.
_Buona_, ill. 333.

FLANNEN, adj. Of or belonging to flannel;
as, a flanneen sark, a shirt made of flannel, S.
As in the E. word is deduced from C. B. _geulen_, from
guelan, gualan, wool, it may be observed that our _flanned_ more nearly resembles this. The Sw. word, however, is _flannel_; Belg. _flannel_ ; Fr. _flanelle._

To FLANSH, v. a. To flatter, to wheedle, Moray.
This is evidently of Gothic origin; Isl. _flæn-a_, lamberge, lionege; _flæn_, serviles et ignobilis blanditiae; _flæsnari_, parazitius; Halderson.

To FLANTER. 1. To waver, to be in some degree definious; used concerning persons under affliction, when the bodily disease affects the mind, Ang.
2. To waver, to finch, to falter in evidence or narration; as when one seems disposed to equivocate or prevaricate, Ang.
3. It seems to be equivalent to quiver, as denoting a state of tremulous agitation, Ang.
   Out gusht her eyn, but word she cudna say,
   Se she hampshie'd was she atweesh glee an wac;
   Her in her eyn hard and fast she gript,
   An' prest her _flænning_ mou'n upon her lips.
   _Roos's Helenore_, First Ed., p. 76.
Isl. _flan-a_, to be carried away with precipitation, praecipes feror, incertius roo; _flæn_, praecipitantia in eundo; _flæte_, erroneus, importunus et praecipes fatuus. G. Andr., p. 72.

FLAP of a coat, s. The lap, S.

To FLAP, v. a. To turn inside out, Aberd.
   Synon. with _flapie_, but more nearly resembling a cognate of the Isl. term to which _flapie_ has been traced. This is Su.-G. _flabbe_, mentioned above.

To FLARE, v. a. To cajole, to coax, Loth.; _flairy_, Fife, id.
   Isl. _flær_, _flær-d_, _flær-d_, guile, _flær-d_, false; _fær-a_, to deceive; Su.-G. _flærd_, guile, A-S. _færd_, nugae.

FLARE, s. Flattering language, Loth. V. the v.

FLASCH, s. Flesh.
"Sicyk, queen Lucius Volumnius and Sergius Sulpius var consuls in Rome, the lyft did rane raun _flasch_." Complaynt of S., p. 91.

FLASCHAR, s. A butcher. V. FLESHER.
The oldest example I have observed of the use of this word is the following:
"Varro, that prudent consil and dictatur of Rome,
   vas the sone of ane _flaschar_." Comp. S., p. 200.

FLASH, s. A depository for timber; a term used in Leith.
   Kilian gives _flasch_ as an O. Teut. word synon. with _boach_, a wood, a grove, a forest. This term, imported by mariners, may have been metaphor transferred to the place where timber was erected; from its quantity, q. a factitious wood.

FLASK, s. A frame for a piece of ordnance.
"Ane _flask_ of cime for ane moyane._ Inventories, A. 1578, p. 258.
   "The fletunnes armour compleat with the pick of the samyn priif for aucthane pundilis. The hagbate with ane _flask_ or band roll for sex pundis xij. ss. iiij d._"
   One might suppose that a flask for holding gunpowder were meant, were not the term conjoined with _band roll_ by the conj. or. As _bandroll_ is a peemon, can _flask_ be for flag? This term is, in other acts, substituted for _forschet_, which denotes the rest of a musket; and _flasque_ signifies the carriage of a piece of ordnance; also, the frame on which it lies; Cotgr.

To FLAST, v. n. To boast, to gasconade, S.
   This may be alluded to Su.-G. _flæs-a_, anphelare, synon. with _bles-a_; as _blas_ and _blant_ are used in the same metaphor, sense, S. or Isl. _flæs-a_, praecipser feror, a frequentative from _flæs-a_, id. _flas_, praecipitantia.

To FLAT, v. a. To flatter.
   Quhat slight dissait sinntle to _flat_ and fene?
   _Doug._ Virgil, 98. 2.
   This may be referred to Fr. _flat-er_, id.; but perhaps rather to Teut. _vleet-en_, id. or Su.-G. _flat_, subdolus. _Ati talo fagurt oy theinkin flatt_, belle loghi, ad subhile cogitar. V. Ihre, vo. _Flak_, _flaster_.

*FLAT, s. A field. This is used in a sense somewhat different from the E. word.
   ——— The fire be folon wyndis blast,
   Is drayn amyd the _flat_ of cornes rank.
   _Doug._ Virgil, 49. 16.
   Or how fell echir of corn thick growing,
   —In ane yellow corne _flattis_ of Lyde. ibid., 234. 27.

This may be merely from Su.-G. _flat_, planus.

FLAT, s. Floor of a house. V. FLET.

FLAT of a house, s. A single floor, S. V. FLET.

FLAT, s. A cake of cow-dung, Roxb.; denominated apparently from its _flat_ form. V. COW-PLAT.

To FLATCH, v. a. To lay over, to fold down; a term used by mechanics, Loth.
   Su.-G. _flat_, planus, or _flæs-a_, Germ. _plecht-en_, nectere.

FLATE, s. A hurdle. V. FLAK.

FLAT, pret. Scolded, S.
   How kindly she _flate_ when I kiss'd her,
   An' ca'd me a haw'llty tyke.
   _Pickens Poems_, 1785, p. 139. V. _FLITE_, v.

FLATLYNYS, FLATLINGS, adv. Flat.
And he donne to the erd gan ga
All _flatlingis_, for him faillit mycht.
   _Barbour_, xii, 50, MS.
Howbeit they fall down _flatlings_ on the fleur,
They have no strent their selve to rais again.
   _Lyndsay’s Workes_, 1592, p. 72.
FLAT-SOLED, adj. Having no spring in the foot, S.

It is reckoned unlucky, if the first foot one meets in the morning be a flat-soled person, S.

To FLAUCH, v. a. 1. To strip off the skin; flauch, skinned; Fife.

2. To pare, ibid.

Treat. elmph-en, deglabere, pellem detrathere.

FLAUCH, s. A hide or skin, Fife.

FLAUCHER, s. A skinner, Fife.

FLAUCHI o' land, a division of land, Fife; Flauch't o' land, a piece of ground, a croft, Angus.

Explain equivalent to a hide of land; but I doubt whether the term is not rather allied to Su.-G. flaek-a, finder, partici; or of the same origin with Flaucht, 1. q. something spread out.

FLAUCHT, FLAUCHER, FLAUCHIN, s. A flake; as a flaucht of snow, a flake of snow, Ang.; snow-flakes, flakes of snow, A. Bor.

Fleisch is used as well as flauchin, Fife; Richin or Flighin, Loth.

His locks seem'd white as new in snow,
That fleecy pure, in flaunched in.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 43.

The Yorks. term approaches to the guttural sound of "flage," flakes of snow are called "snow flages;" Marsh. Prov., ii. 319.

Johnson derives flake from Lat. floccos. But Teut.abloks, a flock or flock, would have been a preferable etymon; whence block-en, lingere, synon, with swen-en. Our terms are more closely allied to Isl. flak, tomus, dissectum, Su.-G. flaek, a fragment, a part broken off from the rest; snowflake, a flake of snow. This I have derives from flaek-a, divider, partici, which he views as allied to Hbr. patrich, dividit.

To FLAUCHT, v. a. To Flaucht woo, to card wool into thin flakes, Perths., Roxb. Hence, FLAUCHER, s. A person employed in carding wool, South of S.

FLAUCHTS, s. pl. Instruments used in preparing wool, Roxb.

FLAUCHT, s. A considerable number of birds on wing, a flight, Clydes.

"By eam thousand o' milk white hunds, nae bigger nor whitrets, an' souchan as gin they had been a flaucht o' doons." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

FLAUNCH, FLAUGHT, s. A handful, S. B.

A mournful ditty to herself she sung,
In flaunts roove out her hair, her hands she wrung.

Rox's Helmore, p. 55.

He's sent to you what ye lo'ed maist,
A flaugh't o' his yellow hair.

Jamierson's Popular Ball., i. 20.

Sibb. views this as a corr. of claut from claut. But it seems to be merely the preceding word, used in a secondary sense.

FLAUNCHRED, adv. 1. At full length, S.; braid/flush, synon.

2. With great cernerness, S.

Lindy looks also butt, and Nory spies,
And O my Nory, here's my hair, cren.

Flaught-red upon her, but the house he sprang,
And frae her mother's o'er fereelings warn.

Rox's Helmore, p. 82.

Sibb. views this as "perhaps the same with belly-flaught, stretched flat on the ground." But this is not the proper sense of belly-flaught. Flaught-red means literally to signify, spread out in breadth, fully spread, as a hawk darts on its prey. The Su.-G. phrase en flaucht vom, may throw light on it, a "spread eagle," the arms of the Emperor of Germany; from flaek-a, finder, partici. It may simply mean, spread out like a flock of wool, or flake of snow. V. FLAUCH.

To FLAUCHTHER, v. a. "To pare turf from the ground." Shirr. Gl., S. B.

Dan, flag-er, deglabere; the earth being as it were flown. V. FLAG, I.

FLAUCHTER, FLAUCHER, s. A man who casts turfs, by means of a Flauchter-spade, Roxb.

FLAUCHTER-FAIL, FLAUCHTER-PEAL, s. "A long turf cut with a fluffy spade;" Sibb. S.

"When the stones are all levelled by a spade on the top of the drain, they are covered with a quantity of weeds taken off the field, or with a coat of turf, pared by the breast-plough, (provincially flauchter-peal)." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 425.

"A sufficient quantity of flauchter-fail was pared from the eastern side of a hill, with which all the windows, doors, and every aperture through the house, excepting the chimney, were built up. —The supposed fairy — was laid on the fire. — If a fairy, it flew up the chimney with a tremendous shriek, and was never more seen, while the real infant was found lying upon the threshold." Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 351.

FLAUCHTER-SPADE, s. A long two-handed instrument for casting turfs, S. V. the v.

"The turf is produced by setting fire to the grass and heath about the month of June, and then raising the surface with what is called a flauchter-spade." P. Killern, Stirling, Statist. Acc., xvi. 120.


"Ane large pot pan, and crook 16 lin.; 1 flauchter spade, 2 peat spades, 1 syyth, 2 woombles 8 lin." &c. Aed. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 46.

FLAUGHT o' FIRE, a flash of lightning, Ayrs.

"There was neither moon nor stars — nothing but a flaught o' fire every new and old, and, to keep the road by." Blackw. Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 202. V. FIRE-FLAUGHT.

FLAUGHT, s. 1. Flutter, like that of a fowl, Ayrs.

"He was ever noo and then getting up wi' a great flaught of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 5.
2. Bustle, hurried and confused exertion, Ayrs.

"It was burnt to the very ground; nothing was spared but what the servants in the first flush gathered up in a hurry and ran with." Annals of the Parish, p. 75.

FLAUGHT, adv. With great eagerness, q. with the wings fully spread, in full flight, Ayrs.

Then flought on Philip, w' a rair,
She flew, an' pluck't his bosom bare,
Until the blood ran reeking down.

V. FLAUGHTED.

To FLAUGHTER, v. n. 1. To flutter, Gallo-

way.

Free the gray bank, where willows intertwine,
W' sedge an' rushes, o'er the limpid pool,
The wild duck, roused by the fowler's tread,
Fast flaughter, quacking to the farther shore.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 84.

2. To shine fitfully, to flicker, South of S.

"While he was had he a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave flaughtering against the hazels on the other bank." antiquary, ii. 144.

"Flaughtering, light shining fitfully; flickering." GL. Antiq.

Teut. vlaecher-en, flagge-en, volitare, Su.-G. flak-t-a, motitare. As this, and other words of a similar form, such as E. fliker, &c., suggest the idea of the motion of wings, they seem all deducible from the various verbs deploring flight; as Teut. vleger-en, A.-S. flag-en, Su.-G. flug-a, &c., volare.

FLAUGHT, s. A fluttering motion, Gallo-

way; Flaffer, synonym.

Down frae the sea-built shed the swallows pop,
W' lazy flaughter on the gutter dub.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 42.

FLAUGHTERIN', s. A light shining fitfully, So. of S.

FLAUNITY, adj. Capricious, unsteady, eccentric, Ayrs.

"I was fearful there was something of jocularity at the bottom of this; for she was a flaunty woman, and liked well to have a good-humoured jibe or jeer." Annals of the Parish, p. 198.

Isl. floan-a, praecipue ruere, forri; flan, prascipitantium.

FLAUR, s. A strong smell, Upp. Clydes.; merely a corr. of E. flavour.

FLAURIE, s. A drizzle, Clydes.; synonym.

Drow.

Isl. xloerg-a, volitare, Teut. flagger-en, id.; or Teut. vlaecher, nimbus.

FLAYER, s. Grey bearded oats, Avena fatua, Linn. Dumfr.

"With respect to the grey awned oats, which were mostly in use in the memory of old people, under the name of the flier, or avena flateurs, no such thing is now cultivated in any part of this county." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 108.

I strongly suspect that the latter part of the word is from hari, the generic name of oats. This species is in the Swedish province of Scania called Flygleafr; Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 101. Can this be viewed as an abbreviation?

FLAW, s. 1. A blast of wind.

Dym skyls oft warrit senseful leuin,
Flagis of fyer, and mony fellow flou.

Doug. Virgil, 200. 54.

2. It is applied to a storm of snow, Ang.

"The falls of snow, which generally happen in March all over Great Britain, are [are] in this neighbourhould called St. Causman's Flaw," P. Darnlech, Forfars. Statist. Acc., i. 422.

3. A sudden flash of fire.

Sternys in the ayre fland
Wes sene, as flauys of fyer byrnyand.

Wydtoun, vi. i. 78.

Hir ryal terris inambell euil at es,
Hir crownwell picht with mony prectus steane,
Infrit all of birmand flauys schane.

Doug. Virgil, 207. 17.

4. Rage, passion; used metaphor. Ang.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. flatus. But it is perhaps allied to Isl. fla, mephit.or; or may be originally the same with Flayg, 2, q. v. It was used in E. in the first sense, but is marked by Johnson as obsolete.

Now, flage, flogg, expl. (in Dam.) "a sudden gust of wind; also, snow, rain, or hail, which comes suddenly, and goes quickly off again;" Hallager.


That makes me blith indeed—but dinna flaw,
Tell o' your news again, and swear till't a's.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 59.

2. To flaw away, to magnify in narration, South of S.; synonym. Bleeze awa'.

FLAW, s. A fib, a falsehood, S.

Well, since ye bid me, I shall tell ye a'
That lik awe talks about you, but a flaw.


I've heard the cattle get the wyte
O' what it fa's nae me to write;
But a'is it was just thro' spite.
They told sic flaws,
An' wadnae to mak black o' white,
Without a cause.

Picken's Poems, ii. 51.

"Flawe, lie, fib; " GL. Shirefes.
Allied perhaps to O. Fland; flau-wen, Teut. vleger-wen, blandiri; if not to flau-wen, defecer, languacere.

FLAW, s. 1. An extent of ley or land under grass; sometimes a broad ridge, Orkn.

Isl. fla, planus, latus.

2. The space of ground on the bank of a moss, on which a person spreads his peats, that they may be dried during the summer, Roxb.

[3. A flaw o' peats. The quantity of peats cast and spread during the season.]

Upp' their tongues the rising topris swell;
An' sometimes mix't o' t' a lusty whist
About what flaws o' peats they've casten, and see gude.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 161.

Evidently allied to Isl. flag, terra muda, post excisaem glebae; or q. the quantity of peats cast, i.e. flaged; Isl. flag-er, glebae tenues excentrali; Halderson. G. Andr. defines flag, Locus ubi glebae terrae fuit desissa, p. 72. Flaw must therefore be a word of great antiquity.
FLAW, s. - The point of a horse-nail, broken off by the smith, after it has passed through the hoof, Fife.

Isl. flága, Dan. flage, Skótsk. flamen, a splinter; Su.-G. flágo, pars avulsa, fragmen. Ihre views fläek-a, dividere, partirii, as the root.

FLAW, pret. Flew, did flee.

—Dewy Iris throw the heyn
With her saffron wings flave fall eun.

Dug. Virgil, 124. 44.

A.-S. fleah, volavit, from fleog-an.

FLAW. Fiery Flaw, the name given to the Sting Ray, Raia Pastinaca, Linn.

Pastinaca Marina, the Fire or Fiery Flaw. Sibb. Sect., p. 23. This is the Fire Flaire of Ray. V. Penn. Zool., p. 71.

FLAWKERTIS, s. pl. Boots, greaves, or armour for the legs.

Sum stele hawbréks forgii furth of plate, Birnyst flaeckerd and leg harnes fute hata.

Dug. Virgil, 280. 25.

I have observed no word resembling this, unless we should reckon isl. flack-iast, to surround, to environ, worthy to be mentioned.

FLAWKIT, part. adj. White in the flanks, a term applied to cattle, Baufus.

FLAWMAND, part. pr. Flaming, fluttering.

Banercis rycht faeryl flammand, Ami penselys to the wynd waswans, Swa fele thar war off sor quanta, That it war gret slých to dünns.

Barbour, xi. 192, MS.

Mr. Pink. renders it flaming. But the sense seems to require that it should signify, flying, or displayed; q. from A.-S. flamme, flama, flight, flamma, &c. fugitive. V. Flam. v. or Fr. flamme, a pendant, a streamer. But the origin is uncertain.

FLAWMONT, s. A narrative, a history; Ayrs., Renfr.

Perhaps at first a ludicrous term, meant to ridicule the prodigies sometimes narrated by travellers, from Fr. flamant, shining, q. ostentatious narration; if not from E. flam, a falsehood, not a cant word, as Dr. Johns, says, but the same with isl. flam, flma, carmen famosum.

FLAW PEAT. “The word Flaw is of Saxon origin, and applied to that sort of peat which is most remarkably soft, light, and spongy. It is often, though erroneously, pronounced flow-peat, or flow-moss.—It often forms a stratum from 4 to 8 feet deep, is generally of a brown or reddish colour, and affords but a weak fuel that burns to light white ashes.” Dr. Walker’s Prize Essay, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 9, 10.

If of A.-S. origin, I have never perceived the radical word. But indeed there is good evidence that the origin is different, and flow is the true pronunciation.

V. Flow.

FLAY, s. Fear, affright, Aberd.

—But hastily then shook off their fly—

D. Anderson’s Poems, p. 80.

To Tak Flay, v. n. To be panic-struck, S.

—Timorous fowk tak flay.

Ibid., p. 121. V. Fleay, v.

[FLAY, s. A flea. V. FLA.]

FLAY-A-TAID, s. One who would do the meanest or most loathsome thing for gain, Fife; q. “skin a toad.”

FLAYIS.

Men hard noucht bot grany, and duntis
That flaw tyr, as men flayis on flynis. Barbour, xii. 38. Pink, edit.

Mr. Pink. renders flagis, flies. But slaw and sleyis are the words in MS.

[In Skeat’s Ed. the line is given thus:—

That slaw fire, as men dota on flynis.]

FLAYT, pret. Scolded. V. FLYTE, v.

[FLAZE, v. n. A corr. of Faize, q. v.]

FLEAKS, s. pl. The fissures between the strata of a rock, Fife.

Isl. flak-a, discandare, flak, segmentum. This I suspect may be viewed as an oblique use of E. flake.

FLEA-LUGGIT, adj. Unsettled, hare-brained, S.

“Just—compose your mind to approve of Beenie’s marriage wi’ Walky, who is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly ram-stam like you fleas, luggit thing, Jamie.” The Entail, iii. 70.

And there will be Juden Maclourie

Wi’ fleas—lugged sharney-faced Lawrie.—

Rhytheome Bridal, Herd’s Coll., ii. 25.

Perhaps in allusion to the start or uneasiness caused, when the ear is bitten by a flea.

FLEASOCKS, s. pl. The shavings of wood.

FLEAT, s. A thick mat used for preventing a horse’s back from being galled by the saddle, Sutherl. V. FLET.

FLECH, (gutt.) s. A fleas, S. B.

Lancash. fleig, a fleas. A.-S. fleah, Tent. fiab, Alem. volb, id. This like fleh, E. fly, is derived from the verb signifying to fly.

To Flech (gutt.) one’s self, to hunt for or catch fleas, S. B.

This corresponds to Tent. vlo-yi-en, venari pulices, captare pulices.

Flechy, (gutt.) adj. Covered with fleas, S. B.

FLECHIN, s. A flake of snow. V. FLICHIN.

FLECHTS, (gutt.) s. pl. The flechts of a spinning wheel are the pronged or forked pieces of wood in which the teeth are set, Mearns; Flechts, Ang., and generally through S.

This is equivalent to E. fly, as applied to machinery; as the fly of a jack; Su.-G. flgiatan, A.-S. flyht, Belg. vlucht, volatus.

FLECHYNG, s. Flattery. V. FLECHING.
FLECK, s. The act of fluttering, Ettr. For. V. FLECKER, v.

FLECKERT, adj. Rent, torn; generally used concerning the human body, when any part of it has been mangled, and the skin hangs down half covered with blood, Roxb. Isl. flak-a, solutus haerere. Flaka sundr of sorum, hiare vulneribus. This is more alluded in signification than another term which has a nearer resemblance; Su.-G. flecker-a, motticate. We may add Tent. flaggher-en, flacere, laxari.

FLECKIT, s. A small flask for carrying spirits, Merse; flacket, A. Bor., a bottle made in fashion of a barrel; Ray. V. FLAKET.

FLECKET, FLECKERT, FLECKERIT, adj. Having large and distinct white spots. S. O.

"Some of the gray or common rabbits, without any crossing, produce white, black, and flecked ones." Agr. Surv., Ayrv., p. 517.

When the spots are very small, confused, and run into each other, mirlit, or miritle, is used. Mirlit or miritle is applied to any kind of colours whatsoever; fleckit seldom to any but white.

FLECKIT FEVER, a spotted fever, S. B. Sw. flack-feber, Germ. fleckfeber, id.

FLECKY, FLECKIE, s. A fondling name for a spotted cow, S. A.

"At length the lasses entered, and while draining the well-filled uthers of Hawkies, Hornies and Flecky, the conversation turned, as usual, on the comparative merits of their respective lovers." Dumfr. Courier, September, 1823.

FLECT, s. A town, as distinguished from a city.

"They had plenty of corn, wine, &c. on this river of the Maine, where the towns and pleasant fleets lie by the water, not distant, in many places, half an English mile from one another. —No continent in Europe is equal to Germany, for fertility, riches, corn, wine, traffique by land, pleasant cities, faire buildings, rare orchards, woods, and planting, civility, as well in the country as in the cities; their dorpes and fleets walled about." Moauro’s Expod, P. ii. p. 88.

In the last words, he seems to use the term rather loosely, as it appears properly to denote an unvalled town. Germ. fleck, a borough, a market town; Belg. fleck (open steetje), a town; Flem. flecke, a village, bourg.

FLEDEAR, s. One who makes arrows.

"It is decreeted and ordained,—that there be a bowuer,—bowmaker, " and a fledegair in ilk head town of the schiere." Acts Ja. Il., 1457, c. 63, Murray; flegear, edit. 1506, c. 70.

A literary correspondent in E. remarks that Johnus, is wrong in applying the term Fletcher to a manufacturer of bows:—as "Bower and Fletcher were distinct trades." Germ. flitech, flite, Belg. flite, Ital. frizza. Fr. fleche, an arrow. Flecheur, the Fr. derivative, denotes an archer. L. B. flecharius, flecherius, flechirius, sagittarius, veloc qui facit sagittas; Du Cange. E. flecker is used with more latitude than its origin admits; "a manufacturer of bows and arrows." Johnson.

FLEE, s. A fly, S.

"Ye continuallie sit from one temptation to another, wherein ye feel as a flee hoppin from spot to spot." Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 277.

Belg. vliege, from vliegen, to fly, as A.-S. flæge, from flægen, id.

To let a flee stick i’ the ven, not to speak on some particular topic, to pass over it without remark. S.

"Funt, funst," said Francis, ‘let that flee stick i’ the ven, when the dirt’s dry it will rub out.” Anti-

quary, ii. 311, 312.

O’ whistit Colonel,—let that flee stick i’ the ven. There were many gude folk at Derby.” Waverl., iii. 335.

To FLEE, v. n. To fly, S. No other term is used even when the flight of a bird is expressed.

Our old writers, as Wyntown and Douglas, use fle in this sense:

Out of quiet hirnes the rout vsterteris
Of that birds with bir and mune anz Bray.
And in thare cruitel clewis grippis the pray.
Euer as thy flie about fra sete to sete.
With thare vile mouthin infek thay all the mete.

B Osw. Virgil, p. 73.

Fleem occurs in Chaucer.

Or if you list to fleem as high in the aire,
As doh an egle, when him list to sore,
This same stede shal bere you evermore
Withoute harm.

Squieres Tale, v. 10436.

A.-S. flæ-on, volare. Teut. vliegen, verbare acra

pennis, Germ. fliegen, Mod. Sax. fliegen, id.

FLEE, s. The smallest thing, a whit, a jot, always preceded by a negative, S. B.; synonym. Flow.

My stock took wings, an’ aff it flew,
Sae a’ was gone;
An’ ne’er a flee had I was new,
Except young John.

Flechlin, adj. Deceitful, not to be trusted.
Applied to the weather, when a fine morning begins to overcast; as, "That’s a flechlin day," i.e., a day that promises to be fair, but will become foul, Fife; synonym. Gowan, q. v.

FLEECHINGLY, adv. In a flattering way.

"Though many be crying up the eminency of the tyrant on the throne, yet it says we have to do with men who have murder in their hearts, although they be now speaking fair fleechingly and flatteringly to this generation.” Shield’s Notes, &c., p. 4, 5.

FLEED, s. A head-ridge on which the plough is turned, Aberd.

Teut. vled-en, terga vertere?

FLEEUFU, FLEYFU, adj. Frightful, Laken., Ayr.

At the thridden blast ye sall gee,
Gin your bairn wants to be free.
"A fleefu’ fen’ will rise at your feet,
Wi’ whauchie cheek and wauland e’e.

Mary o’ Craignethan, Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 527.
"He held his rieht han' ouner us, cruman out some fleful' words as he gade souchan by like the wind."—Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

The swarms engag'it wi' fleeful' din,
Death gaed wi' illa stroke.

_Picken's Poems_, 1788, p. 130.

**FLEEGARIE, FLEGERIE, FEEGARIE, s.**

1. A whin; nearly of the same meaning with _E. vagary_, of which it is probably a corruption, S.

Figarie is used in sense 1. by O. E. writers.

_Is she not a woman, and Subject to such mad figaric her whole sex Is infected with?—_

_Beauvoir and Fletcher's Cupid's Revenge._

2. In pl. toys, gewgaws, S.

_Ah! should a new gown, or a Flander's lace end, Or yet a wee costie, tho' never sad fine, Gar thee grew forgetfiul?—_

_Rouze up thy reason, my beautifi' Annie, And dinna prefer your fleegaries to me._

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 258.

It is often used to denote the showy flaunting attire of females, S. _Fleegaries_.

_"There's Bishop Gavin Dunbar's dochter,—as braw a hizzie, wi' her farthingales and her fleegaries, as ony Principal's dochter i' the three colleges._" Tenant's Carol. Beaton, p. 26.

_Grave dames, in a' their nice fleegaries._

_Mayne's Siller Gun_, p. 56.

_"Fleegaries—finery, superfluous ornaments; Gl. ibid., p. 149._

This, I think, is most probably the more ancient form of the word; not only as more nearly resembling _vagary_, but as supported by O. E. _figaric._

**FLEEGARYING, FLAGARYING, part. pr.** Busying one's self about trifling articles of dress, Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.

_"What did I come hame for? Was it to stan' and look at your flagarying there?"_ Young South Country Weaver, p. 45.

**FLEEGEST, s.** A piece of cut paper, hung up for attracting flies, Berwick.

I know not if from A.-S. _flogge_, musca, and Isl. _gista_, recipere, to receive as a guest.

**FLEEGIRT, s.** A small quantity of any thing; as, "a fleegirt o' butter;" supposed to signify, as much as would gird or surround a _feg_, S. A.

**FLEEING ADDER, a dragon-fly, Roxb.**

**FLEEING MARCHANT, a pedlar, an itinerant merchant, Aberd.**

**FLEEP, s.** A stupid fellow, Aberd.

_Let gowkit fleep pretend to skimmer, And tak offence._


_Fleep, a thiftless, selfish, slovanny fellow;"_ Gl. Surv. Nairn.

_It is obvious that this is merely the local pronunciation of what is elsewhere pronounced _Flogg_, q. v. Fleep, however, most nearly resembles the northern terms.

**TO FLEER, v. a.**

_Hab's dochter has been at the town, An' there has caft a braw new gown; A' the next week I'm fleer'd an ykit, Till Kate has caft another like it._

_Picken's Poems_, l. 122.

_The mair I fecht an' fleer an' flyte, The mair I think the jad garge ytte._

_Ibid., l. 125._

Most probably used in the sense of the E. _v. _to _gibo._ See, however, _FLEER_, _FLEYR_ up.

**FLEER, s.** Floor, Aberd.

_Says Baudby, I mean to my bed, Sae butt the fleer gaed stollen._

_Cock's Simple Strains_, p. 66.

**FLESOME, adj.** Frightful, S. O.

_—Nae yarn nor rapes could hand him, When he got on his fleesome cowl._

_A. Wilson's Poems_, 1790, p. 203. _V. FLEY, v._

**FLEESOMELIE, adv.** Frightfully, Clydes.

**FLEESOMENESS, s.** Frightfulness, ibid.

**TO FLEET, v. n.** To flow; also, to float, Loth., Roxb. _V. FLEET, v._

**TO FLEET owre, to overflow, Roxb.**

**FLEET-DYKE, s.** A dike erected for preventing inundation, South of S.

_—"Where a flood is sure to overflow the banks, what are called fleet dykes ought to be raised. These dykes may be made of turf, two and a half or three feet high, and a few yards back from the banks of the stream, for the purpose of more effectually preventing the waters from overflowing the adjacent flats._" \_Essays Highl._ Soc., iii. 184.

_Tent. vfeet, flumen, vfeet-en, fluere, abundare._

**FLEET-WATER, s.** Water which overflows ground, Roxb.

**TO FLEG, v. a.** To affright, to terrify, S.

_Appear in likeness of a priest; No like a deel, in shape of beast, With gaping chests to _fleg_ us a._

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 529.

**TO FLEG, v. n.** To be afraid, to take fright, S. B.

_Gib's day aft wad claw his loof, An' pinch an' pu' his jazzy, To see ilk flagging withless coof Get o'er his thum a heaxy._

_Davidson's Seasons_, p. 16.

_This might seem allied to I sl. _fleg-_, incite, Verol. Ind. or _fleg-is_, praeceptare, mittere, G. Andr. As, however, A.-S. _flez_ signifies _figare_, as well as solare, it may be merely _fleg- _an or I sl. _fleg-_, Tunt, _stefan_, solare, used transitively. It would seem, indeed, that _fleg _and _fley_, in all their senses, are to be viewed as merely these verbs which originally denote the flight of birds, used obliquely._

**FLEG, s.** A fright, S. B.; allied to I sl. _myrkvastlog_, afraid of darkness.

_—Or has some bogle-bo._

_Glowrin frae 'mang auld waws, gi'en ye a _fleg!_ _Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 4.

_For they had gi'en him ilk a _fleg_, He look'd as he'd be dolt._

To Tak Fleeg, to take fright, Ang.

"I ken weel enough what lassies like, an’ winna tak fleeg although ye sid durt a hale ook."—St. Kathleen, ill. 191.

To FLEG, v. n. To fly from place to place, to flutter, Dumfr. A.-S. fleog-an, Isl. flig-a, volare.

But Nelly fled frae 'twixt his arms,
          An’ aff wi’ Gib the mason
        Fleeg’d fast that day. 
Davidson’s Seasons, p. 76.

They—round a tammock wheel an’ fleegin, toss
The mohilly-hillan to the air in store. 
Ibid., p. 25. Flighter, v. synon.

FLEGGIN, s. A lazy lying fellow, running from door to door, Dumfr.

FLEG, s. 1. Apparently, a stroke, a random blow, Gl. Picken, Ayrs.


3. A fit of ill-humour, Ayrs.

—When he saw the traitor knight was near,
—At full speed to claw his noddle flew;
Syn at the lown a fearfull fleeg let flee,
That from his rumple sheard away his thigh.
Hamilton’s Wallace, p. 45.

[4. A rash statement, a bounce, a falsehood, Ayrs.]

FLEGGAR, s. One who talks loosely, who magnifies in narration, who overleaps the bounds of truth, Loth. A proclaimer of falsehoods, Ayrs.

Can this have any relation to Su.-G. fleeke-a, Germ. fleck-en, to patch, whence skopflickere, a cobbler; as in S. cobler is metaph. used in the same sense with fleeggar; and one who fabricates stories, is said to cobble! Or is it q. flee, one who flies beyond the truth? V. Frog, to Fly.

FLEGHINGS, s. pl. The dust which comes from flax in the dressing, Strathmore; synon. Stuff, Stew.

Tent. vleagh-en, deglubere; because the flax is as it were flayed, when the useful part is separated from the rind.

To FLEICH, FLEITCH, FLEEGH, v. a. To flatter, to cajole; properly, to endeavour to gain one’s point by soothing speeches, by words or actions expressive of great affection, S. flath, id. A. Bor. [Dutch, vleijen, id.]

But he with fals words floghegend
Was with his twa sonsny command. 
Barbour, v. 619, MS.

Except yee mend, I will not fleegh,
Yee sael end all mischiefness.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. flech-ir, to soften, to prevail with, to persuade. But this is a forced meaning; as flech-ir properly signifies to bend. Our word may be traced in a variety of forms in the Goth. dialects. It is immediately allied to Tent. fleeth-en, adlari, blandir, assenari, alicui ad gratiam logi, synon, with vleeth-en, of which fleets-en seems a deriv. Vleeth-en appears also in the form of vley-en, id. Alem. fleeh-en, adlari, also supplier invoke; whence fleheri, adulator, flehara, adulatori, fleham, blanditia. Wachter views vleyden as the more ancient form. Isl. fladra, id. fleko, fleko, adlitruxi, a female flatterer; bolle fladlor, to be overcome by flattery, flell, a flatterer, also one who is inveigled by blandishments; G. And., p. 72. This writer views the term as primarily denoting the fawning of a dog. Pladra, adluor. Adluandiri more canun, dum mulcum suos heroi seu homini gratulantium; fladbr, adluator caninia. Lex., p. 71, 72. Fr. fluter is evidently from this origin. Thus it appears that E. flatter and S. flech are radically the same.

FLEICH, FLEECH, s. A piece of flattery.

"Fair fall yon, and that’s a fleech," S. Prov.; "an ironical commendation of them, whose words and actions we approve not." Kelly, p. 105.

To FLEICH AND FECHT, one while to cajole, and the next moment to scold, Roxb.

FLEICHING, FLECHYNG, s. Flattery, S.

__________
Part he assoylyd thare,
That till hym mass plesand ware
Be gyfts, or be othir thyngis,
As qweytis, alychtis, or fleychynis.
Wytton, vii. 9. 222.

How Camilla fir hais don can ding,
And vincent Aunus, fir al his far fleichin.

FLEICHER, FLECHOUR, FLEITSCOUR, s. A flatterer.

A-mang thame wes fals fleshowris than,
That sayd, thare was na lyvand man,
That Edmund wald, fra he ware dele,
Prefere til Knout in-till his sotes.
Wytton, vi. 17. 77.

And, gif I dar the treuth declair,
And name me fleschour call,
I can to him find a comair,
And till his barnis all.
Maitland Poems, p. 259.

Tent. fleter, adulator. V. the v.

FLEIG, s. Flight.

"The nobyllis that war conspirit agains hym beand adversit of his fleiy, followit on him as sharply, that he was finaly comprehendet and slame." Bellend. Cron., B. v., c. 5.

Tent. vleagh-en, to flee.

To FLEIP, v. a. To turn inside out. V. FLYE.

FLEIT, part. pa. Afraid, S. V. FLEY.

"I hoipe that the grete guiedes of that Lord—sal corroborat and strents also my present intension; quhilk is, necht to be sa feble and Fleit, for na trible of tyne—that I be a temperizer in Gods cause contr an conscience." N. Winet’s Questions, Keith, App., 224.

FLEITNES, s. Fear, affright.

"I began nocht litill to marvel—of the silence and Fleitnes of utheris," &c. N. Winet. V. SUBDANE and FLEITTNES.

To FLEIT, v. a. "To fle, to run from," Rudd.

This say that gois about mony gret land,
Thou beand my gyder, enterit hau 1.
And eik the wyldem desert land Massyll.
Quhare the schallaul sandis strick ane endig lae the schore;
Now, at the last, that fleit vs unumore.
The forther coit of Italie haue we caught.


This respects the apparent motion of the land, to those who are at sea. Belg. eiled-en, to flee.

To FLEIT, FLETE, v. n. 1. To flow. Nor yet thou, Tallius, quaha lippis sweet
In retorrick did intill termis fleit.
i. a. "did flow in rhetorical language."

_Dunbar, Banquete Poems_, p. 10, st. 8.

2. To float. Gif tow desyres into the sea to fleit
Of hevyly bliss, than me thy Lady treit.

Vertue and Vyce, Evertson, i. 40, st. 18.

Leander on a stormy night
Diet fleitand on the billous gray.

_Evertson_, i. 110, st. 6.

Su.-G. styt-a, Isl. styt-a, Tent. styt-us, fuere, fluiteare;
Su.-G. styt-a, natore, Isl. eg stéc, fuere facio. Fleti, fleit, pret. floated.

The Irland folk than maid them for the flycht,
On craggis clame, and sum in wattir fleti.

_Wallace_, vii. 847, MS.

Part drownit, part to the roche flet or swam.

_Poës of Honour_, iii.

3. To sail. Wen name that eair disport mycht have
Fra steryn, and fra rowynig.
To furthyr thaim off their fleting.

_Barrowb_, iii. 583, MS.

4. To abound. That glorious garth of euerie flourish did fleit,
The lustie hillis, the rosie redolent,
Fresco halisarm frutes inefficient.

Lyndsay's _Warkis_, 1592, p. 248.

FLEIT, s. Overflowing of water, Loth; synon. Spate. V. FLEET, v.

To FLEKKER, Fleker, Flycker, FLY-KEI, v. n. 1. To flutter, S.

Scho warmyt wastir, and her serwendis fast.
His body wousche, quhill filth was of hym past.
His harte was welth, and flyckerto to and fro.

_Wallace_, i. 207, MS.

It occurs in this sense in O. E., "I flycker as a byrde dothe whan he howereth or can nat yet perfetly fye. – I weene yonder byrde be but late hatched, for she can nat fye yet but flycker."

_Palsgr. B. iii_, F. 283, a.

2. To quiver, to shiver, to tremble.

I saw that cruelly seynd elke thare, but doute,
Thare lymeus rife and cit, as he war woald. –
And the haft resche vnder his teith fikkerand,

_Doug. Virgil_, 28. 34.

Doug. uses _fikkerand_ in the same sense. V. Flichter. Sibb. views this as the same with _flikker_, to flatter. But although they are apparently allied, we may more properly distinguish them, as Their does with respect to Su.-G. _fickra_, adhaur, and _fickra_, motitare, with which the v. under consideration is closely connected; A.-S. _fleceu-lan_, Belg. _flikger-wen_, Germ. _fiebkern_, lit.; E. _flicker_. It is used obliquely in sense 2.

To FLEM, FLEME, v. a. To drive away, to banish, to expel.

Allace, in wer quha salt thi helpar be!
Quha salt thi help! quha salt the now radem!
Allace, quha salt the Saxons fra the _fle._

_Wallace_, xl. 1124.

—-We socht this cíté tyll,
As folkis _fleuye_ fra thare natyus cantré.


It is common in O. E. Therefor kyng William did _fleume_ alle that kynde,
Thar ladeus fra tham nam, that men not knows & fynde.

_R. Browne_, p. 82.

Other _fleum_ hem out of Engeland, non blyued nere. R. _Glosea_, p. 315.

A.-S. _fim-an_, ge-fim-an, fugare; Isl. _fæme_, extorrem facio, exulare facio, eg _fæstem_, exulo. _Flemaingœ_, A.-S. _fyme_, _fleume_, an exile, an outlaw, "whereof (saith Lawrence Noel) the Flemings are named; by reason that their country being wild and strong, was a fit receptacle for outlaws, and so was first inhabited." The land, he adds, is called by themselves _Flanderland_, q. _Flemeland_, that is, the land of runaways. V. Somner, vo. _Fleyme_. _Flemere_, a banisher, Chancer.

FLEMENS-FIRTH, s. An asylum for outlaws.

And ill beseeke thy rank and birth
To make your towers a _flemens-firth_.

We claim from thence William of Declaire,
That he may suffer march-treason pain.

_V. Flem._

_Lay of the Last Minstrel_, c. iv. 21.

This word occurs in a different form, in the Evident. Eccl. Cant., Des. Script. col. 2224, as used by Edward, one of the Saxon kings. — "Grythbreke & hansockne, & forestalles, & infangenes theoefes, & _femene fernythe_." Somner thinks that this should be read _Flymena fyrmthe_, from A.-S. _fyna_, fugitivus, and _fyrmthe_, susceptio, admission, sustentatio. He refers to various Saxon laws. The title of one of the laws of Inga is, Be than the _flymuna fyrmince_; Do eo qui fugitivum admission. In the law itself it is _flyman fyrminige_, translated, Fugitivo subministrasse cibum.

Cap. 29. In those of Henry I. it is _Flemingerne_, and _Flymenherna_; Cap. 10, 12.

Thus the latter part of the term must be traced to A.-S. _forn-lan_, suppiditare victum; _excipere hospitio_; whence _forn_, _furne_, victus; _hospitalium_; _fyrm_., _epulae_, _convius_, _fyrmth_, receptio ad victum. Somner and Lye, therefore, properly give the word in the form of _Flymena fyrmthe_, fugitivum ad victum admissio.

The last syllable being at first pronounced _firt/te_ would naturally enough, in the months of the vulgar, be softened down into _firth_.

FLEMING-LAUCHE, s. The term used to denote the indulgence granted to the Flemings, who anciently settled in S., to retain some of their national usages.

"The Flemings, who colonized Scotland during the twelfth century,—settled chiefly on the east coast, in such numbers as to be found useful; and they behaved so quietly, as to be allowed the practice of their own usages, by the name of _Fleming-lauce_, in the nature of a special custom." Chalmers’s _Caled._, i. 735.

He refers to the following passage; "Carts to John Marr, Channon of Ab', and Prelendary of the kirk of Innerchuch, of the lands of Craterston, in the Garroch, vic. de Ab', given by Thomas Earl of Marr, lord Garrioch and Cavars, una cum _Lege Flemynge_ dictur _Flemainge Lauche_." Roll. of Da. II., Robertson’s _Ind._, p. 61.


FLECHI-GUT, s. The blubber of a whale laid out in long slices, before being put into casks, S.
I am informed that this is properly "the place in the hold into which the blubber is thrown before it be barreled up"; and that it is always pronounced Flinch-out.

Su.-G. flank-a, to slice, to cut into flat pieces, Wid. & S. flank, portio grandior, segmentum; flenga, frustum. Isl. flicke, id. Ihre views E. fitch as allied; as, a flitch of bacon.

To FLEND, v. a.
Had ye it intill a quiet place,
Ye wald not come to fende.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 90.

Apparently, "think of fleeing."

FLENDRIS, FLENDERS, FLINDERS, s. pl.
Splinters, broken pieces.

Smate with sic fard, the airis in flandris lap.

This untrue temperit blayd and skill brand,
That forsyd was bot with ane mortal hand,
In flandris flew, and at the first rap
As brakyl yae in litlle pecis lap.

Ibid., 433, 32.

The bow in flanders flew.

The next chain'd door that they cam at,
They gar'd it 2' to flinderners flee.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 173.

The tough ash spair, so stout and true,
Into a thousand flinders flew.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iii. 6.

Rudd says, "f. a F. fandere, Lat. findere; q. findulna." According to Callander, the true origin is Goth. flenga, which Ihre explains frustum, utpotre quod percutiendu rumpitur; or, a fragment, as being broken off in consequence of a stroke, from flenga, percuteere; Isl. flistagar, pieces of broken ice. But neither of these writers has discovered the true etymology. Our word is undoubtedly the same with Belg. fenters, splinters, fragments, tatters. To this source may the E. word also be traced, a being frequently prefixed in the Gothic languages, and /a/ and /e/ interchanged. Perhaps the Belg. word is allied to Isl. fleine flendaes, detracho, divorce; G. Andr., p. 75.

FLEOURE, FLEUER, FLEWARE, FLEWER, FLOUERE, s.
Flavour; generally in a bad sense.

—His lang berde and hare
—Scaldit thus ane straung, fleuere did cast.

Doug. Virgil, 149, 29.

Thar voice also was vsym for to here,
With as corrupt, fleuere, nane mycht byde here.


Of fylth sic fleuere straik till his hart,
That he behowit for till depart.

Lyndasay's Workis, 1502, p. 309.

Of that rute the kynd fleuere
As fleurs havand that sawure,
He had, and held. — Wyntoun, ix. 26. 107.

Fleuere is generally used in a bad sense. "Fleuere— a stinking smell;" Rudd. vo. Oduoure.


FLEP, s. A fall. V. FLAIP.

FLESHE, s. Fleecce.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in cairweeds,
As fox in ane lambis fleche feyne I my chiel.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 60.

A.-S. fleas, figs, Belg. viles, id.

FLESCHOUR, s. A hangman, an executioner.

"The papill had na littill indignacion that this
carrefus said rise ane bastielie to be their new fleschow
and skurarge, or to have any power of life or deith
alone thame." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 160. Carnifex,
Lat.

*FLESH, FLESCHE, s. 1. The carcase of any animal killed for food.

"That all flesches shall weekly give up upon oath
to the collectors ane just—investor of the whole flesches
slain by them; and pay the excise accordingly," Acts
Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 203.

2. Butcher meat, Aberd. Reg., S.

*FLESHIER, FLESHOUR, s. The common designation of a butcher, S.

"Na fleshour, sall slay ony beast, or sell flesh in
time of nicht, bot on fair day-light, and in his swin

—"James Ker Deaken of the fleshers,"—A. 1583.

Blue Blanket, p. 110.

An Englishman might reckon himself better bred,
in using the term appropriated to this trade in his own
country, when addressing a gentleman of the steel.
But he would find himself greatly mistaken; as it is
reckoned an insult to call a man a butcher. He is
merely a fleshier, i.e., a dealer in flesh, one who sells
animal food.

FLESHARY, s. The business of a butcher; now called Flesching.

"The counslesa licent him to vse his craft of flesshary
to outre his pennyworths." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541,
V. 19.

FLET, pret. v. V. FLYT, to scold.


"Sum vas in proce, & sum vas in verse; sum var storeis, and sum var fleit taylia." Compl. S., p. 98.

FLET, FLETT, s. 1. A house, or place of residence, in general.

This sense seems retained in an expression used
to denote poverty. It is said, that one has neither fire nor
flet, Ang. Perhaps, siten in the fleit, is equivalent to
be out of the house.

There is a curious enumeration corresponding with
this phraseology in Aberd. Reg., although it is to be
regretted that the extract is not more fully given.

—"Wyth fyir & fleit, woif [wife] & barnis, crick &
tayginis." A. 1543, V. 18.

But we have e'en seen shaggers gather strength,
That seven years have sitten in the fleit,
And yet have hangsters on their boddem set.

Ros's Helmore, q. 89.

A.-S. flet denotes, not merely a parlour, but a house,
a dwelling, a fixed residence; Su.-G. fleit, Isl. flekit, fleit, id.; also, the area of a house.

2. The inward part of a house, as opposed to the
outward; the principal part, the benzhouse, synon.

"But his meried wife induing her lifetime, sa lang
as she remanes widow, sall possess the inwarde part
of the house, called the flett." Burrow Lawes,
c. 25, § 2.

"A fair fire makes a room fleit." Ferguson's S.
Prov. "because it makes people sit at a distance;"
FLEThERS, s. pl. Fair words, South of S.

"No, never! What! do you think to beguile me, wi' your fleathering and your fethers to do the devil's work?" Young South Country Weaver, p. 98.

FLEUK, s. A flounder, Dunfr. V. FLOOK.

FLEUME, FEUME, s. Pilegum.

"I saw a brame, that pronosk an person to vome ald feume.—I saw ye spo, that is gude to purge congelie feume of the lychnis," Compl. S., p. 104. Written also foutine, ibid. Tent. fowme.

To FLEURIS, v. n. To blossom, to flourish. The feldis grene, and fustir meldis Wer spyleit of their pleasant wildis.


Fr. fleurir, id.

FLEURISSE, FLEURISE, s. Blossom, flourish, S.

"The burial blastis of the thre boweris dais of marche bed chaissit the fragrant fluresce of euery fruite tree far aithout the feldis." Compl. S., p. 58.

"As the tree is first scene in the budde, and then in the flourishe, and after in the fruite, so must the life of man bee." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1101.


If they and I chance to forgether,
The tame may rue it;
For an they winna hae their blether,
They're get a flets.

Hamilton, Rymny's Poems, ii. 336.

"I'll giw you a flute on the cheek blade, till the fire fley from your een holes;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

FLEWS, s. A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow, Roxb.; pron. q. Fleurs.

Their crakkit tongues were dry for blade,
An' the red lowe flared at their flesus.

Hog's Hunt of Eddon, p. 322.

Tent. fluye, aquagium, aqueductus.

To FLEY, v. a. To give a slight degree of heat to any liquid. To flye a bottle of beer, or any other liquor, to take the cold air off it, by toasting it before the fire, Fife, Perths.

I have been informed that this is q. to fright away the cold. But, at first view, this etymon, appeared to be greatly strained; (such obliquity being almost unparalleled in language;) and conjectured that the term must be traced to a more simple origin. I have observed, accordingly, that a similar word is used by the Icelanders. By flye-o is expl. precisely in the sense of our flye; Lig. eumle cafe, G. And., p. 74. In Upland, in Sweden, fly-o bears a cognate sense, as denoting the influence of the vermal heat in dissolving the snow and ice. Pith-a, Uplandis dictur, quam calor verno nives glacieave resolvuntur; Ihere in vo. He justly views Belg. aeume, tepid, as a cognate term. A.-S. ymce, id, may perhaps be viewed in the same light. Wachter gives laune, tepidus, whence our leane, as the radical term.

To FLEY, FLEE, v. a. 1. To frighten, to terrify, S. Fleyit, field, part. pa.

Ceis not for to perturbill all and amm,
And with thy felion dredeour thame to fley.

Doug., Virgil, 376, 54.
Tha war sa felly flyt thar,
That I trow Schyr Richard off Clar
Sal halff ns witt to synd huys mycht,
In bataill as in fores to ficht.
Barbour, xvi. 217, MS.

And be the Dewil wes, that hym gat,
And had hyr nought flyt to be of that.
Wyntown, vi. 13. 92.
The eldest, Adam, might no man he flee,
So stout, tho' aged but eighteen was he.

They are but rackless, yung and rasche,
Suppose they think us field.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 43.

"This being done, the Lords were delivered,
And came a-land again, that were pledges,
Who were right flied; and shaw the Prince and the council,
That they had helden Captain Wood any longer, they had been both hanged."
Pitcottie, p. 94.

Ial. faed a is used in this sense, terreo.

2. To put to flight, to flee or fliy away, S.
   In this sense fly is used, O. E.
Folk inoch redy was gared, to the cite
Thei went eregre, & did tho kynges fe.
R. Brunne, p. 39.

John quenched the fires, and fly'd, like rooks,
The boys avow.
Magyn's Siller Gun, p. 99.

To FLE, FL, v. n.
To take fright, S. B.
Nory, poor oman, had some farde gane,
For Lindy fly'd, and standing was her lane.
Ross's Holcower, p. 23.

My billie ha was at the mose,—
The fent a body was therein,
Ye need na fley'd for being seen.
Herd's Coll., ii. 216.

FLEY, s.
A fright, S. B., Dumfr.
I wata, bit [but] I've gotten a fly;
I gata nae anither,
Sin Maggie flait the hankit quay, &c.
Tarros's Poems, p. 70.

"To Play, to frighten, in the general sense;"
Marsh. Yorks., ii. 319.
A. Bor. "to floy, to fright; a flaid coxcomb, a fearful fellow;" Ray's Coll., p. 20.
"Matas fluid is much afraid;" Clav. Yorks.

FLEY.

And fede that now of war ar fly
Intill the lang trew sall day.
Barbour, x. 179.

I had conjecuted that this must be an error for sley, sly, experienced, and find that it is sly in MS.

FLEUD, FIET, part. pa. Affrighted. V.
FLEY, i.

FLEUTINES, s.
Fear, affright.

"The herrons gaft an evyld skrech as the kyl hed
Bene in fyir, quhilk gart the quhapis for fleutines fle far fra hame."
Comp. S., p. 60. V. FLEY, v.

FLEYNE. Vnto fleyne.

Glade is the ground the tendir flurtir green;
The very hunter to fynl his happy pray,
The falconers rich ryuir unto fleyne.
Dunf. Virgil, 125. 10.

This seems to signify, on fluit. V. Ryuir.

To FLEYR, or FLEYR up, v. n.
To distort the countenance, to make wyr faces; also, to whimper, Ang. To fleir and greit, to whimper and cry; synon. wheege.

After they gat him then they bound him,
And brought him headlong up the street;
Varlet began to fleir and greit;
But ere the judges were aware,
They halted him baith head and fest,
And hark him hard into the barr.
Truth's Travels, Pennecul's Poems, 1715, p. 100.

Fleere, Fleere, O. E.
"I fleere, I make an yuell countenance with the mouthes by vremcering of the tette; Je ricamme. The knowe fleareth, lyke a dogge vnder a doore." Palagr., B. ii., F. 237, b.

Ial. flyre has a sense directly contrary, saepeus rideo, G. Andr., possibly from a similar reason, the contraction of the muscles of the face, which this term especially expresses. The word may be from Fr. pleur-er, Lat. plor-are, to cry, to whine; although few of the terms peculiar to the North have a Lat. or Fr. origin. But most probably it has a common origin with Su.-G. plir-a, oculis semiclausia videre, as expressive of the contraction of the muscles already mentioned.

It is probable that Flprit, as used by Dunbar, is the pret. of this verb.
He fipilla lyk ane farsy aver, that fyrhit on a gillot.


FLEYT, pret. of the v. FLYTE, scolded; more generally pron. fliat.

"They—banged off a gun at him. I out like a jelfalcon, and cried,—'Wad they shute an honest woman's poor innocent barn?' and I fleyt at them, and threepit it was my son." Waverley, iii. 238.

FLIBBERGIB, s.

"Some women be wiser—than a number of men."
But others he describes as "fond, foolish, wanton, flibbergibs, tattles, trifling, witless," &c. Aylmer's Harbrowe, M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 227.
Flibbergib is "used by Latimer for a scyophant;"
Cl. Naes.

"And when these flatterers and flibbergibes—shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus." Sermons, fol. 39.

Steevens views this as the fiend mentioned by Shakespeare under the name of Flibbertigibbet, Reed's Edit., xvii. 471. Heywood gives the name Flibbertigibet to a worthless person. Six Hundr. Epigr. In a scheme of imposture practised by Jesuits, about the time of the Spanish invasion, Flibbertigibet is represented as the fiend who presided over "mopping and mowing;" Reed, xvii. 508.

It seems probable that the fanciful name of this fiend has been formed from Flibbertigibet, which seems to be a more ancient form of the word; and this from Flibbergib. Perhaps we have a vestige of it in Flebring, which Phillips says, is "an old word." He renders it "slander."

Skinner gives it among his antiquated terms, in the same sense. He fancifully derives it from Flee or fly, and bring, q. rumor volatiles. It occurs indeed, in Chaucer's Test. of Love, p. 606.

"Flebring and tales in soche wretches dare appere openly in every wighte's ere with ful mouth," &c.

Urry renders it calumny. There is a considerable affinity in significiation between this term and Isl. fleypir, ineptire, futilia loquy; fleypir, effutur, futiles conjecturae eventum; when perhaps Su.-G. yper, homo ignavus. I need scarcely say that slander generally has its rise with tattlers, who often wish to display their own sagacity by conjectures fatal to the character of others. The latter part of the word might be traced to Isl. geip, futiles exaggeratio; nugas; geip-a, cxaggarare; effutur; whence probably E. gibe.
FLICHAN, FLICHEN, FLICHEIN, FLECHIN, (gutt.) s. 1. Any thing very small, an atom.

2. A flake of snow, Loth., Dumfr.

This is perhaps allied to flamkin, as a flake of snow.

If not, to A.-S. floh, fragmentum, or Flow, S. B., an atom, q. v.

FLICHTH, (gutt.) s. A mote or small speck of dirt amongst food, Roxb.

Teut. vlecke, macla, vlecek-en, maculare, inquinare; Dan. flek, a spot: if not allied to Su.-G. fleek-a, motitare, q. any light thing carried into one's food by the agitation of the air.

To FLICHTH, v. n. To change, to fluctuate.

This world evir doth flicht and wary, Fortoun sa fast hir quinell dons cary.

Dunbar, Bonnayt Piges, p. 58, st. 2.

In the last stanza of the poem he substitutes change for flight.

How ever this world do change and vary, &c.

A.-S. flug-ten, Teut. vlett-en, fluctuare. There is an evident affinity between the Goth. and Lat. term.

To FLICHTH, v. n.

With sobbing, stiching, sorrow, and with site, Their conscience thair harts sa did bite;
To heir them flecht, it was ane case of air,
Sa in despite, plungit into despair.

Lynday's Warks, 1592, p. 235.

FLICHTIN, (gutt.) f. Fast flicht, or flighted. This seems to signify, bitter reflection on their fate.

To FLICHTER, FLYCHTER, FLYCHTARE, v. n.

1. To flutter, S.

2. To run with outspread arms, like a tame goose half-flying; applied to children, when running to those to whom they are much attached, Dumfr. Hence,

3. To tremble, to quiver, to throb; used obliquely.

Doun duscht the beset dede on the land can ly, Spreuland and flichteraird in the dede thravis.

My flichteraird heart, I wate, grew nurly than. Henryson, Evergreen, Lyon and Muse, st. 9.

4. To startle, to alarm, to affright, S. B.

It is transferred to fear, as by means of this one is fluttered and put into disorder. V. FLEKKER.


He's but a golin flichterf gnat, Can bang nor win, nor wather.

Tarras's Poems, p. 47.

It is also used as if a s.

New-fangleness hath no beene sparry, Her flichterf's given.

Ibid., p. 144.

FLICHTERIN-FAEIN, adj. So fond of an object as to run to it in the manner above described, ibid.

The foule affravit flichterit on his wings.

Dun. Virgil, 144. 39.

FLICHTER of snae, a flake of snow, Selkirk.

FLICHTER, (gutt.) s. A great number of small objects flying in the air; as, a flichter of birds, a flichter of motes, &c. Upp. Lanarks.

Perhaps from Fliechter, v., as respecting their fluctuating motion. V. FLEKKER, f.

To FLICHTER, FLYCHTER, v. a. A prisoner is said to be flichter'd, when pinioned, S.

"The magistrates of Edinburgh are appointed, as soon as the body of D. Hackston of Rathilckt is brought to the Water-gate, to receive him, and mount him on a bare-backed horse, with his face to the horse's tail, and his feet tied beneath his belly, and his hands flicketed with ropes; that the Executioner, with head covered, and his coat, lead his horse up the street to the Tolbooth, the said Hackston being bare-headed." Order of Council, Wodrow, i. 141.

His legs they loosed, but flichter'd kept his hands. Ross's Hellenore, p. 46.

This may seem to be allied to A.-S. flyhten, flight-eth, ligatura, binding, or tying together, Sonmer; Teut. vlechten, nectere, to bind. But as the v. fliechter properly denotes the act of moving the wings, alas motitare, it may be used in this peculiar sense, in the same manner as Teut. vleughel-en, which primarily signifies to bind the wings of a fowl, or pinion it, is used metaphorically for pinioning a prisoner; alas constringere, revincire vel retorquere alei manus post terga, Kilian; from vleughel, a wing, whence also vlechel-en, and vleughel-en, to flutter, to move the wings, which seem the same with vleughel-en, only with a slight difference as to the orthography.

FLICHTERS, s. pl. That part of the Fanners which raises the wind, Clydes. V. FLICHTER, to flutter.

To FLICKER, v. a. To coax, to flatter, S.

Sibb, views this as the same with flekker, to shake, to flutter, as containing an allusion to the manner in which a bird moves its wings. Flicer-ion is indeed the term used Deut. xxxii. 11. Siew ear his briddes sparten to flichte, and offer his flickret. "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young." And it beautifully expresses the soothing modes employed in this instance by maternal tenderness. But our theme is immediately allied to Lsl. Su.-G. flekker, adulari, by the use of the same metaphor. (Ihre observes, according to which the Lat. word, properly respecting the action of a dog, when he fawns on his master by wagging his tail, is used to denote flattery of any kind. Flecker, as signifying motitare, although viewed by Ihre as radically the same with A.-S. flecrer-ion, is applied to the fawning of a dog. Lop handen framfor ant, och flekkrade med sin rumpo; The dog ran before and fawned with his tail. Tob. ii. 9. Hence flekter, adulario. In Teut. we find a similar phrase, vleghsten, blandiri andra. Perhaps the word was originally from Isl. flak-a, pendulum motare; G. Audr., p. 72.
To FLICKER, v. n.

—Dorothy wear'd she mith lippen, And flicker’d at Willie again.

*Jemison's Popular Ball.,* i. 296.

"Grinned," Gl. Perhaps rather, used flitting airs.

FLIEP, s. A fool, a silly inactive fellow, Aberd. V. Flup.

I houp, my frien', ye'll no refuse To tune yir reed, An' sing till tuneless fliepes sail rose Will Lortmer deal.

*Terras's Poems,* p. 9.

Drumly fliepes Sit thinkin' on their weirs.


FLIET, s. Flute, Aberd. Or wis my flet or chanter ever dumb?

*Terras's Poems,* p. 115.

FLIGHT-SHOTT, s. Apparently a bow-shot, or the flight of an arrow.

"They decerned,—that no man should cum near the champions be the space of ane flight shot." 


FLIGMAGEARIE, s. A wild freak of mind, a vagary; as, "a wild fligmagearie;" West of S.

Perhaps from S. fieig, flight, and gair, substance, with the conjunctive syllable ma or me commonly used in these compounds; q. "such a wild idea as in the prosecution makes a man's substance take flight."

FLIM, s. A whim, an illusion, Ayrs; apparently the same with E. flim.

Twa not wild haggard Fancy's flims, Teasing a lover's brains, Nor Brownie, Kelpe, Witch, nor Deil, Nor Fiend, nor fashious Fane. *Train's Poetical Reveries,* p. 101.

Isl. flim, flam, carman famosum, flint, nugae infamiae; Seren. But Verelius gives a sense still more allied, rendering flim, irrisio, and flantium madatur, irrisor, Ind. Ling. Sceiv. This shews on how slight a ground the observation of Dr. Johns, concerning flam rests, that it is "a cant word of no certain etymology."

To FLINCH, v. a. To slice the blubber from the bones of a whale, Shetl.

"You—suppose you may cheat a stranger as you would flinch a whale." *The Pirate,* i. 24.

"The operation of slicing the blubber from the bones of the whale is called, technically, flinching." N. Sw. flank-a, to slice.

To FLINDER, v. n. To flirt, to run about in a fluttering manner; also applied to cattle, when they break through enclosures, and scamper through the fields, Ang.

It is probably allied to the E. v. flounder; or may be a deriv. from Isl. flaan-a, praecess feror, incertus ruo. Su-G. fol-a is used with respect to the rambling of cattle.

FLINDERS. V. FLENDRIS.

FLINDRICKIN, s.

Fiddle-douped, Flindrickin, &c.

*Watson's Coll,* ii. 54.

Perhaps it is the same with Flindrickin.

But Flindrickins they have no skill To lead a Scottish force, man:

Their motions do our courage spill, And put us to a loss, man.

*Ritson's S. Songs,* ii. 71.

Flindrickin is used as an adj. in the sense of flitting, Fife.

The sense being uncertain, the origin must be so too, Perhaps it denotes a restless person, who is still flittering about, from the v. flinder, or Teut. vieder-en, volitare; whence the gout is called vieder-cyn, because it flies through all the joints. The form of the word, in the last extract, would suggest that it had been originally a term of contempt given to foreign officers, q. natives of Flanders.

*To FLING, v. n.* 1. To kick as a horse, to strike with the foot; as, "a fling horse," S.

Su-G. fleng-a, tundere, perceutere; Lat. plangere, synom.

2. To beat, to thresh grain; to work with a will, as, "Fling at it, man, when the ain's hert;" Clyde.

3. To dance.

"Ochat brute the Maries and the rest of the Dawners of the court had, the Ballats of that age did witness, which we for modesties sake omit; but this was the comune complaint of all godly and wyse men, that if thay thocht that suche a court suld long continew, and if they luikit for none uther lyfe to cum, they wold have wiskit their sones and daugh ters rather to have bene brocht up with Fidlers and Dunsars, and to have bein exercisit in flinging upon a flure, and in the rest that thairof followes, then to have bene nurished in the campany of the godly, and exercisid in vertew." *Knox's Hiat.,* p. 345.

*But wither'd beldams said and drol—* Lowping and flinging on a crommock. *Burns, Tam o' Shanter.*

The term has been thus used probably from flinging or throwing the limbs in dancing. Hence the Highland fling, a name for one species of movement in which there is much exertion of the limbs.

FLING, s. 1. The act of kicking, S.

2. The right way of using a tool, or of working; as, "Ye've the fling o't now, keep at it;" Clyde.

3. A dance; as, "Let's hae a fling before we part;" Clyde.

4. The Highland Fling, a favourite dance of the Highlanders.

"We saw the Highlanders dancing the fling to the music of the bagpipe in the open street." *Neill's Tour,* p. 1.

"I have dropped my library out of my pocket," said Abel.—"That last touch of the Highland Fling jerked it out." *Lights and Shadows,* p. 223, 224.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term now nearly obsolete.

"That's as muckle as to say, that I suld hae minded you was a flinger and a fiddler yourself, Master Mor daunt." *The Pirate,* i. 214.
FLINGIN-TREE, s. 1. "A piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable," Gl. Burns, S.

2. A flail, S.

The thrasher's weary flogging-tree,
The lee-lang day had tired me.\[Burns, iii. 100.\]

Properly, I believe, it is only the lower part of the flail that receives this designation.

3. Properly the lower part of a flail, that which strikes the grain, S.; synon. Souple.

"Our lard's a gude gentleman, he'll no bide do what's wrang."—"Ay, ay, e'en to the thrashing o' a prelate's лs wi' our flogging-trees.—Nae man shall wrestle this floggin-tree out o' my hands." Tennant's Card, Beaton, p. 116, 119.

* To FLING, v. a. 1. To baffle, to deceive, in whatever way, S. Fling, baffled.

2. To jilt, to renounce as the object of love, S.

Wise heads have long been kind to curb the tongue;
Had I that maxim kept I'd never been flog;
Yet if fair speeches will, I'll win his heart.

Morrison's Poems, p. 152.

The latter acceptance, especially, is analogous to one sense of the term in E. to fling off, to baffle in the chase. It is strange, that both Skinner and Johns. should derive this from Lat; flingo, without once adverting to Su.-G. fleng-a, tundere, percutere, as at least the intermediate form. For, as Isl. fleig-a signifies conjieere, mittere, their views the Su.-G. v. as formed from it, a being used per epothesin. From the similarity of meaning, it appears that the Lat. and Isl. words are radically the same.

FLING, s. 1. A disappointment in whatever way, S.

2. A disappointment in love, in consequence of being jilted, S.

Dark cluds o' sorrow heavy hing
Owee ilka ce;
An' a' because ye've got the fling.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 43.

3. A fit of ill humour. To tak the fling, or flings, also, to tak the fling-strings, to get into a fit of ill humour, to become unmanageable; a metaphor, borrowed from horses that kick behind.

Perchance his gads ane athir yeir
Be spent, quhen he is brought to beir,
Quhen his wyte tak the fling.

Banatynes Poems, p. 180, st. 8.

Brought to beir, dead, carried to the grave. Teut. baer, bear, signifies not only a bier, but the grave.

For gin we eitle anes to bann her,
And dinnae caufly thole her baner,
She'll tak the flings, verse may grow scantier.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 344.

"Turn sullen, restive, and kick," N.

I'll gar the guideman trow
That I'll tak the fling-strings,
If he winna buy to me
Twelve bonnie goud rings.

Ballad Book, p. 11.

FLINNER, s. A splinter, Renfr., Dumfr. Now, see! ye misbelieving sinners!
Your bloody skins,—your saw in sinners.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 185. V. Flendhus.

When his gun snappet, James M'Kee,
Charge after charge, charg'd to the eie;
At length she bounds out our a tree,
In many a flinner.

M'Kee's Siller Gun, p. 51.

To FLIPE, FLYPE, v. a. 1. To ruffle, S. B.

2. To pull off any thing, as a stocking, by turning it inside out, S.

"To Flype, to ruffle back the skin;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This, from its resemblance to the Isl. term, ought certainly to be viewed as the primary sense. V. Blype.

It occurs in the same form with the prep. up added, in Row's MS. Hist. of the church. "The young man who was said to be cured of blindness, was brought into his presence, where he played his pipe, by flipping up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white." Dr. M'Clure's Life of Knox, ii. 292.

"Flipes (of a hat); the brim;" Yorks., Marshall; q. what may be turned up.

This word is given by Palegrave. "I flype vp my sleeves as one dothe that intendeth to do some thynge, or bycause his sleeves shulde not hange ouer his handes: or, I turne vp the flipes of a cappe; Ie reproch entendeth those men manches.—Flipe up your sleeves firste, I wolde advyse you." Palagr., B. iii. F. 238, a.

Than quhen that step furth throw the streit,
Their faldingis flappis about their feit,
Their laithlie lyning furthward flypeit,
Quhilk be the muk and mudding wyrieit.

Lynanday's Warkis, 1593 (on Syde Taitis), p. 309.

Isl. flipa, the pendulous lip of a wound; q. that part which is turned inside out, or hangs over.

FLYPE, s. A fold, a lap, S. nearly synon. with E. flap.

—Those who were their chief commanders—
Were right well mounted of their gear;—
With good blow bonnets on their head;
Which on the one side had a flipe,
Adorned with a tobacco pipe.

Cleland's Poems, p. 12.

Hence the phrase fleip-ey'd.
"I will sooner see you asleep-ey'd [r. fleip ey'd], like a French cat;" S. Prov. "a disdainful rejection of an unworthy proposal; spoken by bold maids to the vile offers of young fellows." Kelly, p. 215. Expl. "with the inside out," N.

FLIRD, s. 1. Any thing that is thin and insufficient; as a thin piece of cake, board, &c.; but not applied to what is woven, Dumfr. V. FLYRD. v.

2. Any thing viewed as a gaudy toy, any piece of dress that is unsubstantial; as, "a thin flird," Roxb., Ayrs.

Wes s'er wail thought our dainty wenches
Wal gar the hearers o'er-gang their bainchins!
To wear slim trash o' silk on a' things—
—Thin flirds o' silk, brought out the seas—

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 62.

3. In pl. Worn out clothes, Roxb., ibid.

Obviously the same with A.-S. flærd, nagæ, "toys, trifles," Sonnem.
FLIRD, adj. Giddy, unsettled; often applied to a skittish horse, Loth.

FLIRDOCH, s. A flirt, Aberd.

FLIRDON, s.
Your mouth must be mucked while ye be instructed,
Foil Flirdon, Wansnecked, Tersel of a Tude.
Montegomey, Watson's Coll., iii. 5.

This, from the connexion, might seem to contain an allusion to one labouring under a diarrhoea; Isl. flaar, laxus, patulus. If it means a moral defect, it may be alluded to Su.-G. flaer, guilt; Isl. flara, crafty; A.-S. flaerian, to err.

To FLIRN the mou', or face, to twist it, Aberd.
Isl. flyre, saepidus rideo; flaar, patulus, laxus; G. Andr.

Some baith their shoulders up did fyke,
For blythness some did flirr
Their teeth that day.

To FLISK, v. n. 1. To bounce, to skip, to caper, to fret at the yoke. It primarily respects a horse, S.
I have considered the Test,
And scruples wherewith some are prest:
Objections, doubts, and every thing,
Which makes some brethren flisk and fling:
Which done, I'm forced to suppose,
There's many's sight as short's their nose,
Or else we would not thusmiscarry,
And be in such ferry fury.
Gieland's Poems, p. 62.
Though when they're high they flisk and flite,
Yet dogs get of their bones to pike.
Ibid., p. 76.
To flisk, "to fly at as two coks," Lancash., seems originally the same.

2. To be fliskit, to be fretted.
But, Willie lad, tak' my advice,
An' at it billie fliskit.
Su.-G. flača, lascivivere, vitulare, Isl. id. praecepse ferri; Su.-G. flačot, inconstans, vagus; Isl. flost, praecepse. Sw. flasig, frolicksome; or, perhaps a deriv. from Su.-G. flöt-a, to break loose, used concerning horses or cattle. V. Brainche.
Fr. flinsant, whisking, jering, twanging, Cotgr.

FLISK, s. 1. A caper, a sudden spring or evolution, S.
"I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies:—but there is something in Miss Ashton's change,—too sudden, and too serious for a mere flisk of her own." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 8.

FLISKY, adj. Flighty, unsettled, light-headed, S.
She frets, an' greets, and visits aft,
In hopes some lad will see her name;
But never ane will be sae daint.
As at tant and Johnnie's "flisky" dame.

FLISKMAHAIGO, adj. Trivial, light, giddy, Ayrs.; generally applied to females.
"They wad hae it bukit up wi' sae mony lang rairds o' dandlelie tehein' an' fliskmahaigo chit-chat, as wad gar an' thae surraving theillifre gangrals—rak their shafts lauhin' at'em." Edin. Mag., Apr. 1821, p. 351.
Perhaps merely a provincial variety of Fliskmahoy, used adjectively; or q. Flisk-ma-hey-go, i.e., hey! let us go.

FLISKMAHAIGO, s. A giddy ostentations person, Ayrs.

FLISKMAHoy, s. A giddy gawkish girl; synon. Gillfirt, Roxb.
"That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rinnerout, has ta'en the exies," &c. Antiquary, ii. 116. V. EXIES.
"Fliskmahoy, gill-firt!" Gl. Antig.
The first syllable is obviously from the v. Flisk, to bounce, &c. Whether the last have any connexion with the v. to hoo, signifying to excite, I cannot pretend to determine.

To FLIST, v. n. 1. To fly off, S. A bottle is said to flist, when the confined air forces out the cork, and ejects the liquor. Flizze, id. A. Bor.

2. To be in a rage or violent emotion, S. B.
To flist and fling, id. Synon. flisk.
She sat, and she grat, she flisted, she flang;
And she threw, and she blew, and she wrigled and wrang.
This is the oral recitation of that old song, The Rock, &c. Instead of which, in the copy affixed to Ross's Hellenore, with his additions, it is

-she flit, and she flang.
Ben comes a flistine canterd wife,
Just fra a n'elb'rin garret,
Cries, "Cease your whimsy rattlin scull," &c.
Turner's Poems, p. 106.
"Flistia, swelling with anger." Gl. ibid.

3. The v. is also used impers. It's flistin, it rains and blows at once, S. B.
The first sense seems to correspond most to Teut. flito-en, evolve, fugere: the others to Sw. flača-a, anhelare, to puff and blow, a term often used concerning horses, when blowing hard after severe work, which libre considers as radically the same with blæca-a; whence blæcst, ventus, tempestas. It may, indeed, be traced to Su.-G. Isl. flosa, q. v. in FLISK. But the former seems preferable, not only as the v. is used to denote the action of the wind, but because of the connected phrase flist and fling, which undoubtedly respects the rage of a brute animal, as expressed by
the action both of its nostrils and feet. It may be added, that this idea is further supported by the use of the synon. _Sniffet_, q. v.

**FLIST, s.** 1. A keen blast or shower accompanied with a squall, Ang.

2. It is often used for a flying shower of snow, Ang.

3. A fit of anger, Ang.

**FLISTIN, s.** A slight shower, Ayr.; the same with _Flist_.

**FLISTY, adj.** 1. Stormy, squally, Ang.

2. Passionate, irascible, Ang.

To **FLIT, FLYT, v. a.** 1. To transport in whatever way, to move a person or thing from one place to another, S. One is said to help to _flit_ another, when he assists him in removing; to _flit_ a horse, or cow, when the situation of either is changed, as at grass; to _flit_ the tether, &c.

"To flit, to remove any thing in general, particularly furniture." Sir J. Sinclair's _Observ._, p. 34.

2. To transport by water, to ferry over.

—_James of Deoglas_, at the last,
   Fand a litill senky bate,
   And te the land it drew hit hate.
   Bot it a litill wes, that it
   Mycht oor the wattrit bot threusen _flyt_.
   _Barbour_, iii. 429, MS.

3. To cause to remove; used in a forensic sense.

"Albeit seh o se bevrit and retorrit to ane tierce thairof, and hir retirr as yit standant unreduse, yit nevertheless seh o se nafl nor remove the te-mentis, occupaciis of the samin, git they (be way of exception) alledge that seh has na richt nor title thairto for the causis forsoaids."

9th Feb., 1558.

_Balfour's Practicks_, p. 106.

_Sn.-G. flyt-ia, fiyt-ia_, transportare ab uno loco ad alterum. _Ial. flyt-ia_, as rendered by G. Andr., vecto, transfero, still more expressly conveys the idea implied in the language of Barbour. Not only the form, but the use of the term, both in _O. S._ and in these Northern dialects, suggests that it is an active transitive v. from _Sn.-G. flyt-a, _flyt-a_, to float, q. to cause to float. For it is most probable that the primitive sense of _flyt-ia_ was, to transport by water.

To **FLIT, FLYT, v. n.** 1. To remove from one's house, &c.

"The laird of Pitfoldens kindly lent him his house, and upon the last of January he _flitted_ out of old Aberdeen, with his baili family and furniture, and there took up house." Spallings's _Troubles_, i. 104. 105.

"To _Flit_; to move, or remove, as tenants at quarter-day." _Yorks., Marshall's Provinc._, ii. 319.

2. To remove from one house to another, S.

Dr. Johnson has justly observed concerning this word, which occurs in _O. E._ as signifying to remove, to migrate, in general; "In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term."

"As one _flits_, another sits, and that makes the me-

"Better rue sit, than rue _flit_;" S. Prov.—signifying that we know the inconveniences of our present condition, but not the consequences of a change; Kelly, p. 59.

"Fools are fond of _flitting_ and wise men of sitting;"

_S. Prov._ Ibid., p. 105.

_Sn.-G. flytt-ia_ is also used in a neut. sense; migrare. Dan. _flyt-er_ exactly corresponds to the S. "to remove, to change one's place of abode;" _Wolff_.

**FLIT-FOLD, s.** A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another, S. A.

"If he don't incline to house his sheep in summer, flasts, _flit-folds_, or hurles, may be provided for laying them on the summer-fallow." _Maxwell's Sel. Trans.,_ p. 154.

**FLITTING, FLYTTING, s.** 1. The act of removing from one place of residence to another, S. Dan. _flytning_, "the changing of lodgings or dwelling;" _Wolff_.

"A neighbour had lent his cart for the _flitting_, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away." M. _Lyndsay_, p. 66.

What is called in _S._ a _Moonlight Flitting_, is in Birmingham denominated a _London Flit_.

2. The furniture, &c., removed, S.

_The ship-men, some in the mornayng,_
_Tursy on twa hers thare flittynig._

_Wyntoun_, viii. 38. 50.

"Two or three of their neighbours—came out from their houses at the stopping of the cart-wheels, and one of them said; Aye, aye, here's the flitting, I've warrant, frae Braehead." M. _Lyndsay_, p. 68.

3. A term used in husbandry to denote the decay or failure of seeds which do not come to maturity, S.

"If they are laid too deep, they cannot get up; if too shallow, though some of them, such as peas, will spring or come up; yet in a short time they decay and go away, which in this country is called _flitting_, and which seems to be no uncommon thing." _Maxwell's Sel. Trans._, p. 94.

4. A _moonlight flitting_, removal from a place without paying one's debts, S.

"He made a _moonlight flitting;" _Ramsay's S. Prov._, p. 32.

A. _Bor._ id. to remove. _Two flittings are as bad as one fire_; i.e. Household goods are as much injured by two removals as by one fire; _G._ _Grose_.

**To FLITCHER, v. n.** "To flutter like young nestlings when their dam approaches;" _Gl. Shirreffs_.

I have some hesitation whether this word be not misprinted for _Flicker_.

**To FLITTER, v. n.** To flutter, Selkirks.

_They turned the hare within her arms._

_A flitting rode het gane o' ern._

_Hogg's Hunt of Eildon_, p. 226.
FLITTERS, s. pl. Small pieces, splinters, Roxb.; synon. Flinders.
Tel. flatta, diffundere, whence flitting, segmentum ligni.

FLOAMIE, s. A large or broad piece, Shetl.
Tel. flaumi, vast area, vel vas; expl. "something wide and strong;" Haldorson.

To FLOAN, FLOAN ON, v. a. To show attachment or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term generally, if not always, applied to women, who by the lightness of their carriage, or by a foolish fondness and familiarity, endeavor to engage the affections of men, S. B.

And for you giglet hustles i' the geln,
That night and day are floaning o' the men,
Aye shakin' fa's, and aft times o' their back.
And just as light as ever the queen's plack;
They well may ha' had their tongues, I'm sure that they
Had never ground the like on us to say.
R oss's Helenore, p. 18.

Tel. flan, stolidus, fatum; flane, erroneus, flan-a, praecon faro, as respecting one who hurries on headlong in any course, especially in one that bears the mark of folly.
Tel. fluni, homo proxans, lascivus, femina, proxius ancilla; Haldorson.
We may perhaps view Sw. fluna-a, as allied—"to giggle, to laugh idly, to titter;" Widg.

FLOAT, s. The act of floating, At the float, floating, Ang.

Flaught-bred into the pool myself I keest,
Wearing to keep his head aboon at least;
But ere I wist, I clean was at the float.
Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

FLOATING, s. Equivalent to a thin layer or stratum.

"The kill thus made, I first lay upon the bars small wood or whins, then a floating of small coals, then stones about the bigness of an egg, then coals, &c.; but in every floating, until I come to the middle of the kill, I make the stones bigger and bigger," &c. Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 185.

Tel. floet, area plana, parva planitiae; Tent. vlaciem, deglabere.

FLOBBAGE, s.

Than sic flabbage sche layis fra'hir
About the walls.

Lyndsey, Pink. S. P. R., ii. 83.
This seems to signify phlegm, q. fabby or faccid stuff from the throat; allied perhaps to E. flabby, which
Seren. derives from Sw. flobb, bucca, labium pendulum.

FLOCHT, FLOUGHT, s. 1. Perhaps, flight; on flocht, on the wing, ready to depart.
O sae habit, and likand bed, quaed sche,
Sa lang as God list suffer and destane,
Ressame my blude, and this saul that on flocht is,
And me deluer from thir hevy thochtis.
Doug. Virgil, 128. 4.

This signification, however, is doubtful, not merely from the common use of the phrase, but especially from the sense of the last line.

2. Perturbation, state of being fluttered; anxiety, S. B.

In the meyne sesoun Venus al on flocht.
Amyr birt brent meaukand mony ane tocht.
Spak to Neptune with sic pitous regrate.

Fir pet my harf in sic a flocht,
It did me mutch mishcrid.
Barden's Pltg., Watson's Coll., ii. 47.

"These horrible designs breaking out, all the city
Was in a floght." Baillie's Lett., i. 331.
Elsewhere he uses a-flight and in a flight as synon.
"We are all a-flight for this great meeting." Ibid., p. 361.

"All thir things puts us in a flight." Ibid., p. 70.

3. Fluctuation, constant variation.
Full oft I mune, and hes in thocht,
How this fals world is ay on flocht.
Qahair nothing ferne is nor degest,
Dansar, Barnattle Poems, p. 58, st. 1.

Alem. floght; Belg. vloght, flight;"or A.-S. flochta-an, fluctuare, V. Flugt.
Rudd. renders this word "fear, terror," as well as anxiety. I have observed no proof of the former sense. Sibb., adopting this signification, derives it from Fleg, terrific.

TO FLOCHTER, (gutt.) v. n. To give free scope, to joyful feelings, Dumfr.

FLOCHTERSONE, adj. [Easily elated or flurried.] Under the impulse of joy, ibid. V. FLOCHTRY, to which both v. and adj. are nearly allied.

FLOCHTRY, FLOUGHTROUS, adj. Fluttered, hurried and confused in speaking or acting, S. B.

Sleep crap upon her sick and weary heart:
That of her sorrow stealed away a part.
But floghtrous dreams strove what they could to spill
The blys that sleep was making, to her ill.
Ross's Helenore, p. 59.
Her floghtrous heart near brast wi' teen.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 241. V. Flocyt.

Flocyt, adj. Unsteady, whimsical, volatile, Aberd.

FLOCKMELE, adj. In flocks, Teviotdale.

Evidently a word retained from the A.-Saxons; Floc-meleas, gregatim, er failin; Lye; "by flocks or heards," Sonler. Medium, though often used adverbially, is the dative or ablative plural of mael, par, signifying in parts, as in E. piece-meal.

FLOCK-RAKE, s. A range of pasture for a flock of sheep, Berwicks.

"In the hill district boundary fences between separate farms, and subdivisions into very large pastures, provincially termed flock-rakes—are chiefly wanted." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 179. V. Raik. v. and s.

To FLODDER, FLOTTER, v. a. To overflow.
The dolly dickie wood al dunk and wate,
The low valis foddrit al wyth spate,
Doug. Virgil, 201. 2.

2. To blur, or disfigure in consequence of weeping. It contains an allusion to the marks left on the banks of a river by an inundation; synon. blather.

Wepand he went, for wo men mycht hae sene
With grete teris fodderit his face and een.
Doug. Virgil, 363. 16.
FLO.

FLOKKIT, part. pa. Having the nap raised; or, improperly thickened: applied to the weaving of cloth.

"That the auld actes maid anent webstaris, wal-keris, and makaris, of quhYTE clathyn be ratitit,—with this additoun that the said clathyn be na wysein flök-kid."—Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 41.

Belg. flöken, vlakken, flakes of snow; Su.-G. flak-e, to split, to divide; C. B. flöchen, pars abrupta.

FLOOR, n. A part of a man's garment, and hence the floor of a room.

Florence; the city in Tuscany, Italy.

FLOOR, n. A part of a man's garment, and hence the floor of a room.

Florentine, s. A kind of pie; properly meat baked in a plate with a cover of paste, S.

FLORENTEINE, s. A kind of pie; properly meat baked in a plate with a cover of paste, S.

The name has probably been introduced by some foreign cook, from the city of Florence.

"When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c. are baken in a dish, it is called a Florentine, and when in a raised crust, a Pie."—Receipts in Cookery, p. 11.

In O. E. it denotes a baked pudding or tart, Phillips. This term is used, but improperly, as an adj.

"I have been at the cost and outlay o' a jigot o' mutton,—and a florentine pye."—The Entail, ii. 65.

Florence; the city in Tuscany, Italy.

"Flory, (corrupted from flowery), showey, vain."—Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 102.

Teuil. flore, homo rubulis et nihilis; Kilian.

[FLORIST, part. pa. Flourished, decked. Barbour, xvi. 69, Skeat's Ed.]

FLORY, s. A frothy fellow, S.

S—1, the'ho' blessed by his maker with a grave countenance, is never in his element but when he gives that the lie, being a pedantic foolish flory."—Player's Scourge, p. 4.

VOL. II.
FLOSS, s. A swamp, a body of standing water, grown over with weeds, reeds, &c., but which has acquired no solidity, Gallagher. It differs from a Quane, as one cannot walk on a floss; and from a Flow-moss, which signifies moss that may be used for fuel, although of a spungy quality.

—Ducks a paddock-hunting secur the bog, 
And powheads sparkle in the osy floss. 
Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

Some set astride on stools, are push'd along
Upon the flooded floss. —
Ibid., p. 173.

This applies to a frozen swamp.
This term seems radically the same with Fleech, q. v. Hence,

FLOSSHIN, FLOSSIAN, s. A "flossin of water," a puddle of water, larger than a dub, but shallow, ibid.

FLOSS, s. The leaves of red Canary grass, Phalaris arundinacea, Linn.; of which bands are made for threading cassies, Orkn.

Perhaps from Isl. flæ, a moss; as this plant grows on the banks of rivers, and in marshy places. In some parts of Sweden, it is called flaseck. V. Flow-moss.

I am informed that floss properly denotes the common rush, Orkn.

According to the old Bailey-acts, a certain day was appointed for the cutting of floss, under a penalty, that all might have an equal chance. This rule is still observed, although now without a penalty.

"It is statute and ordained by the said sherreef, with advice and consent for said, That no persone shall cut bout nor pull floss in time comming, before the first of Lammas yearly, under the paine of 10 E's Scots." A. 1623. Barry's Orkney, App., p. 467.

FLOT, s. The scum of a pot of broth when it is boiling, S.

Isl. flot, fat; flod, liquamen pingue, quod dum coquantur pingua, eflit et enatat; G. Andr., p. 74. Su.-G. flott, ane, flot, is also used in the same sense with our word; adeps, proprie ille, qui juri supernatat; Ithere. Some derive the Goth. word from flut-a, to swim. A.-S. flotmere, ollae pinguedo supernatans.

FLOT-WHEY, s. Those parts of the curd left in whey, which, when it is boiled, float on the top; Clydes. Fleeting, Ang.

"Thai maid grit chier of—flot quhaye." Compl. S., p. 66. V. Quilaix.

These terms have an evident affinity to Isl. flaut, lac coagulatum, et postea agitatum, ut rarescat, ac flatibus intumescat; G. Andr., p. 72.

FLOTCH, s. A big, fat, dirty person; applied chiefly to women, and implying also tawdriness and ungracefulness, Roxb.

Dan. fæx, signifies a romp, and fæx-er, to romp, to frisk about. Isl. flod, virgo venusta. Ithere says, it was the name by which feminine ornaments were de-
signed; vo. Flicka, puella. But I would prefer deducing it from old Fr. flôche, "fagge, weake, soft; as a boneless lumpe of flesh," Cotgr.

To FLOTCH, v. n. To move in a tawdry, ungraceful, and awkward manner; as, "See till her gaun flotchin' away there," ibid.

To FLOTCH, v. n. To weep to sob, Aberd.

FLOTE, s. A fleet.

"King Ewen to meit thir attemptaties assamblit ane flote of schippis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 23, a.

—He had na mer seconcuris
Then the Kingis flote. —
Barbour, iii. 601, MS.

A.-S. flota, Su.-G. flota, Belg. vlot, Fr. flotte; from A.-S. flot-an, to rise or swim on the waves; Su.-G. flyt-a, Belg. vloet-in, natara. [Isl. floti, a fleet.]

FLOT-BOAT, s. A yawl, or perhaps what we now call a pinnace.

"And attoure that na man tak upon hand to carry away the flote-boat fra the ship to the shore,—for divers inconvenienties that may cum thairthrow to the ship and merchandice, in wanting of the said flote-boat." Balfour's Pract., p. 615.

Q. the boat kept affift. A.-S. flotseip, baren, celox, navicula levia; Lyce. Belg. vlotseighyt, a lighter.

FLOTHIS, s. pl. Floods, streams.

The men off. But before their Lord thai stad, Defendand him, quhen fell streyms off blud
All thaim about in flotis quhait thai yeid.

Wallace, x. 251, MS.

Alem. fluit, a stream, a river. V. Flouss.

FLOTSOME AND JETSOME. What has been floated from a wreck, and washed ashore.

"The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean, and to the exercises of those rights which the lawyers term FLOTSOME and JETSOME." The Pirate, i. 277.

These words occur in the old E. law.

"Flotsam is when a ship is sunk or cast away, and the goods are floating upon the sea." Jacob's Law Dict.

"Jetsam is any thing thrown out of a ship, being in danger of wreck, and by the waves driven on shore." Ibid.

Isl. flot-a, supernatius. Jetsome is traced to Fr. jet-ter, to throw.

To FLOTTER. F. FLODDER.

FLOTTINS, s. pl. The same with FLOT-whey, Aberd.

FLOTTRYT, pret. [Tossed about, flourished.]——Sum flid to the north;
vr thousand large at any; flottryt in Forth,
Plungyt the depe, and drownid with out merci.
Wallace, vii. 1209, MS.

This may be merely flodder, flother, used in a neut. sense. q. floated. It seems, however, to denote the noise made by a person splashing in the water, when trying to save himself from drowning. If from A.-S. floter-an, to floter, the idea is transferred from the action of wings in the air to that of the hands and arms in water.

FLOUGHT, s. A flutter. F. FLOCHT.
FLOUNG, s. The act of floundering in mire or water, Renfr.

Alongst the dam the saltie stoilet,
Wf' stauncherin' founge,
Till balesale, in the lade be cloitit
Wf' dreadful' plague.

A' Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 93.

Su.-G, floun-a,immergere.

* FLOUR, s. The meal of wheat; the term meal being appropriated to the flour of oats, bere and pease, S. Hence,

* FLOUR-BREAD, s. Wheaten bread, S.

"It was happy for the poor, that flour that year was cheap, for the poorer sort did at that time, [1782] use flour-bread, otherwise they would have been in danger of perishing." P. Methlick, Aberd. Statist. Acc., iv. 382.

FLOUR THE LIS, an ornament resembling the Iris or Flower-de-luce.

"Item, an uche of gold like a flour the lis of damantis." &c. Inventories, A. 1485, p. 5.
Fr. fleur de lis, id., literally the lily-flower.

FLOURE JONETT, s. According to Mr. Ellis, probably the fleur de genet, Lat. genista, broom.

The plunys eke like to the fluoris jometis.

King's Quair, ii, st. 23.

FLOURICE, s. A steel for striking fire from flint, Aberd.

Sw. florit, Dan. froetlo, a foil.

FLOURIS, s. pl. Prime of life.

Hoe ever it was, intill his flouris
He dide of Delph suffer the schournis.

Lyndsay's Works, 1582, p. 80.

i.e. while he was flourishing.

FLOURISH, s. Blossom, S. V. FLEURISE.

To FLOWSE, FLOZE (Fr. u), v. a. To turn back the edge of a tool, or the point of a nail: Fluz'd, blunted by having the edge or point turned back, Galloway.

FLOUSS, s. A flood, or stream.

The batail that an selonse was,
And swa rychet grt spilling of blud,
That on the end the flossis stuid.

Barbour, xii. 30. MS.

In Pink. edit. erroneously slounys. In edit. 1620,
While on the end the streams goode.

Teut. flussa, aquagium, aqueductus, flussa-en, fluer, meare cum impta. Germ. Fluss is used in a sense nearly allied to that of our flows; Significant humorem fluentum, sanguinem aut pilitum; Muske, proludio; Wachter. He adds, that it also denotes water in a state of motion, or a river; but imagines that this sense is not of great antiquity. Alem. Fuss, fluxus. Wachter derives the Germ. term from fluss-en, to flow. This word is evidently akin to Flottis, q.v.

FLOW, s. (pron. as E. how). A jote, a particle, a small portion of any thing, S. B. yin, hate, stern, synon. A.-S. floh, a fragment, a crumb.

Buchan! ye flinty-hearted howe!
Pu' monie a pridelu's sleek ye stowis,
Wha, on life's daulites nicey show,
Yet left ye bard wi' fient a floo.

Turras's Poems, p. 45.

FLOW, FLOWE, FLOW-moss, s. 1. A watery moss, a morass, S.

"He (Delabatie) being a stranger, and knew not the gate, ran his horse into a Flowe-moss, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him, and there murdered him, and cut off his head, and took it with them." Pitscottie, p. 130.

"There are other extensive mosses in this district, commonly called flowers, which is not probable ever will, or ever can be, converted into arable lands. Some of these flowers are found to be 20, 25, or 30 feet deep, and that the water has little or no descent." P. Carnwath, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., x. 328, 329.

"In this mire there is a small piece of water called the Flowe, which also gives its name to a good part of the marshy grounds, lying to the south and west of it." P. Fals, Loth. Statist. Acc., x. 601.

"In many of these mosses, or flowers, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent with great force." P. Halkirk, Statist. Acc., xix. 20.

"O were you ever a soldier!"
Sir David Lesly said;
"O yes, I was at Solway floo,
Where we were all betray'd!".

Battle of Philiphaugh, Min贮rside Border, ii. 15.

2. The term flow is applied to a low-lying piece of watery land, rough and benty, which has not been broken up, Loth. Tweed. It is distinguished from a moss. Sportsmen generally expect to find grouse in such a place.

Isl. floc is used precisely in the first sense. Loca palustris, vel stagnantes aquae; Ol. Lex. Run. Fluencum, palustris, a floc, fluo; G. André. Isl. flo, Su.-G. fly, palus. G. André also renders fluxa, palus; palustris terrae locus, p. 71. 74. Su.-G. flócmus is synon. Loca palustris, ubi terra aquae subitus stagnante supernatat; Ire. V. Flawppeat.

* FLOW, s. A wooden instrument, open at one side, and turning round with the wind, placed on a chimney-top for preventing smoke, Loth. Generally called an Auld Wife, S.

This scene originally the same with E. flos, "a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke," Johnn. Of this, he says, he knows not the origin, "unless it be from flow or fly?" But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. vloch, canaliculi, cavi canaliculæ columnae striatæ; Kilian.

* To FLOW, v. n. To exaggerate in relating anything, Clyde.; synon. Splete.

This may be merely a figurative use of the E. v.; as we say that one has a great flow of speech; or perhaps from C. B. flone, a diverging; flô, a breaking out; flue, a tendency to break out; Owen.

* FLOW, s. An exaggerated story, ibid.

FLOWAND, part. adj. Unstable, changeable, fluctuating.

"He was flownand in his minde, and uncertaine to guhit parte he wald assist." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 49. Lat. fluctuans.
"He counsellit thaym neuir to make ane lord of the Is; for the pepyll that o'ar ay rowand in their myndis, and some brocht to rebellyon againste the kyng." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv., c. 17. Ex quo incolarum melobites ingenorum; Booth.

From E. flow, Belg. vloed-en, used metaphor.; or perhaps vlug, fickel, volatile.

FLOW DIKE, apparently a small drain for carrying off water, Banifs.

"The following additional clauses are introduced:—To change the course of water runs, to construct flow dikes, and to make such leading drains as shall be judged proper for the benefit of the property." Surv. Banifs, App., p. 31.

FLOWER, s. An edge-tool used in cleaning laths; an old word, Roxb.

FLOWER'D, FLOW'RD, adj. A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool, Teviot.

FLOWERIE, FLEURIE, s. A name frequently given to the ace of spades, Teviotdale; perhaps from the ornaments which appear on this card.

FLOWNIE, adj. 1. Light, downy; applied to soft objects, which are easily compressible, such as wool, feathers, &c., Lanarks.

2. Applied to the mind, as denoting one who is trifligng, who has no solidity, ibid. This may be allied to Isl. fog, volatilitas.

FLOWNIE, s. A small portion of any volatile substance; as of meal thrown on a draught of water, Ang.; perhaps a dimin. from Flow, a particle.

FLOYT, s. 1. Apparently, a flatterer or deceiver.

Thy ragged rounells, raveand Royt,
Some short, some lang, some out of lynne,
With seaborne colours, fulsome Floyt,
Proceand from a pynt of wine;
—Yet, fool, thou thought no shame to write 'im.
Parowart, Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

2. A petted person, Dumfr.
Perhaps q. one spoiled by adulcation; Tent. vloed-en, adunari; Isl. flete, adulatrius: fletu, blanditiias captans. Fliod, however, is expl. not only, virgo venusta, but amica, philotis; G. Andr., p. 74.

FLOYT, FLOWTE, s. A flute.
Thir maskrar Dilky Doyt
Far before with a Floyt;
Than dainit Doby Drymouth
The sone sone in the South,

Floite, Chaucer, id.

And many a floite and liitynge homes,
And pipes made of goose corns.
House of Fame, ill. 133.

O. Fr. floute, [Cot. flute, Burguy.] Tent. floute, id.

FLUCHRA, FLUGHRA, s. Snow in broad flakes, Shetl.
This is nearly the same with our Flaughter, a flake of snow. V. FLAUGHT.

[TO FLUCHT, FLUchter, v. n. V. FLIGHT.]

FLUD, FLUTE, s. 1. An inundation, S.
This chapter tells, that a flute
Nere the cyte owrynhed.


2. Flux of tide, S.
For Swyney was at thare passyng
All cb, that thaid fand than on flud.

Wynctoun, ix. 3. 47.

FLUDEMARK, s. Watermark, S.

To FLUDDER, FLUther, v. n. To exhibit the appearance of great regard to any one, to cajole.

And quan that my dolyt is upper thar,
Than many folk wil cum, and with me fludder;
And sum wil tel it tales of the Queene,
The quhillk be bair war never hard nor sene.
And that I do they say al weel is done.
Thus fals clatterars puts me out of tone.

Priests of Pelhis, Pink. S. P. R., 1. 34.

Mr. Pink, has misapprehended the sense, in rendering this frolyk. It is evidently synon. with Fletcher, and respects the base means employed by flatterers; as allied to Isl. addra, adulari, Sw. fludlar, ineptiae, also, a guileful person, a deceiver.

To FLUDDER, pron. Fluther, v. n. To be in a great bustle; a flutherin creature, a bustling and confused person, S.

This perhaps is radically the same with E. futter, Sw. fladdra, id. Belg. flodder-en, to flap.

FLUDDER, Fluther, s. Hurry, bustle, pother, S.

FLUDDER, (pron. Fluther,) s. When a river swells in some degree, so as to become discoloured, it is said, There is a flucher in the watter, S. B. This denotes a slighter change than what takes place in a spate.

Evidently formed from A.-S. flod, Belg. vloed, or S. flod, a flood. V. FLODDER.

FLUET, s. A slap, a blow. FLEWET.

To FLUFF, v. a. To fluff powder, to burn gunpowder, to make it fly off, S.

FLUFF, s. 1. Puff, Lanarks.; as, "a fluff of wind."

"I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ane fluff o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch." Saint Patrick, iii. 31.

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder, S.

[3. Used as an adv., with a fluff; as, "Then fluff, the candle was out."

FLUUT-GIB, s. Explosion of gunpowder, S.A.

"I hae been serviceable to Rob or now—when Rob was an honest weel-doing drover, and man o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and flut-gibs, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers." Rob Roy, iii. 108.

"Flus-gibs, squibs!" Gt. Antiq.
FLUFFY, adj. Applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion, or blown away; as to ashes, hair-powder, meal, &c. Lanarks.


To FLIGHT, FLUGH'T, v. n. 1. To flutter, to make a great show, Renfrews.

—Now an' than we'll hurl in a coach; To shew we're gentle, when we wa't on fit, In passin' poor look, how we'll flight an' skit.


2. To flirt, ibid.

This is merely a secondary sense of Teut. vlacht-en, Germ. flucht-en, to take flight.

[FLIGHT, FLUGH'T, s. A bustling, bousing, or gaudy person; also, a flirt. Flughter is also used, Clydes.]

FLUKE, s. The name given to an insect which breeds on the livers of sheep; called also the Liver fluke, Roxb. V. Floop, s.

FLUKE, s. A diarrhoea. V. Floop.

FLUM, s. "Flattery," Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 120. V. BLEFLUM.

FLUM, s. Flow, flood, river, metaph. used, as Rudd observes, like flumen ingenii, Cic. q. a speat of language.

Doug. describes Virgil, as

———Of clesquence the flude,
Maist cheif, profound and copious plentitude,
Surs capitall in veno poetical,
Sourcer fontane, and flume imperial.
Virgil, 482, 16.

Fr. flum, water, a river; Roquefort.

To FLUNGE, v. n. To skip, to caper, Lanarks.; synon. with Flick.

Evidently from the same origin with E. flounce, its proper synonym. This is not, as Johnson says, plozen, Dutch, but Su.-G. fluma-a, immergere. This in W. Goth. signifies to dip bread in fat broth. Hence, Thre remarks the affinity of Isl. fleumare, a parasite, q. one whose soul is always—in pungilus aliorum patina.

FLUNKIE, s. A servant in livery; a term now used rather contemptuously, S.

So flunky braw, when dreest in maister's claive,
Struts to Auld Reekie's cross on sunny days.—
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 76.

Our Laird getis in his racket, rents,
His coals, his kain, and a' his stents,
He rives when he likes himself:
His flunkies answer at the bell.
Burns, iii. 3.

Fr. angered: "to be at one's elbow for a help at need;" Cotgr. Perhaps rather alluded to A.-S. flone, pum; also, pride; or Su.-G. flisk, clever, dextrous. En flisk goasse, a brisk lad, q. one fit to serve with alertness.

FLUP, s. One who is both awkward and foolish, Ang. Clydes. Fliep, Aberd., Floip, Perths. A laidly flup, an awkward booby, Ang. It seems also to imply the idea of inactivity.

Su.-G. flaper, homo ignamus, mollis, ire; meacoek, milskop; flappy, pusillanimous, cowardly, Wldg. Isl. fleipra-a, ineptire, futilis loqu; fleipra, effutiae, futile comenure eventuum, G. Andr., p. 73; help, ineptine, stoliditas. Firi Help thi; Proper tuam stoliditatem. Verel. Ind. Sw. flaper, id.

FLUP, s. Sleet, Menteith.

This can hardly be viewed as a corruption of Gael. fleuch, id. Shall we view it as a cant term introduced perhaps by some seamen, from their favourite beverage flup, because of the mixture of rain and snow?

FLURDOM. [Prob. a bouncer, braggart, pretender. V. FLYRDOM.]

Ill-shriven, wan-thriven, not clein nor curious, A myting for flying, the Furdon misty lyke, A crabbet, scabbit, ill-fact messen-tyke.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 31.

The hyrdon lyke.


FLURISFEVER, s. The scarlet fever, S. B., denominated from the reddiness of the skin; Fr. fleur-ir, to bloom; un teint fleuri, a lively complexion. V. FLEURIS.

FLURISH, FLOURISH, s. Blossom on trees, S.

The flourishes and fragrant flowers,
Through Phoebus frosty belt,
Refresh'd with dew and silver showers,
Casts up an odor sweit.
The clogg'd bussle humming beis—
On flowers and flourishes of treis,
Collects their liquor bowne.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 338.

"A. Bor. flourishe, a blossom!" Grose.

FLURRIKIN, part. adj. Speaking in a furry, Lanarks. [Used also as an s.]

FLUSCH, s. 1. A run of water.

The dolly dikes war al down and wate,—
The plane streits and away his way
Full of flaschis, dubbis, myre and clay.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 4.

Rudd. seems to render this poole, because conjoined with dubbis. But when a mixture of snow and water remains on the ground after a thaw has commenced it is still said, S. There is a flusk on the ground. It is also sometimes used to denote the overflowing of a river.

A. Bor. finish, "washy, tender, weak," is most probably allied. Ray improperly views it q. fluid; Coll., p. 26.

2. Snow in a state of dissolution, especially as mixed with rain-water, S.

3. Abundance; a term generally applied to something liquid.

"I thought o' the bony bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had it's the flush o' blossoms on it." Heart M. Loth., ii. 199.
FLUSH, adj. 1. Full, in whatever respect, S.
   —You're uneas flush
   At praising what's too worth a rush,
   Except it be to show how flush
   You're at sic sport.


   By house-carpenters, a plank is said to be held flush,
   when it is full in its dimensions, rather exceeding
   than too small.

2. Afluent; as flush of money, S.

   Dr. Johns. observes that this is "a cant term." It
   is used, indeed, in the cant language. But it seems
   of far greater antiquity than most of the terms of this
   description. For it is an old provincial word. "Your
   mains flush, full-handed, prodigal, wasteful;" Thores- 
   by, Ray's Lett., 328. It is evidently allied to Tent.
   flags-en, to flow, whence Germ. wehrflossy, abundant.

FLUSH, s. A piece of moist ground, a place
   where water frequently lies; a morass,
   Roxb. V. Flossh and Floussh.

* To FLUSTER, y. n. To be in a state of
   bustle, to do anything confusedly from
   hurry, S.

   Tent. vlugh, vlugs, quick; Lat. velox; Germ. Augs,
   Su.-G. flux, velocit; Isl. flos, præcipitans, præs.
   præcipitans.

* FLUSTER, s. Hurry, bustle, confusion pro-
   ceeding from hurry, S.

FLUTCH, s. An inactive person; as, a lazy
   flutch, Loth. Tent. flau, languidus,
   flauwe-en, languidum et remissum esse.
   Hence,

FLUTCHY, adj. Inactive, Loth.

FLUTHER. V. FLOODER, FLOUDER.

FLUTHER, s. 1. Hurry, bustle, S.
   But, while he spak, Tod Lawrie sie
   Cam wi' an unco fluther,
   He 'mang the sheep like fire did flee,
   An' took a stately weede.


   Expl. "flutter." But the word, I suspect, primarily
   respects the sudden rushing of water. V. FLOUDER.

2. An abundance so great as to cause con-
   fusion; most commonly applied to bog or
   meadow-hay, that grows very rank, Roxb.

FLUTHERS, s. pl. The loose flakes or
   lamina of a stone; Blaffen, synon., Fife.

   Tent. vlud-en, degluhure, excoriare; Isl. flus, crusta,
   cortex; Su.-G. fitter, fractae.

FLUXES, s. pl. The old name in S. for a
   flux.

   "Fluxus alvi, the fluxes." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

To FLUZE, v. a. V. Flouse.

To FLY, v. a. To affright.

   "Th' barons sounded the retreat, and came presently
   back to Turriff, where they took meat and drink at
   their pleasure, and fly'd Mr. Thomas Mitchell minister
   at Turriff very sore." Spalding's Troubles, i. 132. V.
   Fly, v.

FLY, s. The common designation for a
   Diligence, S.

   "The written handbill,—past on a projecting
   board, announced that the Queenferry Diligence, or
   Hawes Fly, departed precisely at twelve o'clock on
   Tuesday," &c. Antiquary, i. 8.

Although this name has been given to a vehicle of
   this kind from the pretended velocity of its motion,
   there is generally great reason for the sarcastic re-
   flections of the Antiquary.

   "Diligence? quoth I. Thou shouldst have called
   it the Sloth.—Fly! quoth she, why, it moves like a
   fly through a glue-pot, as the Irishman says." Ibid.,
   p. 30, 21.

FLYAME, s. Phlegm.

   First, for the fever feed in folly.
   With fasting stomach take ov-doly,
   Mist with a mouthful of melancholy,

   From flyame for to defend thee.

V. FLEUME. Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 10.

FLY-CAP, s. A cap, or head-dress, till of
   late years worn by elderly ladies; formed
   like two crescents conjoined, and by means
   of wire made to stand quite out from the
   cushion on which the hair was dressed.

   Its name seems to have been borrowed from the
   resemblance of its sides to wings.

[FLYCHT, s. Flight. Barbour, ii. 267,
   Sket's Ed.]

To FLYDE, v. n. To flutter, Pink., or rather
   to fly.

   Man, thow se for thyself;
   An' purches the sum pelt
   Leyd not thy lyfe away els,
   That our feild can flyde.

   Midland Poems, p. 190.

   Tent. vlised-en, fugere, aufugere.

FLYING-DRAGON, a paper kite, S.

   "Flying dragons—very common in Edinburgh in
   harvest.—They are generally guided by very young
   boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight
   packing twine." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 35.

FLYING DRAGON, s. The dragon-fly, S.

   "The Dracoolvans, [r. Dracovelans] or flying

   The Scottish form of the word is Flein-draken. It is
   also called the Ather-bill, Clyde-, and Flein' Adder,
   Roxb.

FLYN, FLYNT, s. Flint.

   The king faris with his folk, our faris, and fellis,
   Fell dais or be fand of flynd or of fire.

   Ossian and Gut., i. 3.

[FLYNTS, s. pl., in Barbour, xiii. 36.]

FLYNDRIG, s. Expl. "an impudent wo-
   man, a deceiver," Ayrs.
To FLYNDRIK, v. a. To beguile, ibid. 
Dan. *flaan*, "a giddy-brained man or woman;" 
Wolff. Isl. *flon*, fatuus, from *flon-a*, præceps ferri; 

[FLYNG, v. n. To kick as a horse. V. FLYING.]

[FLYNGING, s. Kicking. Barbour, viii. 324, 
Skene's Ed.]

FLYPE, s. Supposed to denote a sort of 
leather apron, used when digging. 

He's awa to sale, — 
'Wi' his back boomermost, 
An' his kyte downermost, 
An' his *flype* hindermost, 
Fighting wi' his kail. 

*Jacobite Relics*, i. 24.

[FLYPE, v. a. V. FLIPE.]

FLYPIN, part. adj. "Looking abashedly;" 
Gl. Buchan. 

Se may ye shook your brow an' skoold, 
And *flip* a hing yir head ay. 

*Tarros's Poems*, p. 71. 

Skool, scowl. Dan. *flipper*, "to cry, to shed tears," 
Wolff. Su.-G. *flipa*, plorare; *flipa och grata*, plorare 
est ejolare. As a person in this state appears quite 
chopfalled, the root may be Isl. *flipa*, labrum vulneris 
penulium; or *flipes*, inferius labrum equum.

To FLYRD, v. n. [To bonne, to brag; 
also, to flirt. V. FLYRD.]

FLYDOME, s. [Bonuce, bluster, pretence; 
also, a pretender, a flirt. V. FLURDOM.]

"And than thai come with a *flyrdome*, 
and said that 
thai come for na ill of he ne his childer." Addit. to 
Scot. Corniklis, p. 15.

This word is still used in Lanarks, as denoting a 
great air, affectation, an ostentatious appearance; 
and seems radically the same with E. *flirting*; as it differs 
very little in signification, perhaps from A.-S. *feard*, 
nugae.

To FLYRE, v. n. 1. To go about muttering 
complaints and disadvantage, Roxb., 
syn. *Weamer*. 

"Na, na, mother; I've no gang my foot-length. Ye 
sama hae that to *flyre* about." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 
235.

2. To whimper, as when one is about to cry. 
It denotes the querulous state in which 
children often are, when they are near 
crying because disappointed as to what they 
uniously desire, Roxb.

This is different from *flyre*, to gibe; being the 
same with *flyer*, q. v.

To FLYRE, v. n. 1. To gibe, to make sport, 
S. B. to *fler*, E. 

"To *flere* or *fler*; laugh scornfully;" Thoresby, 
Ray's Lett., p. 327. Grose gives *flyre*, in the same 
sense, as A. Bor. *Flyer*, id., Lancas.

In come two *flyrants* full with a foul air, 
The tuppibell, and the gikkhit gowk, and yede hddie 
giddie. *Howlate*, iii. 15.

Isl. *flir-a*, subridera, saepius ridere; Su.-G. *plie-a*, 
ocolis pelutanter ludere.

2. To leer, S. B. 
He hustin him down like a clocklin hen, 
An' *flyret* at me as I wad hae him. 

*Jameison's Popular Ball.,* l. 343.

How then he'd stare wi' sour grinace, — 
*Syno* *flyre* like some outlandish race, 
At wretched me! 

*Morison's Poems*, p. 96.

FLYRIT, Maitlaid Poems, p. 49, not under- 
stood. V. FIPILLIS.

FLYROCK, s. 
Ther is not in this fair a *flyrock*, 
That has upon his feat a wyrock, 
Knoul taes, or monuls in me degree, 
But ye can hyde them.

*Dunbar, Soniar*, es., *Evergreen*, l. 254, st. 5.

Apparently a contemptuous designation for a man; 
allied perhaps to Flanid, *fiere*, a lazy and defomed girl.

[FLYT, v. a. To float, to sail. V. To FLIT.]

[FLYT, v. a. To float, to sail. V. To FLIT.]

To FLYTE, FLITE, v. n. 1. To scold, to 
brawl, S. A. Bor. Pret. *flet*, anciently 
*flyte*.

In eas thay bark, I comp it neuer ane myne, 
Quha can not hald thare pce ar fre to *flyte*, 
Chide quhilk thare hede riffe, and hals worthke hae. 

*Dung. Virgd.*, Prot. 66. 23.

So fer he chowpis, I am constraynt to *flyte*. 
ibid., 5. 47.

It occurs in an ancient work which ought undoubtedly 
to be viewed as S.

—Men says sertayne, 
That whos *flises*, or turmes ogaynec, 
Byngin at the melle. 

*Yeuine and Guenec*, *Rison's Mt. Rom.*. *ver.* 504. 
She sat, and she grant, and she sit, and she fang. 

*Song. Ross's Helenovre*, p. 143.

Hence *flyting* free.

"I'm *flyting* free with him!" S. Prov. 
"I am so far 
out of the reach of your tongue, that if you should 
scold, you have nothing to say to me." Kelly, p. 219. 
If I mistake not, I have heard it used as signifying, 
that one fools himself under so little restraint with 
another, that he takes the liberty of scolding him. 
A.-S. *flit-an*, contedere, *ríkar*, to contend, to strive; 
to brawl; Chaucer, *flite and fight*, pro inrepare; 
Somner. *Alem. flite-an*, contedere; Su.-G. *flies*, 
*altercari*, *flis*, lis, contentio, Germ. *flecke*, id. 
From the Alem. v. the devil was denominated *wunderflits*, 
adversarius, literally, one who *flit* against another, as 
perhaps corresponding to his character of the *accuser*. 
Wächter derives it, but without sufficient ground, from 
Lat. *lis*, contention.

2. To pray in the language of complaint, or 
remoustrance. It is used in this singular 
sense by Blind Harry.

Bot for his men gret munying can he ma; 
*Flyte* by him self to the Maker off baffe 
Quhy he sufferet he saith sic payyars pruff. 

*Wallace*, v. 229, M. 3.

E. *flet*, Mr. Tooke has observed, is the part. past 
of this v., used as a noun.

3. To debate, to dispute, although without 
scoiling or violent language.

Tua lethrit in privie I hard talk; 
Of many things they did toghether flyte. 

FLYTE, FLYT, s. A severe reprehension, continued for some time, S. There seems to be no E. word that can properly express the sense.

It occurs in Ywaine and Gawin.

Nae war moves me thi flyt
Than it war a flies byt.

*Ritson's Metr. Rom., i. 5.*

2. A match at scolding, S.

This wicked flyte being laid at last,
Some rig now strives for to get past
The ithers.—

*The Harst Rig, st. 62.*

The lamb's awa, and it'll near be mist.
We'll abins get a flyte, and abins nane.

*Roa's Helmore, p. 15.*

"I think maybe a flyte wi' the auld housekeeper
at Monkbars, or Miss Grizzel, wad do me some gude,"

Antiquary, iii. 215.

That's a foul flyte, is a phrase synon. with Ill-flitten, S.

FLYTER, s. One who is given to scolding, S.

"The Lord was not a flyter, a chyder, an vbpraider,

FLYTING, s. 1. The act of scolding, S.

"Mach foul flyting was among them." Baillie's Lett., i. 51.

While some try'd
To stop their flyting,
The crowd fell back, encirling wide
A space for fighting.

*Magie's Siller Gun, p. 68.*

To tak the first word o' flyting, to begin to find fault
with those who are likely to complain of you; to be
the first to scold those who you suspect are about to
scold you, S.

A. Bor. flight, a scolding-match; "flyting, scolding;"
Grose.

2. A name given to a singular species of poetry for
which our countrymen seem to have had
a peculiar predilection.

Fumart cum forth, and face my Fying,
Warse than a varlo in thy wryting.

Stewart, Evergreen, i. 120. V. Tencher.

ILL-FLITTEN, part. adj. When the scolding
is as applicable to the scolder as to the
person scolded.

WEEL-FLITTEN, part. adj. "That is weel-
flitten o' you!" a phrase sarcastically
applied to one who reprehends or scolds, and
is himself far more deserving of reprehen-
sion, S.

FLYTEPOCK, s. The double-chin, S. B.

Thus denominated because it is inflated, when one
is in a rage, from flyte, v. and poch, a bag, as if this
were the receptacle of the ill humour thrown out in
scolding. Choler chart, synon.

FLYTWITE, FLYCHT-VYTE, s. A fine for
testament, or for verbal abuse.

"Flycht-vyte is liberty to hold courts, and take up
the vnlaw pro mellettia. Because flycht is called flyting,
in French mele, quhilk sometimes is conjoined with
hand strakés." Skene, Verb, Sign, vo Melletun.

This definition is inaccurate in different respects.
Skene limits the term to the right of holding a court
of this designation. Spelman more justly defines it in
its proper sense, as signifying, mutilam ob contention-
es, rixas et jurgia imposistam; observing that both
Skene and Cowel improperly extend it to stroke. V.
Spelun. vo. Flieute.

A. S. fit-wite, id. from fit, scandal, strife, and wite,
a fine.

FOAL, s. A bannock or cake, any soft and
thick bread, Orkn.

Tent. bol, panis rotundus, Belg. a small loaf; Su.-G. build-a, id.

FOAL'S-FIT, s. A ludicrous designation
for the snot hanging from a child's nose,
Roxb.; fit signifying foot.

To FOB, v. n. 1. To breathe hard.

"To Fob, to gasp from violent running, to have the
sides heaving, the heart beating violently." S. B. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This term is of general use in Angus, and throughout the
north of S.

The hails is won, they warel hame,
The best they can for foboin.

Tarres's Poems, p. 66.

2. To sigh, ibid. It often denotes the sound
of the short interrupted anhelation of a
child when crying.

I can discern no vestige of this word in any other
language; unless we should view it as the provincial
modification of Isl. hwapp-a, vagus ferri. This, how-
ever, is too remote both in form and in signification.

FOCHE, s. A pretence.

In this case to speik eny mair,
At this time is not neccessair;
That their focht foich tu rept.
That this new ordeir warl debait.


Perhaps allied to Su.-G. puce-a, decipere; pute, a
fotch, techna; Sere. V. Forun, 2.

FOCHITIN MILK, (gutt.) a name for
butter-milk, Buchan.; evidently from its
being produced by force, q. by fighting at the
churn.

FODE, the pret. of the v. to Feed, Aberd.

This retains the form of Moes-G. fud-an, A.-S. fud-
an, pascer, alere.

FODE, FOODE, FWEDE, s. Brood, Offspring.

—For I warned hym to wywe
My doghtir, fyrest fode olyve
Tharfor es he wonder wrath.

*Ywaine and Gawin, Ritson's Metr. Rom., i. 95.*

That this is the true meaning appears from a pas-
sage in an O. E. poem.

With hem was Athulf the gode,
Mi child, my eune. fode.

*Geste, R. Horn, Ritson's Metr. Rom., ii. 147.*

This is probably the signification in that passage, in
which Mr. Macpherson views it "as an unofficial title
of dignity."


To Fog, v. n. 1. To become covered with moss, S.

"I have—observed, that about this town [Peebles], both fruit and forest-trees have a smoother skin than elsewhere, and are seldom seen, either to fog or be back-bound, the soil is so clean and good, and supplied with the scent of water sufficiently." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 31. Hence,

FOGGIE, Foggy, adj. 1. Mossy, covered with moss, S.

Now I'll awa, an' careless rove
Owre yonder foggy mountain.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 57.

"They were arrayed in battle upon the top of a steep, rough, and craggy mountain, at the descent whereof the ground was foggy, mossy, and full of peitt-potts exceeding dangerous for horse." Conflicts of the Clans, p. 51.

Mossy is not synon. with the preceding term; but signifies boggy.

"It may be laid down with grass seeds;—so to ly, unless it turn sour or foggy." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 18.

FOGGIE, Foggy-bee, s. A small yellow bee, that builds her cells among the fog or moss; a kind of humble bee, S.

"Rather unluckily there was in the tent a nest of humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called foggies, —which were far from being agreeable contributors," Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1819, p. 677.

It may be so named from its rough appearance, as if covered with moss.

FOGGIT, Fogget, adj. Covered with moss, properly, supplied with moss, in allusion to the nest of a field mouse, &c., but metaphor. applied in any respect; weel-foggit, well-furnished, S.

For nocht but a house-wife was wantin,
To plenish his weel-foggit byeke.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 293.

It also denotes wealth in general, S.

—She'd may be frae her testament score ye;
And better ye were mir'd or bogget,
In case auld lucky be weel foggit.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 332.

"Before it was ditched, the grass of it is become very sour, full of sprets, and in many places fogged." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 106.

Fog-theekit, part. adj. Covered, q. thatched with moss.

'Ae night on yon fog-theekit brae,
I streakt my weary spauls o' clay, &c.
Torrus's Poems, p. 8.

To FOG, v. a. To eat heartily, S. B.

Metaph. from corn being well foggit, i.e. having abundance of grass mixed with the straw, so as to render it fitter for pasture; or rather, as the term seems to be primarily applied to cattle, from the circumstance of their being filled with fog, foggegs, or aftergrass.

FOGGAGE, s. Rank grass which has not been eaten in summer, or which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle after the crop is removed, S.; a term frequently occurring in our Forest Laws.
“Giff the King will set gissa, in time of foggaye, the quhil k is fra the feist of All-hallowmass, to the feist of Sanct Patrick in Lzentoun, ilk kow sall pay viii. d. for foggage, and for ilk quoy ii. d.” Leg. Forest. Balfour’s Prac. p. 139.

It occurs also in Burne’s beautiful address to the Mouse:—

Tay wee bit housey, too, in ruin! It’s silly wi’s we’re strin’!
And naething, now, to dig a new nine, O foggae green!

Works, ill. 147.

L. B. fogag-ium, quod aedaste non depasitcur, & quod apollatis jam pratis, hiemali tempore succrescit; Du Cange. He quotes our Forest Lawes, and I have not observed that the term occurs anywhere else, in this sense. Dr. Johns, gives fog, as used in the same sense; but without any authority, and referring to the term fogagium, in the Scottish laws, as the origin.

Skinner deduces it from foggy, q. foggy grass, or that which is moist and half putrid.

In the Forest laws of E. this is called herbage, and feeding on this, agistment. V. Manwood, Fol. 61, a. b.

FOGGIE, Fogie, s. 1. A term used to denote an invalid, or garrison soldier, S.

Su.-G. fogle, formerly, one who had the charge of a garrison; but now much declined in its meaning, as being applied to stewards, under, &c. Belg. vogeel, a guardian, a tutor; stad-vogel, a mayor. Tout. voigt. Perhaps our term originally signified the governor of a garrison; and like the Sw. word sunk in its signification.

2. Applied, in a more general sense, to one advanced in life, S.

Ilk deacon march’d before his trade; Fogies the zig-zag followers led.

Mayne’s Siller Gun, p. 23.

Expl. not only “Old soldiers,” but “men pithless and infirm;” Gl. ibid. p. 149.

“Broth, and beef, would put mair smeddum in the men; they’re just a whin auld fogies that Mr. Andrew describes, an’ no worth a single woman’s pains.” Ayrs. Loganettis, p. 217.

FOGGIE, adj. Dull, lumpish.

“For cause flee the foggie likeness of the flesh.—Put to the spure to this dull jade of my foggie flesh, that I may take more haste in my journey.” Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 98. 1100.

This seems to be formed from E. fog, mist; and is used in the same sense in E., although Dr. Johnson gives no authority. Tod has inserted one.

FOICHAL, Foichel, (gutt.) s. A cant term for a girl from sixteen to twenty years of age, Lanarks., Dumbartons. Applied to a little thick-set child, Stirlings.

Tell us how our auld friens the— Stan’’gainst the warl crowne and staine, And how the bonny Ferny foichel Gle G— for thieves and slaves their ichals.


The first blank undoubtedly denotes the French, G—a most probably German. Ferny, I apprehend, refers to Voltaire’s place of residence, Ferney. Thus it is not difficult to know the party to which this writer was attached.

This term seems of Gael, origin, allied perhaps to foichel-am, to provide, to prepare. As here applied, however, it may be supposed to have fully as much apparent affinity, to foghal-am, which signifies to plunder, to spoil.

FOIR COPLAND; a phrase used in a deed regarding Orkney and Zetland, A. 1612.

—“Foir Copland, settetoun, anstercoiph,” &c. V. Roich, and Forcep.

FOIRGAIT, s. The high or open street. V. FOREGAIT.

FOIR-GRANDSyr, Forgrantsire, Fore-grantschir, s. 1. Great-grandfather.

My foir grandays, hecht Fyn Mackowill,
—He gat me gud-aye Gog Magog.

Banntyne Poems, p. 174, st. 4,

—“Thai fand the said Robertia forgrantsire deit last vest & searit of the said laudes.” Act. Audit., A. 1747, p. 34.

Equivalent to Lat. proanus.


2. In one passage, apparently, it should rather be rendered great-great-grandfather, because of the order of enumeration of degrees in the reign of Charles I.

—“To the forsais persons abonenamit, their fathers, guidshirs, grandshirs, forgrantschirs, or any others their predecessors of the father or mother sydhe.”

Act Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 64.

It cannot well be supposed, that the relation of grandfather is expressed twice in the descent. On the contrary, in a subsequent enumeration, when Charles I. designs James VI. his “ymyl darrest father,” Mary his “gud-dame,” James V. is designed his grandschir.


In the following extract there can be no doubt that a great-great-grandfather, or father in the fourth line back, is meant.

Mention is made of a certain “gude constinute of the barony of Fingilton, kept in all tymes past memorie of man, baith be his [Sir David Hamilton’s] fader, gudschir, grandshir, and forgradschir, lardis of Fingilton for the time.” Books of Counc. and Seas., A. 1541, B. 18, fol. 44.

3. A predecessor; used in a moral sense.

—“Frere Martine Lauter your forigrandschir passed mair candie to vorke, and did deny that ever S. James vrait ane epistle.” Nicol Burne, F. 62, b.

From the connexion, it is plain that this signifies great-grandfather. For, before, is prefixed, which is often used in reckoning generations, as fore-eldris, forefathers.

FOIRSENE, part. pa. Thoroughly understood. V. FORESEEN.

FOIRSYCHT, s.

“Item, ane nycht gowm of sad cramays velvet, with ane braid pasmont of silver and gold, and the alevis of the samyne, all pemansent, the forirsychit cramay sating, and the leif with reid taffatae.” Inventories, A. 1562, p. 100.

This may be equivalent to foirbreisteis. “Item, ane gowm of blak velvet, lynit with qyhte taffate, and the foirbreisteis with qyhte letis.” Ib., p. 101. V. SYCHT.

FOIRWAGEIS, s. Wages given before the performance of any work or service.

“The saidis coilevaris, coilevaris, and saltaris, to be estemi—as theilis, and punishsit in their bodyes, viz. samony of thame as all ressawe foirwageis and feis” [fees]. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 257.
FOISON, Fusioun, Fissen, Fizzen, s. 1. Abundance, plenty.

The lave, that ran with out the teon,
Seyt to thaim in great fusiona.
Men, arming, and marchandis.
Barbour, ix. 429, MS.

This sense is common in O. E. Fr. fosaun, id. mentioned by Johnson as an A.-S. word, undoubtedly by mistake. Menage derives it from Lat. fusio, a maissen from manesio. Foison, plenty, Essex, Sussex.

2. Pith, ability; used to express both the sap of a tree, and bodily strength, S.

My thread of life is now worn very sma',
Just at the nick of breaking into twa;
What fusion's in it I call freely ware,
As lang's as I can, in seeking out my dear.
Roxb.

Thus it is used by R. Brunne:

It were than gretely how,
That tho stones that thou o' sals,
Fro so heny and of snilk pais,
That now has force ne foison.
To remove than vp ne doum.

App. to Pref., ex. c.

Foison, the juice of grass, &c., South of E.

3. In a sense nearly allied, it denotes the essence or spirit of any thing; as, “What are ye glowan at me for, when I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the fizzen out o't;” Roxb.


5. Foison is transferred to the mind; as, “He has nae foison in him;” he has no understanding, or mental energy, Loth.

A. Bor. focean, taste or moisture, is evidently the same word, used obliquely;—as is also fouen, expl. “substantial goodness;” Grose. This corresponds to our term, in sense 2.

FOISONLESS, FUSIONLESS, FOISENLESS, adj. 1. Without strength or sap, dried, withered, Roxb.

“And sic-like dung as the grieve has gien;—its peas-dirt, as fuesanless as chukie-stanes.” Rob Roy, ii. 10.

2. Insipid, pitless, without substance, S.

“The wine! there was hardly half a muthkin, and pair, thin, fusionless skink it was.” St. Ronan, iii. 155.

3. Unsubstantial; used in a moral sense, S.

“I have,” said the old woman, “a hut by the wayside;—but four men of Belial, called dragoons, are lodged therein, to spoil my household goods at their pleasure, because I will not wait upon the thouless, thirstless, fusionless ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.” Tales of my Landlord, ii. 93.

“Fair folk is ay foisonless;” S. Prov., Kelly, p. 104. This has originated from the idea generally prevalent, that those who are fair are less strong and vigorous than such as have a dark complexion.

FOISTERING, FOISTRING, FOISHTERING, s. Expl. “disorder in working;” Ayrs.; expressing the idea conveyed by Hushter or Hushiter.

“...But there's no sincerity noo like the anld sincerity, when me and your honest grandfather—came theether; we had no foistering and parleyvooing, like your novelle turtle-doves; but discouered in a sober and wise-lik manner sent the cost and charge o' a family.”

The Entail, ii. 203.

Said, it would seem, to Isl. fys, fust, desiderium, impetus, fyo-a, festinare; Su.-G. foes-a, propellare, agitate; A.-S. fyo-an instigare; E. fues, &c.; as its synon. Hushter, Hushiter, to the terms expressive of haste.

FOISTEST, adj. [Next of age.]

WI' yowlin' clinic an' Jennock ran,
Wi' as r like any brock,
To bring that reman o' a man,
Her foistest brothir Jack.

Gael. foiseange, next, proximate, foigse, id. ["Fois-
est, next of age," Gl. to Wilson's Poems, Grosart's Ed.]

FOITER'D, part. adj. In difficulty, puzzled, Fife; perhaps a provinciality for Feuter'd. V. FEWTER.

FOLD, s. Earth, ground, the dry land.

Thus that faught upone fold, with ane fel fair.
Gowar and Gol., ii. 21.

—I call boldiver, but abaid, bring to you heir,
Gif he be frick on the fold, your frend, or your fay.

For frick, in edit. 1508, it is freik.
Wallace and he furth fromly our the fold.
Wallace, xi. 640, MS.
A.-S. folde, id. terra, tellus, humus. Folde waes tha gytales wyrcre; Terra nondum erat graminosa; Grene fold, terra gramine tecta; Somner. Isl. fold, terra.

FOLDINGS, s. pl. Wrappers, a term applied to that part of dress which involves the posteriors. To have foul Foldings, to lose the power of retention; in allusion to the swaddling-clothes of children.

“...Another field-piece was discharged, which made them all take the flight for fear; they followed the chase; the lord Fraser was said to have foul Foldings, but wan away.” Spalding, i. 151, 152.


* FOLK (pron. fook), s. Used to denote relations; as, “How's your fook?” How are your kindred? South of S.; a sense perhaps transmitted from the A.-S. use of folc for family.

[FOLK was and still is used in the sense of people. In Barbour, ix. 261, we find small folk, common people; and Burns, in his "Tam o' Shanter," has—

As market days are wearing late,
A folk begin to tak the gate.

In Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1, also we find—

A rang o' the common fook
In bournets a' stood roun.]

[FOLLOW, s. A fellow, a companion. Barbour, v. 581. V. FALLOW.]

FOLLOWER, s. Used as equivalent to E. fook.

"From Duncan M'Arthur—by mares with their followers, I horse," &c.
"From Patrick M'Arthur—1 bull, 2 mares and followers, 1 stag." Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 60, 61.

The ideas thus drawn out by Hume, on Su.-G. fole, Sw. foelja, pullus equinus, certainly merits attention. He views foelja, sequi, as the radical term; observing that there is no animal that follows its dam more eagerly or longer than a foal. Istr. fyl, pullus equinus, also resembles fulg-in, the v. in that language signifying to follow. Also A.-S. fole, fole, might be traced to foell-an, sequi; and Text. veules, veoles, pullus, to the v. volv-en, volv-en.

L. B. Sequela has a similar sense. Dicitur de pullis equinis, vitullinis, alisque animalibus, quae matrem sequuntur. Concedimus—usagium pasturam—pro equabus duodecim et earum sequae. Cart. Philipp. R. Franc., A. 1303. V. Carpentier, vo. Sequela, T. O. F. sequence and suivans are used in the same sense; Ibid.

According to this etymon fole would be strictly synon, with follower. As, however, Su.-G. foel-en signifies to bring forth, in relation to mares, and foelja as well as foel, denotes a mare in a state of pregnancy, it seems doubtful whether the term does not primarily respect the animal before it sees the light. The form assumed by Moes.-G. fula, pullus, might seem to point out fullus, plenus, as the root; as Text. velen resembles vel-en, implet. Thus it would originally refer to the appearance of the dam in statu gravido. But whatever be the root, Gr. ϱόλ-ος, pullus, maxime equinus, must undoubtedly have had a common origin.

* FOLLOWING, s. A term formerly used, especially in the Highlands, and on the borders of the Highlands, to denote the retainers of a chief.

"—He is a very unquiet neighbour to his unfriends, and keeps a greater following on foot than many that have thrice his estate," Waverley, i. 222.

"Apprehending that the sufferer was one of his following, they unanimously allowed that Waverley's conduct was that of a kind and considerate chieftain." Ibid., ii. 341.

This is analogous to Lat. sequela, id. Isl. fylgad, coimmittas; Sw. foelja, Dan. folje, foljeakab, id.

* FOLLY, s. A designation commonly given, by the vulgar throughout S., to a building not meant for use but ornament; as to a Chinese temple; to one that seems to them of little use; as sometimes to an Observatory; or to one which, although intended for a dwelling-house, does not answer the purpose, exceeds the station, or has ruined the circumstances of the projector.

The term seems to be used in this sense in the north of E. Hence it is said a water-engine, erected in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which probably did not answer the original design; "This building was afterwards called the Folly," Brand's Newcastle, i. 445.

To FOLM, FOLM up, v. a. To set any vessel on its month, Aberd.

This seems merely the provincial modification of E. whelm, allied to Isl. hilm-a, obtgerce. Mr. Todd mentions also hilm-a; but I can find no vestige of it.

To Follow, FOLLOWE, v. n. To pursue at law; a forensic term.

"And gif the trespass be done of suddande chandlmony, the party scathit saul folowe, and the party trespassande sail defende, etit the cours of the sald lawis of the realme." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 9, a. 7.

"Because Walter Ogilby gert summond Sir Ja. Stewart & A. Ogilby til a certane day in the parlament, & conjurit nother he himself nor his procuratoris to folow thaim, that therefore he be nocht her again thaim in judgemet, quhill he content & pay thare expenses." Act. Audit. A. 1466, p. 5.

FOLLOWAR, s. A legal pursuer or prosecutor.

"Gif—he be absent & contumace at the seconde summondis, sa be salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expenisa of the followar, & in xls. for the kingis vn-law." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 57.

"In the actioone & caus movit be Alexander Erskain & Cristian of Creichtone his spous, folowaris on the ta part again Alane Iorde Cathketh defendor on the tother par, tuiching the wrangwiss occupation & execucion of the office of balfery," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 3.

This use of the term seems peculiar to our language. Su.-G. foelja-fol-ia, signifies perseverance, Germ. verfolgen, id.

FOLY, adj. "Belonging to fools," Rudd.

And now that second Paris, of ane accord
With his worthy sort, skant half men bene,
Abone his hede and hoffett wele beenesse
Set like ane myter the folly Troyane hatt.

Dong. Virgil, 107, 22.

I have observed it in two other places, 168, 23, 299, 38, and still with the same application. In the first of these, the folly hat merely signifies the fool's cap. That, with our ancestors, this was a favourite mode of emblematically representing various characters, appears from one of Lyndsay's Interludes, S. P. R., ii. 92, &c. To some such custom these modern verses seem to allude:—

When caps among a crowe are thrown,
What fitts you best take for your own.

Either from Fr. fol, foolish; or Su.-G. foly, id. from foll, anc. fol, fatum.

FOLFUL, adj. Foolish, q. full of folly.

"Foolful affeccionis vil be ther auen confusione quhen God pleyss." Compl. S. p. 195.

FON, FONE, a. pl. Foes.

He felt hisselfe happynnyt amyd his fon.

Dong. Virgil, 51, 43. Tone, 357, 39.

—Taryt is my strength in feblinesse,
My wele in wo, my freldis all in fone.

King's Qvar, ii. 52.

To FON, v. n. To play the fool.

This was the practic of sum pilgrimage,
Quhen Fullokis into Fyfo began to fon;
With Jok and Thone than tuk thair valge.

In Angus to the Fiel Chapell of Dron.

Lynsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 75.

"Or gif they wald say the Erle Bothwell, and spair the Quene, they wer in hoip scho suld maury Johne Hammilltoun the Dukis sone, quhome with merie luikis, and gentill countenance (as scho couth wellI do) scho had enterit in the pastyme of the glafske, and caist the rest of the Hammilltounis to fon, for fainnes." Buchanan's Admon, to Trew Lordis, p. 19.

E. fond was formerly used in a similar sense. Hence Shakespeare,—

Tune more than sleep, fondar than ignorance.

Troilus and Cressida.

A similar analogy may be remarked between E. dont and our dotit, stupid; also dosetl, q. one of whom another is doctfully fonde.

Fonne, id. Chancer also, a fool. Tyrwhitt mentions bone as A.-S. But I have observed no similar word
in that language. It is the same with Su.-G. Isl. faune, fatnus; whence fan-a, fan-ad, fatn se gevero, Su.-G. feamig, delirios, stultus, Isl. fanTRr, homo nihil; Germ. fann-en, mugas agere. Perhaps this is the origin of E. fond, and also of fun, sport.


Ane said, The fairest falls me, 
Tak ye the laif and fondle the same. 

Perhaps properly to toy, or play the fool with. V. preceding word.

To FONDE, FOUND, v. a. 1. To go.

How shal we fare, quod the freke, that fondle to fight? i.e. “Who do to battle.”

Sir Gane & Sir Gal., i. 21.

Fighting to frail, I fonded tro home. 
Ibid., ii. 6.

2. To found off, to go from, to depart.

The worthy Scottis so felloun on thaim dan,
At all was dede within a litill stound ;
Nane off that place had power for to found.

Wallace, x. 32, MS.

A.-S. fund-ian, tendere. 
Tendure is often used in a similar sense; and synne our all the land gan found, Settand in pes all the countre.

Darbier, x. 256, MS.

FONERIT.

But quhan I fonerit the ayr of substance in erde ;—
Than with ane stew stort out the stepped of my hale : 
That he all stunnest of that stound, as of ane stell wapin.

Dunbar, Matlaid Poes, p. 57.

Read severit, as in edit. 1508.

FONNED, adj. Prepared; as, ill-fonned, ill-prepared, and vice versa, Ang. 

Perhaps from A.-S. fund-an, fonde-an, disponere; unless allied to Tent, rend, Su.-G. fund, arts, wiles, whence ill-fonned, dolusus, calldidos.

FONTE, s. Cast metal, or melting of iron.

“Ane moyane of fonte markeit with the sallamandre 

*What is now new stok without yeron wron.” In

*What is now new stok without yeron wron.” In

ventories, A. 1573, p. 248. The same with Poueul, q. v., 

*What is now new stok without yeron wron.” In

only the fr. term fonte is here used, “casting, melting of metals”; Cotgr.

FOOL, FULE, adj. Foolish, S. Fr. fol, id.

“A fool pasure that would be, and no very com-

*What is now new stok without yeron wron.” In

modious at this time; for ye see my fingers are coomy.”

The Rotaill, ii. 22.

FOOLITE, s. Gold leaf, foil, S. 

Belg. foell, Fr. feuille.

FOOR-DAYS, FAIR FOOR DAYS. V. FUREDAYS.

FOOROCII, FOORICH, (gutt.) s. Bustle, confusion caused by haste, or proceeding from tremor, Ang. Perhaps it is the same with Furich.
FOOT-SIDE, FUTE-SYDE. 1. Reaching to the feet.

Girl in ane garment semelie and fute-syde.

Virg. 229, 35. V. SIDE, 1.

"And is it not somewhat promising this day, that the Lord is helping some to keep foot-side with the brethren at home, not only in our first testimony against M. M—d, but in the late endeavours?"—Society Contendings, p. 38.

2. Step by step; as, to keep foot-side, to keep pace with, to proceed pari passu.

FOR, an inseparable particle, which according to Mr. Macpherson, "implies negation, excess, priority, or vitiation of the natural sense of the word to which it is prefixed."

Gl. Wynt.

But it ought to be observed, that the particle, implying priority, is properly for, corresponding to A.-S. for, Su.-G. foer, foers, anc. for, Teut. vor, Belg. voor, all signifying, in composition, before. But for, as denoting negation, excess, vitiation, and often as used intensively, is analogous to A.-S. for, Su.-G. foer, Teut. ver, which in these languages admit of similar meanings. The distinction of orthography, between the two particles, is rarely attended to in our S. works.

FOR, conj. Because.

Bot for Syrre Wylliane de Bowne
That Errie wes of Northamton,
Helede the castelle of Louchmane, —
He fand thare stallwart barganyng.

Wytnown, viii. 38. 189.

A.-S. for, Su.-G. foer, proper.

"Ande for the saide first payment of the finance may nothe be maid but chevisance of Flanderis to help and furthir with commissaries, our korde the king sail sende his commissaries of burroughs in Flanderis to mak thin chevisance," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, Pref. xix.

FOR, adv. Used as E. fore, before, previously; Aberd. Reg.

FOR, prep. Denoting quality, as, What for a man is he? what sort of a man is he?

Ihre gives an example of the same kind as to Su.-G. foer, which, he says, otiose ponitur post homud. Hoved foer en ar the! quis vel quals est life?

But the term can scarcely be viewed as superfluous. It may be rendered, "What is he for a man?" resembling the Fr. idiom, Je le tien pour homme de bien et d’honneur. Dict. Trev.

FOR, prep. Against.

Ane Macgulane,
And ane othyr bat Makartane,
With set a pase in till his way,
Quhar him behowydt ned away.—
Men callis that place Inneermallane:
In all Irland straytar is name.
For Syrre Edurard that kepitt thai;
That thought he said nocht thar away.

Barbour, xiv. 115, MS.

A.-S. for, often has the sense of contra in composition, although there is no evidence of its being thus used by itself:

FOR-A-BE, adv. Although, notwithstanding.

Fife; q. for all that may be, or happen.

FORAIVERT, part. pa. Much fatigued.

S. B. Foraivert is used in the same sense, of which this may be a corr.

[FORANENT, prep. V. Fore-anent.]

FOR-AS-MEKILE-AS, conj. For as much as, South of S. V. Forsamekill.

FOR-A'-THAT, adv. Notwithstanding.

"His brain was swee agee, but he was a braw preacher for a that." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 161.

FORAT, adv. Forward, S.; corr. from the E. word.

—Forat cam' the bloomin maid,
Nor stern, nor yet a frighted.

Rev. J. H. Wilson's Poems, i. 139.

FORBEAR. V. Forebear.

FORBEFT, part. pa. [Completely baffled, driven back, forced to retreat. V. Gloss. to Skeat's Barbour.]

This has been expl. "baffled, q. sore baffed, from Fr. bafte;" Gl. Sibb.

Thai off the ost, quhen nycht gan fall,
Fro the assait withdrew them all,
Woundyt, and wery, and forfite,
With mad cher the assait thai left.

Barbour, xvii. 793, MS.

[Isld. ba-zin, to push back. The verb to bafte is still used in Ayshire, meaning to abuse, to knock about; and, before the present Poor Law came in force, the town-officer, whose duty it was to drive tramps and beggars beyond the bounds, was called bafte, or bafte-the-beegarn.]

FORBEIT, pret.

I him forbeit, as ane lard, and laithit him mekil,

Dundar, Maitland Poems, p. 58.

Read forbeit, as in edit. 1508, lothed, Belg. verleed-en.

V. Forlethie. Or perhaps from A.-S. forelet-en, to forsake.


Thou wery and forfochin in that stede,—
Above the hope of deede comrs oner ane
Fell down forblet, thare standing thynne allane.

Doug. Virgil, 181. 38.

FORBODIN, FORBODEN, part. pa. 1. Forbidden.

"I shew unto you that all these cares wer forboden gooddis, expresse inhbitte be the King of heauen." Bruce's Eleven Serm., H. 3, a.

2. Wicked, unlawful.

—The purpose manill and rich quent attyre,—
Sum time arraye of Helene Queene of Arg.
Quhilk from the realm of Mice with her shie brocht,
Quhen sche to Troy forbotis Hymenius socht.

Doug. Virgil, 33. 36.
A.-S. forbud-an, to forbid. Su.-G. foerbyd-a, to debar from public worship. This differs in sense from bona, foerbonny, as much as a papal interdict differs from excommunication. This use of the Su.-G. term, however, suggests the origin of the S. phrase mentioned by Rudd. "a forbodin fellow, an unhappy fellow," q. one lying under an interdict.

Douglas uses the same term, apparently in a different sense. Concerning Helenor it is said that King Meonius

—him to Trey had send that binder yere,
Ynked in armour, forbodin for were,
Delerit he was with drawin swerd in hand,
And quhitte targes vasonen and eull farmd.

Doug. Virgil, 296. 48.

Veitius arnun, Virg.

This may seem literally translated. But I suspect that Douglas might use this expression, apparently so harsh in translation, in the proper sense of the Lat. part. q. unprepared, from for, private, and bodin, prepared.

FORBOT, imperat. v. Forbid.

God forbot, he said, his thank war sic thing
To him that succourit my lyte in sa eull ane nicht.

Rauf Collyier, C. illj b.

It is eroncously printed sorbot.

FORBREIST, s. 1. The forepart of a coat or garment.

Of saffron hew betix yallow and rede
Was his ryche mantil, of quhann the forbreist lappys,
Katlyng of brycht gold wyre wyth gylyn trappys,
Of cordis fyne was buklyt wyth ane knot.

Doug. Virgil, 303. 9.

2. The fore-part or front of any thing; as, "the forebreist of the laft," S. B. V. Forebreast.

3. Front or van of an army.

At the forbreist thai prowit hardely,
Wallace and Grayme, Boid, Ramsay, and Landly,
All in the stour fast fechtand face to face.

Wallace, vii. 1185, MS.

A.-S. forebreast, Tent. voyeur-borst, thorax. Hence the word has been used metaphorically.

FORBUITH, s. A foreshop; Aberd. Reg. A. 1563.

FORBY, FORBYE, prep. 1. Past, beyond.

—Thai sped tham heand, quhili thai
Forby theirs beusement war part.

Barbour, vi. 415, MS.

The beusement by some deill were past.

Edil, 1620.

Here it seems equivalent to the mod. vulgar term Outly, at a little distance.

2. Besides, over and above.

"Forby thir thre crillis and lord foresaid their was xxx. kyechytis and landit me as one surname. Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 16. Pracer, Bothch. V. Sax.

"Forbye the ghast, the Green Room doesna vent weel in a high wind." Antiquary, i. 193.

Su.-G. forbi, Dan. forbi, ly. past. Belg. voryn, voorby, past, beyond; literally, past before. Tent. voyeur-bor, trans, prater, ultra.

FORBY, FORBYE, adv. 1. Past, beyond.

When he cam to his lady's beur door,
He stude a little forbye;

And there he heard a for fause knyght
Tempting his gaye lady.

Minstrel Border, ii. 18.

It is sometimes conjoined with the v. go.

Fer-trit of my thochnet, and wo-begone,
And to the window gan I walk in bye,
To see the world and folk that went forbye.

King's Quair, ii. 11.

Teut. voyeur-ago, praetereire, transire.

Forbi, O. E. is used as signifying "away, therefrom;"

Gl. Hearne.

Tille his partie gan heue the bishop Oliure,
It turned not forbi for lete ne for loth.

R. Brunne, p. 286.

2. Besides, over and above, S.

The other burgessis forby
Wer cled in thair pontifical,

Lang myst thou teach
What plough fits a wet soil, and will the dry;
And mony a thousand useful things forby.

Ramsay's Poema, ii. 303.

3. Out of the usual way. Applied to one who excels, or who does something quite beyond expectation; as, Forbe good, very good, passing good; "He was forby kind," he was unusually so, S. O., Clackmannansh.

It is at times used as synon., with Fey; being applied to those who do any thing viewed as a presage of death.


A forby man, one who is singular, or of a peculiar cast, S. O.

FORCATE, Forchiet, s. A rest for a musket.

"That euerie ane of thair nychbouris burgessis,—be furnit with—ane pik, ane halbert or tur handit sworde, or ells ane muscat with forset, baedrole, and heidpece," Acts Ja., VI., 1598, Ed. 1614, p. 169. V. Bendorl.

"Or ellis with ane muscat, forchiet, bandroll, and heidpeces."—"Or ellis ane muscat, with head pece, forchiet, and band roll." Ibid., p. 191.

Fr. fourchette, primarily "a forket, or small forke;—also a musket-rest;" Cotgr.; L. B. fourcheta. Una baston, appellé forchat, que eat en maniere d'une forche. From Lat. farca.

FORCE, s. Consequence, importance.

""Indeed, Sir," quoth I, "the letters were found by the king my master's officers, and sent up to his majesty." "Well," quoth he, "it's no forze."" Saddler's Papers, i. 25. "It's no matter," N. This is nearly allied to the Fr. idiom, Il n'a ni force. Diet. Trev.

FORCEAT, s. A slave, a galley-slave, Gl. Sibb. Fr. forat, id. V. Begger-bolts.

FORCED FIRE. V. NEID-FYRE, and Black spaul.

FORCELY, adv. Vehemently, violently.

—"Quhen thay war maist forcely given to the excenion thairof, tithingis come that the Voleishis war cummand with strong armys to invalid the citie." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 262.
FORCHASIT, part. pa. Oversashed.

Redour ran home, full fletit and forchasit,
Him for to hyde craup in the dangoun deep.

King Harl., i. 33.

FORCOP, s.

—"Na forcop in all this parochin."—In malt scot an' xj. x. ij f. Ja. tannum; et in forcop an', iijs. iiijid. Jam tannum."—"In milt scot an', xiiij m & na forcop."—"Ja. tannum & na forcop quia dudle scot." Rentall Book of Orkney, pp. 3, 7, 8.


But it is obvious that the term, as here used, cannot admit of this sense. It evidently denotes some species of duty, distinct from scot, warid, &c., payable by the tenant to the proprietor or superior of landed property.

FOR-CRYIT, part. pa. Worn out with crying.

Quhen he was tynt: for-knokit and for-cryit.

About he went, unto the other syne.

Dunbar, Makhitand Poems, p. 73.

Belg. sich verkryt-en, to hurt one's self with crying. Tynt certainly ought to be tyrt.

FORCY. V. FORSYE.

FORD, s. 1. Way.

Few men of seases was left that place to kepe,
Women and pristis when Wallace cau wepe;
For weill that wend the vearsis was thair lord,
To tak him in that maid thaim redy ford,
Leit down the bryg, kest wp the yeidis wade.
The frutit folk entir and durst necht hyde.

Wallace, iv. 482, MS.
The knyght Cambell, off Louchow was lord,
At the north yett, and Ramsay maid thaim ford.

Ibid., viii. 751, MS.

Su.-G. fort, id., via communis. Kineaer summae gramineae, at animae man hafer kafat gatu co forta; If any of the neighbours complain that another has blocked up the way to his house; Skскаe L., p. 11. ap.

Ihre, vo. Fort. gates being conjoined with forta, it appears that the latter is synon. with our gate, a way.

In the Laws of Jutland, forst is used in the same sense; as also C. B. forst, Alen, furt. Ihre thinks that fort has a common origin with faerd, Ial. for, iter. He also concludes, that this word is of the highest antiquity, from the use of Lat. angiporum, which he views as formed from Moe-G. angus, pron. angus, narrow, and fort a way.

2. Used also metaphor, for the means to attain an end; or preparation for any work.

To lodi the range on fute he maide him ford.
Wallace to God his conscience fyrst remem;
Syne comfort thaim with manie contenence.

Wallace, iv. 559, MS.

Quhen Wallace was aget, and this Lord,
To rewil the rewim he maide him guidly ford.

Ibid., viii. 1588, MS.

FORDALS, s. pl. V. under FORDER, adj.

FORDEDDEUS, s. Violence, applied to a blow, Angus.

Perhaps q. what has fordyln one, or destroyed them.
To a similar source Ihre traces Su.-G. ferdaada, a witch, an enchantress.

FORDEFIF, part. pa. Deafened.

Their yelpis wilde my hearing all fordeifl.

Palice of Honur, i. 3.

Tent. verdeow-en, to deassen. V. DEVE.

FORDER, s. 1. The first place, the precedence.

And after thaim elike furth in eyn space,
Prystis and Canteura stral for the first place;
And now has Pristle the forder, and synce in ly.
The big Canteura his warris, and shippys by.

Dug. Virgil, 132, 40.

The word in this sense exactly corresponds to Teut. veur-deel, primace partes, primus in aliqua re locus, Kilian; from veer, before, and deel, part.

2. The word is still used to denote progress, advancement. "He makes little fordel," he works, walks, &c., slowly, S. B.

Teut. veur-deel, promotio, omne id, quos nos juvat et promovet ante aetas; hence it is used for profit, advantage, as Belg. voordeel. Su.-G. forder; quod quis praeceps habit pra religius, et dein quodvis commodum. Ihre thinks that the term refers to the lots used by our Gothic ancestors for dividing inheritances. He to whom the best portion had fallen by lot, was said to have the forder.

FORDER, adj. Applied to what is in readiness for future use; as implying that it is not meant to be used immediately. Forder work is done before it be absolutely necessary, Ang.

When there are two stacks, one of these is called a forder stack, which is to be kept till the other has been used, Mearns.

— Gin ye had heall,
I think ye'll have laid by, gin Yeel,
A fouth o' forder stree.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

Fordals, used as a n., "stock previously prepared, or not yet spent," Buchan. Teut. veur-deelen, promote.

FORDERLYD, part. pa. Wasted, caused to perish.

—Suppos 1 fand be name
Thame wryttyn all, yhit of the fame
Of mony, and the dowchtynes,
That lang tymyn swa forderlyd wes,
Mater nameus 1 worthy feuel.

Wyntoun, Cron., ii. 10. 20.

A.-S. fordilg-adn, delere, obnare; fordilgade, delebit, from for, intensive, and dilg-iadn, id. Belg. verdelgh-en, id.

To FORDER, v. a. To promote, to forward, S. further, E.

"The saidis rebels and their favorers promittit they should forder him to the crown matrimoniall, give him the succession thereof, and ware their lives in all his affairs; and if any would usurp contrary to his authority, they should defend the sameye to their uttermost power, not excepting our own person." Keith's Hist., p. 331.

—Was ne'er sic tumult and disorder;
Here Discord strawe new broid to forder.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 72.

"Weel forder ye! Well may you speed!" Dumfr.

Su.-G. forders, Germ. forders, Belg. vorder-en, A.-S. fordhr-Ian, id. The Su.-G. word is from Su.-G.
To FORDER, v. n. To have success, to move forward, to push on, S.

Let's a start fair, cries Robin Rae,
That ilk alike may forder
But Tibby, stemming on her tae,
Pat a' into disorder.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

FORDER, adj. 1. Further, progressive.

"And iff he faillies thairrin, and that thairthrow outher the writing beis copyit, or procedis to forder knowledge amang the peple, the first sear and findar thairof saill be puntist in the saamin maner as the first inventar, writtar, tynar, and untpostar of the sameyn." Act, Mar. 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 350.

2. Anterior, equivalent to E. fore, S. B. V. FORTHIR.

FORDER, FORDIR, adv. Further, moreover.

"And forder, it is of treuth, that beaydis the unreasonabill ransome,—thair is requir for the Lord Keith's charges, being a singill man and presonar, that quhilth of preson mycht stand and for his full ransome, that is Twa hunder Lib. Sterling." Q. Mary's Instructions, 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 363.

"Forder,—I say ye war entent with victorius ensenyce in the capitol, or evir ye inemoy war doung fra the market." Beliend. T. Liv., p. 234.

"And forder,—it is thocht expedient, statute & ordnait that the saidis prelatis saill eire doo one of thame severalle convene his haill fewaris," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 290.

Teut. voorder, ulter, ulterius; Germ. foder, id.

FORDERANCE, s. Advancement. E. furtherance.

"For the greater forderance—of justice,—that the lyk lettres and execution of horing, be direct—ypoun all actis, decreetis, &c." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 288.

FORDER-M'HTHER, s. Any piece of showy dress, displayed by a belle, in order to attract the attention of young men, and induce them to pay court to her, Fife.

FORDERSUM, adj. Forward, active, expeditious, S. B.

"They are eich hindered that are not fordersume;" Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 72.

Germ. forderesamt, without delay. V. SUM.

FORDID, FORDYD, pret. Ruined, destroyed; from a v. common in O. E., fordo, not as Johns. writes it fordno.

Fordedan is used in the same sense, O. E.

Eft he syde to hem selu, Wo soote you wether
That the tumbes of profetes tiltheth vp-heigh,
Yo mafe forders fordiden hem, and to the them brought.

P. Ploughmanes Cradle, D. iij. a.

Barbour, giving an account of the Castle of Forfar being taken by Philip the Foraster from the English, says that he

—Yand he castell to the King,
That made him rycht gud rewarding:

FORDY, s. Fortnight; Aberd. Reg.

FORDOURERIT, FORDOWERIT, part. pa.
"Wearied, over-toiled, over-waked," Rudd.

The Rutulianus enemest with sleepe and wyne,
Liggis soupt, forworderit, drounykyn as sweyn.

Doug. Virgil, 233, 35.

The word seems rather to signify, stupified; Test. verdoo-ren, synon. versett-ren, infatus; infiatuar, stultecere; door, stultus, stolidus, socors, Kilian; whence Belg. door, a fool. V. however, Dowerit.

To FORDRIE, v. a. To drive out of the right course.

Juno inflammuit, musing on thir cassis pyse,
The qhille cure syc that sals the Trolianis,
—Sche thame fordrisaid, and causis oft go wyll
Frawart Leyden—

Doug. Virgil, 14, 5.

A.-S. fordris-an, abiprice, "to drive away.
Sonner, Sw. ferdrija-va, id. Tent. verdry-cen, pellere de medio, profiigare.

FORDRUNKIN, part. pa. Very drunk.

Sowpit in sleepe, his nek furth of the cait
He straucht, ferdrukins, ligging in his dreme.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 42.

A.-S. for-drene-an, inebrinaire; Tent. ver-drink-en, to waste by drinking.

FORDULLIT, part. pa. Made dull, greatly confused.

My dalair held, ferdullit diisel,
I raisit up half in ane lihtargie,

Palace of Honour, i. 26.

Tent. verdewael-en, verdol-en, errare.

FORDWARD, FORDWART, FORTHWARD, s. A paction, an agreement.

Of Schir Gologras' grant blith wes the king;
And thought the forward was fair, freyndischip to fullfyll.

Grene and Gol., iv. 20.

—Turchon kyang
All redy was to fullfyll his likingy,
And vp gan kunth thare ferdwaisciris and cunnand
Of amsey and perpetual aly.

Doug. Virgil, 319, 16.
241. is the condition, it maid-servant, vain
But, resound appears from wuss he
1. Before. sometimes Act. part, Teut. V.
stock. Having Money Cromerty's FOR
godt Forward. V.
meet Still to Any might "

2. Money saved as a stock. He has something to the fore, S., he has a little money saved.

"He had a good estate, and well to the fore; but being smitten by the ambition of his good-brother Dr. Whiteford, tread his steps of vain lavishness and dilapidation of what he had, to seek what he did not deserve," Baillie's Lett., 126.

"It is true he had no great means to the fore of his own at this time." Spalding's Troubles, 1,195.

3. Having the start of another, in whatever respect, S.

"I am now two to the fore with you, albeit I wrote none the last post." Baillie's Lett., ii. 221.

4. In the same place or situation, S.

"But, eh, as I wuss Sherra Pleydell was to the fore here — he was the man for sorting them." Guy Mannering, iii. 101.

5. To the fore has a singular sense in Roxb.; signifying, in consideration of, or in comparison with.

OF FORE, adv. Before.


From this conjunction, I might seem that E. afore had originally had this form. But it appears rather to be softened from on fore, like alive from on life. V. On, Gl. Tyrwh.

FORE, s. Help, advantage, furthermore.

A great fore, a great help, S. B.

It is used in the same sense, S. O.; "It's no mony fore I get;" I meet with few opportunities of an advantageous nature.

It bears the same sense, Dumfr., often denoting a cause of preference; as, a maid-servant, speaking of another having got a place that she thinks well of, says, "Aye, has she gotten in there? That's a gude fore; it has mony forces." Su.-G. foer denotes the easiness or convenience of a way, when it is rendered fit for travelling; gott foer, viae commoditas; from far-a, to fare. Foer, good, useful, convenient. Fara, which primarily signifies carriage, also denotes any kind of wealth, commodity, or means; A.-S. fore, a vehicle, also, access.

FORE, s. Any thing thrown a-shore as a wreck; sometimes Sea-fore; Galloway.

Su.-G. foer-a, ferre, adferre; q. "what is brought to land by the motion of the sea." Isl. forl, vectura conducts.

FORE-ANENT, FORRENCE, FORNENS, FORNENTS, FORNENT, prep. 1. Directly opposite to, S. fornet.

"They are to say, Clangregore, Clanfarlane—— Likewise a great number of wicked thieves, oppress-soures, and peace breakers, and recepctors of thief, of the surnames of Armesstranges, Ellotes,—and uthers inhabiting the bordouris foer-anent England." Acts Ja. VI., 1594, c. 227.
FORECASTEN, part. pa. Neglected, cast away.

"I tell you, Christ will make new work of old forecasten Scotland, and gather the old broken boards of his tabernacle, and pin them, and nail them together." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 32.

Su.-G. foerkast-a. abjercere, repindare; foerkastad, repubratus, Apoc. xii. 10. Ihre.

FORE-CRAG, FORE-CRAIG, s. The anterior part of the throat.

"They made diligent search about her, and found the enemies mark to be in her fore-crag, or fore part of her throat." News from Scotland, 1591. V. Law's Mem., Pref. xxxi.

FORE-DAY, s. That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon, Roxb.

"The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as wel as it had been fore-day." Brownie of Bodabeck, i. 13.

Belg. voormiddag, Germ. vormittag, forenoon.

FORE-DOOR, s. The door in the front of a house, S. O.

"The principal door—was named the fore-door." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 115.

Teut. veur-deure, jana, ostium, fores.

FOREDONE, part. adj. Quite worn out, Dumfr.

FORE-END. FORE-END o' har'st, the anterior part of harvest, S.

"Gude-day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them. I will be back about the fore-end o' har'st, and I trust to find ye baith har'lu and ferre." Antiquary, i. 297.

[FORE-ENTRY, FORE-ENTRES, s. An entry to a house from before, S.]

FORE-ENTRESSE, FOR-ENTRES, s. A porch or portico.

"Sphaternisterium, the tinnice-court, or catchpel. Propylaeum, a fore-entresse." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 111.

"To remoe, red & flit out of the said inland ther-tyerd yard & forentres." Aberd. Reg., A. 1355, V. 15.

To FORE-FAIR, v. a. To abuse. V. FORFAIR.

To FOREFIGHT, v. a. To take exercise so as to weary one's self; [part. pa., forfought, forfoughten.]

"That in the ancient town of Cowper in Fife, there is now no such disease as was the late infection among the horses,—so that all these noble gentlemen, who were formerly delighted with the laborious recreations of hawking, hunting, and horse-courting, may without danger, entrust their horses in our town, and forefight themselves in our excellent fields, which, for these sports, the world hath not the better." Mercur. Caled., A. 1661, p. 21. V.

[Forfecht is the more common form of this v.]

FOREGAINST, FORDANE, prep. Opposite to.

"There was 10,000 Irish thir two months lying on the coasts of Scotland forfainst our country, keeping
these in the west under Eglington and Argyle in suspension." Baillie's Lett., i. 203.

Wele fer from thens stands are roche in the se, For they pass the fomy schorre and colets like. Dong. Virgil, 131. 33.

And they pass the schippis ay, and they sallit, as they took their way.

Barbour, Edit. 1620, p. 303.

In Pink. edit., xvi. 555, aftergym, q. v.

FOREGAIT, Foirgait, s. The high or open street.

"Gif there be any penteissis, that is, under stairs, haldin on the for-gait.—Gif thair be oye swyne cruidis bigget on the for-gait, stoppyand the samyn." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588. V. Gait.

"That na sik nworthye personis [as buris, harlottis, and other pure and vnhonnest folkis] saibbe subject to to poppy wynis in tymes cunning in sic rowmes and vmvit places [lack houses, choppis, cellaris, and prius cornearis], but the samyn to be sundle and toppt be honest personis in the for-gait, in oppin and publitt tavernis, as ves and wount ves," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1667, Ed. 1814, p. 43.

[FOREGANG, s. A light supposed to be seen moving along the road over which a funeral procession is to pass. Gregor's Banfis. Gloss.]

[Further north this word seems to be more in general use; for, in Edmonston's Gloss. of the Ork. and Shet. Dialect, we find, "Foregeng, a fore-going or fore-happening, an antecedence."].

FOREGRANDFATHER, s. Great-grandfather.

"The pursauer libelled his interest as heir, at least apparent heir to his fore-grandfather." A. 1630, Spotswoode, Suppl. Dec., p. 178.

"A man might not marry his fore-grandfather's wife, nor his sister, but may marry his cousin-german." Durham, X Command., p. 354. V. FOIRGRANTSCHIR, which is the more ancient term.

FOREHAMMER, Forhammer, s. The sledge, or sledge-hammer. S. To throw the forhammer, to throw the sledge; a species of sport still used in the country as a trial of strength.

"Our soucrane lord, &c. considerit the tressonnable, crwell and vnnatural fact laitie committit be the personis following in campany for the tyne with Frances sunytyme Erle Bothwel,—in invading, assegineing, and persewing of his Maiesties mast noble personis be fyre and swordes, breking yp his chaillier durs with forhammeris, and cruellis slaying his hienes servandis cumand to his Maiesties resources," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1692, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

The brawalic, bainic, ploughman chiel, Brings hard owrship, wi' sturdy wheel, The strong forhammer, Till block an' studdie ring an' reel, Wf' dinsome glamour. Burns, iii. 15.

Tec. vour-hamer, tudes, malleus major; Kilian. As vour in the Tec. term literally signifies before, it, as well as our term, seems to intimate that the denomination originated from the mode of using this instrument, This is expressed by Maxon. "The uphand sledge is used by under workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head." V. Johns, vo. Sledge.

*FOREHAND, s. "I'm to the forehand wi' you," I have got the start of you; applied both to time, and to advantage obtained over another, S.

FOREHAND, adj. First in order, also, in advance, S.

"I ken I'm gay thick in the head, but I'm as honest as our auld forehand ox, purr fowll, that I'll ne'er work ony mair." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 159.

The forehand stone is the stone first played in curling, Clydes.

[For-han'-payment, is payment in advance, as is generally the rule with school fees.]

FOREHAND-RENT, Forerent, s. When a year's rent of a farm is payable six months after entry, Berwicks.

"Entering at Whitsunday, the first year's rent becomes payable at the first Martinmas, only six months after. The above mode of payment, is termed fore-rent or forehand-rent." Agr. Surv. of Berw., p. 141.

FOREHANDIT, adj. Rash, precipitate, S.B.; also, before the appointed time or order.]

[FORELAN, s. The box or trough in a fish-curing yard into which the fish are emptied preparatory to being cured, Gregor's Banfis. Gloss.]

FORELAND, s. A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley, S.

"And alsk the actione—aganis Alex. Home—to werrand, kep, & defend to him a foreland of ane tenenent liand in the said Canongate," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 149. V. LAND.

FORELDERIS, s. pl. Ancestors.

Thretty agane thretty then In feyny bolnyt of mild red, As thare for-eldris war slane to dede. Wynstoun, lx. 17. 6.

Su.-G. foraschalkar, Isl. foreliri, majores; from for, ante, and elder, A.-S. alder, senior; Text. weer-einders, majores. A. Bor. fore-eldris is still used to denote ancestors; Grose. "For-elders, progenitors;" Yorke Marsh., ii. 320.

To FORELEIT, v. a. To forsake, to desert. V. FORLEIT.

FORE-LOOFE, s. A furlough, leave of absence.

"The Lieutennant Colennel taking a fore-looffe, did go unto Holland." Monro's Expedit. P. L. p. 34.

Su.-G. forelof, id., from forelofes, promitiers; exactoraries; from lufwe-a, permitters, to give leave; and this, as 'Ire shews, is simply and beautifully derived from lufwe, vola manus, S. lufe, because it was customary in making promises or engagements, to give the hand.

[FOREMAN, s. The ninth man in a deep-sea fishing boat, who acts as a general servant, Gregor's Banfis. Gloss.]
FORENAIL, v. a. To spend money before it is gained; part. pa., forenail’d, S.
Q. nailed before, because it cannot be applied to another purpose? Teut. ver-nagchet-en, id. or perhaps from ver-ind-en, consume, dissipate.

FORE-NAME, s. The Christian name, as distinguished from the surname, S.
Teut. weer-naem, praenomen.

FORE-NIGHT, s. The evening, the portion of the time that elapses between the twilight and going to bed, S.

"We heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, wi’ the gingling o’ briddles, an’ the clanking o’ hoofs. We leanged up, thinking they wad ryde owre us; we kent mae but it was drunken fowk riding to the farce, i’ the fore night." Remains of Nithsdale Song, App., p. 298. 299.

"The secret, by far too good to be kept, was in a short time known over the country side, and even yet bids fair to form the subject of much rustic meriment at the farmers ingle cheek, during the lang fore-nights o’ winter." Dumfr. Courier, Sept. 1823.

No other word is used in Angus, in the sense above given, to denote the early part of the night; where this term is never applied to the twilight, which is distinctively denominated the glomna. It corresponds to the A.-S. term Foron nihlt, primus noctis. Lye also adds, crepuscum. But Somner more properly expl. it, "the first, or beginning of the night." In the same manner, the A.-Saxons said foreenday, tempus antelucanum, "before break of day," ibid. Teut. veur-nacht, centricum, prima para noctis, secunda vigilia, Kilian; Belg. voor-nacht, id. The analogous term in Moea.-G. is anandakht, vesper. Junius derives it from andreisk or anhi, finish, and nakh; and thus, he says, the term was anciently used to signify the latter part of the evening, de vespera profundore, q. d. circa finem vesperae. Goth. Ol. But as nachte never denotes the evening, but invariably the night, it is obvious that the meaning of the word is changed in order to support the etymology. The end of the night can never be the end of the evening. And here he is evidently the prep. so frequently used in composition, in the sense of before; plainly signifying, before night, or the first part of it. It cannot signify the end of the evening; for the sense is expl. Mark 1. 35: "At even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased." &c. Thus the term denotes the whole of the evening from sun-setting till it can be properly said to be night.

The Isl. approaches nearly to the Moea.-G. in the formation of anandakht or onverd eor, the beginning of winter; as ofonverd denotes the end of it. Onverd is in like manner used to signify the beginning of any thing; as, Tha jord, er at onverd oar illgraeis; That land, which in the beginning, or at first bore cockle, &c. Hinldin, ap. Thre, Spec., p. 299. From ond or on, denoting priority, commencement, and vert-a, to be.
Teut. veur-nacht, prima pars noctis.

FORENICKIT, part. pa. Prevented by a trick: A and B both intend to purchase a horse. A, knowing B’s design, takes the start of him and concludes a bargain with the dealer. When B comes to buy him, he finds that he has been sold to A. Thus A has forenicket B; Fife.

FORENOON, FORENOON-BREAD, s. A luncheon eaten by the peasantry, hinds, &c., Roxbx.; synon. nacket, nocket, lun-n-hours, teun-hours.

FORENRES, s. V. FORENTRES.

FORES, s. pl. Perquisites given to a servant besides his wages, Selkirk.

These are considered as his due, being included in the bargain. V. Fore, s. Help.
Teut. te veurns goven, in sumptum dare.

FORESEENE, FOIRENSEE, part. pa. 1. Provided, supplied.
"This leaguer—at all sortings ports, being well foirenee with slaughter-houses and triangles; well fastened and close; his Majesty—made the refreshment go likewise round the city." Monro’s Exped., P. II., p. 133.

Sw. foere id. Han har foresett dem med full middag: He has provided them with a full power. Belg. voor- zien, id.

2. Acquainted.
"The garrison of Heidelberg coming towards Wilsloch,—by casting fire in the townse sets three houses on fire, whereof the Felt-marshall Gustavus Horne being made foirene, he with all his forces did breake up, and marched." Ibid., p. 139.

3. Thoroughly understood.

FORE-SHOT, s. The projection of the front of a house over part of the street in which it is built.
"The street of the town of Stirling was formerly broader than at present, the proprietors of the houses on both sides having made encroachments on the same by building small additions to their houses of about 6 or 7 feet in breadth, made of wood, and supported by pillars, in the same manner that this was executed in Edinburgh, which are called Fore-shots, or Forestairs, though they do not ordinarily serve for this last purpose." Petition of John Finlayson to the Lords of Council and Session, 1752.

Teut. veur-schoot denotes what is worn before; Sw. foerschoot-a, to advance. The Sw. term for the projection of a building in utkintaute, exactly corresponding with S. outshot. Perhaps the phrase out-shot window receives light from Fore-shot, q. the window in that part of the house which projects.

FORESHOT, s. 1. The whisky that first runs off in distillation, which is always the strongest, S.

2. In pl. foreshotes is the designation given to the milk which is first drawn from a cow, Lanarks.

FORESICHTIE, adj. Provident, Fife.

FORESKIP, s. 1. Progress made in a journey, in relation to one left behind, S. B.
from A.-S. fore, before, and the termination skip, E. ship, Sw. skap, denoting state or condition.

2. The advantage given to one in a contest, or trial of strength, agility, &c., Dumfr.

To FORESPEAK, v. a. V. FORSPEAK.

FORESPEAKER, FOIRSPEIKAR, s. 1. An advocate.

"Gif the over-lord of the defender is essonyed at thir courts; nevertheless he could compeir at the fourth court, or else send ane forespeaker for him." Reg. Maj., B. i. c. 23, § 2.

"That all men that ar foirspeikaris for the coast, to have habilis of grene, of the fassoun of a Tunikill, and the eelis to be oppin on a Tulber. And qhillik of the foirspeikaris that wantis it in the tyme of the said Parliamentis, or generall counselis, the said habites, and afterwars speikis for moid, sail pay v. pund to the King." Acts 11. J., 1584, c. 52; edit. 1586.

"Foirspeikaris for the coast. "Are advocates who plead before the Parliament, called for cost, to distinguish them from those who plead for nothing, as friends and relations, who were termed Prolocutors." View Feud. Law, Gil., p. 127.

The word is still used in this sense, S. B.

"Mind what this law has undergone for you,—How she is catch'd for you frae wig to wa',
And nae forespeakers has her cause to ca'.
Ross's Haldene, p. 104.

2. Forespekar, the foreman of a jury; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

A.-S. forespeca, prolocutor; veur-speca, Sw. foresprakore, id. an advocate; A.-S. foresprecaon, Teut. veurvreck-en, to intercede.

To FORESTA, v. a. To understand. V. FORSTAW.

FORESTAM, s. 1. The prow of a ship.

Thay send the fluids, that soundch qahar thay fare
In sunder slides, ower Weltit eik with airis,
Pe thare forestammen the bullir brasly and raris.


His enemy in afore him cam,
Ere ever he him saw;
Rangit him a rap on the forestam,
But had nae time to draw
Another saw.
Su.-G. stamm, para navis prima velutima; framamam, prorsus, bakstam, puppis. Anc. stamm, lat. stafn, Teut. veur-staf, Belg. voor-staven, E. stem. This is derived from Su.-G. staf, tabula, asser.

FORESTART, s. "A start in running a race;" Roxb. It would seem to denote the advantage gained in leaving the goal first.

[FORE-STOOPS, s. pl. The fore-legs, and "Hind-stoops," the hind legs of a chair, S. Edmondston's Gloss. Orkn. and Shet.]

FORESUPPER, s. The interval between the time that servants leave off working and that of supper, when they gather round the fire, Lanarks. The interval between supper and the time of going to bed is called Aftersupper, ibid.

This, in the South of S., is called Foresupper-time, also the Winter-e'ening; in Renfr. Foresippers.

Hale foresippers, the whole evening before supper, Renfr.; synon. Forenicht.

Naie mair we by the blie hud-hook,
Sit hale foresippers owr a book,
Striving to catch, wi' tentie look,
Fik bonny line.
Till balth our kettilt sails fis up
W' fire divena. J. Scott's Poems, p. 316.

FORETERES, s. Fortress.

Turnus the prince, that was blyth derf and bauld.
Anie birm and bles set at the foreteres glide.
Doug. Virgil, 266. 20.

[FORETHINKING, s. Repentance, Zach. Boyd.]

FORETHOUGHTIE, adj. Cautious, provident, Fife, Roxb.

FORE-TROOPES, s. pl. The vanguard of an army.

"We were well seconded by Ramsay's men, seeing those were ever commanded on desperat exploits, being still appoind to the foretroopes of the army." Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 116.

Germ. vorvroppen, Sw. foer-troppar, id.

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

Hard did she toll the hare to save,
For the little wee hare was sair foreworne.
Hogg's Hunt of Eddil, p. 325.

Rather forworne; from for, privative, and wear, q. worn out.

FORE-YEAR, s. The earlier part of the year, as the spring, Loth.

Teut. veur-saar, annus incipiens; et ver; Kilian.

To FORFAIR, FOREFAIR, v. a. To waste; as denoting fornication, to abuse.

"Wemen,—giff they forfair or abuse their bodies in fornication, and are convict thereof; all they quha has committed sic ane trespas, sall be disherished." Reg. Maj., B. ii. c. 49, § 1.

It occurs in O. E. as signifying to destroy.

"In that ilk town did he krie a krie,
That alle that him sawed, & of his myne ware,
Man, woman & childe, suld the alle forfare.
Kasteld suls them bete down, kirkres suls thel breune." R. Brown, p. 42.

"Forisfactum—is taken for fornication committed be ane woman being aire femaill within waird, ut cum femina dictur forisfacere de corpore suo, to fore-fair or abuse her body." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Forisfactum.

A.-S. forfar-an, perdere; Su.-G. foerfar-as, disperdere, to squander, to waste. One might suppose that this were composed of A.-S. for., Su.-G. feer, Belg. rer, negative, and for-en, far-a, veer-en, valere. But as Ihre observes, the simple term far-a has the sense of perdere, in the O. Goth. and Isl.; whence frifar-a, to lose, and frifar-as, to perish.
To FORFAIR, FORFAIR, v. n. To perish, to be lost.

"Bot and thow wilt, son be the hour off three,
At that ilk trust, will God ther sall be nae.
Quhill I may lest, this realm sall nocht forfair.
Wallace, x. 521, MS.

Without God paneis their cruel vice,
This world sall all forfair.
Spec. Godly Ball., p. 32.
Improperly rendered by Lord Hailes, offend.

FORFAY, part. pa. Lost, Barbour.

This Lord the Broys I spek ay'r,
Saw all the kynryk swa forfay,
And swa tow'lyt the folk saw he,
That thair oiff had gret pilte.
Barbour, i. 475, MS.

A. S., forfar-an, Teut. vernser-en, perire.

FORFAIRE, part. pa. This is mentioned distinctly, because used obliquely by modern writers. 1. Forlorn, destitute, S.

'Tis right we together and be;
For name of us had find a narrow,
So sadly forfaires we were.
Song, Ross's Helmore, p. 150.
Syne I can ne'er be sair forfait,
When I ha a plaid of baslock woo.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 205.

2. Old-fashioned, Gl. Ross, S. B.

Up in her face looks the auld has forfaires,
And says, Ye will hard-fortun'd be my bairn.
Ross's Helmore, p. 61.

Now, Sir, you haue our Fluviona's Bruce,
And well ye see, our gospil did me praise,
But we're forfaires, and sair alter'd now.
Sic youngsome sangs are saerless frae my mou.
Ibid., p. 119.

3. Worn out, jaded, S.

This mony a year I'v stood the fluid an' tide;
And th'o' wi' crazy eil I'm sair forfait,
I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn!
Burns, ill. 55.

To FORFALT, FORFAULT, v. a. To subject to forfeiture, to attain.

"This Roger of Quineinis succession (famillia) was disheirt, and forfauld for certaine cryme committit against the kingis maynest." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii. c. 15.
Fr. forfaire, L. B. forfaixere.

FORFAIT, s. Forfeiture.

"Effir his forfaite the constabillary wes geuyn to the Hayis of Arroll." Bellend. Cron. ubi sup.
Fr. forfait, L. B. forfaict-um, id.

FORFAUTHE, FORFAUTOUR, FORFAULTUE, s. Forfeiture.

"Our nobles, lying up in prisons, and under forfauteys or debts, private or publick, are for the most part either broken or breaking." Baillie's Lett., ii. 416.

—"The said sentence of forfauteure was geve vpone the fift day of the samin moneth, & the granting of the suire passage to cum and defend thair cause was hot proclamit the secon day of the samin moneth." Acts May, 1542, Ed. 1514, p. 416.

"Considering that it was against all equitie—that the vassals, cautors, &c. of any—forfaunte in this parliament—should be prejudged by the forfauteure of the said persons off their right of propertie," &c. Acts Cha, i., Ed. 1814, VI. 167. Also forfauteur, ibid.

FORFANT, adj. Overcome with faintness.

Astonish't I stad trembling thair,
Forfant for vere fér;
And as the sylvie huntit hair,
From rachis mako raer.
Barrel, Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 33.

For intensive, and faint, which is derived from Junius from Fr. feint-re, properly to resemble; by Skinner and Johnson from faner, to fade, to wither. Sir. G. Isl. fauns, however, signifies fatuus; Isl. faun-e, fatue se gerere, from fat, brutum. V. C. Andr. and Seren. vo. Point.

FORFAUGHLIT, part. adj. Worn-out, jaded with fatigue, Roxb.; nearly synon. with Forfesket.

Teut. ver, our, for, intensive, and wagghelen, agitare, motitare, continuo motu hnc illae ferre; Kilian. V. Warchile, v.

[TO FORFAYR, v. n. To perish, go to ruin. V. FORFAIR.]

[FORFECHT, v. a. V. FOREFIGHT.]

FORFLEET, part. pa. Terrified, stupified with terror, Clydes.

Forfeet wil guilt * * * * * In a swarf on the gran' she fae's.


To FORFLUTHER, v. a. To disorder, Lanarks.; from for, intensive, and Fudder, q. v. =

FORFORD, part. pa. Having the appearance of being exhausted or desolate, Perths.

The doctor ply'd his crookit horn,
Wil wondrous art;
But, oh! pul' Tamey look'd forforn,
An' sick at heart.
The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 95.
The same with Forfaires. V. FORFAIR, v.

FORFOUGHT, FORFOUCTEN, FORFAUGHLITEN, part. pa. 1. Exhausted with fighting.

This is the primary sense. V. FOREFIGHT.

Forfochtyn thai war and trewaild all the nyct;
Yet fell that slae in to the clae thay day.
Wallace, vii. 604, MS.
Sair sair he podg'bd, and fought against the storm;
But aft forfaughen tur'd tail to the blast,
Leand' him upo' his rung, and take his breath.
The Ghost, p. 2.

2. Greatly fatigued, from whatever cause.

I wait [nocht] well quheit it wes;
My awin grey meir that keat me:
Or gif I was forfochten saynt,
And syn lay dawn to rest me.
Peble to the Play, st. 13.

Into great peril am I nought;
Bot I am sae and all forfocht.
Sir Eger, p. 52.

It occurs in the first sense in Hardynge.

Where than he fought, against the bastard strong,—
In battall soe forfochten there ful long.
Chron., Fol. 186, a.

Belg. vroechten, to spend with fighting; vroechten, spent with fighting.

—My breath begins to fail,
I'm a' forfowden.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 13.

A.-S. forfylkan is rendered, obstructus, Lye; and Dan. forfylker, to stuff. Thus the idea may be closed up as one is with cold; as it is an apology for bad singing. Dan. forfalden signifies decayed; forfald, an impediment.

To FORGADER, Forgather, v. n. 1. To meet, to convene.

And furth shee passit wyth all hir cumpny,
The Troanese peplij forgaderit by and by,
Joly and glaide.

Doug. Virgil, 104. 38.

It is still used in this sense, at least in the So. of S.

—The serv'n trades there
Forgather'd, for their Siller Gun
To shoot aunc mair.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 9.

2. To meet in a hostile manner, to encounter; Improperly written forgather.

"Sir Andrew Wood—past furth to the Frith well manned, with two ships, to pass upon the said Englishmen, whom he forgathered withal immediately before the said castle of Dunbar, where they fought long together with uncertain victory." Pitcaitie, p. 100.

3. It is now commonly used to denote an accidental meeting, S.

This falconer had tame his way
Over Calder-moor; and gawn the moose up,
He there forgather'd with a gossip.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 536.

Teut. vergaeder-en, congregate, conveniere.

FORGATHERIN, s. Meeting, S.

"You're swingin me a pint o' gin for this forgatherin,
The neist time your brig sails to Schiedam." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 22.

FORGENYS, s. Forgiveness, Clydes.

A.-S. forgynys, forgifun, oblivion, Isl. evforgynt, Belg. vergeetelyk, id.

FORGETFULNESS, s. Forgetfulness, Clydes.

R. Brunne uses forgishelych, as denoting an act of forgetfulness.

So did kyng Philip with sonnes on tham gan pres,
Bot for a forgishelych R & he botha les.

Philip left his engynes without keying a nyght.

R. Brunne, p. 176.

FORGEUANCE, FORGENYS, s. Forgiveness.

—"Sa many personis—that were committariss of the said slanchter sell—cum to the merkait cors of Edinburgh in thair lyning clathis, with her swerdis in thair handis, & ask the said Robert & his frendis forgainc, of the deth of the said John." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 153. V. Kinnet.

Forgynys, id., Aberd. Reg.

To FORGIE, v. a. To forgive. This is the common pronunciation in vulgar language, S.

—"He saved me frae being ta'en to Perth as a witch.—Forgie them that would touch sic a puir silly auld body!" Waverley, ill. 239.

FORGIFYNE, s. Donation.

"We charge yhu stratly and commandis, that bote delay thir letteris sena, not agaynstandin any releasung, gyft, forgifyne, or accordyng, we hafe made with any of our leages of warde, relefs, marriage, or any other profyt fallsyn to us, of the qulikis the said Bishop and kirk ar in possession, or war wont to hafe the second tende of, ye mak the said bishop be content and payit of his tende peny," &c. Lett. Ja. II., Chart. Aberd., Fol. 62. M'Farl. MS.

This term is borrowed from A.-S. for-gif-æn, the primary sense of which is to give; concedere; dare, donare. Teut. ver-gewen, Germ. vergaben, condonare. For veer are here merely intensive.

FORGFINS, s. Forgiveness, Aberd. Reg.

FORGRANTSIRE, FOREGRANTSCHR, s. Great-grandfather. V. FORGRANDSYR.

FORHOUSE, s. A porch, or an anterior building, as referring to one behind it; more properly Forehouse.

"Quhen he remeit furth of the said forhouse." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

Teut. ver-haus, primae aedes, atrium, vestibulum; Sw. velehus, portal, gate-house.

To FORHOW, FORHOY, v. a. To forsake, to abandon, S. B. [Forhoe is the form in Banffs., part. pa., forhoeit. V. Gregor's Gloss.]

There housis thay forhow and leisus waist,
And to the worldis stait as thay war. chast.

Doug. Virgil, 220. 37.

Mind what this last had undergone for you,
Since ye did her so treachrously forgone.

Ros's Heleneor, p. 104.

In the same sense, a bird is said "to forhow her nest," when she deserts it, S. B.

Su.-G. forhaefen, aspernari, contentim habere; from foer, negat, and hafaen; or, as thay suppose, in
the sense of *gerere*, to conduct one's self; more probably in its original sense, to have, as *forhorne* denotes the reverse of possession.

Since the publication of this work, I have observed that *forhorne* may with equal propriety be traced to A.-S. *for-hog-an*, *for-hog-an*, spurn, neglect. Part. pa. *forhaged*, spurns. *Heora ear hand* forhogn-don; They despised their eternal salvation. Bed. Hist., ii. 2

**Forkoware**, s. A deserter, one who forsakes a place.

—O'whir sal I with thir handis twa
Yane ilk Tresne forkoware of Asia
Do put to deith— Doug. Virgil, 405. 62.

**Forgingit**, part. pa. Banished, made a foreigner; formed from Fr. *forrain*.

—As tho' come I no better wyle,
But take a boke to rede upon a quhyle:—
Compil'd by that nobil senator
Of Rome quhilome that was the worldis fleure
And from estate by fortune a quhile
Forgingit was, to povert in exile.

*King's Quair*, l. 3.


These are given as synonym. I have heard forjudged used in this sense, S. B.

*Forkesket* sair, with weary legs,
Ryelin the corn out-owre the rigs,—
My awkwart muse sair pleads and begs,

Can *forkesket* have any affinity to Teut. *ver-jaeghen*, conjicere in fagam, proficisce?

The latter seems merely a metaphor. use of O. Fr. *forju-er*, "to judge or condemn wrongfully"; also, to disinherit, &c. to ou't by judgement;" Cotgr. & or of L. B. *forjuder*, corr. from *forjudicare*, both used in the same sense. V. Spelman, and Du Cange.

**Fork.** To stick a fork in the same. Some are so foolish as to believe, that a midwife, by doing so, can throw the pains of a woman in labour upon her husband, S.

That this act of fixing a fork in the wall was supposed to be of great efficacy in witchcraft, appears from the account given of it, in relation to the carrying off a cow's milk, in *Malcolm Malefactor*. V. the passage, vo. *Nigeneven*.

[To fork, v. n. To search. Followed by the prep. for, and implying care for one's own interest; as, "He'll fork for himself:" i.e., he'll seek out what suits him best. V. Banffs. Gloss.]

**Forkin', s.** The act of looking out or searching for any thing; as, "Forkin' for siller," being in quest of money; *Forkin' for a job," looking out for employment in work, Aberd.

As the v. to Fork signifies to work with a pitchfork, it has been supposed that this may be a metaphor, application of the v. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *vear-ewn-en*, praeconoscere, A.-S. *for-cum-an*, tentare.

**Forkin', Forking**, s. 1. Synon. with Clearing, or the parting between the thighs, Roxb.

Now we may p—as for evermore,
An' never dry our *forkin*,
By night or day.

Ruickbie's *Wayside Cottager*, p. 187.

C. B. *forch*, "the fork, or inside of the junction of the thighs with the body," Owen.

2. In pl. *Forkings*. Where a river divides into more branches than one, these are called the *Forkings of the water*, Roxb.; synonym. *Grains*, S. It is often used to denote the small streams that spread out from a larger one near its source.

**Forkit-tail, Forky-tail**, s. The ear-wig, Aberd.

**Forky**, adj. Strong, same as forcy; Dunbar.

**For-Knokit**, part. pa. Worn out with knocking, completely knocked up. V. *Forkryt*.

**[Forlaithie, v. and s. V. Forleith and Forleithie]**.

To *Forlane*, v. a. To give, to grant; Gl. Sibb.


**Forlane, part. pa.** "Alone, left alone, all alone;" Rudd. But the learned writer seems to have mistaken the meaning of the word, as used by Doug. I have observed it only in one passage, where it undoubtedly signifies, fornicata est.

—He portarit als ful weilawa,
The lef abominabil of queene Lyulies,
Full priuily with the bull *forlane* was she.

The blandit kynd, and birth of formes twane,
The montras Mynotoure doth thare remance.

*Doug. Virgil*, 163. 16.

In the same sense it is used by Thomas of Ercildoune.

As women is thus for laine,
Y may say bi me;
Gif Tristem be now skye,
Yuel yeencers er we.

*Sir Tristem*, p. 47. V. *Forly*.

It is used, however, in the former sense by Henryson, Test. Credice.

The sede of lyue was sowen on my face:—
But now alas! that sede with frost is slaine,
And I tro livrues lefte and al *forlane*.

*Chrom. S. P.*, l. 161.

**Forlane, adj.**

He lykes not sic a *forlane* loun of laits,
He says, thou skaffs and beggs mirr bear and alts,
Nor any crimp in Carrick land abont.

*Duinbar, Evergreens*, ii. 54, st. 11.

The term as here used seems to signify importunate, one who in asking will not take a refusal; as corresponding to Su.-G. *foeraenyn*, sollicitus, qui anxie rem
aliquam cupit; qui anxius est, ut re, quam desiderat, potissim; Teut. *verlegen*, incommodus, importunus. The phrase may be, "so covetous a fellow: one whose manner discovers so much greediness."

[FORLAT, v. a. To deal a blow, Banffs. V. Gloss.]


[FORLE. The Banffs. and Aberdeensh. form for *whorl*, s., a wheel, a turning, and *whorl*; v. to turn, to twist. V. Gregor’s Banffs. Gloss.]

[FORLE-BANE, s. The hip joint, Banffs.]

To FORLEIT, FORLETE, v. a. 1. To for-sake, to quit, to leave off. R. Brunne, Chancer, id.

Thom Lutar we their menstrual meet—
Addl lyckhutts than he did forleit,
And counterpartin Frances.


*Een cruel Lindsay shed a tear,
Forlittynig maide deep.*

Ministryley Border, iii. 293.

Wer he alwey, he wald deploir
His folle; and his love forleit,
This fairer patrane to ador,
Of maids the maikles Margaret.

Montgomery, MacIntosh Poems, p. 166.

It is also written forleit and forleit.

"Some were for declaring that the king had abdicated, as they had done in England.—Others were for declaring that the king had forelaid the kingdom (an old obsolete word for a bird’s forsaking her nest), &c. Life of Sir G. Mackenzie, Works, i. xiiij.

"The speech is from common sense, whereby wee esteeme these desolate and forelaid places to bee full of foule spirits: which resort most in filthy roomees, as the demoniake of a legion abode amongst the granes." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 181.

*Forlat, nosesolo; Forlatyn, desolate; Forlate place, absolute; Prompt Part. Parv.*

2. To forget, AYs.

*For sleep—I could na get a wink o’t,*
*An my hair yet staun to think o’t.*
*Sae let’s forlate it—gie a’s a song;*
*To brood on ill unkerd is wrong.*

Picken’s Poems, i. 121.


To FORLEITH, [FORLAITHIE], v. a. To loath, to have disgust at; Gl. Sibb. [Forlaithie is the form in Banffs. V. Gloss.]


FORLETHIE, [FORLAITHIE], s. A surfeit, a disgust, S. B.

"Ye ken well enough that I was never soé brounden’d upo’ swine’s flesh, sin my mither gae me a forlethie o’t." Journal from London, p. 9.

Lothie is used in the same sense, Loth., [forlaithie in Banffs.]

FORLOFF, s. A furlough.

"Mr. William Strachan minister in old Aberdeen,—read out of the pulpit certain printed acts anent runaways, and such as had got forloff, for furnishing of rick-masters," &c. Spalding, i. 293.

Su.-G. *foerlof*, id. from *foerlofse-a*, despondere, from *lofse-a*, promittere.

To FORLOIR, v. n. To become useless, q. to lose one’s self from langouer.

My dul spreit dols lurk for scher.
My hair for langour dols forlair.

Dunbar, Malthe Poems, p. 125.

FORLOR, FORLORN, part. pa. Forlorn, utterly lost; a word common in O. E.

It is used in two more ancient forms by R. Gloce.

Therneore gode lond men ne beth nocht al verlare.

P. 200.

He vnduade all luther lawes, that we hold byuoure,
And godes lawes brehte worth, that er wert as verlare.

Ibid., p. 251.

i.e. "that were formerly as it were lost."

[Forlorn occurs in Barbour, x. 246, Skeat’s Ed.]


FORLOPPIN, part. pa. Fugitive, vagabond; an epithet applied to runaways.

The therour double he and fereful drede,
That sic forloppin Troilans at this nede
Suld thankfully be rescit in that ryng.

Doug. Virgil, 228, 7.

Me thocht a Turk of Tartary
Come throu the boundlis of Barbary,
And lay forloppin in Lombardy.

Full long in wachman’s weal.

Dunbar, Banlayne Poems, p. 19, st. 1.

Perhaps wachman should be wouthman, a wanderer.

V. Wartin.

"Ye conclude the kirk of God to tak the wingis of ane egle, and flee in the desert, ye cleirtie declar in your selc anc fals prophet,—For as to ws, we haue some name of thame, quhonse ye say to haue bine in the desert, but ane forloppen company of moniks and freris, nocht out of the desert, but of the closter to embrace the libertie of your esseuay: say I feir greth punnie, that is quhatis under desert your kirk was afoor yin, it do as yit thein in remaner." Tyrie’s Refutation of ane Answer made be Schir John Knox, fol. 44, a.

"Is it nocht thocht, that the prest monk or fleschlye forloppin freir, followis treule the verray dochtryne of S. Paule; quhilik is rynngnet fris his religion, & makis ano monasterous marriage, and it wer with ane Non? and yit he wyll awrie, and saie, that all that he dois, is for the glose of God, & the libertie of the Evangell. O intoleraable blasphemation, fury, & wodes. Now ar the words off the cheif apostle Peter cum to in effect, sayand, that his deily belifft brother Paul, haude wyttin mony thynysig, in the quhilik ar sum hardo to be vnderstane, quhilik men vulnerit, and inconstant perturbiis (as vtheris scripturis) to thair swin dampnatision." Kennedy, Commentator of Crossnag- nell, Compand. Tractuus, p. 78.


To FORLY, v. a. To lie with carnally;

[part. pa. forlane, forlyne.]

That wyllis walde that oft forly,
And thair dochtryis dispicytly:
And gyf any of thatm thair at war wrath,
That warn yet him wele with gret salth.
Barbour, i. 199, MS.
The quhilk Anchonemus was that ilk, I wene,
Defaute ful his faderis bed incenseu.
And had forlyne his awin stepmoder by.
Doug. Virgil, 230. 5.


FOR-LYN, part. pa. Fatigued with lying too long in bed.
For-wakit and for-wallounit thus musing,
Wery for-lyn, I bestyn sodanlynes,
And some I herd the bali to matine ryng,
And up I rase, na langer wall I lye.
King's Quair, l. 11.

Wery here seems redundant. Teut. verleghen, fessus ; Kilhan.

FORLYNE, part. pa. V. FORLY.

FORMALE, FORMALING, s. Rent paid per advance. V. under Mail, tribute, &c.

FORMAST, adj. Foremost, first, Barbour.

FORMEKIL, adj. Very great, Rudd.

FORMER, s. A kind of chisel, S.
Fr. fermanoir, fermoir, "a joiner's straight chisel;" Cotgr.

FORMOIS, adj. Beautiful; Lat. formos-us.
In to my gairth, I past me to repcis,
This hir and I, as we war wont a forow,
Among the flouris fresh fragrant, and formois,

Forn, pret. Fared, S. B.; pron. q. forin.
But they that travel, monie a hob maun myde,
An' sae to me has forn at this tyme.
Rose's Helmore, First Ed., p. 60.

And as wee me it happens, &c. Ed. Third.
A.-S. foron, third person pl. of the v. for-an ; transivimus, Lyce.

[FORNACKIT, FORNACKET, s. A sharp blow, Banffs.]

To FORNALE, v. a. To mortgage, by pledging the future rents of a property, or any sums of money, for a special payment before they be due, S.

The most proper orthography seems to be Fornale. V. Forenail.

FORNE, adv. To forne, before, formerly.
He was fer larder, citer, by his leit,
Saying he followit Virgilius lanernt to forne,
How Eneas to Dido was forsworn.
Doug. Virgil, 10, 37.

S. G. foran, praeteritus ; A.-S. forone, prius ; foran, ante. V. Fereyter.

FORNENT, prep. 1. Opposite to. V. Forenent.

2. Concerning.
But we will do you understand
What we declare foron Scotland.
Rob. III.'s Answer to Henry IV. of Eng., Watson's Coll., ii. 4. V. FORNENT.

3. Used in a singular sense, in relation to marriage. "Such a one is to be married." "Ay! Wha foron t?" i.e., to whom, Roxb.

To FORNYAUW, v. a. To fatigue, Ayrs.
This seems originally the same with Teut. vernoeg-
, id. taedere, tendum adferre, pertaedere ; molestia adferre ; or perhaps, Belg. vorneauw-en, to narrow. Hence,

Fornyauw'd, part. pa. Having the appearance of being exhausted with fatigue, Ayrs.; given as synon. with Disjaskit, Forsjeskit.
This might seem to claim affinity with Teut. vernopen, pertesesus.

FOROUCH, FOROUTH, prep. Before, as to time.
I sail als frely in all thing
Hald it, as it apperis to king :
Or as myn elder forouch me
Hald it in freyest rewe.
Barbour, i. 163, MS.

In to that tym the nobill King—
Is to the se, owte off Apane,
A little forouch evyn gane.
Ibid., v. 18, MS.

A litill before the even was gane.

Edit. 1629.

FOROUT, FOROWT, FORUTEN, FOROWTYN, prep. 1. Without.
—Qua taiss purpous secyryl,
And followis it zyne ententi,
For owt faynte, or yeit fayndyng,—
He sail eschew it in party.
Barbour, ill. 235, MS.

This form of the prep. seldom occurs.
In Rauchryne leve we now the King
In rest, for owtyng baryngyn.
Ibid., iv. 2.

For is generally written in MS. distinctly from owt or owtyn.

2. Besides.
He had in till his company
Foure scor of harde arnyed men,
For-owt archeris that he had then.
Wynton, viii. 42. 120.

Sw. fororan signifes both abegye and prater.

FOROUTH, FORROW, A FORROW, adv. 1. Before, as to time.
In to Galloway the tothyr fell;
Quhen, as yo forouth herd me tell,
Schir Eduarid the Bryss, with L.
Wencussyt of Sanct Jhone Schyr Amery,
And lyfte hundrd men be tale.
Barbour, xvi. 504, MS.

For oft with wyseyre It hes bene said a forrow,
Without gaidines awais no treasoun.
Dunbar, Danautyne Poems, p. 54, st. 1.
I.e. in times of old. Lyndsay, id. V. FOROW.

Forow occurs in the sense of before without a being prefixed.
2. Before, as to place beforehand.

Syne tak thai southwattis their way.
The Eric Thomas was foronoth ay.

Barbour, xiv. 242, MS.

This seems a derivation from Moes.-G. *fourr*, before.
The form of *forouch* is nearly preserved in Germ. *verdi*,
but *S. forat*, as to go forat, to go on, if not a corr. of *E. forwarded*, may be the same with *forowt*. It
seems doubtful, however, whether *forouht* may not have crept in, instead of *forouch*, from the similarity of c and t in MSS. If not, it may be viewed as the same with Sw. *föret*, *forer*, before; *fog forer*, go before; *Se velx forret*, a sea phrase, keep a good look out, *S. look weil forit*. There writes *foorrect*, antica, vo. Ut.

FOROWSEIN, seen before, foreseen.

Walsy emsample mycht have beln
To yow, had ye it forow seta.

Barbour, i. 120, MS.

Forow is written distinctly from *sein* in MS.

FORPET, s. The fourth part of a peck, S.
Its seems merely a corr.

I have brew'd a *forpet o' ma't*,
And I came come ilke day to woo.

Rison's S. Songs, i. 154

"People from a considerable distance will cheerfully
pay 2s. 6d. for as much land as is requisite for sowing
a cap-full or *forpet of seed*, 40 of which measures are
allotted to an acre; each *forpet* generally produces
from 21 to 25 lb. of dressed flax from the mill." P. Culter,

This measure is designed in the laws a *fourth part
Peck*.

"The wyndies and breadines, of the which Firtol
under and above even over within the buirds, shall
contain nyneetin inches, and the sext part of ane
inche; and the deepines, seven inches, and ane third
parts of ane inche; and the Peck, half-Peck, and
fourth part Peck to be made effeirand thereto." Acts
Ja. VI., 1618, Murray, p. 440.

FORPLAICHT, [a mistake for *Sarplaichit*.
A denomination of weight applicable
to wool = 80 stones. Fr. *serpilîère*, a packing-cloth.

Jamieson gave as authority the Records of Aberdeen,
but without an example. In the Accounts of the Lord
High Treasurer for 1445, Vol. I., p. 220, occurs the
following:—

"Item, tanne Jhonne Williamsoun x *serplicht* of
pakkit woll, price of the *serplichte* x 3; sumna ili[i]t[i]."
V. Serplattie.

FOR-PLEYNIT, part. pa. Worn out with
complaining or mourning.

So lang till evin for lak of mycht and mynd,
For-wepit and *for-pleynit* pitiously,
Ourset so sorrow had both hert and mynd,
That to the cold stone my helde on wryce
I laid, and leant.——

King's Quair, ill. 54.

[FORRA, adv. Forward, Banffs.]

[FORRA-GATE, s. A forward movement, a
forwarding, Banffs.]

[FORAT, v. a. To forward, Banffs. V. FORRET.]

FORRA COW, one that is not with calf,
Fife; Ferry Cow, Angus. V. FORROW.

FORRARE, adv. Farther; or for *farrer*, q.
more far.

"He has done his exate diligence, spendit his awin
giere, & may sustene na *forrare* thanvpone." Acts Ja.
V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 296.

To FORRAY, v. a. To ravage, to pillage.

Than gert he forray all the land;
And setst all that cuir thai fand.

Barbour, x. 511, MS.

Thir lordis send he forth in hy.
And thir thay war tuk hastily:
And in Ingland gert byrn, and sa:
And wrocht thatir sa melkly wa,
As thi *forrapy* the countre,
That thi was pis for to se
Till thaim that wald it any gud.
For thai destroyt all as thai yund.

Ibid., xvii. 527, MS.

Yone detestabel and myscheuous Ence—
Ane certane horsesmen, light armyt for the nanis,
Has send before, for to forray the plains.

Doug. Virgil, 332. 3.

Rudd apprehends that the term, as here used merely signifies "to over-run, to take a view, what the Fr.
call *reconnaitre." But it is meant to explat the phrase
used by Virgil, quaterce campos, to scour the country.
It occurs in the same sense in our Laws.

"—Sum qua nightlic and dallie riev, *forrapy*
and committis open theft, riefe and oppression."—Ja.
VI., 1593, c. 174. Here it is expetive of *rieve* or
robbing.

In latter times, it was written *forroon, furrow*.

"Crighton—*furrowed* the lands of Corstorphin—and
drave away a race of mares, that the Earle Doug-
as had brought from Flanders." Hume's Hist. Doug.,
P. 107.

The word seems immediately from Fr. *fourray-er*
*four-er*, which signify, not only to forage, but to waste,
to ravage. Both Spenser and Shakespeare use the E.
word in the same sense. It is probable, therefore, that
as foraging parties lived as freebooters, the term might
thus come to denote depredation. Dr. Johnson supposes
that *fourrage* is from Lat. *foris*, Du Cange, with far
greater probability, deduces it from L. B. *fodrum*,
fodder, which Spelman and Somner derive from A.-S.
*fodre*, pabulum, alimentum; whence *foderae*, *forare*,
fodrum exigeres; *fodrarii*, qui ad fodrum exigeat, vel
fodrum pergunt; nostri *fourriers*; also *forariis*,
praedators militares.

FORRAY, s. 1. The act of foraging, or a search
through the country for provisions. In this
sense it occurs more rarely.

—Qhill thai went to the *forray*:
And swa that purchaseyng maid thai:
Lik man treweyllt for to get
And purches thai thaim that mycht etc.

Barbour, ii. 578, MS.

2. A predatory excursio, a foray.

—Quhen the Newill saw that thai
Wald necht pass furrth to the *forray*.
But pressyt to thaim with thail mycht,
He wyit weil than that thail wyt fycht.

Barbour, x. 468, MS.

This is expl. by what Newill says:—

But me think it speedfull that we
Abl, qhill hys men scalyt be
Throw the countrer, to tak their pray.

Ibid., ver. 457.

Thir four hundreth, rycht wondry wyll anayt,
Befor the toun the playn bener displayt:—
A *forray* kest, and zeit meldin gud.

Wallace, ix. 462, MS.

i.e., "planned a predatory excursio, and seized a
valuable prey."
3. The party employed in carrying off the prey.

The forray took the prey, and past the playn,
Toward the park. —

Wallace, ix. 467, MS.

V. the v. and next word.

4. It seems also to denote the prey itself.

That red moucht gretly skalthed
Was Toward to the centre, that thin throweth-fame.
For thay gret forrais made.

Wyntoun, viii. 46. 264.

5. It would almost seem occasionally to signify the advanced guard of an army.

Willame of Dowglas, that than was
Ordanyd in forray for to pas,
And swa he dyd in the moryayg
Wyth the maist part of thair gatryng,
And toward the place he held the way
All straewth, quhare that fias lay.

Wyntoun, viii. 46. 136.

FORRAYOUS, FORREOURS, s. pl. A foraging party, or those employed to drive off a prey.

Then Wallace gert the forreursis leff the prey
Assemblyt sone in till a gud aray.

Wallace, ix. 472, MS.

In Perth edit. erroneously ferccours.

The word is certainly from L. B. foriarri. V. the v.
O. Fr. forrier and fourrier, often occur in the same sense.

Par li plas corront le Forrier.

Rom. d'Auber.

Li Fourriers viennent, qui gastent le paiz.

Rom. de Garin; Du Cange, vo. Foriarii.

This word occurs, in different forms, in most of the languages of Europe, as denoting a quarter-master; It. foriero, Hisp. foroto; Teut. forteir, mensor, designator hospitatorium sive diversorum compensation; forer-en designare hospitium; Kilian.

Su. G. foerare denotes an inferior kind of military officer, to whom the charge of the convey of provisions belonged. Thre says that he was anciency called fourrier. This would seem to point out a Fr. origin. But he gives the word as a derivative from Su.-G. foera, to lead, to conduct; often applied to the conduct of an army; fora an en skaypkektor, ducere exercitum, fora krig, gerere bellum, anfoerare, dux. Hence also fora, vectora, carriage of any kind. The root is fora, ire, professisi, corresponding to A.S. for-an; whence for, a journey, an expedition.


I have not met with the phrase elsewhere. But as Arras denotes tapestry "woven with images," the other seems to signify that which represented the vegetable kingdom, like that described in the Coll. of Inventories, p. 211.

"Aucht pieces of tapestrie of grene velvat quhairin

Is the figures of greit tros, and the rest droppit with scheidis and brachess of holme all maid in brodiris."

FORRET, s.

1. "Front, forehead, cor.

from foare-head," Rudd.

Aletco hir thravin visage did away
And hir in schape transformyd of an tret,
Hir forret skirrit with runkllis and mony rat.

Doug. Virgil, 221. 35.

2. Metaph. used to denote the brow of a hill.

Rycht ouerforegane the forret of the bra,

Vindir the hingand rokkis was albus

Ane coil, and thair fresche wattir springand.

Doug. Virgil, 18. 10.

FORRET, FORRAT, adv. Forward, S.

-Tweesh twa hillocks, the poor lamble lies,

And yec fell forret as it shoupe to rise.


Syne Francise Winay steppit in,—

Ran forra wil' a furious din.


To GET FORRAT, v. n. This phrase is used in a singular way in Dumfr. "He's gettin' forrat," He is becoming intoxicated, q. getting on. He's makin' is sometimes used in the same sense, S.

[FORRET, FORRAT, v. a. To forward, to advance, Clydes.]

FORRETSOME, adj. Forward in disposition; a forreetsome lass, one who does not wait on the formality of courtship, but advances half-way, Roxb.

To FORREW, FORRIE, v. n. To repent exceedingly, Forreyd, pret.

The Kyng of Norway at the last
And his men forroyd sake
That evrye thai arrywyd thare.

Wyntoun, vii. 10. 203.

For, intens., and A.S. hrow-an, Alem. rune-an, Teut. roun-ten, pusifere.

FORRIDDEN, part. pa. Worn out with hard riding, Clydes.

-Sane forridden, my merry menyle
Left my livan' lane.

Marmadein of Clyde, Edin. Mag., June, 1820.

FORROW.

—Me think thou will be thair eftir, as thou tellis.

But giff I fand the forrow now to keep my cumand.

Ranv. Colinear, C. J. b.

Perhaps the same with Forrewo, v., to repent very much.

FORROW COW, one that is not with calf, and therefore continues to give milk; the same with Ferry Cow, q. v., Roxb.

"Plundered be the Laird of Lochyild and Tutor of Appynus, —7 tydick cows with their calves, at 16 lb. 13s. 4d. for each cow and calf. —Sex forrow cows and sex stikk, at 13 lib. 6s. 8d. the piece. " Acct. Depositions on the Clan Campbell, p. 51.

FORROWN, FORRUN, part. pa. Exhausted with running.

Feill Scottis hors was drawyn into trawally

Forroun that day so irkyt can defail.

Wallace, x. 704, MS.

From for, denoting excess, and ris, to run.

FOLLY DAR, s. One who rides before an armed party, to procure information.

Their forrider was past till Ayr aysaye,

Left thaim to cum with power of greit walke.

Wallace, iii. 76, MS.

Sw. foerridor, Dan. forrider, one who rides before.
FORS, FORSS, s. A stream, a current.
On horse he lap, and throsh a gret rout raid,
To Dawryoch he kew the forss full well;
Befor him come feyly staffit in fyne stell.
He strakk the fyrd but last in the blassom,
Quhill hors and man bate the wattre done.
Wallace, v. 265, MS.

In going from Gask to Dalreoch, Wallace had to
cross the river Earn. The word is forss, Perth edit., in others ford.
Su.-G. forss denotes not only a cataract, but a rapid stream.
Isl. forss, foss; Verol, vo. Foss. Fiskita alla forss, piscaturum aut fluminum; Ost. Leg. ap. Ihre.
Han com midt i forsen of stroomen; He got into the mid-stream of the river; Wideg. Hence Sw. forsa-a, to rush.

It is used in the same sense in Lapland.
This being still new torrents to stem, and new
cataracts to overcome, we were often obliged to land
and drag our boats upon the shore beyond one of these
cataracts, so that we could not reach Kingstors, or
the Torrent of Kings, which is 11 miles further, till the 20th of
Montgray's Travels, ii. 299.
Skinner mentions forses as occurring in Eng. Dic-
tionary in the sense of waterfalls (V. Philips); but
expresses great doubt whether this word was ever in use.
Here, however, he is certainly mistaken: for it occurs
in this sense in the composition of the names of several
waterfalls in the vicinity of the Lakes of Cumberland;
as Airey-forse, Scale-forse.

"We should have visited the waterfall at Scale-force,
but were told that there had been so little rain as to
prevent the effect."  Mawman's Excursion to the
Highlands and Lakes, p. 223. V. also p. 206.

Grose gives foss as signifying "a waterfall;" A. Bor.
"Foss; (perhaps a corruption of Force); a waterfall;"
(the name of a parish in the county of Kincross). q.
Fosswey, "the place near the cataracts." Lodbrokar-
Quida, p. 100. Perhaps, "the way near the cataracts."
This explanation exactly corresponds to the local situ-
ation; as the Caudtron mill and Dell's Mill are in the
vicinity.

Ihre derives it from Su.-G. fors, vehementia. He
thinks that in Isl. it is softened into foss for the sake
of a more agreeable sound. G. Andi., however, under
Fors, furor, gives fosa as signifying, effunditur praeceps;
and forss is still used in Isl. for a cataract.

To FORS, v. n. To care.
So they the kirk had in their ear,
They foss but yet ill how it fair.

This v is often used impers. It forst nocht, it gave
us no concern.

Apon the se wyn Rower lang benn,
Till rychtwis men he dois full mekly teyn,
Mycht we be safit, it forst nocht off our gud.
Wallace, x. 819, MS.

-We rek not for our good.

i.e., "We value not our substance."
[Ma na for, make no account, Barbour, v. 55.]
I do no forse, I care not, Chaucer. This v. is formed
from the Fr. phrase, Je ne fait point force de celo, I
care not, for I am moved by that.

FORS, FORCE, s. Necessity. Off foris, on
force, of necessity: [most forst, most es-
specially, Barbour, viii. 11.]

"Sir Patrick's horse entered with him, and could
no wise encounter his marrow, so that it was force
for the said Sir Patrick Hamilton to light on foot." Pitts-
cottie, p. 104.

Be our party was passit Strathfillan,
The small fute folk began to irk ikan;
And horses, of force, behaiviit for to fall.
Wallace, vii. 765, MS.

So lamp of day thou art, and shynand sone,
All vtheris one force mon char lycht beg or bowrse.

Doug. Virgil, 4. 9.

One is certainly an erratum for on.

* To FORSAKE, v. a. To leave off, [to
shrink from, to avoid.]

Syn thal forseik, and drust him nocht abid.
Wallace, B., xi. 11, MS.

[---that in to fycht
Forsuk na multitid off men,
Qhill he had ane agaunys ten.

Barbour, xiv. 315.]

FORSAMEKILL, conj. For as much.
"It is statut,—that forsomekill as there is great
raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present
tyme, of siluer, that thairfor ane new cunie be
strikin;" Stat. Dav. II. i. 46, s. 1.
From for, as, so, and mekill, much, q. v.

FORSARIS, s. pl. Galley slaves.
"These that war in the galaries war threatnitt
with tormentis, gif thay wald not gif reverence to the Mess;
for at certane tyme the Mess was said in the galaries,
or elis hard upon the shore, in presence of the For-
saris, bot thay cud niver mak the purtie of that cum-
pany to giv reverence to that idolie." Knox's Hist., p. 83.

The latter is an error. For the word is undoubtedly
from Fr. foirsaire, a galley slave; Cotgr. As it is
synon. with forcat, the origin is probably force, as
denoting that they are detained in servitude by vio-

FORSCOMFIST, part. pa. 1. Overcome
with heat, S.

2. Nearly suffocated by a bad smell, S. V.
Scomfist.

To FORSEE, v. a. To overlook, to neglect.
To Forsee one's self; to neglect what respects
one's own interest; as, "I maun tak care, and no
forsee myself about this," Ang.
A.-S. forse-ana, spemere negligere, "to despise,
to neglect," Somer.; Tent. versi-ana, malk observare,
negligere, praetermittere, non advertere; negligenter
praeterire, Kilian.

[FORSENS, s. pl. The refuse of wool, Ork.
and Shetl. Gl.]

FORSSEL, s. An implement formed of gloy
and bands [or ropes made of bent, &c.] used
for defending the back of a horse, when loaded
with corn, hay, peats, ware, &c., Ork. Flet, synon., Caithn. V.
Clibber.
Su.-G. for, ante, and sele, helicium, the breeding
of horses; or Isl. seil, anna citellatis affixa; q. something
placed before the dorsets.

To FORSET, v. a. 1. To overpower, to
overburden one with work, S.
2. To surfeit, S.
Tent. ver-sayt-en, saturate, exsaturate, obstaturate; Kilian. In the first sense, however, the term seems to have more affinity to A.-S. for-swithe-an, reprimere. V. Ouriset.

FORSET, s. The act of overpowering or overloading. A forset of wark, an excess of labour above one's strength; a forset of meat, a surfeit, S.

FORSLITTEN, part. pa. Left for expl. by Mr. Yuik.
I have been threatn and forslitten So as, that I am with it bittin. Philotus, S. P. E., i. 38, st. 101.
If not an errat. for Fusslitn, perhaps it should be expl. worn out; Sw. forslitten, id.
This, I suspect, is an error for forslitten, scolded. If not, it might signify, worn out, q. with abuse. Su.-O. forslit-a, deterere, distrahere, from fanc, intens., and stil-a, rumpe; Tent. ver-sayt-en, id. A.-S. forslitten, rupture.

FORSLITTING, s. Castigation, chastissment; also expl. a satirical reprimand, Ayrs.
A.-S. forsdict, internecio; forslitten, ruptus, fissus; forslitising, desolatio; Tent. ver-sayt-en, terere, atterere.

To FORSLOWE, v. a. To lose by indolence.
"Besides that, we have advertised them of the daunger that may follow, if they forlowe the tymne." Sadler's Paper, i. 552.
A.-S. forslaw-i-an, forslaw-i-an, pigere.

FORSMENTIS, s. pl. Acts of deformance.
"Ordanis the said Johni Lindisay to-pay to the said lord Hamiltoun the soume of sex pandis for vulwas of greneoed, murchbunre, foresmentis, & theris takin vp be said Johnie of the said office." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 33.
Fr. forcement, "a compelling or constraining; also, a bursting open, or breaking through;" Cotgr.

[FORSMO, v. a. To affront, insult; part. pa., forso, taken aback, disappointed, Orkn. and Shefl.; Isl. foresó, to despise.]

[FORSMO, s. An affront, insult, Orkn. and Shefl.]

One is said to forespeak another, when he so commends him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically believe the commendation. If one highly praises a child for sweetness of temper, and the child soon after betrays ill humour; the person, who bestowed the praise, is said to have forespoken the bairn, S.

The word, in the same sense, assumes the form of a s.
"Some charms are secretly used to prevent evil; and some omens looked to by the older people.—The tongue—must be guarded, even when it commends; it had more need, one would think, when it discommends. Thus to prevent what is called forespeaking, they say of a person, God save them; of a beast, Luck save it," [i.e., presere it.] P. Forglen, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xiv. 341, N.

2. To bewitch; hence, forespoken, water, Orkn.
"But whie should there be more credit given to witches, when they say they have made a real bargain with the devil, killed a cow, bewitched butter, infeebled a child, forespoken a neighbour, &c. than when she confesseth that she transsubstantiatheth himself, maketh it raine or hale, flitch in the aire, goeth invisible, transferreth come in the grasso from one field to another?" Reginald Scott's Discoverie of Witchcraft, 1584, B. iii., c. 11.

Parting with her, he immediately, by her sorcery, fell so strangely sick, that he was able to go no further; and being carried on a coal horse to Newbiggin, he lay there till the morrow, at which time a wife came in to him, and told him he was forespoken." Crim. Record, K. Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, i. iv.
The idea is sometimes extended to praise given in ridicule or banter.
"We'll be screwing up our bit dubble, doubtless, in the ha' the night, among a' the other clib' jiggers for miles round—let's see if the pins haud, Johnnie,—that's a', lad.""
"'I take ye a' to witness, gude people,' said Mort- hugh, 'that she threatens me wi' mischief, and fores speaks me. If any thing but gude happens to me or my fiddle this night, I'll make it the blackest night's job she ever stirred in.'" Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 98.
The orthography should have been forespeak; as the v. to forespeak has quite a different signification and origin.
I hesitate as to the propriety of the use of this term in regard to Allan, in the Legend of Montrose, who is said to forespeak, when positively predicting the fate of others. V. Tales of my Landlord, 3rd Ser. iii. 270.
The word occurs in the same sense in O. E.
"Fores spoken, or charmyn, Fascino." Prompt. Parv.

3. This term is used to denote the fatal effects of speaking of evil spirits in any way, whether good or evil, as being supposed by the vulgar to have the effect of making them appear, South of S.
"Ah! the Brownie, the Brownie!—We have fores spoken the Brownie.—They say, if ye speak o' the deil, he'll appear. 'Tis an unsavoury and dangerous thing." Brownie of Bodasbeck, i. 278.
"Ye thinkna how easty he's forespoken. It was but last night I said he hadna wrought to the gude man for half his meat, an' ye see what he has done already. I speake o' him again, and he came in bodly." Ibid., ii. 9.

4. "A person is said to be forespoken, when any sudden mischance happens on the back of a series of good fortune; or when a child, formerly promising, suddenly decays, the child is said to be forespoken." Gl. Shirr.

5. Fore-spoken water, charmed or consecrated water.
"When the beasts, as oxen, sheep, horses, &c., are sick, they sprinkle them with a water made up by them, which they call forespoken water; wherewith likeways they sprinkle their boots, when they succeed and prosper not in their fishing." Brand's Deser. of Enkney, p. 62.
As used in sense 1. it may seem related to A.-S. for-specen, spoken in vain; or legally reckoned of no account, as it occurs in the Laws of Caunle. "He, who in a controversy shall presume to defend himself or his vassal by means of calumnies, habbe that calle for speeen, the whole of this shall be accounted for-
Greatly Moes-G. be Moes-G. To The spoken probability, evidently Teut. Fort-iare, At Clydes., To Benefit. Roquefort An Mortoun, shall FORSTARIS, To FORSTAW, Foresta', v. a. To understand, S.

A cripple I'm not, ye forsta me, Tho' lane of a hand that I be; Nor blind is there reason to ce me, Alas! I see but with as eye. Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 150.

Su.-G. foesta-n, Tent. versta-en, Germ. verstech-en, intelligere. Thee thinks that these Goth. words were formed in resemblance of Gr. κρυσαμαν, scio, intelligo, which he derives from κρύον, and κρύων, etc. But, indeed, there is reason of this strong figure is extremely uncertain.

To FORSTAY, v. a. To forestall.


To FORSURE, v. a. —Gif that ye be ane counsellor selle, Quihy sulhd ye slentfullie your tymt forsure? K. Hart, Maitland Poems, p. 29, st. 24.

Left by Mr. Pink, as not understood. But, either simply, or as conjoined with slentfullie, it signifies to waste, to spend, to consume. Singly, it may signify to care for; Tent. versvych-en, also, versvyng-en, curare, procurare, prosperare; Moses-G. suw-jian, A.-S. sorg-yan, Alem. svryen-en, to be careful; Moses-G. swarja, care.


[FORSWIFTIT, part. pa. Bewildered, strayed. Forswiftit from our rych cours gane we ar, Among the wyndy wallis wauend fer. Doug. Virgil, 74, 14.

This is rendered "driven swiftly," Rudd. Add. But it is certainly from for, intem., and Alem. self-en, vagari, obserbare; Tent. svryen-en, sywryn-en, id. Sw. syrfr-ö, to fluctuate, to wander.

FORSY, FORSTE, FORCY, FORSS, adj. Powerful, full of force. Superf. forecast. In wardlynes quhy suld any eynar? For tow was formyt foresie on the feild. Wallace, ii. 214, MS.

With retornyn that yucht xx he slew. The forecast ay rudly rabyt he. Ibid., v. 291, MS.

Perth edit. foresst.
FORTHERSUM, FORDERSUM, adj. 1. Rash; acting with precipitation, S. B.

FORTHERT, adv. Forward; pron. fordert, S. B.

FORTHGENG, a. The entertainment given at the departure of a bride from her own, or her father's house, Ang.

FORTH, and gang, to go. A.-S. forthgang, progressus, exitus.

FORT-HI, FORTHY, conj. Therefore, A. Bor.

FORTHINK, v. a. To be grieved for, to repent of.

FORTHIR, adj. Anterior, fore; S. B. forder. [Forthmar, further, further on.]

"Item, one one coat of black velvet, cuttis out on black velvet, with one small waving tiss of gold, and lunit the forthir quarteris with black taffeteis, and the hinder quarteris with black hukram furnis with horns of gold." Inv. A. 1539, p. 36. V. FORDER.

This is opposed to hinder. For is elsewhere used as synonymous.—"the for quarteris lunit with black vel-
vot." Ibid., p. 34.

FORTHIRLYARE, adv. Furthermore, still more.

"And forthirlyare it is accordit that a| man of the afon and revenowes belanged half the erldome of Marre—sail remayne with the said lord on to the ische of the said termes," &c. Earl. J.'s II., A. 1446, Acta Ed. 1814, p. 55.

A sort of compar. adv. formed from Forthirly, which has been used as a derivative from Forthir, further.

FORTHWART, s. Prudence, precaution; used perhaps in the general sense of, deportment.

A royll King than rynget in to France,
Gret worship herd off Wallace gournance,
Off provis, pryss, and off his worthi deid,
And forthwart fair, commende of manheld;
Bath humyll, leyll, and off his prywyt pryss,
Off honour, trewth, and weld of cowatiss.
Walus, vol. viii. 1618, MS.

A.-S for-ward, precautio. But perhaps the word is allied to Su.-G. lai. ford-a, precavere.

FORTHY, FURTHER, adj. Forward; or perhaps frank, familiar in manner.

"Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they, that are most forthy in inguring and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure." Pitcattie, p. 1. V. FURT. H.

In the Edit. of Pitcattie, 1814, it is Furtir, p. 1.

In one passage it would seem to be used in the sense of brave, valorous.

"They war faine to thig and craghe peace and guid will of the Scottisamen, when ther was peace and vnitie amongst the nobles, leving ynder the subjekcion and obedience of ane furthie and manlie prince." Pitcattie's Cron., p. 183. This word is omitted in Ed. 1725.

FORTHILY, adv. Frankly, freely, without embarrassment, S.

"I remember, in Mr. Hutchison's time, whan words and things baith war gaen about the college like pees and groats, and ane the lads tanked philosophy then just as forthly as the Hiland lads tank Greek now." Donaldsoniad, Thom's Works.

FORTHYR, a. Assistance, furtherance, any thing tending to accomplish an end in view.

"The loksman then thar bur Wallace, but baid, On till a place his martyrdom to tak; For till his ded he wald na forthyr mak."

Wallace, xl. 1344, MS.

A.-S furthings occurs in the same sense, expeditio negotii. V. FORDER.

FORTIFEE, v. a. To pet, indulge; part. pa. and adj., fortise, petted, Banffs.]

FORTIFEA, s. Petting, the act of petting, Banffs.]

VOL. II.
FORTIG, s. Fatigue, S.
FORTIGGEG, part, pa. and adj. Fatigued, S.
To FORTOUN, v. a. To cause to be fatigued, to allow.

"How can ye hale vp your faces, if God sall fortoun you to leave till the king our sovereign come to perfection of yeiris, or what answir can ye give him, why ye have vnqvyesthit this his cintrie so lang with weir, by fyre, sword, and slaughter of his subjectis!" Bannatyne's Journal, p. 454.

Fr. fortum-er is used actively; to bless with good hap. Here the v. denotes allotment in a general sense.

FORTRAVALIT, FORTRAWAILLYT, part, pa. Greatly fatigued, in consequence of travelling, and especially from watching, S.

Than danger to the dair tulk gude helpe,
Both mycht and day, that Fitie said nicht pas :
Qhull all forwerta, in [the] detail of sleep,
Sche bissilie as fortrawaillid sche was.

King Hart, i. 45.
The first echo is certainly by mistake for swa, so.

"I mon soloure, quhar eyr it be
Leuy me tharfor per charytè,"
The King saw that he was falsily,
And that he thit wes for travaillid.
Barbour, iii. 326, MS.

Ik is used for eik also.

-To elepe drawys bewaynys.
The King, that all fortrawaillid wes,
Saw that him worthit sleep nelways.
Barbour, vii. 176, MS.

Fr. travailld, tired, fatigued; formed after the Goth. manner with for, prefixed.

FORTY, adj. Brave, valiant.
O yon of Greikis maist forty Diomedes,
Quy mycht I not on feildis of Troye hau deid?
Doug. Virgil, 10. 10.

Fortissime, Virg. from Lat. forte, or Fr. fort, id. Both Rudd, and Sibb. have conjoined this with forsy; but they evidently differ as to origin as well as significance.

To FORVAY, FORVEY, FORWAY, v. n. 1.
To wander, to go astray,
Full soberly their haknavis thay assayit,
Efter the falsit ould and not forwayt.
Pactes of Honour, i. 9.
O. E. id. "I forways, I go out of the way; Je me forvoye." Palagr., B. iii. F. 241, b.

2. To err, either in judgment or practice; metaph.
The names of cletes and pepyll bene so bad
Put be this Caxtoun, but that he had bene mad,
The flode of Tever for Tyber he had write,
All men may know there he forwarid quyte.
Doug. Virgil, 7. 8.

Ane brutell appetite makis young fulls forway.
Ibid., Proel. 95. 15.

It seems comp. of for, negat. and wey, or A.-S. wæg; although I have not observed a word of this formation in any other dialect. However, it may be from Tent. wreacay-en, vente agitari.

FORWAY, s. An error.
Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknowis the crede, and threips vthir forways.
Doug. Virgil, Proel. 66. 25.

i.e., "Affirm other false doctrines," Rudd. by mistake cites this as the v.

FORWAKIT, part, pa. Worn out with watching, much fatigued from want of sleep, S.

Sum of thare falsowys thare were sloyne;
Sum for-wakit in travayling.
V. FORWALLOUT.
Wyntown, viii. 16. 141.
Belg. verwaakt, "exceeding sleepy, having watched much beyond one's ordinary time;" Sewel.

FORWALLOUT, part, pa. Greatly withered.
The term is used with respect to one whose complexion is much faded by reason of sickness, fatigue, &c., S.

For-wakit and for-wallout thus meaning
Wery for-lytn, I destynt soleylyne.
King's Quair, i. 11.

FORWARD, s. Paction, agreement.

Trestrem com that night;—
To sweate Ysaac bright,
As forward was hem biveche.
Sir Tristrem, p. 124.

R. Brunne uses the term in the same sense:
Me merytis of my boke, I trewe, he wrote not right,
That he forgate Wiliam of forward that he him hight.
Neuerlet the forward held what so was in his thought.
Cron., p. 65.

Chances, forward, id. Same with Forward, q. v.
"Forwarde or coutuunt. Convenius, pactum."
Prompt. Pervv.

Forthy is often used by Chaucer and Gower in the same sense. In the MS., both of Bruce and of Wallace, it is almost always written as two different words.
Sw. foerti, id. A.-S. forthi, forthy, idoe, propterea.

FORWEPIT, part, pa. Disfigured, or worn out with weeping. V. FOR-PLEYNIT.

FORWONDRT, part, pa. Greatly surprised, astonished.

—He agayn to Lothryane
Till Shyr Amer his gate has tane; And till him tauld all hale the case,
That tarroff all for woundryt wass,
How any man so sodanly
Mycht do so gret chewalry.
Barbour, vi. 10, MS.

It occurs in O. E.
That was alle forwondered, for his deum com tene.
R. Brunne, p. 37.

Tent. verwonder-en, mirari.

FORWORTHIN, part, pa. "Unworthy, ugly, hateful;" Rudd.

Yone was ane caurene or cane in audl dayes,—
Ane grisly den, and ane forworthis gap.
Doug. Virgil, 247. 35.

But it seems rather to signify lost, undone, cast away; and in its full extent, execrable.

Forworthis ful, of all the world refuse,
What ferly is thocht thou rejoyce to flyt?
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 58, st. 8.
A.-S. for-woertan, perire; forworden-lc, damnalis; forwordred, an accursed thing; comp. of for, in the same sense in which Belg. ver is often used, directly inverting the meaning, and wounded, to be. I suspect that A. Bor. forworwarden, overurn, is merely a corr. of this word. "Forworden with dirt;" Grose.

FORWROCHT, part, pa. Overtoiled, worn out with labour.
Freyas and his fersis, on the strand
Warly and foreverweld, sped them to nearest land
Save famist, drovkit, mainit foreverwoth, and walk.
Forewoorht, ed. 1579. Palace of Honour, iii. 10.
Belg. verweerken, to consume with working; He
heest sich verwerk, he has hurt (or tired) himself with
working. A.-S. fervyrj-en is used differently; signifying
to destroy, to lose.

FORYAWD, part. adj. Worn out with
fatigue; nearly obsolete, Loth.; perhaps q.
yorede, much fatigued with walking.

To FORYEILD, v. a. To repay, to recom-
pense.

——For that cruel offence,
And outrageous full hardy violence,—
The gods not comingly the forgield
Doug. Virgil, 57. 2.
Here it is used in relation to punishment, as forgelde
by Chaucer.
A.-S. forgeld-en, forgild-en, rededere, compensare.
Text. vergeld-hen, id. from fer and gild-en, gield-en,
Wederholde-en is synon., as also Su.-G. wederijl.-a.

FORYEING, part. pr. Foro-rning, taking
precedence.
——Forvyng the fersis of one lord,
And hee strumbell, and standford.
Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 111.
A.-S. forga.-u, praeré.

To FORYET, FORYET, v. a. To forget,
S. B.; foryyettin, foryet, part. pa., forgotten,
S.
So on this wise sche can forget nething
Chaucer, id.
Doug. Virgil, 122. 31.
Foryet is also used as the part. pa.
Leill, leif, and laufd léys behind,
And ild kynnys is quyft foryeti.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 154.
Quha will befer thir buids rede,—
Sall find discendand lynauly.
Na perswepe, that I find, forgythe;
Till Malcolm the epow of Suat Margret,
Wyntoun, vi. 10. 60.

FORYOUDENT, adj. Tired, out of breath,
overcome with weariness, Ang.; synon.
forfouchtin.
From fr., intens., and the old pret. yode, went, like
Foryyayed; or yockin, q. yielded, given up.

FOS, Foss, s. A pit for drowning women.
V. Pit and Gallows.

FOSSA, s. The grass that grows among
stubble, Ang.
Su.-G. boss, signifies stubble. But fossa is un-
doubtedly the same which occurs in a Lat. charter.
A.D. 1206.—Nen vidimus tempos Henrici et Richardi
quondam Regum Angliae quod quis reddideret decimas
de aetna aut de genestis aut de fossis ubi prini fuerint
demosnetae. Du Cange thinks this an error, instead
of fronsis, which he renders, “waste and barren
ground;” vo. Freartsm. But Cowell seems rightly
to render the passage,—“We never saw that any one
paid tith of furze or broom; or of Lattermath or after
pasture, where the grass or hay had been once mowed
before.” Law Diet. vo. Fosse.

FOSSET, Fossetin, s. A mat of rushes or
sprots, laid on a horse, to prevent his skin
from being fretted by the Currack, Aberd.
Germ. foste, fost, villus, pannus villosus?

FOSTEL, s. A vessel, a cask.
Grein Lust, I leit to the at my last end
Of fantasie ane fostel fillet fow.
King Hart, ii. 61.
Fr. fustaille, L. fustaill-in, a wine cask; from
Tut. Fr. fuste, id. derived from Lat. fust-is, Diet.
Trev.

FOSTER, s. Progeny, Gl. Sibb.
Sw. foster, child, embryo, foetus.

To FOTCH, FOTCH, v. a. 1. To change
one’s situation; also written Fochi.

“Look in what maner wees see the sheepheards tents
flitted and fetched, after the same maner I see my life
to be flitted and fetched.” Bruce’s Eleven Serm., K.
4, b.
—Bet flittis and fochis ever to and frn;
Than vane it is in thame for to confyle,
Sen that we se thame saweill mm as ga.
Davidstone’s Brief Commination, st. 6.

2. To shift or change horses in a plough. It
is said that farmers begin to fotch, when the
day is so far lengthened that the plough is
twice yoked in one day, Loth. Fife.

3. To exchange in whatever way, I'll fotch
with you, I will make an exchange, S. B.
Su.-G. byt-a, mutare? V. next word.

To FOTCH, v. n. To finch.
They band up kyndnes in that town,
Nane frae his feir to fotch.
Evergreen, ii. 180, st. 11.
i.e., “to finch from his companion.”
The whole words which seem to have any affinity are
Isl. fat-as, Su.-G. fat-as, faut-as, deficere, deesse,
fugere; Isl. ef fetæ, retrorsum flecto, G. Andr.
As finching is a change of conduct, a shifting of one’s
course, the senses formerly mentioned may be traced
to this or vice vers. Or fotch, as signifying to finch,
may be radically the same with Su.-G. pats-a, decipere,
circumvenire.

FOTCH-PELCH, s. 1. Apparently, a plough
employed by more tenants than one.
—“That every plough of ancht oxen betwixt Lith-
gow and Haddington, in the sherifdom of Lithgow
and Lowthian, furnish een man boddin as said is, for
the space foresaid; and ilk fotch-pleuch furnishe twa
men, under the pene of 40 sh. to be upliftit be the saids
Commissioners for ilk pleuch.” E. of Haddington’s
Coll. Keith’s Hist., App., P. 57.
This denotes a plough which was the conjunct prop-
erty of several smaller tenants, and alternately used
by each of them. The design of this appointment was
for erecting a fort at Inverske, A. 1548.

2. A Focht-pleuch now signifies one that is
employed in two yokings each day, Loth.
V. Focht, v. sense 2.

3. The term is also used as denoting a plough
used for killing weeds, as in the dressing of
turnips; also called a Harrow-plough, Loth.
In the memory of some still alive, eight oxen were yoked in a plough of this description.

The term Fotch-plough is used Aberd., for a plough in which horses and oxen are yoked together.

FOTHYR, s. A cart-load. V. FODDER.

FOTINELLIS, s. pl. The name of a weight of ten stones.

"For ane char of leid, that is to say xxiii. fotinellis, iii. d."—Balfour’s Practicks, Custums, p. 57.

This word occurs in these different forms. It is written by Selden as here. Item, charrus plumbi consistit ex triginta fotinellis, & quodlibet fotinellum continent sex petras minus duabus libris.—Sic ergo fit rectum fotinellum ex septuaginta libris. Fleta, Lib. ii., c. 12, sect. 1.


Cog. writes Fotmel, from an old chartulary; and this is most probably the original form. He defines Fotmil "a weight of lead of ten stone or seventy pounds." Quaelibet Wye content 26 petras, aci. 2 cuttes, fotmel, & 6 petras; quaelibet petra continent vii. libras cerna; & x petrae faciunt fotmel, ac fotmel pondatur 26 libr. Cartular. S. Albani, ap. Cowel.

This term seems to be borrowed from measurement with the foot; from Su. fot, foot, and mal, measure.

FOTS, s. pl. Stockings without feet, Ettr. For.; synon. Loags.

FOTTIE, s. One whose stockings, trowsers, boots, &c., are too wide, Roxb.

Tent. vouch’d, plicatulis, from voule, plicatura, ruga; q. having many ruckles or folds.

FOTTIE, s. Any person or animal that is plump and short-legged; applied to a child, a puppy, &c., Ettr. For.

FOTTIE, s. Formerly used to denote a female wool-gatherer, one who went from place to place for this purpose, ibid.

Allied perhaps to Dan. foelie, "a gadder, a gadding husby; foeliter, to ramble;" Woff.

FOTTIT THIEF, a thief of the lowest description, q. one who has only worn fots, hoeskins or hoggars on his legs in his early years, Dumfr.

Or shall we view fottit as a remnant of the Belgae? Thus we might consider it as allied to Tent. vedde, a rag, pannicinus, pannus villis, atritus, et laceratus; whence vedde, mulier pannosa, ignava. Ial. ved, pannus.

FOU, Fow, s. A firlot or bushel, South of S.; q. the full of a measure; as, "a fow of potatoes," "onions," &c., Clydes.

This is always supposed to be heaped, unless the term sleek be used, which is equivalent to strak or stroke.

--- My last fow, A heptic stimpart, I’ll reserve ane
Laid by for you. Burns, iii. 144.

V. FULL AND HALF-FOU.
2. Guilty; a forensic term.

—"The second of the aforesaid three offences shall be understood to be committed after the offender be anni fund fouli of the first offence; and the third offence to be taken and offence to be committed after the offender be fund fouli of the second offence." Balfour's Prat., p. 611.

This corresponds to the sense of the v. Fyle, to find or pronounce guilty.

Foul-beard, s. A blacksmith's mop for his trough, Dumfr.; a ludicrous name, evidently from its being always begrimed or foul.

Foul evil, an antiquated phrase, apparently of the same meaning with Foul Thief.

—"Answer was made that the bishop of Ross lodged there. 'I say,' quoth the king, 'in the foul evil, dislodge the bishop, and see that the house be fairly furnished against the ambassador's coming.'" Sadler's Papers, i. 46.

This resembles the use of Gr. ωομος, as a designation of the devil.

Foul farren, adj. Having a bad appearance. V. Farand.

Foul fish, fish in the spawning state, or such as have not for the current year made their way down to the sea to purify themselves, S. V. Shedders.

Foul thief, the devil, S.

The foul thief knocked the tether,
She lifted his head on her,
The nourse drew the knot
That grand Laird Warristen dic.

Jamison's Ballads.

As A.-S. ful, Teut. vuyl, signify what is literally unclean or impure, the term is here used metaphorically. Shall we suppose that this originated from the scriptural phrase, "unclean spirit," as applied to the devil?

If we can trust the testimony of the author of Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, some of the old Scottish ministers gave the devil this name in their discourses.

—"What now, Fitch-cape, whither are you going?" 'I am going, said I, to preach to the people of God.' 'People of God!' said the foul thief; 'they are my people.' 'They are not your's, thou foul thief,' said I, and 129.

[Foul, Fowly, Fowell, adv. Foully, cowardly, disgracefully. Barbour.]

[FOUMART, v. FOWMARTE.

FOUND, s. 1. Foundation, applied to a building of any kind, S.

"Our milkhouse—had wae's see dooms strange that ane wau'd hae thocht it might hae studie to the last day; but its found had been onerminit by the last Lannans apait." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

2. The area on which the foundation is laid; as, I'm clearin out the found of my house, S.; synon. Stance.

3. Foundation, in a moral sense, as denoting consistency with truth; as, That story never had any found, Ang.
FOU

1. Foundation of a building. Fr. fondement.

"Ordonia, that the Castell of Dunbar and Forth of Inchekeith be demolishit, and causin downe vi-
terlie to the ground, and destroyit in sic wyse, that na fondment thairof be occasion to big thairupon in

2. Foundation, in a moral sense.

"Hir Majestie nevir consentit any sic opinionis of
hir gaid sister;—and gif the contrairie hes been re-
portit, the samyn hes na fondment." Ana. Q. Mary
to Mr. Thomworth, Keith's Hist., App., p. 101.

FOUNDAMENT, s. 1. Foundation of a building. Fr. fondement.

"Item, in the first on the orerwall four new can-
onnis of found mountit upoun thair stokis quhillis
and aixtreis garnisit with iron quhillis whi brocht last
out of France." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 166.

This undoubtedly denotes artillery that had been
cast, as contrasted with some then used, which con-
sisted of different pieces hooped together; or perhaps
rather with others of forged iron, as in p. 250. Of this
description one is mentioned, p. 233, "Ane grit pice
of forgot yron callit mons." This is undoubtedly what
was vulgarly called Monis-meg.

Fr. fondre, to melt or cast. Hence Founder, the
designation of that tradesman who casts metals.

To FOUND, v. n. To go. V. FONDE.

To FOUNDER, FOONE, v. a. To fall, to
strike down, to give such a blow as to stupify
one. It is also said, that one is foundered,
when he receives a stroke, as by a fall,
which causes stupefaction, S.

It occurs in a similar sense, O. E.

He founder'd the Saracens o' twain,
And focht as a dragon.

R. Braune, Elit's Spec., i. 122.

Mr. E. renders it forced. But he conjectures
"it is a mistake of the transcriber for sonnder'd, i.e.,
sundered, separated."

Perhaps from Fr. fendre, to fall; fondre d'en haut,
to fall down plump; converted into an active transitive.

FOUNDIT. Nae foundit, nothing at all,
nothing of any description; as, I hae nae
foundit, or, There's nae foundit in the house,
language sometimes used to a beggar by
those who have nothing to give, or pretend
that this is the case; Ang.

In this form, it might seem allied to Fr. Il n'a point
de fond, "he wants wherewithal; he hath made no
provision, or but small provision in money."

But it elsewhere assumes another form of the
term being used without the negative. This is,

FOUNDIT, also FOUNDIT HATE, used for
foreibly expressing want in any particular
respect, Berwicks.

In this form, the term or phrase would seem
originally the same with Fient hate, fient a bit, &c., used
in other places of S.; h. fend whit; fendent being synon.
with devil or devil. V. HATE.

To FOUNDY. V. FUNDY.

FOUNED, adj. Of, or belonging to, fawns.

And sum war cled in pilchis and founes skynnis.

[FOURAREEN, s. A four-oared skiff, S.]

FOURHOURS, s. The slight entertain-
ment taken between dinner and supper;
denomnated from the hour commonly
observed in former times, which was four
o'clock p.m. The term is now vulgarly
appropriated to tea, although the hour is
changed. Formerly, it denoted some
stronger beverage, S.

Thus Aulus hath for ten years space extended
The plea; and furthermore I have expanded
Vast sums, to wit, for washing, lodging, diet,—
For morning-drinks, four-hours, half gills at noon,
To fit their stomach for the fork and spoon;—
For rolls, for nocketts, roundabout, sour eakes,
For Cheshire cheese, fresh butter, cookies, lakes,
For joyces, sawcers, sheeepheads, cheets, placck-pees.

Client's Complaint, Watson's Celt., l. 22, 23.

This poem, written some time in the seventeenth
century, gives a curious picture of manners, and
particularly of the means employed by clients to keep
their lawyers in good humour.

From a passage in Knox's Hist. it seems probable
that the custom of four-hours had its origin in the
tavern.

"The craftsmen were required to assemble thame-
selfis together for deliverance of thair Provost and
Bailies, but they past to their four hours pennie." p. 270.

This pl. mode of expression is generally used by the
vulgar. "It's nine hours," it is nine o'clock,—"twall-
hours at een," midnight, S. This is evidently a Fr.

idiom.

The slight refreshment taken by workmen in Bir-
mingham is called a four o'clock.

FOURNEUKIT, adj. Quadrangular, having
four corners, S.

"The mone beand in opposition (quhen it is maist
round) apperit suddenly as it war founes nukit." Bellend. Cron., B. vii. c. 18.

Ne spare thay not at last, for lack of mete,
There faite founes nukit tromchouris for til ete.


Bolg. vierhostaig, id. E. nook has been viewed as
formed from Bolg. een hock, angulus; which Lye
nisgr, id. But I have not observed it in any other Celt.

Dictionary.

FOURSUM. 1. As a s., denoting four in

company.

The four-sum laid, and hvrit on the grene.

With that the foursum fayn thai wald have fled.—

King Henry, i. 25. 26. V. Sum.

2. As an adj., applied to four acting to-
gether; as, a foursum reell, S.

FOUSEE, FOUSY, s. A ditch, a trench.

An ost of teuts, stentit on the grene,
With turatte, fonsay, and erds dyksik ilk dele,
He gan addres to closin wounder wele.

Doug. Virgil, 210. 35.

"The Provest assembles the commonaltie, and
cumis to the fousse syde, crying, Qhhat have ye done
with my Lord Cardinal?" Knox, p. 65.

Fr. foues, "Lat. fossa."

Fr. fondo, "a bottom, floore, ground, foundation,
&c.; a plot, or piece of ground?" Cotgr.
FOUSTICAIT, s. A low and foolish term to denote any thing of which the name is forgotten, S.

This must be resolved into, How is it they call it?

FOUT, s. A mother's fou't, a petted, spoiled, peevish child, Roxb.

"Fout, an indulged or spoiled child; North." Grose.
This is certainly the same with our old term Fode, Foot, Fade, brood, offspring, q. v.; also Fud. 
Dan. fode signifies "born, brought into the world;" Wolff.

To FOUTH, v. a. To exchange. V. Fotch.

FOUTH, s. An exchange of one thing for another; S. B.

To FOUTER, Footer, v. a. and n. To bungle, Aberd.

FOUTER, FOOTRE, FOUTOUR, s. [A bungler, a silly, useless person.] A term expressive of the greatest contempt, S.

I tw' the Foutour' lys in ane trans.

Mr. Pink. renders it rascl. But the sense is more general. It has evidently been borrowed from the Fr.

FOUTH, Fouthw, s. Abundance, plenty, fullness, S.

Of Helicon so drank thou dry the flinde,
That of thy copious fouth or plentitude
All men purchase drink at thy suggesters tone.

Doug. Virgil, 4. 6. V. ALMOUR.

"Ye sal sit yer brel with fouth, & sall dwel in your land without fear." A.-S. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 10, a. b.

It does not appear that there was any subst. noun resembling this in A.-S.

Rudd, derives it from foe for full, q. futh. It is indeed from full; for Wyntown uses it in its primary form, Feth of mete, abundance of meat. V. Brist.
But Tant. rune is used precisely in the same sense; plentudo, saturitas.

FOUTH, adj. Abundant, copious.

When the wind's in the West, the weather's at the best.
When the wind is in the East, it is neither good for man nor beast.
When the wind is in the South, rain will be fouth.
Kelley's S. Prov., p. 353.

FOUGHTY, (pron. q. Foothy), adj. Having the appearance of fullness; a term applied to cattle that are gross in shape, or have their bellies filled with food, Lanarks.

FOUTHLY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of abundance; applied to a peasant whose circumstances show no symptoms of poverty; Loth. V. FOUTH.

FOUTY, Futiie, adj. 1. Mean, base, despisable, S.; pron. footy.

—If, Sampson like,
Got to his feet, finding no other tool,
Broke one rogue's back with a strong wooden stool,

And, at a second blow, with little pains,
Beat out another fouth rascal's brains.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 353.

An' Paan's sin was left, ye ken,
At Lennons, to be seard
Wf. Vulcan's ir'n; then to blame me
Is fudir and mislead'd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 31.

Fr. Foutu, a soundrel, from Foutre, to lecher.

2. Unchaste, indecent, indecorous, as applied to language, Lanarks, Roxb; Smutty synon., E.

FOUTILIE, adv. 1. Meanly, basely, S.
2. Obscenely, Clydes.

FOUTINESS, s. 1. Meanness, baseness, S.
2. Obsceneness, Clydes.

FOUTRACK, interj. An exclamation expressive of surprise, S. B. It is the same with Whatreck in the South of S. One, who hears any unexpected news, exclaims, Foutrack! i.e., "Indeed! Is it really as you say?"

The phrase may have been originally used as expressive of innocence, real or affected; and having come into common use in this sense, may have gradually been employed as an exclamation denoting surprise. For I can find no reason to view it as different from What rack, i.e. What care. V. BRIE. It may, however, admit of a different etymon. V. WATRECK.

FOUTRE, Footer, s. Activity, exertion, implying the idea of the end being gained, Fife; synon. Throw'lit.

Gael. fu'dar, haste, preparation to do a thing. This is evidently allied to C.B. fud, a quick motion or impulse; fidies, bustle, hurry, agitation. We may add Isil. fu'dar, precipitatio manum, fidar-a, flagare.

FOUTSOME, adj. Forward, officious, or meddling, Teviot.

Perhaps from foot, pes, and sum, same, expressive of abundance, q. prompt in action.

FOUTTOWER, s. V. FOUTER.

FOW, s. A houseleek.

"Sedum major, a fow." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 18. V. FEWS, FOETS.

To FOW, Fu', v. a. and n. To fill, Aberd.
Moos.-G. full-ian, Alam. full-en, Belg. vull-en, id.

FOW, Fou, Fu', adj. 1. Full, S.

Bot thir lawmakers that ar now,
Thinkis the saull will be sa fow,
Anis in four outhis, it will meid name
Quhill the fourt Sunday cum age.
It is ane takin, I yow tell,
Saulis hounyer they fell nane thame sell,
And thairfor dois the word distane;
Thay ar sa fow, now they neid nane.

Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 20.

"It is usual in S.," as Rudd has observed, "to change Ul or l into w." This, however, has prevailed far more generally in conversation, than in writing.
2. Saturated with food, S.  
"He's unco fous in his sin house that canna pile a lane in his neighbour's," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 33.  
You are never please'd fous or fasting?" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 376.

3. Drunk, inebriated.  
Na, he is drunkin I trow;  
Persuade him weel fous.  
Loudunay, Pink., S. P. R., ii. 28.  
For this our grief, Sir, makes us now  
Sleep seldom sound, till we be fous.  
Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 2.  
"A fow heart is say kind" spoken when one in his  
cups shews impertinent fondness; Kelly, p. 44.  
Awa, she says, fool man ye're growing fud'.  
Ross's Helmore, p. 117.  
V. DAPT.  
Haaf-fow, fuddled, S. This corresponds to Sw. half-fuld, id., Seren. vo. Tippled.

4. One in the lower ranks who is in good circumstances, is denominated "a fow body," Roxb.  
Sw. hafra fult up, to have plenty; Wideg. Belg. vol op hebben has precisely the same sense.  
This idiom, which seems unknown in E., is found on the continent.  
Su. G. full, ebrus; hence, full-a sig, se inebriare, fußbalt, helluo, fylleri, ebrietas, Thre.  
Germ. voll, literally full, also signifies drunk; Er war voll, he was fuddled.

[Fou-hant, Fou-hannit, adj. Having the hands full, having a sufficiency, Clydes., Banffs.]  

Fowie, adj. Possessing a comfortable independence, Roxb.  
It is never used like Bene, as a term of respect; but always in such connection as to suggest a different idea; as, "He's a fowie body," expl. as equivalent to "an old hunk." It is deduced from Fow, full.

[Fou-moot, adj. Having the teeth complete and sound, Banffs.]  

FOW, s.  
Apparently for few-duty.  
"Said, that the kingis fow mycht not be paid [paid];" Aberd. Reg.

FOW, (pron. like E. how) s. A corn-fork, a pitch-fork, Aberd., Moray, Dumf., Roxb.  
"Fow, an iron fork of two appropriate prongs in a long, slender, smooth, elastic handle or pole, for throwing up the sheaves in building the sheaves in a corn-stack, and for throwing down the stack." Cl. Surv. Nairns.  
This must be the sense of the word, as used in The Priests of Pellis.  
Suntryne, when husbands went to the weir,  
They had ane jack, ane bow, or els ane spiepr:  
And now befor quhair they had ane bow;  
Ful fain he is on tink to get ane fow:  
And, for ane jak, ane raggit cloke hee tane;  
Ane sword, sweir out, and rotacse for the rane.  
Priests Pellis, S. P. R., i. 13.  
"He who formerly carried a bow is glad to bear a pitchfork, on his back, as an offensive weapon."  
This, although now provincial, seems to have been ancietly a term of general use. Mr. Pink. renders it a "club." Mr. Sibb, "perhaps a knapsack." The first is by far most probable. Perhaps it is from Fr. fus, fit, a staff or baton, as the staff of a spear.

To Fow, v. n.  
To throw sheaves with a pitch-fork, Aberd., Mearns; [also, to kick, to toss, Banffs.]

Fow, s. A mow or heap of corn in the sheaves, or of bottles of straw after being threshed, Ayrs.  
Inst. falqa, foeni eumma; G. Andr.; probably from ful, plemsus.

[Fowan, s. 1. The act of throwing with a pitch-fork, Banffs.  
2. The act of kicking or tossing, ibid.]

[Fowdrie, s. V. Foudrie.]

FOWE and GRIESE.  
Robbers, for sethe to say,  
Slough mine felawes, W. wis,  
In the se:  
Thal raft me fowse and griis,  
And thus wounded that me.  
Sir Tristrem, p. 77.

"Fowe, from the Fr. fournure, signifies furs in general;  
Grie the same kind of fur, so called from its grey colour." Note, p. 290. But it is not probable, that fournure would be softened into fowe. Might not fowe rather refer to the fur of the polecat, Fr. fouine, fouine? V. Fowmarte.  


FOWMARTE, FOWMART, s. A pole-cat, S. A. Bor. Mustela putorius, Linn.

"It is ordanit, that na man have Meritrik skinnis furth of the realme; and gif he deis, that he pay to the King 1a. for the custome of ilk skin, and for x. Fowmarte skinnis callit Fithowiis," &c. Acts Ja. 1., 1424, c. 24, edit. 1566.

Ben Jonson uses full-mart in the same sense, although metaphorically.

Was ever such a full-mart for an Finisher,—  
Who, when I heard his name first, Martin Poleat,  
A stinking name, and not to be pronounced:  
In any ladies presence, my very heart cane earn'd.  
Works, ii. 76.

Jonius views fullmar, id. as comp. of O. Fr. ful, féd, and merder a martin, observing that in Belg, it is called visse, from its bad smell. Kilian accordingly renders Teut. visse, visse, istich, mustelianus name valde putidium; hence fitchet. In O. E. it is also written fullmart, and distinguished from the fitchet.

"The beasts of the chase in some [books] are—divided into two classes: The first, called beasts of sweet flight, are the buck, the doe, the bear, the reindeer, the elk, and the spytart [i.e., an hart one hundred years old]. In the second class are placed the fullmart, the fitchet or fitch, &c., and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight." Strutt's Sports, p. 14.

FOWN, adj. Of or belonging to a fawn.  
"Tua dowsomeof fowsynkynnis;" Aberd. Reg.

FOWRNT, pret. Furnished, supplied, Fr.

This penny, that yv yeir it nocht fowrnit,  
He mae himplyt mor than a thousand pound.  
Collectiv Son, v. 883.

"This penny, which had no increase for fifteen years," &c.
FOWSUM, FOUSUM, adj. 1. Luscious, ungratefully sweet, S.

—Gaikit fools, o'er rife o' cash,
    Pamper their weyns wi' foosum trash.
"Ferguson's Poems," ii. 18.

2. Obscene, gross; as E. fulsome is used.

Qhat is your lady bot lust,—
    And foosum appetite,
That streak of person waikis;
    And foosum unperftyte,
To amye you with the gaikits!

3. Nauseous, offensive; like E. fulsome.

Kind Scotch heard, and said, Yon rough-spun ware
But sounds right douff and foosum t' my ear.
"Rodd's Hellenore, Introd.

According to Sibb. "q. finosum." It has evidently the same origin with E. fulsome; which has been generally derived from A.-S. ful, impuris, also, obsceunus, and sum, denoting quality, q. v.

4. Filthy; denoting bodily impurity.

"His clothing, throw filth of person, was vile and horrid, the streak of his body was rich foosum; for he was lene, and nere consumeth hungar." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 140. "Fosieior, corporis habitus, Lat.

FOWSUMLIE, adv. Loathsomely large; applied to what is overgrown in size.

"Howbeit thou wer accompanit with thaim all their tender age, thow sayl fynl thaim throw-their intemperance and surfeit diet as foosumlie growin in their myd or latter age, that thay saw appeir als vnooth to thy sycht, as thow had neur knauin thaim in their tender age." Bellend. Desc. Alb. c.

In tantam evadunt deformatatem; Booth.

FOWSUMNESS, s. Lusciousness, Clydes.

FOWSUM, adj. Somewhat too large; often applied to a garment, S. B., apparently from fou, full.

To FOX, n. To employ crafty means, to act with dissimulation.

"The Venetians will join with France. The Florentines and the other petty princes are foxing already for fear." Bailie's Lett., i. 175, 176.

Isl. fox-a signifies fallere, to deceive; fox, false, adulterated; Ved fox, kump fox, False et fraudulentà venditto; Vered. Ind. Wachter views the Isl. v. as the origin of the name fox, in the various forms which it assumes in the Gothic dialects.

FOXTERLEAVES, s.pl. The fox-glove, an herb, Roxb.

"They (the fairies) 'll hac to—gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups an' foxterleaves till the gloaming come again," Brownie of Bodalske, i. 183.

FOY, s. 1. An entertainment given to a friend who is about to leave any particular place of residence, or go to another country. Those who are attached to him, meet to drink his foy, S.

"Sallets lives are, my boy,
    Full of pleasure and joy,—
Ere we sall the see our foy.

FOYARD, s. A fugitive, Ayrs.

Fr. fuyard, a flyer, a runaway, from fuir, to fly.

FOYNIE, FUNYIE, s. That species of poliecat, called the wood-martin, or beech-martin, S.

There sawe I—
The bugill drawere by his hornis grete,
The matrikk sable the foynye, and mony moo.
"King's Quair, v. 6.


Fr. foyeine, id. Teut. foynye, mustela foemaria.

[FOYSOUN, FOYSUNE, s. V. FOISON.]

To FOZE, v. n. To lose the flavour, to become mouldy, Perths.; E. just. Fr. justé, taking the cask, from juste, a cask. Isl. fju, however, signifies putredo, fuen, putridus.

To FOZE, v. n. To emit saliva, Fife.

"He breathes (froths) and fozes ower muckle at the mou' for me; The head's eye dry where the mou's fozy." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 116.

[To FOZE, FOZLE, v. n. To wheece, to wheele, Banffs.]

[Foze, Fozan, s. Difficulty in breathing; fozen, continued difficulty in breathing; foze, a wheece, Banffs.]

[Fozin, Fozlin, adj. Affected with difficulty in breathing, caused by exertion, cold, or asthma, Banffs.]

[FOZLE, s. The weasel, Banffs.]

FOZIE, Fozy, adj. 1. Spungy, soft. As, a fozy peat, a peat that is not solid; a fozy neep, a spungy turnip; a fozy stick, a piece of wood that is soft and porous, S.

2. "A fat full-grown person," Shirr. Gl., more properly one who is purfled, or as we say, blown up, S. B.
3. Deficient in understanding; metaph. applied to the mind. A fozy shield, an empty fellow, S. B.


Foziness, s. 1. Sponginess, S.; Dussiness synon.


"The weak and young Whigs have become middlaged, and their foziness can no longer be concealed, so we have no satisfaction now in playing with them at football." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 738.

FRA, Fray, Frae, prep. 1. From, S. O. E. A. Bor.

— Thai na nectiar within had, Bot as thai fra their fayis wan. Barbour, ill. 447, MS. The third tells how fray Troys cite The Troianys carryt wer throwout the se. Doug, Virgil, 12. 33. The speat may bear away Frae aff the houms your dainty rucks of hay, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

2. After, from the time that; used eliptically.

Than thocht he to have the lasfing Off all Scotland, but gane saying, Fra at the Brice to ded war brocht. Barbour, l. 581, MS. V. also ix. 110, 710. Syne neyst he thocht to be kyng, Fra Dunkanys dayis had tane endyng. Wyntoun, vil. 18. 29.

3. Since, seeing. It is still used in this sense, S.

The king, fra Schyr Aymer was gane, Gastryt his menye outrikian. Barbour, iii. 1, MS. V. Wyntoun, ix. 7. 3. Thai said it suld ful der be boht, The land that thai war flemd fra. Mnil's Poems, p. 3.

Callander derives this from Sn. G. fram, prorsum. But it is more natural to trace it to frian, a, ab, ex, A- S. Isl. fra, id. It seems almost certain, that the origin is Moea-G. ferra, longe, which Ulph, often uses in the same sense with fram; as, Ni ofsdia ferra abh, departed not from the temple, Luke, ii. 37. Thus fra seems merely an abbreviation of fiaira, as denoting a place or distance. There is a striking analogy between this and Lat. pro, as well as Gr. προς.

Fra Tyme, adv. From the time that, forthwith, with soon as.

"But fra tyme the said Monsieur Derbine knew the King of France suspilion in that matter, he was not myndit to stay longer in the realm, bot he was deparit." Fitzcotic's Cron., p. 250. From time that Monsieur Daubinay, &c., Ed. 1728.

To AND Fra, to and fro.

—"Messingeris and passingeris carrying letteres to and fra of maist dangerous effect and consequence." Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 95.

Fraat, conj. Nevertheless, however; a corr. of for a', that, S.

That's unco luck, but gued I sanna can't; And yet intil't there something contile fraat. Ross's Heilinear, p. 43.

[FRACK, s. A weak, delicate person, Ork.]

FRACK, Frak, Freck, adj. 1. Ready, active, diligent.

The riche and pure he did alwaye regard, Punist the cull, and did the gale reward.
He wald not lat the Papists cause ga bak, Gif it were just, but wald be for him frak.

Ibid., Honour, Grade Fame, &c., p. 12.

— I am assurit had ilk preichir Into the mater bene as frak.
As ye haue beene heir, sen ye spak, It had not cum to sic ane hild.
As this daye we se it procedit.
Bot I can se few men amang thame,
Thocht all the warld suld clewe ourgang thame,
That hes ane face to speik agane
Sic as the kirk of Christ prophane.

Ibid., p. 23.

2. It is still used in a sense nearly allied. A freck carl, or a freck auld man, is a phrase commonly applied to one, who although advanced in life, retains a considerable degree of vigour and activity; S. B.

It denotes stout; as, a freck child, often including the idea of recovery from a state of debility; Dumfr.

3. Stout, firm; without regard to the time of life, Ayrs.

—Fortune's cudgell, let me tell, Is no a willie-wurm, Sir:
* The freakest whiles hae owm't her dought. Pickers's Poems, 1758, p. 159.

To FRACK, Frak, v. n. To move swiftly.

—The Troianis frakkis over the finde.

Doug. Virgil, 14. 11.

Now quha was blyth bot Mnestheus full yore, Quhilk—frakkit fast throu the opa see, Als swiftlie as the dow affrayit doth ile.

Ibid., 184. 33.

Rudd. derives it from A.-S. freces, progous, or Tent. wrec, vectio. Sibh., without the slightest reason, refers to flagis of fire, as if synon. The origin is certainly the same with that of Frack, q. v.

To MAIK FRACK, to be diligent in preparation, to make ready.

"Thir thingis newlie ratefeith, the mercantile maik frack to sail, and to their trafique, quhilk be the trouble of weirs had sum yeirs been hinderit." Knox, p. 25.

"The said Johnne [Chatirhoins] maid frack for the perquisite; and upon the Magadalene day, in the morning anno 1543, approchit with his forca." Ibid., p. 39.

Lord Hailes views wrec, wrek as the same with this; observing, that it is frequently used by the Scottish writers. "Knox," he observes, p. 35, "sayes, The mercantile maik frack to sail.—This is plainly the same word. To maik frack, is to load a cargo. Hence the modern word freight." Bann. P. Note, p. 304. But this learned writer has mistaken the sense of frack. This appears from the structure of the language. The phrase, maik frack, governs these words, "to their trafique," as well as "to sail." Besides, it follows in the next sentence, "From Edinburgh were frachit
twelf shippis," &c. According to analogy, Knox must therefore have written, "maik fraught." According to Lord Hailes's interpretation, in what sense did Chatterton's "maik frack" for the pursuit? Did he bring his forces by water? The contrary is evident from the passage.

I may add, that in a MS. of Knox, apparently as old as the first edition, the phrase is rendered, "The merchant made preparations to sail."

Frek occurs in O. E. in the sense of ready or eager.

Our King and his men held the field—
With longs and axes and with knotty pines,
And other doghty men bedene,
That war full frek to fight.—
Both arblast and many a bow
War ready railed upon a row,
And full frek for to fight.

Minot's Poems, Warton's Hist., ii. 104.

The term is certainly allied to Su.-G. freck, slacker, strenuous. [A.-S. frek, freoc, bold.] Isl. frek-r, strenuous, citius, invintum operis; frek-a, osler, ot freks sparid, accelerare gradum, to quicken one's pace.

FRAKLY, FRACKLY, adv. Hastily.

Na mare he said: but wunder frekly thay
Voto thare labour can thame al address. Doug. Virgil, 258. 6.

FRACTEM MENTAR, equivalent perhaps to usurnctuary; one who has the temporary use or profit of a thing. Fretactem must be for Fructum.


FRACTIOUS, adj. 1. Peevish, fretful; applied to the temper, S.: ["fratch", to squabble, to quarrel, to chide with another.] Atkinson's Cleveland Gl.

"They ca'd his Grandfather the wicked Laird; but,
though he was whiles frakelie anench, when he got into roving company, and had ta'en the drap drink, he would have scorned to go on at this gate." Guy Mancering, i. 90.

2. Irritable, irascible, S.

"The baron observed—he was the very Achilles of Horatius Flaccus." 

"Impiger, iracundus, inenorabilis, acer. Which has been thus rendered, vermanly by Struan Robertbon:
A fiery errer, a fractions chief,
As hot as ginger, and as steves as steel." Waverley, ii. 241, 242.

FRACTIOUSLIE, adv. Peevishly, S.

FRACTIOUSNESS, s. Peevishness, S.

FRAEAMANG, prep. From among; contraction of frae amang.

Mordae, thy eild may best be spared
The fields of stryde fraeamang.
Hardykaute, Pink. Trag. Ball., i. 7.

FRAESTA, adv. "Do sae, faresta;" by some given as synon. with Pray thee; by others, with Frithlit; Roxb. [Signification, doubtfully.]

FRAAGALENT, adj. 1. Advantageous, profitable, Ayrs.

2. It bears a very different sense, Renfr.; for it signifies undermining.

To FRAIK, FREAK, v. n. To cajole, to wheedle, to coax, Loth.; [part. fraikin, wheedling, coaxing.]

Yet some will freik; an' say, "My dear,
O how I do adore you."

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 79.

FRAIK, s. Much ado in a flattering sort of way. He makes a great freik, he pretends great regard, Ang.

FRAIKIN, s. Flattery; sometimes, fond discourse, resembling flattery, although sincere, and proceeding from that elevation of the animal spirits which is produced by conviviality, S.

Now ither's hands they're shakin',
Wi' friendship, love an joy;
Ye never heard sic fraikins',
As does their tongue's employ.


Isl. fraug-su, celebrire, laudare; fraug-su, celebrius; freus, celebritas.

FRAIL, s. Expl. flail, Gl.

The sheep, the pheugh, the flail, declare
The employments whilk they court.


This seems merely a provincial corr. S. A.

FRAIM, adj. Strange; [in Ork. and Shet.)

FRAINE, Poems 16th Cent., p. 350, an errat. for Frame, q. v.

To FRAIS, v. n. To make a crackling or crashing noise.

Some after this of men the clamor raise,
The takillis, grassillis, caublis can frete and frais.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 45.

Rudd. offers various conjectures as to the origin of this word; Fr. cerasir, conferire, crosair, crepitate, fraiser, contundere; Ger. nascher, stipitum edere. But it is allied, as Sibb. has observed, to Su.-G. fraas-a, crepitare. It may be added, that fraes-a signifies, stridere. This exactly corresponds to stiridor, the word here used by Virg. Fras-a particularly denotes the sound of dry wood, when it catches fire. A. Bor.

FRAISE, s. A cajoling discourse, To make a fraise. V. Phrase.

[To FRAISE, Frais, v. a. To flatter, to praise, in order to gain some end, Clydes.]

FRAISER, s. A wheedler, a flatterer, Clydes.

FRAISIE, adj. Addicted to flattery, using cajoling words, ibid.

FRAISILIE, adv. In a cajoling way, ibid.

FRAISINESS, s. Wheedling, flattery, ibid.

FRAISE, s. A calf's fraise, the pluck of a calf, S.

Tent. freas, vituli testis fissae intestina; Germ. id. Fr. fraise, a calf's pluck.
FRAIST, fraiz'd, part. adj. Greatly surprised, having a wild, staring look. One, overpowered by astonishment, is said to "look like a fraiz'd weasel!" Roxb.

This is obviously a very ancient word; and probably allied to Teut. vreces-en, pave, hereres, inhereere; vreces, timor, pavor, terror; vreechoigh, meticuloous, pavides. Thus it would indicate the appearance of terror. It may, however, be allied to Isl. friga-a, fremore naribus spirare; frya, eorumum fremitus; as expressive of the noise made by a startled horse.

To FRAIST, fraustyn, frest, frestin, v. a. To try, to prove, to make an attempt upon. To shulde E. i. as and To Frenchmen. vnlawfull q. so "Each n. 1. To Ihre That provincial "to erected One, Ploughman. by Somner. and Interrogation, v. 50. be Ibid., 168.

To FRAITH, v. n. To foam, to froth, Buchan, Clydes.

Hail, nappy fraithin on a day! When Phlebus glints sae brisk in May. Tarras's Poems, p. 135. V. Freith.

[FRAITH, s. Froth, foam, Clydes.]

To FRAK, v. n. To move swiftly. V. under Frack.

[FRAMBORD, the name applied to the fishing boat lying furthest out to sea; by fram, seaward, Òrk. and Shet.]

To FRAME, v. n. To succeed, to result.

"—That indeed the defender did express his dislike with their enterprise, as a business which could not frame, and that it had been wisdom to have stayed all moving till the event of the Dutch war had been seen." Information for Marq. Argyll, Wodrow's Hist., i, 50. There can be no doubt that this ought to be the reading, where frame is used, Poems 16th Century, p. 350.

For the reason we find, it is in expl. in Gl. "happen." Tent. vreces-en, O. Fr., vrom-en, prodesse; Isl. fremt-ia, promovere. Sw. befremen-ja signifies to promote. A.-S. frem-ian, valere, prodesse; "to profit, to serve or be good for;" Somner.

FRAMET. V. Freymt.

To FRAME, v. a. 1. To swallow or gobble up.

"When thou hast beene an idle vagabound, and hes done no good, and yet stops to thy dinner, and fraoples vp other mens trouls, that is vnlawfull eating." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 146.

2. To put in disorder, Ayrs.; [part. pa. frammled, confused, fankled.]

[FRAME, s. A confused mass, a fankle, Ayrs.]


FRANCHIS, s. pl. Frenchmen.

"It is reported here, there should be 800 Franchis in readiness;—and if it so be, it shoulde be a great furtherance to our affaires to have them cutt of." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers, l. 632. The vulgar still use the term Franches in the same sense, S.

FRANCS, s. Sanctuary, asylum.

The king synge schew to him the holy schaw, Qulhik strau Romulus did reduce and draw in manner of franchis or of sanctuary, Doug. Virgil, 223. 52.

Fr. franchise, id., Rudd., on the authority of Hotman, mentions L. B. francicia, as used in the same sense. The origin is Germ. frank, liber.

FRANDIE, s. A smallrick of sheaves, such as a man standing on the ground can build, Fife; synon. Hand-hut, S.

Abbreviated, perhaps, from fra hand; q. erected from the hand.

To FRANE, frayn, v. a. To ask, to inquire, to interrogate. Part. pr. framand.


Now spezis he framand with all his might, To know Eneas wandering be the sea. Ibid., 319. 36.

Frayned, enquired; P. Ploughman. Somner observes that Frame is used in the same sense, Lancash. This occurs in O.E. as a v. a., signifying to interrogate.

Then thought I to frayne the first of this foure ordres, And pressed to the Freehoures, to prooun her wille. P. Ploughmanes Credo, B. illj. a.


FRANE, s. Interrogation, inquiry.

Quhen that scho spak, her tong was wonder slig,— Hir frame was covert with ane piteous face, Qulhik was the cases that off I cryt, allace! Bannatyne MS., Chron. S. P., iii. 235.

V. the v.

To FRANE, freyn, v. n. To insist, to urge warmly; the v. to Oerp being given as synonymous, Fife.

This seems to be merely a provincial variety of Fryne, q. v.
FRANENTE, prep. Opposite to.

—"Mr. Gray of Chillingham, Wardane of the Estbordarines of Ingland, within the boundis of quisne office the said Capitane of Norhame, rfuar of the said feischemen, dwelle, has bene diverse tymes rsquirit therefor, aleswe be my Lord Governouris awn speciall wyrttynge as be the Wardanis of Scotlanda frastrate his.

"Instructionis for Ross Herald, A. 1552, Keith’s Hist., App. 69.

Contr. from Pore-anent, q. v.

FRANK, s. A piece of French money worth tenpence.


Fr. franc, a piece of money in old time worth only one Sol Tournois;" Cotgr. It is now equivalent to twenty.

FRANKTENEMENTARE, s. One who possesses freehold lands.

"Allegis be the said lord Setton, that the said Archibald, claman him tenant to him, wes nocht entrit, qharaethoven he intromettit with the said landis bot be his grantschir, quhilk wes but frankteneamentaire slaneirly." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 92.

L.B. franc-us, liberus, and tenementar-tis, tenens, feuontarum; Fr. temntament-ier, id.

To FRAP, v. a. To blight, to destroy, Ayrs.

Fr. frap-er signifies not merely to strike, to dash, but to blast.

FRA'T, conj. Notwithstanding, S.

But yet there’s something contrive in it frat.

Ross’s Helicon, First Edit., p. 49.

V. FRAAT, the reading of the Third Edit. This, however, is the preferable orthography.

To FRATE, v. n. Prob. to fret, to gnaw, to corrode.

The takillis, grassillis, cabillas can fret and frais.

Dogg. Virgil, 15, 44.

Rudd. renders this word as if it denoted a noise or cracking, that made by the rubbing of cables, and were sonorous with devise. It might indeed be traced to Isl. frat-a, fremere. But it seems rather to signify the rubbing itself (and frais the noise made by it) corresponding to A.-S. freoth-an, fricare; Su.-G. fre-sta, to wear, to gnaw, to corrode.

FRATERIE, FRATOUR, s. The room, or hall, in a monastery, in which the monks eat together.

—"Confereus the charteris, infestmentis—grantit be William Commaender of Pettievinu—to the Bailleis, &c., of Pettiewine,—of all and hail that greit houss or greit buidling of the monasterie of Pettievinu, vnder and alone, with the pertinente; contenend the chaimonis or monks fraterie and dortour of the said monasterie, with the cellaria beneth and lofis alone the samyn fraterie and dortour." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1514, p. 552.

Their lounyers durst not kiyth their care, For fear of fasting in the Fratour, Any tymass of the charge they bare.

Davidson’s Schort Discurs, st. 4.

The only word that resembles this is L.B. fraterie, fraternitas. But I find no proof of its being used in this sense. It is evident, however, that in O.E. fra-
trie had been used as explained above. For Cotgrave, or Howell, thus defines Fr. refectouri, "a refectarrius, or Fratricie; the room wherein Friers eat together."

fregtour, refectorium; Prompt. Parv. The remains of the Refectory belonging to the Monastery of Dunfermline are still called the Frater-hall. V. Fernie’s Hist. of Dunfermline, p. 111.

FRATH, adv. Distant in manner, reserved, Berwicks. Frayf, Fife, seems synon.

Undoubtedly the same with Old Teut. wyreit, wreit, aestueres, aecrubus; Kilian. V. FREPP.

FRATHYNE, adj. Thence.

—"And taking of him furth of the said house, &c. And that hastily causit spylle the said Petar of the saida letetz. And thrynne send him agane to the said burch of Hadingtoun," &c. Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 451. V. THINE, THYNE.

FRATHYNE/EURT, FRATHINFURTH, adv. From thenceforth.

Elizabeth Prioris of Hadyngey—bindius and obliisir hir to cast down and destroy the samyn, swa that na habitation salbe had thairintill [frathynefurt].

"And taking of him furth of the said house, &c. And that hastily causit spylle the said Petar of the saida letetz. And thrynne send him agane to the said burch of Hadingtoun," &c. Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 451. V. THINE, THYNE.

FRATT, s. Synon. with E. fret-work.

"Item, one paellot of crammesie satene with ane fratt of gold on it with xii. daimantis," &c. Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.


To FRAUCHT, v. a. To freight, S.

—"And at name of our Souerane Lordis liogis tak schippis to freight under colour to defraud our Souerane Lord nor his liegists." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, c. 11, Edit. 1566, c. 3, Murray. Johnson mentions this as a v. used in E. "for freight, by corruption." But it is evidently the ancient form.


FRACHT, Fraught, Frawcht, s. 1. The freight of a vessel, with that which it is loaded, S.

A bate subd be on ilke syde
For to wyat, and tak the tyde,
Til mak thame frawcht, that wald be
Fra land to land by-thon the se.

Wyatons, vi. 18. 217.

[In Banffs. fraught has a more general meaning, (1) two cart loads of anything; (2) two pails of water.—called "a fraught o’ waitin." V. Gregor’s GL]

2. The fair, or price of a passage, S.

"Tarry brooks pays no fraught;" S. Prov. "People of a trade assist one another mutually." Kelly, p. 318.

Tent. vrocht, Sw. frakt, freight.

FRAUCHTSMAN, s. One who has the charge of loading a vessel.

—"And this to be serchit be the officarins of the burgh, and the heid frauchtsmen of the schip." Acts Ja. III., 1457, c. 130, Edit. 1566. Frauchtsmen, Murray, c. 103.
FRAUGHTLESS, adj. Insipid? Then they may Gallai's braggers trim An' doun their hafflis kaim; They're maughtless, they're fraughtless Compared't to our blue banits. Tarro's Poems, p. 139. V. MOW-PRACTITY.


A.-S. frawarred, versvus, Rudd. Rather from fra, and weard, Germ. wart, a termination denoting place or situation.

FRAWFU, FRAWFUL, adj. 1. Bold, impertinent; Ayrs.

2. Sulky, scornful, Renfr.

3. "Froward, untoward," Lord Hailes. How evir this world do change and vary, Lat us in haint nevир mair be sary, But evir be redly and address, To pass out of this fraufull fary. Donker, Banntyne Poems, p. 59.

A.-S. fraeful, fraefol, procax, protervus. It may, however, be allied to Sw. fraago, inquisitive, from Moes.-G. fraim-an, pret. frah, Sw. fraag-a, Teut. vraeg-es, interrogare; q. full of interrogations, a common mark of presumption.

*To FRAY, v. n. To be afraid. "This and the convoy of it make us tremble for fear of division.—Thir thingis make us fray." Baillie's Lett., 1. 80.

The E. s. formed from Fr. effray-er, thus receives a neut. sense. It is used actively by the same writer.

FRAY, s. Fear, terror; Fr. effray, effroy.

"Great were the frays of this people, and their tears to God plentiful." Baillie's Lett., ii. 69.

FRAYDANT, adj.

Quhateir their wydes dos them demand, They wrik it many ways; Ar frequant at the man, Quhill thay bring our stayis. Maitland Poems, p. 138.

This, according to Mr. Pink, may be quarrelsome; which indeed seems to be the sense. But I would not derive it from fray, but A.-S. freoth-an, to fret, to chafe, of which it may be the part. pr. q. freothend.

"They are still fretting, till they make him surmount all his obstacles, or every thing that lets their designs." Or there may be allusion to the nautical term stays.

FRAYING, s. [Clashing: O. Fr. freiter, froier.] But or all wy plumbens war thal, That that war wachys till assay, Hard stering, and pruik speaking, And alsan fraeing off armynge. Barbour, x. 635.

This may signify, rubbing of armour, or the rattling occasioned by collision; Fr. fray-er, Belg. sveyn-en, to rub. This is mentioned by Johnson as one sense of E. fray; although he gives no authority. The word in MS., however, seems rather frayning; from Fr. frapp-er, to hit, to strike. In edit. 1620, it is rendered framing, which is more obscure than any of the other readings.

FRAYIT, part. pr. Afraid; Wall. Doug. V. FRAY.

FRAYL, s. A basket made of rushes; in mod. E. frail.

"Gif ony schip come with wan, he sall give for ilk frayl, at the entrie, xxii. peniis, and at the further passing, xxv. peniis." Balfour's Practicks, p. 85.

"Frayle of frute. Palata; carica." Prompt. Parv. "Fiscina ficorum, a fratre of figges" Elyot Biblioth. Minchen derives it from Lat. fragilia; Skinn. from Ital. fraguli, which denotes the knots of the reed of which the basket is made. As freau de figues is an O. Fr. phrase, Kennet views L. B. fraeculum ficorum, as formed from this.

FRAYOR, s. That which causes terror; Fr. frayyeur, affrighting.

"A fyre burst out in Mr. John Buchan's closet-window. A continued whill eleven o'clock of the day with the greatest frayor and vehemenzy that ever I saw fyre do, notwithstanding that I saw London burne." A. 1700, Culloden Pap., p. 27.

To FRE, v. n.

Be then verit, and at undir. Your friends will fre and on yow wondir. Maitland Poems, p. 134.

Given by Mr. Pink. as not understood. It may signify, make enquiry; Su.-G. fre, Isl. frie, V. Frane. Or perhaps for frey, take fright, stand afoot.

FRE, adj. Noble, honourable.

Schir Ranauld come son till his sister fre, Welcunnuyt thaim haywe, and spenid of her extent. Wallace, i. 329, MS.

It seems to bear this sense in the following passage, as being connected with noble, and contrasted with pure.

"To play with dyce nor caits accord To the, but with thay noble lords Or with the Queen, thy moder fre; To play with pure men disaccords. To King James V. Banntyne Poems, p. 146, st. 5.

Mr. Ellis observes that, "free, in old English, is almost constantly used in the sense of noble or genteel." Spec. ii. 32. The same observation, I think, applies to the.

Moes.-G. fri-ja, liber, A.-S. freah, Belg. vrij, Germ. fri, id.

FRE, adj. Beautiful, handsome.

The Archeyshape of Yborc than— Crownyd with scotempys In the Malde, that suet Lady fre. Wyntoun, vi. 4. 48.

The term, however, may here signify, noble.

Of Ysande than speketh he, Her prise; Hau she be gent and fre Of love was none so wise. Sir Tristrem, p. 83.

Su.-G. fri, pulcher, anc. fri; Isl. frid, Germ. frey, Belg. fra; C. B. fra, Arm. fraus, id. It has been supposed, with considerable probability, that the term as used in this sense, has some relation to Freyga, the Gothic name of Venus, whence our Friay, Lat. dies Veneris; whence also, according to sire, the word fra, originally denoting a woman of rank, although now applied indiscriminately; Isl. fri, matrons; Teut. vroune, domina, hera, magistra.
FRE, s. A lady.

I followit on that fre, That seemlie was to see.
Maitland Poems, p. 205.

This is merely the adj.; apparently, as signifying noble, which both in S. and O. E. is often used subst. like bricht, cler, &c. V. Frely.

To FREAK, v. n. To cajole, to coax, to wheedle, Loth. V. Fraik.

FREARE, s. A basket made of rushes or reeds.

“The duke of Alva, at this tyme, be command of his prince, hade directit sum gold in Scotland be a Frenchman callit Sorvie, quhilk was conveyit to the castell of Edinburgh in a freare of feggis.” Hist. James the Sixth, p. 106.


Apparently the same with E. fraile, “a frail of figs;” and perhaps corr. from this as we find the term, (L. B. freali-um ficum), was used in E. so early as the year 1410. V. Du Cange. “Fraye of frute. Palata; carica.” Prompt. Parv. It has been traced to Ital. fraజliği, which signifies the knots of a reed, the material whence such baskets are made.

To FREATH, v. n. To foam, to froth, S.

O rare ! to see thee fizz and freath !
Burns, ill. 15.

To Freath, FREATHIE, v. a. 1. To work up into froth, to make suds for washing, S.

See the sun
In right far up, and we've not yet begun
To froth the grathie.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 86.

2. To Freethie claes; applied to clothes which have lain some time after being washed and dried, without having been smoothed with the iron or otherwise properly dressed. A growth is made in which the clothes receive a slight washing, that they may be put into a fit state for being dressed, Clydes.

I hesitate whether to view this as an additional sense of Freath, v. a. to work up into froth, or as derived from A.-S. freoth-an, fricare, to rub.

FREATH, s. Froth; as that of soap for washing clothes, S.

Su.-G. fraada, Dan. fraade, frec, spuma.

To FREAZOCK up, v. a. To coax, to wheedle, to cajole, Ayrs.; apparently a provincial diminutive from the v. to Fraise.

FRE BLANCHE. V. BLANCHE.

FRECHURE, s. Coolness.

The breathless floks draws to the shade,
And frechure of their falt;
The starting nof, as they were madde,
Runnes to the rivers said.
Fr. fraiachure, id.

FRECK, adj. V. FRACK.

FRECKLE, adj. Hot-spirited.

But this sad fraye, this fatal daye,
May breid halfe duile and payne,
My freckle brithen n'er will staye
Till they're avengit or slaine.
Hoggi's Mountain Bard, p. 44.

FREDE. Appar., freed, liberated.

—“That thai be chargeit to ward in the Blakes,

At first view this might seem to be a designation of crime as illustrating or aggravating that of contempt. But I suppose that it merely signifies freed or liberated.

FREDOM, s. Liberality, generosity.

Queen Wallace saw the fredom off the queny,
Sadly he said; “The euth weyll hes byou seyn,
Wemen may tempt the wysest at is wrocht.—
For your fredom we sal trowthill as na.
Wallace, viii. 1453. 1462, MS.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

—He loved chevalrie
Trouthe and honoure, fredom, and curtesie.
Prologue, v. 46.

This Phebus—was flour of bachelors;
As wel in fredom, as in chvalrie.
Manciple's Tale, v. 17075.

FREDFULL, adj. Read fredfrendfull. Friendly.

Gud Wallace sone thon a dyrk garth hya hyt,
And till a hous, quhar he was wont to ken,
A weelow duct was fredfull till our men.
Wallace, ix. 1379, MS.

FREE, adj. 1. Brittle, as applied to stones, wood, &c., S. B.

—“In many places, the oate ascle was sooner done
this yere than many yers formerly; for the long frost
made the grounde very frie, and the whole husbandmen,
for the most part, affirmed they never saw the ground
easier to labowr.” Lamont's Diary, p. 224.

2. Free corn is that which is so ripe as to be
easily shaken. S. B.

Sw. from, friabilis, anc. fraca; but our term, I
suspect, is merely E. free, used in a peculiar sense, as
denoting what may be easily liberated by a change of its present state.

* FREE, adj. 1. Often used singly as de-
noting liberty of conscience to do anything, S.

“Craving your pardon, Mr. Sharpitlaw,—that's
what I'm not free to do.” Heart M. Loth., ii. 101.
Sometimes it is fully expressed.

“If ye arena free in conscience to speak for her in the
court of judicature—follow your conscience, Jeanie,
and let God's will be done.” Ibid., p. 186.

2. Single, not married; i.e., free from
the bond of matrimony, S.

3. Made free of, divested of.

“The marquis was very loth to quit these offices,
purchased for singular services done to the kings
of Scotland. —The marquis made free of these sheriffships,
resolved to look about his own affairs, and behold all,”
&c. Spalding, i. 12.

This is nearly the same with sense 12 of the E.
word “Exempt.”
FREELAGE, s. An heritable property, as distinguished from a farm, Roxb.

FREELAGE, adj. Heritable, ibid.

Altho' he had a freelage grant
Of many a tree, herb, flower, and plant,
Yet still his breast confessed a want,
But couldna say,
After what thing, wi' secret pant,
His heart gae way.

*FREELY, adv. Used as a superlativ.e, very, Ang.

"Ye're a braw spoken man, I hear; an' by the siller ye sent me, I doona bit yo've been freely lucky." St. Kathleen, i. 169.

FREE-MARTIN, s. A cow naturally incapable of having a calf, Loth.

To FREESK, FREISK, v. a. 1. To scratch, to rub roughly, to curry; Ang. A. Bor. fridges, to fret, to rub in pieces.

[2. To work heartily.]
[3. To walk hurriedly.]
[4. To beat soundly.]

Teut. ery-lacht, libertinus; frillen-us in Lege Salica; Kilian, Frizia, Leg. Boior. per manum liberi dimissi: Franc. Theotisus, frilano, libertinus; Gl. Lindenbrog. Germ. frey lassen, to affranchise one, i.e., to let him go free. Du Cange, however, deduces frillan from A.S. fre, or frek, and freon, dimittere. Frizia, id. Our term seems thus to have originally denoted the land or other property held by a freeman, which he could transmit to his heirs, as contradistinguished from that which a natus or bondman possessed.

"I said sickly myself be consentand."

Gawan and Gal., li. 10.

—Wondir freshish that frekis fruschet in feirt.

Ibid., st. 20.

It is applied to Arthur and all his noble attendants.

Thus to fote or thei faren, thes frekes unfayn.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 7.

Freik, edit. 1508.

Than Wallace said, with sobir wordis, that tid, Shur, I am seik, for Godlis laff last me ga.

Langcastell said, Faroth it beis noch is;
A felloun freik thow samys in thi fader.

Wallace, ii. 369, MS.

Dery to dede feyle freks thar he dycht.

Ibid., v. 969, MS.

I was within thris septic yeidis and sevin,
Ane freik on field, als forskyl, and als fre,
Als glad, als gay, als ying, als yapi as yie.

Henrygon, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, st. 4.

Qhat freik on field als bald dar manis me?

Henrygon, Ibid., p. 134, st. 2.

This designation is given to Conscience, in P. Ploughman.

I amayne of that forward, sayd the freke than.

Fol. 17, b.

Su.-G. freke; scalar, strenuous. Isl. frek-r, id. Tho at budi varri sterkir oc frekner; although they were at the same time robust and active; Ol. Tryggua. S. ap. Ihre; Dan. frek, daring.

2. A fellow; but, as Sibb. has observed, "more commonly a petulant or forward young man.

Quod 1, Lorne, thou lea.

Ha, wald thou feded, quod the freke, we hane bot few swordis.

Dong. Virgil, 259, a. 27.

The wyffs kels up ane hiddwous yeli,
Quien all thir yountaker yokkit;
Als fers as any fyre fluchtis fell;
Freikis to the field thay flockit.

Chr. Kirk, st. 21, Chron. S. P.

"Freik, a fool, a light impertinent fellow!" Gl. Shirreffs, S. B.

Su.-G. freke, in like manner, is used in two different senses; signifying not only strenuous, but tumultuous, insolent. The first may be viewed as the original sense. In different Northern dialects, it seems primarily to have denoted a man of real valour, and afterwards to have been applied to one who only pretended to be so, who acted in a thasounal way. Wachter indeed defines Germ. frech, nimis liber, metu et pudore solutus; deriving it from A.-S. frech, frech, free. If this be the etymology, the hypothesis given above must be inverted.

A.-S. freoc-gengas, denotes a fugitive, a renegade; also, a glutton; and ge-freck-an, exasperater, which Hooke derives from Goth. freack. This has also been viewed as the origin of E. frek.

FREIK KNOT, FRERE KNOT, some kind of knot anciently made with precious stones.

"Item, ane honet of clathy, with ane targat and fourtie fyve settis lyk pillarias, and frekis knottis betwix." Collect. of Inventories. A. 1542, p. 69.

Freke knottis, ibid., p. 9.

FREIRIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars.

"Als some as the Bruce had read thir writings, he inquirit diligentie quhair the Cumyn wes. The servand suspectand na euill, schew that he wes in the
FREIS, adj. Freis clath of gold.

"Item, ane gowne of freis clath of gold, heich nekkit, lynit with matrikis sabill, furnit with buttonis of gold." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32. Hence,

FREIT, FREET, FRET, s. A superstitious notion, or belief, with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen, S. It is pronounced freit, S. B., Loth.; freit, generally elsewhere.

Syne that herl, that Makbeth aye
in furtun freis had gret toye,
And troth had in swyfky fantasies,
Be that he trowdy steadfastly Nervy dyscumfyt for to be,
Quhill wyt hys syne he suld as
The wod browchet of Brynnanae To the hill of Dwynunque.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 362.

2. A superstitious observance or practice, meant to procure good or evil, a charm, S.

"His [the diudes] rudiments, I call first in general, all that which is vulgarly called the vertue of word, herbe, and stone, which is vned by unlawful charmes, without natural causes; as likewise all kind of practiques, freites, or other extraordinary actions, which cannot abide the trew touch of natural reason.—Unlearned men (being naturally curious, and lacking the trew knowledge of God) finde these practises to proue trew, as sundrle of them will doe, by the power of the diuitel for deceiving men, and not by an hehert vertue in these vaine words and freites." K. James's Works, Daemonologie, p. 99, 100.

3. Any thing performed as an act of religious worship, that has no other origin than superstition.

In hys lettrys saide he thame, That the pepul of Ireland Unfaithful wes and mystrowand, And leis thame all be freat yise, Nowche th be the lunche of the Ewangele.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 223.

But holle water in the ayre to tesse, And with the finger heere and there to crosse, Scorne thou, as fruilless freats, leis Satan slight, And seeve suche suche weapons should rest his might.

More's True Crueltie, p. 170.

4. This word is also used in a kind of metaphor. To stand on fretes, to stickle at trifles, to boggle at slight matters, which deserve as little attention as any superstitions notion or rite, S. B.

Feuk need not on freats to be detting, That's wodd and marry and a' Song, added to Ross's Helenore, p. 147.

The idea thrown out by K. James occurs in the old ballad, Adam o' Gordon.

Wha knik to freats, my master deir,
Fretes sy will follow them.

Pink. Select S. Ballads, i. 49.

It is thus expressed in prose:

"He that follows freats, freets will follow him." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 128.

This Proverb contains an observation founded on experience. We are not to suppose that those who framed it believed in the efficacy of superstitious rites. But they must at least have meant to say that those whose minds are under the influence of superstition, being continually on the watch, will observe many things as ominous or fatal, which are entirely overlooked by others; and thus produce to themselves a great deal of unhappiness. It may have been meant, however, to express something farther, which is not less true; that God, in his righteous providence, often suffers those who neglect a more sure testimony, and give their minds to omens and superstitious observances, to meet with such things as seem to confirm them. Thus he threatens to choose the delusions of a disobedient and idolatrous people, and to give them what they seek, altars for sin.

Mr. Macpherson on this word refers to Alem, friauan, to interpret. But there seems to be no affinity.

According to Sibb., "perhaps from Scand. frægl, fama, rumor; or quasi freights." There is not the least evidence for the latter hypothesis; which is that given by Ritson, who, referring to the Prov. already mentioned, thus explains it: "Those to whom things appear frightful or ominous, will be always followed by frightful or ominous things;" Scottish Songs, Gl. In mentioning frægel, Sibb. has come nearer to the truth. For Isl. fret, which signifies a rumour, in the plural denotes oracles, prophecies, or responses of the dead; Edin. Stamund. It is used in the same sense, Dut. namabok, p. 13. This is very nearly related to our term; as it seems primarily to denote a notion founded on oracular authority; and in a secondary sense, an omen, or one thing portentous of another. The Isl. term, by some Northern Etymologists, has been derived from frey, audito; imperfect fre, which is viewed as radically the same with Germ. fragen, interrogation. The connection, indeed, is very intimate; a great part of what we hear is in consequence of interrogation.

With all due deference, however, to the Northern writers, because of their superior opportunities of information, I am much inclined to think that Isl. frett, fret, an omen or oracle, is immediately from freette, percepio, interrogo, relatu acquiru; O. Andr., p. 78, and that both are allied to Scu.-G. Isl. fraude, wisdom, eruditia institutio; from fraude, erudio, certiterum et garrum facio; Ibid., p. 76. Kenna hellog fraeda, to know sacred wisdom; Trygg. S. ap. Ihre. This corresponds to Moe.-Gs. fraed-fan, cognosceare, sapere; fraeth, sapientia. It was very natural for an ignorant people to appropriate the character of wisdom to those who were supposed to be most versant in omens and portents; just as our ancestors used the phrase, a wyse wyf, for denominating a witch. The very term witch has been supposed to have a similar origin. It is at any rate anachronous to Fria. set-erone, velik wyf, mulier sciolæ.

I mention this only as the more immediate origin of
To FREITH, v. n. To foam, Roxb.

FREITH, s. 1. Foam, froth, ibid.

2. A slight and hasty washing given to clothes which have been soiled in the bleaching or drying, S. V. FREATH, v.

Su.-G. frad-jas, to froth.

FRELAGE, s. Freedom, power; privilege. Qvhat God has to him granit sic fretege!


Still used in Sheffield, Ray. Freellege, A. Bor. id. S. and V. Balfour's 29.

This seems for frye fellow or fute, a common phrase in ancient poetry, denoting a person, and especially a female of high birth. These may be here poetically introduced, as witnessing the exertions of Bruce and his men. V. Fode.

FRELY, s. A beautiful woman; the adj. used as a s. To Kerle he thus argownd in this kind,

Bot gret desyr remaynt in till his mynd,

For to behald that frely off fassoun.

Wallace, v. 683, MS.

A.-S. friolle, liberalis, ingenium; Tott. frayelick, belle, pulchre, elegantia; kilian. Isl. frileik-r, beauty. V. FRE, adj. 2.

FRELY, FREELY, adv. Entirely, completely, S.

Then quho sail wyrk for word's wrak,

Quhen fludas and fyre sail out is frak,

And frye frustil frild and furu,

With tempest kene and hiddus crak?

Dunbar, Bamntyne Poems, p. 73.

Used in the same sense by Wyntown; and S. B. as augmenting the sense, freely well, quite very, very well.

[She] did her jobe so frye canny,

That many ane laments poor Nanny.

Shirriffs Poems, p. 296.

Su.-G. friliga is used as an affirmative, utique, omnino; Germ. freylich, assuredly.

FREM, FREMET, FREMYT, FREMMYT, adj.

1. Strange, foreign; S. freem, S., Roxb.; A. Bor. fremd, Ork. Gl.

O fader maist dero

Anchises, desolate why left thou me here

Wery and irikit in anno fremmyt land?

Dong. Virgil, 92, 29.

Frem folkes, strangers, S. A fremd body, a stranger, S. B. Fremol, frim, pererlynus, Lincoln.

2. Acting like a stranger, keeping at a distance, S.

"Better my friend think me fremet, than fashious;"

S. Prov., Kelly, p. 72, i.e., it is better that one should
This word is not in use. *Frene* refers to pasture; Isl. *fren*, solum editus, elevated ground; *frou*, terra amena; Gæl. *fren*, places of shelter in mountains. *Fiere* must mean fair.

**FRENCH-GOWS**, s. pl. A piece of female dress, apparently used in the seventeenth century; perhaps *goose*.

For she invents a thousand toys, That house, and hold, and all destroys; —
French-gows cut out and double banded, &c.

Watson’s Coll., i. 30. V. Tuff.

**FREND, FRIEND**, s. 1. A relation, S.

The Lordys that tyme of Ingland, That than renounyd qwel lyvand,
Meyled be for the Kyng rycht are
Thare kyre, thare friends, that peryst ware.
Wyntoun, vii. 10. 354.

“Friends agree best at a distance;” S. Prov. “This is spoken of relations, who agree best when there is no interference of interests.” Kelly, p. 103.

2. A connexion, one allied by marriage, S.

“Make friends of framed folk;” S. Prov., spoken to dissuade people from marrying those who are their kindred.” Kelly, p. 274.

Su. *frænde, frende*, Isl. *frendi*, a kinsman. This is the proper sense: although it is extended both to allies and to friends. V. Ire., and G. Andr., p. 77.

Tent. *vriende*, agnatus, cognatus. Rudbeck derives *freund*, consanguineus, from *from* semen, quasi saugnie codem nati; Atlantic, P. II., 570.

A.-S. *frend* is merely the part. pr. of *fre-on*, amare; *amans*, amicus, *Lye*; q. a loving person. Wachter views Alom, *friunt*, and Germ. *frend*, id. as contr. from the part. of *frey-on*, to love.

Moes-G. *friens* occurs only in the sense of amicus. But it has the same relation to the v. *fri-jon*, amare, being the part. pr. For the sentiment, expressed by it, applies to the term as used in both senses; as we are bound by the ties of love both to relations and to friends.

To **FRENN**, v. n. To be in a rage, Ang.

**FRENNISIN**, s. 1. Rage, violent passion, Ang.; perhaps from Fr. *phrenisie*, madness, E. *phrenesy*.

A. Bor. *frandis*, passionate, obstinate,” (Grose) would seem allied.

2. It seems to be the same word, although pronounced *Frenisher*, which is used in a different sense in Roxb. When a person awakes suddenly out of a sleep, and is not altogether collected, or aware of what is passing, he is said to be in a *frenisher*. This applies more particularly to children.

[FRENZEZIE, s. A trifling thing, a trifle. Ork.]

**FRENYE, s.** A fringe.

—Frenys of fyne silk fretit full fre.

Gowen and Gol., ii. 1.
To FRENIF, v. a. To fringe, part. pa. freneyed. "Item, ane coit of quhite velvet frenejte with gold lynit with quhite tafsettis, & furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, ut sup., p. 33.


FRENISCHLY, adv. Frankly, readily. —Cast this vther buke on syde ferby, Qhilk vnder culour of sum strange wyght "Se frencly lyves, vesth tuo warrds gas wycht." Doug. Virgil, 7. 54.

GERM. frank, liber.

FRENSW, adj. Friendly.

—The Kyng of Ingland Held sic frendeschep and campany To thare Kyng, that wes worthy, That trowyd thot he, as gud nychtbore, And as frewnum comparktore, Wald hawe jugyd in lawte. Wytownt, viii. 2. 32.

To FREQUENT, v. a. To acquaintance, to give information. An improper use of the E. or Fr. v. instead of ac-

FREQUENT, adj. Great; as respecting concourse of people; q. well-attended. "The noblemen, gentlemen, and ministers of the West and South, did meet in frequent number." Baillie's Lett., i. 16.

FREQUENTLY, adv. In a great or considerable number. "The noblemen—came in frequently against the afternoon." Baillie's Lett., i. 34.

FRER, FRERE, s. A friar. Leryd and lavde, wone and fre, All wes slayne wyth that powere. Fr. fre, id. Wytownt, vii. 11. 87.

FRERIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars. "Tharfore ordinis him to deliver and lay the said fourt fuders of pettis in the said freiras; & yerely in tymse to cum one his expensis fre within the said freiras." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 181. V. FRERIS.

FRESH, adj. 1. Open; applied to the weather, as opposed to frosty, S. "Fresh weather; open weather." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 49.

"Our winters—have been open and fresh, as it is termed." P. Campeie, Stirhage. Statist. Acc., xv. 319. N.

A. Bor. fresh means rainy. "How's t' weather today? Why fresh; i.e., it rains?" Grose.

2. In a state of sobriety, opposed to that of intoxication. S. "Ye needna speak to him when he's fou; wait till he be fresh," S. "You'll seldom find him fresh." "There is our great uddler is weel enough when he is fresh, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang use." The Pirate, ii. 278.

The term is more generally applied to one who is habituated to inebriety; and has indeed properly a retrospective meaning, as denoting a state of recovery from intoxication.

FRESH, s. 1. An open day, open weather, not a frost, S. B.


3. A smaller flood in a river, S.

A. Bor. "fresh, a flood, or overflowing of a river. This heavy rain will bring down the freshes;" Grose. Tont vorsch, udus, maddis, vorsch-an, humecture. "Interrogated, Whether the river, when there is a fresh in her, does not partly run down said Allochy Grain?—depones, that when the river is in a spate, as much of her will run down the Allochy Grain as would make an ordinary summer water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 62.

"Whether, when there is a spate or fresh in the river, it is not his opinion that the said dyke has a tendency to throw the waters of the river over upon the Fraserfield side." Ibid., p. 164, 165.

Here used as synon. with specht. But I apprehend that it is not, in its general use, quite so strong, but more properly synon. with Fluther, q. v.


FRESIT, part. pa. Invent., p. 32. V. FREIS.

FRESON, FRESONE, s. [A Friesland horse.] A frehe, on a freson, him folowed in fay: The freson was afferd for deede of that fare. Sir Greson and Sir Gol., ii. 5.

Gawan, his steed being skilled, orders his freson to be brought, st. 17.

Go flosshe me my Freeson, farest on fote, He may stonde thd in stoure in as muckle stode.

From the connexion, it certainly denotes a horse of some kind, perhaps a palfry, as being used in place of the charger. "Fr. freson, "a man, or horse, of Friesland;" Cotgr.

To FREST, FRESTIN, V. FRAIST.

FREST, s. Delay. With that thar bowys away that kest, And come on fast, but longer frest. Berbour, viii. 447, MS.

This consill thought thalm was to best. Then send that furch, but longer frest, The woman that said he thar spy. Ibid., ver. 547, MS.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word without explanation. It is evidently the same with Su.-G. frest, frest, temporis intervallum. Trigita natta frest, the space of three days; there. A.-S. first-an, to make a truce, literally, to grant an interval or cessation of arms; fyrest, frest, time, respite, truce. Hence, according to Somner, furte, in the laws of Henry I., c. 46. Nisi de furte, vel capitalibus sit, in quebus statim opporit responderi, de quibus inaudes implacabtur aliquis, furte ad fondung habeat. These words, he adds, "denote the respite granted to the accused, or time for deliberation whether he shall plead or not; unless it signify a power of traversing the bill of indictment." He does not distinctly exp. fondung. But it seems to signify trial as to the means of exculpating one's self from a charge; from A.-S. fund-ian, niti, or rather from fund-i-an, tentare, whence fonde, Chaucer, to search. V. FREST, v.
To FRET, v. a. To eat ravenously, to devour.

In sic hunger thou stald sal be,
   As thou art carvit til sine strange cost,
    That all the meists consumit ar and loist,
Thou art constrenyt thy burdis gnaw and fret.

_i.e._, Thou art so fat that thou mayst gnaw and fret.

_Dong. Virgil_, 203. 18.


FRET, s. A superstition, an omen. V. FREIT.

FRETCH, s. A flaw, Roxb.

Old Teut. _wac_, intertrigo, a galling; _Su.-G. _wac-a_, terere, rodere.

FRETE, s. Prob., a ring, band, hoop.

"Item, a frete of the quenis oure set with grote perle sett in fourn & fourn. _Inventories_, p. 9.

Fr. _frete_ signifies "a verril or iron band or hoop," _Colgr._ Can this term denote a large ring?

FRETHIT, part. pa. Liberated. V. FREITH.

FREMENT, s. Freight, load of a ship.

"The shippe arrived yesterdays in the Frythe. John of Forre,--as this morning,--whom they had retained to this tyme by them, to conveye them in [into] the Frythe, which he hathe doone; and now we are directing him again towards them with our mynde; and if you have advertised me of touching their frement, they shall not be forgotten." _E. of Arran_, _Sadler's Papers_, i. 697.

Apparently, freight; from Fr. _fret-a_, to fraught.

FREUALT. Read _serunt_.

Grayn presseit in and strak ane Ingles knychet,
Befor the Bruce upon the banet brycht.
That _serunt_ staff, and all his othir weild,
Bathe bain and brayn the nobill swart throuth yeld.

_Frival_, edit. 1648, 1673 and 1758. But _serunt_ is certainly meant, as denoting the insufficiency of the metal of which the banet was made.

FREUCH, FREWCH, FROOCH, (gutt.) adj. 1. Frail, brittle; applied to wood, also to flax in spinning, when the fibres are hard and brittle, S. B. A. Bor. _frooght_, id.

"The swinge-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as _freugh_ as kail-castacks." _Journal from London_, p. 6.

2. Dry; applied to corn, that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest, Ang.

3. Metaph. referring to friendship, fortune, &c.

_Ha, quha suld have affynesse in thy dis,-
   Whilk is alace as _frewch_ and variant?_  
   _Pactise of Honour_, i. 7.

_Wo worth this wardis _frewch_ felicitie!_  
   _Ibid._, st. 56.

--- _Thiss world is very _freuch,
And auld kyndness is guant forrett._

_Baintramie Poems_, p. 185, st. 5.

This is probably from the same root with _Su.-G. _frecin, friailles, qui cito dissilit. Rotten hay in _Isle_ is denominated _freck_ and _fruggy_, G. Andr. The term more generally used for brittle is _Frewch_, q. v.

FREVOLL, FREWELL, adj. 1. Frivolous.

"The said reverend faider sall nothir be him self, his procuratoris, nor nain vithesis in his name propose only exceptione of cursing led or to be led agane the said James, nor yit alleghe nor schew the retour maid & gevyn in the said matter of be fore in stoping of the seruing of the said brezeu nor nain vther _frewoll_ expectione," &c. _Act. Dom. Conc., A_. 1492, p. 246.


2. Used in the sense of _fickel_.

_Fy on fortoun, fy on thi _frewoll_ quyeil,
   Fy on thi trast, for her it has no lest._

_Wallace_, vi. 87, MS.

_Teunt. _frewel_, _werwel_, _Fr. _frivole_, _Lat. _frivol-us._

FREW.

_Cryand Crawleis, and Kais, and that crewis the corner,
War pair _frew_ forward
That with the leve of the lard
Will into the corner yard
At even and at morn._

_Hendale_, i. 15.

_Dole the second and_, in line first, according to MS.

The poet here represents the Romish clergy under the notion of different kinds of birds. While _pikmanus_ are priors, _herona_ chanters, &c., _crawis_ and _kais_ are only expectants. For they are still crying and craving the corn. The expression used must therefore correspond to this allegorical exhibition. The meaning evidently is, that they are far behind the rest; as they can have nothing without the Laird's permission.

The only idea I can form of _frew_ is, that it is from _Fr. _frisep_ , broker's ware, frippery; also, worn to rags. _Pair _frew_ may have been a phrase used in S. to denote either such trumpery, or a tatter-de-mallion. Thus to _pair _frew_ forward_, is to get no farther access than a person of this description, i.e., to be far behind, to be kept at the back of others.

FREZELL, s. An iron instrument for striking fire.

"He is euer readie to strike fire with his _frezell_ and his _first_ if wee will find him timber." _Z. Boyd's Last Battell_, p. 1266.

FRIAR-SKATE, s. The sharp-nosed Ray, Frith of Forth.

"Raia oxyrhincus. Sharp-nosed Ray; _White-skate_; _Friar-skate_, _May-skate_, or _Mavis-skate_. This is now and then got, when the nets are shot near the mouth of the Frith." _Neill's List of Fishes_, p. 23.

To FRIBBLE, v. a. To frizzle, Ayrs.

"The mistress—said to me, the minister had a blockhead whereon he was wont to dress and _fribble_ his wig." _The Steam-Boat_, p. 297.

_Teunt. _frewel_, _vanius_; _frewel-en_, _perturbare._

FRICK. V. FREIK.

FRICKS, adj. Vain, vaunting, Aberd.

_A stranger bra', in Highland clais;
   Left mony a sturdy sith,
To bear the ba', through a' his face,
And nae kep mickle skait._

_Rob Roy_ heard the _fricksome fraise._ _Christmas Bitting_, _Steinie's Min. Poet._, p. 139.

"_Fricksome Fraise_, vain, idle talking," _Gl._ This, if not allied to _E. _frikish_, may be traced to S. _Freik._

FRIDOUND, pret. v. Quavered.

_Completly, maer sweildy,
   Scho _fridound_ _flat_ and _scharp_.

---
FRIED CHICKENS, chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it,  

"Fried chickens, properly, Friar’s chickens. A dish invented by that luxurious body of men." Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ., p. 150.  
The phrase is thus traced to the monastic times.  
"I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar’s chicken myself, and to the crappit-heads too." Guy Mancering, ii. 178.  
"My lady-in-waiting—shall make some friar’s chicken, or something very light. I would not advise wine." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 224.  

*FRIENDS. To be friends with one, a Scottish idiom, signifying, to be on good terms with one, after some difference or degree of animosity; as, I’m friends with you; I’m in a state of amity with you; I’m no friends with you, I am displeased with you; I’ll be friends with you, I will be reconciled to you; S.  

"Will you be friends with me again, Mary? and if ever I give you advice again, it will be in a better spirit." M. Lyndsay, p. 190.  
This phraseology has not been unknown in E. It is used by Shakespeare,  

But say, is Warwick friends with Margaret?  
Post. Ay, gracious Sovereign, they’re so link’d in friendship.  
That young prince Edward marries Warwick’s daughter. Third Part Hen. VI.  

FRIEND-STED, adj. Possessing a friend.  

"I am sure, while Christ Eves, I am well enough friend-sted; I hope he will extend his kindness and power for me." Rutherford’s Lett., P. I., ep. 144.  

FRIGGIS, s. pl.  
With forks and flaxes they batl grip flappis,  
And flang togidder lyk friggis.  

This seems to mean, stout men, fit for war. According to this view, friggy is the same with freik, sometimes written frick. In Mr. Pinkerton’s copy, from Maitland MS, it is, with frigges. This would totally alter the sense.  

FRIGGLE-FRAGGLES, s. pl. Toys, trifles, gew-gaws, often used to denote vain pieces of dress; as, “There’s roth of frigglefraggles on that kimmer’s cockernionic,” Ayrs.; corr. from Figgle-faggle.  

FRIM-FRAM, s. Expl. “trifle.”  
This word seems to occur only in a work, which breathes so much of the spirit of a party, as to destroy its own credibility.  
"Criticks with their frim-frams and whytie whitesies, may imagine a hundred reasons for Abraham’s going out of the land of Caldea."—Scotch Presb. Eloq., p. 145.  
It is given as synonym with whytie whitesie, and seems to denote a kind of silly shuffling or tergiveration; formed perhaps by a reduplication of Su.-G. fram, forward, or as conjoined with fram, from, q. going forward and then backward, to and fro.  

To FRIST, t. a. 1. To delay, to postpone.  
In some remarks on Ramsay’s Gl., it is said, that “Frist is a mistake for Traist, to trust.” Works of Sir D. Lyndsay, i. 191.  
But this is a singular assertion; as the term is so frequently used by our writers.  
"I but beg earnest, and am content to suspend and frist glory while supper time." Rutherford, P. i., ep. 91.  
"We frist all our joys of Christ, till he and we be in our own house above." Ibid., ep. 122.  
It is also used as v. n. in this sense.  
"But let faith frist and trust a while." Ibid., P. iii., ep. 48.  
It may be observed, however, that in these examples, the v. does not signify a simple delay, but one submitted to with confidence and hope.  

2. To give on credit, to grant delay as to payment; implying the idea of confidence in a person, S.  

Will ye frist me? Will you give me credit for some time, or not ask ready money? Perths. In some parts, at least, of this county, it is pronounced frist.  

Sea fristed goods are not forgiven, Quhen cup is full, then hold it evin.  

This refers to the S. Prov., “The thing that’s fristed is no forgiven;” Kelly, p. 305.  
“That debt is not forgiven, but fristed: death hath not bidden you farewell, but hath only left you for a short season.” Rutherford, P. ii., ep. 6.  
“I am content, my faith will frist God my happiness.” Ibid., P. I., ep. 156.  
Here there is only a slight deviation from the primary sense. For to give on credit, is merely to delay the exacting of what is owing by another.  
A. Bar. to frist, to trust for a time. Ray observes, that “fristen in Dutch is to give respite, to make a truce.” Coll., p. 28.  

“Frestyn or lendyn. Presto; commodo; accom modo; mutuo.” Prompt. Parv.  
Su.-G. Isl. frest-a, to delay. Beidhaun fresta til morgin; Orabant, ut spatio illis daret in diem posterum; “They bade him frist them till the morn,” S. Ol. Tryggn. S. ap. Ihre. Frestmark is the time allowed to a buyer to try the cattle he has purchased. Mark denotes a boundary or limit, whether respecting time or place. Thus the word signifies the term during which the goods are allowed on credit. V. Frestmark, Verel, Ind., p. 170. Germ. frist-en, prorogare temporis agendi vel patiendi, Waechter.  

FRIST, FRISTING, s. 1. A delay, suspension.  
“I would subscribe a suspension, and a fristing of my heaven, for many hundred years, (according to God’s good pleasure) if you were sure in the upper lodgings in our Father’s house before me.” Rutherford’s Lett., P. i., ep. 2.  

2. To frist, on credit.  
Ane dyvour coffe, that wirry ben, —  
Takis gudis to frist fra fremit men;  
And breiks his obligation.  
Bonnavyige Poems, p. 171, st. 6.  

A frist, a frist, is used in the same sense, according to Kelly, p. 32, “a trust.”  
“All ills are good a frist,” S. Prov. “The longer a mischief is a coming, the better.” Ibid. But the phrase is rather an illustration of sense first; as signifying, “when delayed.”

Pitcaottie, according to one MS, gives us this proverb in a more original form.

"All thir lords was verry blyth, thinking all evil was guid of frost," Cron. p. 238. Absurdly in Ed. 1728, "'all evil was good of throst." p. 99.

I. frost-ur, Germ. frost, a delay. V. the v. and FREST.

FRITHAT, FRITTIT, adv. Notwithstanding, nevertheless; Fife, Dumfr., Roxb.

This term is of pretty general use, and seems merely a corrupt abbreviation of for a' that, i.e., for all that, V. Fraa.

FRIT, s.

Hale mudder of our maskar, and medecyn of misa!
Hale froit and salve for the symnis savin!

Houdate, f. 7.

This is part of an absurd address to the Virgin Mary. Froit is left by Mr. Pink, as not understood. So much merit being ascribed to the Virgin by the church of Rome, it may denote compensation, satisfaction; Germ. friete, Alem. frid, id.: or security, protection, as the same Germ. word also signifies. Su.-G. fri, id. A.-S. frith, peace, froht, liberty, manumission. This term is retained in O. E. as signifying peace, or rather security from death.

That bastille was hard, so men has no froth.
Slain that was coward, & his sonne him with.

R. Bruam, p. 90.

Ial. froe, however, and fruyd, signify recreatio, morbi vel doloris lenimen; G. Andr., p. 79, which approaches most nearly to the sense of the conjunct term salve.

To FRIVOLE, v. a.

To annul, to set aside; from Fr. frivole, frivolous.

"Gif thir jugis frivole his appellacion, and convict him, than sell his hade be covertis, his body skurgit—and etir all hingit on an unhappy tre." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 45.

FRIZZLE, s.

1. The steel used for striking fire by means of a flint, Roxb. V. FREZELL.

2. The hammer of a gun or pistol, ibid. Apparently corr. from Fr. fusil, a fire-steel for a tinder-box, Cotgr. Ital. fucile, id.

[FROAD, s. Froth, Ork.; Isl. froda, foam.]

FROATHSTICK, s.

A stick for whipping up milk, or making up a syllabub, S. B.

My hirn has tocher of her awn,—
A shooe-shoel of a holin club,
A froathstick, a can, a crell, a knock,
A break for hemp, that she may rub,
If ye will marry our Jennie, Jack.


* FROCK, s.

A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt, S.

"The stocking manufacture is now carried to considerable extent.—Besides stockings, they make frocks, mitts, and all sorts of hosery." Thom's Hist. Aberd., ii. 259.

This is often called a Guernsey Frock.

FROCK, s.

A term used in distinguishing the different pairs of a team of oxen in a plough; Hind-Frock, Mid-Frock, Fore-Frock, Aberd. V. Fit-nowt.


Quen frendis matitis, haires warmis,
Quad Johnie that frody fufe.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 105.

Teut. vroed, wise, prudent; Leg. freid.

FROE, s.

Froth, S. O.; Froic, Roxb.

This pronunciation, which is universal among the vulgar, renders it probable that the th was never used; and that our term is immediately allied to Moe.-G. froiz, Isl. Dan. froe, semen. I apprehend that it has been primarily used in relation to animals, and may be traced to Moe.-G. fri-on, amare, whence Su.-G. fri-a, procar; in Ial. the term is applied indiscriminately to animals and vegetables; and in Su.-G. the frog is supposed to have its name froe—scopiosus semen quod vere emitit; Ithre.

FROG, s.

An upper coat, a scaman's coat, a frock.

In the beginning off the nych,
To the castell thit tuk their way.
With black frogs helyt warth that.

Barbour, x. 375; MS.

As i that gripit with my crukit handis,
The scharp rolks toppio at the schore,
In hewate frog stade and chargit sore,
Thay gan with tru wappynnis me innade.

Dong, Virgil, 176. 2

i.e. "Bestead with a heavy wet coat."

Ten thousand ells yied in his frog,
Of Hieland plaidis, and mair.

Interlude, Droeksrs, Bannatyne Poems, p. 174.

O. Flem. frouk, lena, suprema vestis, Kilian. Fr. froc. L. B. froucus, froucus.

Nil toga viridica, nil froucus religioso.


I had conjectured that frok or frock was of Goth. origin, as formed from A.-S. roc, Su.-G. Germ. rock, Belg. rok, an outer garment; and observe that the learned Spelman has thrown out the same idea. Teut. rock and hyf-rock, signify a coat. For v. is often prefixed, when a word passes from one language to another. Ithre derives Su.-G. rock, from rauk, Belg. ruyck, rough; as the inhabitants of the Northern countries generally wore the skins of animals in their rough state.


Ial. fricbe, pannus vilis—grossus, et apertus, Builium; G. Andr., p. 79.

To FROG, v. n.

To snow or sleet at intervals, Ang. This word is frequently used to denote the distant appearance of flying showers, especially of snow, in the Grampian mountains, to those residing in the plain. Thus they say, It's froggin in the hills.

Unless we suppose r to have been inserted, it cannot be viewed as allied to Dan. fo, nimbus, nix vento ageta; V. Seren. vo. Fog. It has more resemblance to Germ. verrauch-en, to evaporate, to rise in steam or smoke.

FROG, s.

A flying shower of snow or sleet, Ang.

This is certainly the sense of the word as used by Sir D. Lyndsay, although overlooked by Mr. Pink.

Qubat kin of a woman is thy wyfe?
S. A storm of styre;
FROG, s. A young horse, more than a year old, but not two, Buchan.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *vroug*, properly denoting the morning, but used in composition to signify what is early; *Vroegh ryp*, *praenaturus*, praecox. Or, to *Su.-G. froach*, *laetitia*, because of the playfulness of colts.

I find the term defined somewhat differently. "Froque, a colt, male or female, about three years old," Gl. Surv. Nairn.


FRONE, s. A fleg, Ayrs.

C. B. *frægn*, denotes a bridle, a restraint; but the analogy is not satisfactory.

To FRONT, v. n. Meat is said to front, when it swells in boiling, Ang.

FRONTALE, s. 1. Perhaps, the curtain in front of a bed.

"Rufs of beddis.—Item, ane rufe of gray dammas with the heid, thre peace of curtindis of the samyne, with ane *frontale* freneyt with gold and silk, ane *stikk*-kit coveratour of grey taffatia." Inventories, A. 1639, p. 47.

In another place, mention is made of an "over *fronte* of crannsy velvet with the story of the life of man upoun the samyne, compait to ane hart, all of raisit werk in gold, silver, and silk." Also of a "nether *fronte* of the samyne bed." Ibid., A. 1542, p. 92.

2. A curtain hung before an altar.

"Item, thre peace of hangaris for the chapel, of dammes of the hew of the orange and purpure. Item, ane *fronte* of the samyne dammas freneyt with silk." Inventories, A. 1639, p. 51.

L. B. *fronteal*, *frontails*. Linvodo est apparatus, pendens in fronte altaris, qui apparatus alias dicitur *Palla*; Du Cange. From the extracts which he gives it may be seen what astonishing expense must have been lavished on ecclesiastical ornaments of this description. *Fruntell*, *Fruntellus*. Prompt. Parv.

FRONTER, s. A name to a ewe four years old, Roxb. V. FRUNTER.

[FRONTLY, adv. Face to face; Fr. de *front*, in front; Barbour, xvi. 174, Skeat's Ed.

Both MSS. have this reading: *stontlynys*, as given by Jamieson, is a mistake. V. Gl. and note in Prof. Skeat's Ed.]

[FROTERY, s. Superstitious observances, Ork.

To FROST, v. a. To injure by frost; as, "the potatoes are a' *frostit*," S.

To FROST, v. n. To become frost-bitten, S. *Frostit*, frost-bitten.
FRUESOME, adj. Coarse-looking, frowzy, Roxb.

"...Were you at the meeting of the traitors at Lanark on the 12th of January? ...I never was among traitors that I was certain of till this day—Let them take that! bloody fruesome beas." Brownie of Bodbeck, i. 103.

Johnson rather rashly pronounces E. frowzy to be a cant term; which he has often done in other instances, when he did not find an etymology in Junius or Skinner. He gives as its first sense, "feetid, nasty." Now this exactly corresponds with Isl. frug-e, mucascere, frugg, foemen mucidum, frugt, odor, fruggad-, mucidas.

*FRUGAL, adj. This bears a sense in Aberd., which is seldom conjoined with our idea of that of the E. term; frank, kind, affable.

Shall we rather trace it to Su.-G. froegd, lassitit, froegid-, exilarare? Isl. friu, largus.

FRUMP, s. An unseemly fold or gathering in any part of one’s clothes, Dumf.

To FRUMPLE, v. a. To crease, to crumple, Upp. Lanarks. V. FRAMPLE.

To FRUNSHE, v. n. To fret, to whine, Roxb.; [to glook, to frown, to distort the face, as when one is diseased, Clydes.]

Teut. frunsen het eer-boo, contraher supercillum, to knit the brows. Fr. frouner le frond, id. The S. verb had been originally applied to that change of the countenance which indicates ill humour, or precedes crying.

FRUNSIT, part. pa. Puckered, crumpled.

"Seventene frunsit ruffis of layn cordanit with gold silver and silk of divers cullouris." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 224.

Fr. frouner, fraudé, id., from frouner-, frouner, "to gather, plait, fold,—crumple, frumple;" Cotgr. It is originally the same with Frunsit, wrinkled, which is one of the significations given of the Fr. v.

FRUNT, s. In frunt, in the front.

Fergy in frunt past,
And Fanny followit him fast.
Colledge Sow, F. 1, v. 217.

FRUNTER, FRONTER, s. A ewe in her fourth year; also pronounced Thrunter, Roxb.

From A.-S. fruner-wintre, quadriennies,—"of four years;" Somner. I can hardly view Thrunter as a corruption of Frunter. For although both terms have precisely the same meaning, it appears to me that they have originated from different modes of reckoning the age of the animal. One would call the ewe a Frunter, as having entered into her fourth year, (the Anglo-Saxons and other northern nations reckoning the whole year from the winter, when it commenced); while another would denominate the same animal a Thrunter, as having actually seen three winters only, or lived three years complete. V. Thrunter.

This also accounts for the different definitions given of Twunter, one explaining it "a beast that is two years old," another, "a ewe in her third year," i.e., the second year being elapsed, and the third running. I find that the Bishop of Dunkeld, who well knew the force of his vernacular language as well as of the Latin, when he used the phrase, "fine twenteris," thus renders Virgil's language, quintas bidentes. Now, I need scarcely say, that bidentem signifies a sheep two years old, as Cooper adds, "a hogrell, or hogatte." V. Twunter.

FRUNTY, FRONTY, adj. 1. Free in manner, spirited; implying the idea of forwardness, Fife.

Davy’s a decent thrifty child,
A winsome lad, an’ fronty.—
A. Douglas’s Poems, p. 95.

It is not improbable that Frunty may be an old Belg. word, transmitted from our ancestors, as in modern Belg. wantrity signifies "forward, cross, peevish;" Sowel. Fris. wsrantig, litigious, querulous, morose; Kilian.

2. Healthy-looking, having the appearance of health, Kinross.

Sw. froody signifies plump, jolly. But—this seems merely an oblique sense of Frunty, as signifying "free in manner."

This seems formed from Fr. effronté, impudent, overbold; although used in a softer sense. I need scarcely add, that it is radically allied to E. effrontery.

To FRUSCH, FRUSCH, v. a. 1. To dash, to strike with violence.

Sa wondir fresely that frekkis fruschet in feir,
Throw all the harnes that hale,
Bith birny and breist plade,
Thairin wappenis south wade.

Fruschet in feir, i.e., "crushed, dashed, knocked, together."

Togidder dushis the stout steis attaisn,
That atheris countor fruschet vtheris bany.
Dowg. Virgil, 386, 17.

2. To break in pieces. Part. pa. fruscyfyt, to fruschyfyt.

—The crag wes hey, and hidowws,
And the claying rycht pearsions:
For hapayt ony to stril and fall.
He suld sone to fruschyfyt all.
Barbour, x. 597, MS.

O. E. id. "I frusche or brose a thing; Je brise. I hane wyrt hym fruske a hard appell at a stroke with his yste."
Talgr. B. iii. F. 245, a.

3. To overthrow, to discomfit; to fruschet, prct.

The Sothroune part so fruschet was that tide,
That in the stour that mycht na langar hide.
Wallace, iii. 197, MS.

On thame we shott, and in that myd rout duscit,
Hewit, hakitt, smye down, and all to fruschet.
They fey Greciounus, on ilk syde here and thare.
Sternimus, Virg.


Immediately allied to Fr. frisser, to dash, knock, or clatter together; also, to crush, burst, or break in pieces; to quash; Cotgr. The Fr. word may perhaps be radically from the Goth. ; as Su.-G. frus-a signifies, cum fremint et effusio procedere. This, however, properly denotes the violent fall of water; although there views it as allied to frasa-a, stridere. V., however, the adj.

To Fruschet, v. n. To break, to fall in pieces.

Ane othir he strak on a basnart of steellie;
The tre to rafig and fruschet eire deillie.
His steing was kynt, the glasse man was deil.
Wallace, ii. 53, MS.

O bruckle sword, thy mettai was not true,
Thy frusching blade me in this prision thruw.
Hamilton’s Wallace, p. 28.
FRUSCH, FRUSH, adj. 1. Brittle; as frusch wood, S.
O wae betide the frush saugh wand!
And wae betide the bush of brier!
It brake into my true love's hand,
When his strength did fail, and his limbs did tire.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 153.

2. Dry, crumbling; applied to soil, Roxb.

3. Fragile, as applied to the human frame, especially in childhood.
"Supposing—they were baith dead and gone, which,
When we think of the frush greem kail-castock nature
of barns, is no an impossibility," &c. The Entail, i. 59.
In Prompt. Parv. the orthography differs from that of Palsgr. "Freis, or brokyl or broyyle. Fragilis."

FRUSH, s. Breaking, or noise occasioned by it.
There was o' aff spair sic bristling,
As athir upon othyr raith,
That it a wele greit frush hes maid.
Horse come thus fruschan held for held,
Swa that fele on the ground, fell deid.
Barbour, xvi. 160, MS.

FRUSHNESS, s. Brittleness; applied to plants, woods, &c., S.
Teut. broosch, bruusch, Belg. broos, Germ. bros, C. B. bros, Arm. broig, Gael. broig, id. Alem. bruici, brittleness. Kiliarn not only explains the Teut. term as signifying fragilis, caducus, but also, praeceps, ferox.
The latter sense would seem to mark some affinity with Sp. G. frua-a. I need scarcely remind the reader, that f and b are very frequently interchanged. V. the v.

FRUSH, adj. Frank, forward, Aberd.
Be wha ye will, ye're unco frush
At praising what's me worth a rush,
Except it be to show how frush
Ye're at sic sport.
It has been observed under Frusht, brittish, that Teut. broosch, bruusch, signifies praeceps, ferox. Isth. friukr signifies benevolent,vegetus.

[FRIUSHIE-BAAS, s. A mushroom. Agaricus campestris, called also Frestie-baas, Gl., Ork. and Shet.]

To FRUSTIR, v. a. To render useless, to destroy.
Than qubs saill wick for world's wark,
Queen finds and tyre saul our it frak,
And frely frestrir feild and fure
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 73.
i.e., "Render both field and furrow, or every furrow of this field, completely useless."
Fr. frustir-er, to disappoint, to frustrate; Lat. frustrare.

FRUSTIR, adj. 1. Frustrated, disappointed.
Thy modyr and thou ryecht heir with me sail lass,
Quhili better be, for chance at may betide.
—Qubat said I spek of frustir as this tyle.
For gyft of guid with him he wald nocht bide.
Wallace, i. 513, MS.

Edit. 1620. frustir. It may, however, be used as a s. q. Quhy said I speak of frustir? i.e., of his disappointment.

2. Vain, empty, inferior in worth.
The frustir luve it blindis men so far,
Lo to their myndis it makis thame to vary;
All luve is lost but upone God alone.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 92, st. 12.

FRUOT, s. A superstitious notion, a predilection, Gl., Ork. and Shet.]
FRY, s. 1. A disturbance, a tumult.
It sets them well into our throng to spy;
They'd better whisht, reed I and raise a fry
Rose's Minstrelsy, p. 18.
This term is used both in N. and S. of S.

[2. Trouble, distraction, worry; as, "That laddie keeps us ever in a fry," Clydes.]
This may be merely E. fray varied in pron. But Isl. frya signifies querela, and fry-a, fry-a, carperie, vilipendere.

FRYME, Houlate, ii. 5, "seems ryne, prophecy," Pink.
But fryme is a palpable error of the copyist. In MS. the passage is:
Our Souerane of Scotlandis armes to know,
Quhilk sal be Lord and Ladar
Of bred Britains all quhair,
As Sanct Margaretis air,
And the signe shaw.
Holland gives two proofs that the king of S. should be sovereign of all Britain; first his being heir to S. Margaret, Queen to Malcolm Canmore, who was of the Saxon blood-royal; secondly, his armorial sign, the lion rampant.
He bide a lyne as lord, of gowils full gay,
Maed maikles of wycht, on muid quhair he movit.

To FRYNE, v. n. To fret from ill-humour or discontentment. "A frynin body," a peevish, discontented person, Lanarks, Loth.

Frynin, s. The act of fretting, ibid.

This is probably an oblique sense of A.-S. fraeg-an, fria-an, interrogare; Moso-A., frith-an, id.; especially as close interrogation is often not only an indication of a peevish humour, but also conducted in a fretful way. It may be added, that the Teut. synonym vraeg-en not only signifies interrogare, but laborare, angu, solicuitus esse de re aliqua; Kiliarn. I know not whether the n. may be a derivative from Isl. fry-in, fry-a, fry-a, carperie, exprobrare, vilipendere; as frykast signifies, sine exprobrare; Verel.

FRYST, adj. First.
This was the fryst strak o the fycht,
That was performyd doughty.
Barbour, xii. 60, MS.
This may be an error in MS. as I have met with no other instance. A.-S. fyrst; Su.-G. foerst, id, which, as their observes, is a superlative formed from the part. foer, before.

To FRYTHE, v. n. To fry; also, metaphor., to feel great indignation, Renfr.
Owere lang I've borne your blith'ring;
I've lain a frythin on the grass,
To hear your nonsense gath'ring.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 60.

FRYTHING-PAN, s. Frying-pan.
He's in a' Satan's frything-pan,
Scouthing the blood frae all his han's.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 200.
This is one, among innumerable specimens, of the spirit of that party that endeavoured to expel the family of Brunswick from the British throne. From the general strain of the poems, all who were not faithful to the Chevalier, or who openly opposed him, had no other doom to expect than eternal misery. Did we judge from some of them, the only consolation of the writers under their disappointment, was the hope that the devil would superabundantly avenge them on their enemies.

FU', s. A flirt. V. Faw, and Full, s. 3. Fuder, s. 1. The matrix.

O worthy byrth, and livery be thi fud; As it is red in prophecy before, In happy tym for Scotland's tard was born. Wallace, viii. 1640, MS.

This word seems to have been still misunderstood by editors, and hence has been absurdly rendered food, in citations, as if meat had been meant. The high compliment here paid to Wallace, apparently contains an allusion to these words, "Blessed be the womb that bare thee;" Luke xlii. 27.

A.-S. foth, matrix. But we have the very form of the S. word in Isl. fed, id.; G.itere, p. 76. Hence Isl. foed-ast, to be born, Dan. foed-cir af sig, to breed, misfed-cir, to miscarry, foedset, nativity, foede-biy, foede-sted, the place of one's nativity; Su.-G. Isl. fued-a, to bring forth, Germ. faden, foed-en, id. also to be born. Ital. potta, rendered by Venetone, la nature de la femme, and puttana, a whore, have been traced to the same Gothic origin. The affinity of Gr. φύτευ-σα, to generate, and fudder, matrix, has also been remarked.

2. The backside, or buttocks.

They'll fright the fudes of the peck-puds, For many a buttock bare's coming. Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 50.

The English soldiers are here ludicrously denominated from their supposed partiality for peck-pudding.

An' frae the weir he did back hap, An' turned to us his fud. Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

O an I war but where I wad be, Just where a strak I cannie cull gie, I aik, and wad ye heavy fut gie A piercik pike. Tarres's Poems, p. 99.

3. A hare's, or rabbit's, tail or brush. S. Rudd.

Ye maulkins, cock your fud tu' braw, Withouten dread. Your mortal fues is now awa'. Burns, iii. 119. V. Pode.

C. B. festig, a sent; a short tail; which Owen deduces from fued, an abruptness; a quick motion.

4. A queue, or the hair tied behind. Loth.

To FUD, v. n. To send, to whisk, to drive on speedily; [to walk with a short quick step]; as, "He fuds very fast." "Saw na ye the bawd, man, fuddin throw the funs?"

Did you not see the hare whisking through the furze? Fuddin, Fuddan, part., adj., and s. Aberd.

This is merely the provincial pronunciation of Quid, q. v.

To Fudder, v. n. To move precipitately, Aberd.

Sae aff it fudder' owre the height, As fleet's a skelluit. Tarres's Poems, p. 9.

Fudder, s. 1. A gust of wind, a flurry, Aberd. 2. The shock, impulse, or resistance, occasioned by a blustering wind, ibid.

3. Impetuous motion, rapid force, ibid.


5. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Isl. Fudr is rendered praeceptiania manum, and fadr-a, citrus movens. But fudder, I suspect, is merely the provincial pronunciation of Quddir, a whizzing noise, q. v.

Isl. heidr-a, oito commoveri.

FUDDER, FOTHYR, FUTHIR, FUDER, s. 1. A large quantity, although indefinite. It seems primarily used to denote a cart-load. This is also written Fuder.

"That Lyne of Logy of that ilk he has done wrang in the detenence & witholdin fra the price & convent of the Fyrirs predicatouris beid the burgh of Perth fourty fuder of poth [peats] of ane yere bypast: And tharfor ordinis him to delieri & lay the said fourty fudris of pettie in the said fyriss," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 150.

"With this Bunnok spokyn had thai, To lode their hay, for he was ner: And he assentyt but danger: And said that, in the morning Wele some, a fothyr he said hrying, Fayer, and gretar, and weile mor, Than he brocht ony that yer befator. Barbour, x. 198, MS.

Futhir, as used by Douglas, has been rendered "a thing of little or no value," Rudd. Is nane bot thon, the Fadder of goddis and men, Omnipotent eternal Jove I ken: Onlie thy help, Fader, there is nane thir; I compt not thir this pagane Goldis ane futhir, Quhin's power may not help ane haldan heen. Doug. Virgyl, 311, 29.

If this, mentioned by Rudd, be the proper meaning, it must be quite a different word, allied perhaps to Fr. fentre, a skin, a piece of felt, Su.-G. foder, Germ. futter, id. But it is doubtful, if the expression does not refer to the multitude of the heathen gods as contrasted with the unity of the true God. In this sense, Douglas might say, "I make no account of a whole cart-load of such contemptible deities."

2. A certain weight of lead.

"The fudder of lead contains nearly sessore and auct stane." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Serpilaih. It is used by Dunbar nearly in this sense, as denoting a certain weight of metal.
FUD

Out of their throats they shot on udder
Hett noltin gold, methocht, a fudder.
[unattributed, p. 29, st. 6.

3. A great number.

Quen all was done, Dik with ane six
Cam forth to tell ane fudder.

Fudder, father, "Fudder, or father of lead, a weight of lead containing eight pigs, every pig three and twenty stone and a half." Cowel.

The weight seems to differ in different counties of E. Chaucer, father, "a carriage-load; an indefinitely large quantity." Tyndall.

4. Equivalent to E. pack; a confederacy; and like this term, which primarily signifies a bundle, load, &c.

Anf the first I favour flattering Brand,
Next men [man] be Craig Apost, paillard brother,
I can not mark tus meater of the father.
[N. Burne's Admonition.

A.-S. fother, father, "a cart, a wine lead, a foother, as of lead;" Chaucer, father uddle, a foother or cart-load of wood, Leg. Canut. Germ. fuder, id.; mensura vecturae maxima, vini, foeni, lignorem, lapidum, &c.; Wachter; Tent. voeder. Wachter objects to the derivation of it from fur-en, to carry; as being contrary to analogy, and without any respect to the insertion of the letter d. He prefers Moer-G, §ddar, quatuor, (A.-S. fother, futher), as he says, we understand by fuder, as much as one quadrupeds, or carriage, having four wheels, and drawn by four horses, can bear. In confirmation of this, he mentions what had been remarked by Festus, that Paterium was the name which the Greeks gave to a carriage; and that the name originated from the use of four wheels; adding that Celt. poaver signifies four.

Although the origin is doubtful, yet Wachter seems not to have observed, that Kilian mentions vuor, voiyer, as synon. with voeder, velues, vectura; and Germ. fuder, fakhe, as used precisely in the same sense. It may also be observed, that Tent. voyer is equivalent to voeder, pabulum, our fodder; which, as Wachter himself observes, is in Germ. fur, per syncop, from fuder. This, then, may be sufficient to set aside his objection as to the letter d. It must be evident, that the derivation from vuor-en, far-en, to carry, is far more natural, than that from fuder, four. Thus it will correspond to S. and G. fora, a cart-load; whence foersel, carriage.

Fuddy, s. Lightning.

--The wind, with many quhyd,
Maist bitterly their blew.
With quhirling and dirlling,
The fodder fall so thick,
Doun dryling and ryuing.
The leisues that they did lick.
--Than flay thay, and sched thay,
Every aine from ane viler;
Doun leashing, and contelings
To do the flechs of fodder.
[Burke's Pig., Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

Fr. foultre, id. which is used by Chaucer in the same sense, H. of Fame, ii. 27. Some have derived the Fr. word from Lat. fulgere. But it certainly claims a Gothic origin; Isl. fultra denoting a rapid motion, like lightning; eflugire, citra, to run close. However, more fulga, color; motus; G. Andr., p. 79. Thre has observed this affinity. Isl. fulfilling is color, and fuller-a, flagare, to blaze. Probably from Ful, s., sense 2.

FUDDE-HEN, s. A hen without a tail; Ang., awkwardly characterised, as would seem, rather from what she wants, than from what she retains. V. FUD.

FUDDE, s. Drift continued for a few moments, and returning after a short interval, Ang., most probably from the same Goth. origin with Fudder or Fuddy, q. v.

FUDY, s. A designation given to the wind, Aberd.

A puff o' wind ye cudna get,
To gae your caunass wag;-
Till I advis'd the King to sell
His daughter to the moon;
Syy Fuddy raise and fill your sails.
Ye gat your piper in tune.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

In Caithness a sudden gust is called fud, fend.
This might seem allied to Isl. fuol-r, motna, V. Fudder, 2. But, because of the change of wh, quh, into j, by the inhabitants of the Northern counties, fuvey is perhaps q. whuddy or whilidy. Thus it would resemble Isl. hvidd, ser; also, fervida actio vel passio pressa; G. Andr. V. Quin, and Note on this word, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 102, 108.

FUDY, s. The bottom of a corn-kiln, the kill-fuddy, Aberd.

FUDGE, adj. Fat, squat, and plump.

This is the orthography of Herd's Coll., ii. 82.
And I'm a fine fudge-lass. V. FOGDIE.

FUDGIE, adj. Thick, gross, Loth, apparently the same with Fodgel, q. v.

FUDING, FUDIN, part. adj. Gamesome, frisky, engaged in sport; as, "The lambs were fudin about their mother," South of S. V. FUD.

Dan, futeir, signifies to ramble. But perhaps rather from C. B. fud, a quick motion, whence fud-an, agitation, and fudan-a, to be restless.

To FUER, v. a. To conduct a body of troops.

"Our Proorce or Gavilliger, brings in the complaints, and desires justice, in his Majesties name, to the party offended, and to his Master the Kings Majesty or Generall, that fuers or leads the warre." [Mooro's Expd., P. I., p. 45. V. Fure, v.

To FU, FUFF, v. n. 1. To blow, to puff, S.

This word is used by Dong., although overlooked by Rudd.

The irre lumpes, into the caulis blak,
Can bysse and quhissil; and the late fire
Doulf fu and blaw in bleisses birmand schybo.
[Virgil, 257. 17.

Fuff and blaw is the phrase still commonly used in S.; sometimes fuff and peygh.

When strangers landed, lowd sae thrang,
Fuffin and peyghing, he wad gang,
And crave their pardon that sae lang
He'd been a coming.
[Runny's Poems, i. 255.

"He brings me in mind o' a barrel o' beer, fuming and puffing." Perils of Man, i. 39.

Fuff is used in the same sense, Yorks. "To Fuff, to blow in puffs;" Marsh. Yorks., ii. 318.
To FUFF, v. a. To blow intermittently, S.

She fuff'd her pipe wi' sic a hunt,
In wrath she was an yap'r'in,
She nost't sa, an aizle burn't.
Her braw new worsted apron—Burns, ill. 131.

Tc't. puff'en, puff'en, id. The letters b, f, p, being nearly allied, the Fr. have changed this to bouff'er.

R. whiff retains more of the form of C. b., cherrig, hallitus, flatus.

FUFF, s. 1. A blast, synon. with puff, S.
A filland flagg, a flyrie fuff.—V. Froo, 2.
Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 71.

2. A sound emitted resembling a blast of wind, S.

Lang winnow't she, an' fast, I wyte,
An' anlessly cleatn't the stuff,
When something hin' her, wi'a skye,
Gat up, an' gied a fuff.

Tarras's Poems, p. 67.

This refers to the three weechfuls of naething, one of the anekrastian rites of Halloween.

3. Used to express the sound of powder, not in a confined state, when ignited, S.
Fuff played the priming—heels owre flither.
They fell in shairn.
Magne's Silver Gun, p. 51.


5. Metaph. transferred to the first onset of a lusty person.

"The first puff of a fat haggis is the worst;" S. Prov. "If you wrestle with a fat man, and sustain his first onset, he will soon be out of breath." Kelly, p. 304.

FUFFAR S. pl. Bellows, Ang.

Formed from fuff, v. in the same manner as Teut. pooster, puyster, and Su.-G. post, id. from Teut. poest-en.
Su.-G. post-a, to blow.

FUFFIN, FUFFING, s. 1. The noise made by a cat when she spits, S.

V. Cheeping.

2. A puffling, S.

FUFF, interj. Expressive of dissatisfaction or contempt, Aberd.; equivalent to E. Puhaw.
Fuff, Robe man ! cheer up your dorie saum;
The ley's nae grey nor is the weather saum.
Tarras's Poems, p. 4.

To FUFFLE, v. a. To put any thing in disorder. It is particularly applied to dress, when creased or disordered, from being roughly handled. Carfuscule, comp. from this, and tuffle, are synon.

These terms are especially used in reference to the dress of a female, when put in disorder in consequence of romping, or playing with young fellows. Hence one might also suppose that fuffle was originally the same with Isl. fflt-a, and staphum alliscere; also, infamare. This is derived from flt, fuff, a fool; Landnamab. Gl. Monstre blemus, et extremo stultus homo; G. Andr., p. 69. By the way, it may be observed, that this is probably the true origin of E. whiffler and whiffler.

Fuffle, indeed, may with great propriety be traced to Isl. fflte, often confounded with flita, to touch frequently; contrectare; auctare, libidinoso tangere. Fflt-hond, his hand frequently touche; Landnamab. Gl. Isl. flt-a also signifies turbare. It is evidently, in a similar sense that Lyndsay uses fuffleing, in his Answer to the Kings Flying.

FUFFLE, s. Fuss, violent exertion, Roxb.

When muckle Fute, wi' deep rate fuffle, Hadi at Pultawon wan the scull.
Then all around the Swedes dominions—On him turn'd a' their arms anon.

FUFFLE-DADDIE, s. A foster-father, Fife.

Apparently of ludicrous origin; q. one who plays the fool with a child by indulgence; Isl. flta-a, libidicar.

FUG, s. Moss, Ayrs., Renfr. Fog, S.

—Green fog, mantin' owre the selates, Held out the air.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 181.

FUGGY, adj. Mossy, ibid.
I spy'd a bonny wee bit wren, Love on a fuggy stane.

FUGE, s.

"That wer ane mervale hau;
To by racht biew, that never ane he had sene!
Ane servand be, that never had sene ane fuge!"
King Hart, ii. 30.

Perhaps the same with Fr. fromage, expl. by Roquefort, fouillé; which signifies an instrument of husbandry not unlike a pick-axe.

FUGE', FUGIE, adj. Fugitive.
Ye fuge' lynnage of tale Laomedone, Addres ye thys to mak bargane anem
Dong. Virgil, 76, 2.

FUGE', FUGIE, s. 1. A fugitive, S.

How foul's the bibble he spits out, Fan he ca's me a fugie!
Achilles played na triumph about Wf' him, he says; but judge ye.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

Hence the vulgar phrase, applied to a legal deed, a fugie warrant, S.

2. A coward, one who flies from the fight; a term well known to those who amuse themselves with the humane sport of cock-fighting, S.

"This custom [cock-fighting] was retained in many schools in Scotland within this century; perhaps it is
still in use. The schoolmasters were said to preside at the battle, and claimed the run-away cocks as their perquisites. These were called Fugies." Brand's Popular Antiq., p. 234.

To the disgrace of our country, this custom is still retained in some schools. It is, however, I believe, more generally abolished. [This custom was extinct long before Dr. Jamieson's death.]

3. A term of taunt and defiance used by school-boys, and accompanied with a blow on the shoulder, when they are urging each other to fight; also, if one refuses to fight, the other strikes him and shouts fuge, to declare his superiority, Clydes.

[FUGIE, v. a. To run away from, to play the truant, and the truant is called fuggiebell, or fuggie-the-squeeal. Banffs. Gl.]

FUGIE WARRANT, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he designs to fly, in order to avoid payment, or that he is in meditazione fugae, S.

"The shirra sent for his clerk; and as the lad is rather light o' the tongue, I fand it was for drawing a warrant to apprehend you.---I thought it had been on a fuggie warrant for debt." Antiquary, i. 129.

FUGITOUR, s. A fugitive; Lat. fugitour.

---"Traising thaim to be some advertis' therof be sindy fugitorius daily departing of the ciet." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 123. Persuages, Lat.

To FULLYIE, v. a. To "gett the better of," Gl. Aberd.

Tom Tull upon him exist his ee,
Saw him see mony fulyie:
He greend again some play to pree,
And raise another brulyle.

In Edit. 1905, fulyie.

This is evidently the old national pronunciation of liquid sounds borrowed from the Fr., like brulleie for brall, fulyie tor foall (gold foall), &c. It is from Fr. foute, to press, oppresse, foyle, overcharge, extremely; Cotgr.

FULTEACHS, s. pl. A name given to the two weeks preceding, and the two following, Candlemas; Menteth. This division of the year is also called the Dead Month.

The peasantry prognosticate from this period the character of the Spring. If the weather be very favourable, especially before Candlemas, they conclude that it will afterwards be proportionally bad. Hence it is commonly said, that they wish the Fulteachs to come in with an adder's head, and to go out with a peacock's tail, i.e., to be stormy in the beginning, and mild towards the end.

The Gael. term is Foulteach, or according to Shaw Foulteach, "half of February and January, bad weather." Ir. Foulill, the name of February.

This mode of prognostication partly corresponds with that which is common in the Lowlands.

If Candlemas day be bonny and fair,
The half of the winter's to come and mair;
If Candlemas day be rainy and foul,
The half of the winter's game at Yule.

FUIR, s. The act of carrying, or as much as is carried at a time.


Sn.-G. foro, vectura. Ponitum tam pro acta vehendi, quam pro ipso onere curse vel vehi; from fora-o, ducere; Irnr. En fora met jurin, several cart-loads of iron going the same way; Wideg.

FUIR-NIGHT, FUIRE-NIGHT, far in the night.

"Jam proacta nox est, it is now will [r. weel, as in later editions] fuire-night." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 34.

A.-S. forthiithes, nocte longue procteva. V. Furedays.

FUISH, pret. of FESS or FESI. Fetched, brought; part. pa. fuishen, fushen, S.

But someway on her they finish on a change,
That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.
Ros's Helenore, p. 56.

"I'm glad to hear you haes gotten your lint again,'
"I hae nae just gotten it yet,' said Tibbie; 'but Lobdy tellt me it wad be fushen the day."

Glenfargus, ii. 161.

FUISSES, pl. Ditches.

---"All and hall the said burghe of Aberdeine with the precint waithes, fuitases, ports, wayes, streitts, passages," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1614, vol. v. 86.

O. Fr. fousset; fossis, retranchment. Lat. fossa; Roquefort.

FUIST, s. A fusty smell, S.

To FUIST, v. n. To acquire a fusty smell, S. Whence

FUISTIT, part. adj. Fusty, S.

To FULE, v. n. To play the fool.

But he fulyf for owtyn war,
That gait throuth till that creator.
Barbour, iv. 222, MS.

Isl. fol, fatuus. V. Throuch.

This is the ancient form of the word. Goth. fol, Sn.-G. fioll, fatus; C. B. fol, Fr. fol. Hence Sn.-G. fioll-in, ineptire, Anc. Goth. fol-ai, lascivious, catal.ire.

Fule, adj. Foolish; as, Fule thing, foolish creature, S.

FULEGE, adj. Foolish.

"Thir things I spake in na fulige confidence in my erudition, but in sinceritie of conscience," &c. N. Winet's Fourocour Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App., p. 223.

FULEGENES, s. Foolishness.

---"The fulegenes of thame salbe maid manifest to all men, as were the fulegenes of James and Manmore." W. Winet, ut sup., p. 224.

FULE-THING, FOOL-THING, s. A foolish creature; often used of silly, giddy, or coquettish females, S. Thus it is applied to one who has refused good offers of marriage.
To FUL\textsc{fill}, v. a. To complete, to fill up.

"Conscripti war callist the new Faderis chosin at this time to fulfill the said numner of Faderis afore minist." Bellend. \textsc{T. Liv.}, p. 107.

FULL, s. A firlot or bushel of grain, South of S.

"They commonly yield between 11 and 12 stone of meat to the holl of corn which in this country is 6 fulls or firlots for oats and barley, and 4 firlots for wheat, rye, and pease." Stat. Acc., viii. 23.

This is rather an absurd mode of spelling a word which was never pronounced in this way. V. Fow, Fow.

[FULL\textsc{din}, s. A length of time, Ork. and Sel. Gl.]

FULL\textsc{lit}, part. pa. Fulfilled.

—"That the said persons sail mak as payment of the said soume quhill the paytoys of the said decret be ful\textsc{lit} after the forme of the samyn, \\

Moes-G. ful\textsc{lit}, Tent. vul\textsc{lit}-en, implore. Su.-G. fyll\textsc{en}, id. Est verbum juridicum, notans omnes probationes numerus implore; uti, fyll\textsc{t}, dictur id, quod juridice perfectum est; ibre, vo fing\textsc{a}.

FULL\textsc{ery}, s. V. under FUL\textsc{y}e.

FULL\textsc{ly}, FUL\textsc{ely}, ad\textsc{e}. Fully.

—Thai mycht notch se thaim, by,
For myst, a bow\textsc{la}r a\textsc{f}ully.
Barbour, ix. 579, MS.

It is sometimes written Full\textsc{ait}e.

"Bot quho\textsc{e} any historical narrat\textsc{ion} could hane correspondit to ane in\textsc{u}is\textsc{ib}ill kirk, I can nocht fual\textsc{aite} percese." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 39, a.

FUL\textsc{mar}, s. A species of Petrel, Procellaria cinerea, common in St. Kilda.

"The Ful\textsc{mar} in bigness equals the Malls of the second rate; it picks food out of the backs of living whales; it, as is said, uses sorrel with it, for both are found in its nest; it comes in November, the sure messenger of evil tidinges, being always accompanied with boisterous W. winds, great snow, rain or hail." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 30, 31.

The term would seem to have some analogy to its Dan. name hæ\textsc{hest}, Sw. haf\textsc{shoest}, i.e., sea-horse; for Isl. ful\textsc{a} signifies a foal, and mar, the sea, q. the colt of the sea.

*FUL\textsc{some}, adj. Applied to the stomach when overcharged with food, South of S.

Destin'd by fate who thus on those must feast,
Enotes sure their stomaches seldom need,
For luxury by them acts never health adrift,
Nor fall their victims to a ful\textsc{some} rift.

\textit{A. Scott's Poems}, p. 40.

FUL\textsc{ye}, s. 1. A leaf.

The var\textsc{y}ing vesture of the venust vale
Sezromis the scherand fur, and eurcy fal
Querifit whil \textsc{y} ful\textsc{ties}, and lfigurs ful\textsc{dyers}
The \textsc{y} spray \textsc{y} spray \textsc{y} spray \textsc{y} spray \textsc{y} spray spratrics dyapers.
Dong Virg\textsc{il}, Prot. 400, 39.

2. Leaf gold. S. foil, E.

The ful\textsc{ye} of the fyne gold fall in the field.
\textit{Gawen and Col.}, iii. 28.

"Item, a bake with levis of golde, with xili levis of gold ful\textsc{ye}.
Inventories, p. 11.

We still use ful\textsc{ye} in the same sense, without the addition of the term gold. Fr. feuille, id.

FULL\textsc{ery}, s. Leaved work, that which is wrought like foliage.

FULL\textsc{ery}, bordouris of many precios stone—
\textit{Palace of Honour}, ill. 17.

Fr. feuiller, to foliate. V. FUL\textsc{y}e and SKAR\textsc{m}ent.

To FUL\textsc{y}e, v. a. To defile.

"He with vnbridillit lust ful\textsc{yeit} his antis." Bellend.
Cron. B. v. c. 1.

Moes-G. ful\textsc{a}, A.-S. I. ful, foul; Tent. vul\textsc{lit}-en, Su.-G. fylik\textsc{a}, to defile.

FUL\textsc{ye}, FOUL\textsc{ye}, s. 1. The sweepings and dung of a town, S.

This term has been used in this sense for nearly three centuries. "Ass [ashes] nor ful\textsc{ye}." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"The Lords—considered a representation made by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, bearing that the muck and ful\textsc{ye} of the townes being now roped and set in tack, the sum payable by the tacksmen for the same, is not sufficient to defray the expense of cleansing the streets." Act Sed., 4th Aug. 1692.

2. Manure.

"The saidis persons sail content & pay—for the wanting of the ta\textsc{th} & ful\textsc{ye} of the said nolt and scheip." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 259.

"The Master's foot is the best fou\textsc{ylie}" S. Prov. "i.e., dung, gooding;—signifying that the care and concern of a man will make his business prosper." Kelly, p. 308, 309.

Moes-G. ful\textsc{a}, putris, foctidus, Ial. full, ful, id. Baly. vul\textsc{lit}, filth, dung.

FUL\textsc{ye}ar, s. A defiler, one who pollutes.

"He was hae rauisar of virginis, ful\textsc{ye}ar of matronis, gret nuriasar and favorar of detractouris." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 7.

FUM, the corr. pronunciation of whom, S. B.

Now he will get his choice, firm he likes best.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 92.

This is the usual reading of this Edit., though changed in posterior ones.

"Be the sun was haf a mile frae the lift, I was at the orchard, and firm meets 1—but just my lord i' the tooth?" H. Bly's Contract, p. 4.

FUM\textsc{arte}, V. FOW\textsc{arte}.

FUM\textsc{ler}, s. Caik fum\textsc{ler}, "turn cake, a parasite, or perhaps a niggardly fellow, that will give none of his bread to others;" Rudd.

I am na caik fum\textsc{ler}, full wey ye knawe;
No thing is mine quhill sail nocht yours be,
Giff it ciffers for your nobilité.
Dong Virgil, Prot., 432. 34.

Rudd. conjectures, that this is for schumle, to whelm or turn over, according to the mode of pronunciation in the North of S. But neither does the sense favour this view, nor the analogy. For Doug. nowhere uses this corr. mode of writing. It seems to denote a niggard, by an oblique use of E. fumble, Su.-G. jamula, Belg. vam\textsc{mel}-en; q. one who overharmfully tries to conceal his cake when his friend calls. This is scarcely a
deviation from the use of E. *fumble* up. The primary sense of *fumble* is to grabble in the dark; transposed from Isl. *faima*, palp in tenesma; G. Andr.

**FUMMERT**, part. pa. Benumbed, torpid, E. Loth., Selkirks.

**FUMMILS, Whummils, s. pl.** A scourge for a top, Aberd.

Probably allied to Sn.-G. *heimi*-a, vertigine laborare; and this from Isl. *heimi*, motus celer, *heim*-a, cito movere. *Fum*-a also signifies, multum festinare, and *fere*, inconsiderata festinatio, as if there were an interchange in Isl. between *he*, corresponding with our *seh*, and *f*.

**FUMMLE, v. a. and n.** To poke, to work in an awkward manner, to search aimlessly; *part. pres. funmiln, funmilin, funmlan*, used also as an *s.* and an *adj.* As an *adj.*, it often means weak, silly, awkward, Clydes., Banffs.]

**FUMME, s.** A poke, poking, silly or careless handling, Clydes., Banffs.]

**FUMMER, s.** A bungler, a careless or slovenly worker, a silly body, Clydes.]

[Fummele, to fumble, to grabble.]

**FUMMLE, v. a. and n.** To turn upside down, to turn over, Aberdeens., Banffs. V. *Whummil.*

**FUN, s.** The whin. Ulex Europaeus. Banffs. Gl.]


To FUN, v. n. To speak in jest, Aberd. V. *Funnie.*

**FUNABEIS, adv.** However, S. B.

*Fundbeis on she goes, as she was bown, An' mony times to rest her limbs lay down.*


**FUNDATOR, s.** A founder, Lat.; Aberd. Reg.

**FUNDAMENT, s.** Founding, or foundation; Aberd. Reg.

To FUNDY, FUNNY, v. n. To become stiff with cold, to be benummed.


"The wile limmer was sae dozen'd an' funned wi' cauld, that she had neither farrech nor maughts." Journal from London, p. 3.

It is more generally pronounced *funny*. The idea expressed, is that a horse will not catch cold while eating. Kelly renders this *founded*; and as a horse is said to be *founded*, when a stagnation of the blood, and stiffness of the muscles, are produced, in consequence of his being exposed to cold, after being very warm; it is not unlikely that *funny* is the O. S. word for this. It is still used in the same sense with *founder*.

Fundered and *funny* are used in the sense of colorifire; "A foundyd body, one that cannot endure cold; Foundyd with cold, rigens frigore." Rudd. A cat is said to be a *fumny creature*, perhaps because fond of lying near the fire.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *glosewind", saucius. But it has no connexion with the idea of being *wounded*. We might suppose that, as E. *founder* seems formed from Fr. *fondeur*, to come down, the effect being put for the cause, the S. word had the same origin, only the termination of the *v.* being thrown away. But it creates a difficulty here, that Doug. uses *founder*, as borrowed from the Fr. *v.* in the sense of *fall down*.

The andl tryblyng towart the altare he drew,
That in the hale blud of his sonch sched new
*Foundrit.*——

*Virgil, 57. 22. V. also 394. 22.*

We must therefore leave the origin as quite uncertain.

**FUNDYING, s.** Benumbment with cold, Barbour, xx. 75, Skeat's Ed.

The Edinburgh MS. has *enfundeyng*, which is evidently a mistake of the translator for *one fundyng*, as in the Cambridge MS. V. under *Enfundeyng.*

**FUNDYN, part. pa.** Founded, settled,* Pink. But Barbour uses it in two other senses. 1. Found.

But the King—in all assays,
Was *fundyn wynn* and wise,
X. 37, MS.

2. Supplied, furnished with the means of sustenance.

For he had na thing for to dispand,
Na their was none that evir kend
Wald do sa mekill for him, that he
Mycht sufficantly *fundyn be*.

Barbour, i. 329, MS.

A-S. *fund-an*, suggere, supped-litare, subministrare. E. and S. *find* is still used in the same sense, "He finds me in money and in victuals," John*

To FUNG, v. a. and n. [1. To strike, Clydes; to thrust, Buchan.]

2. To emit a sharp, whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn, Meurus.

Ye witches, warlocks, fairies, fee's! That squalloch owre the morky greens,
Daft *funng* fiery pests, an' stanes,
Wi' fuzzy glesd;
Sing out yer hellish unkent teens,
Yir enmy's dead!

Turras's Poems, p. 142.

**FUNG, s.** 1. A sound of this description, ibid.


— His lunge lay, wi' fearfu' *fungs*,
Sockat the rooing tim'er.

Fir'd wi' indignance I turned round;
And bash'd, wi' mousy *fang*,
The pack that day.

Ibid., Edit. 1816, p. 125.

Auld Kate brought ben the maskin rung,
Sync Jock flew till' wi' speed,
Gae Wattle sic an awfu' *fung*,
That maistly laid him dead.

Cook's Simple Strains, p. 136.

Probably so-called from the sound emitted.

**FUNG, adv.** 1. With force, accompanied with a whizzing sound, as, "The cork gaed *fung* o' the bottle," Clydes., Banffs.
FUN

2. Violently, as, "She ran fung oot at the door," Banffs. Gl.

[FUNG, v. and s. V. FUNK.]

FUNGAR, Funger, s. A whinger, or hanger, Aberd.


FUNGIBLES, s. pl. A term used in our law to denote the moveable goods which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money; in contradistinction from those which must be judged of individually, S.

"Grain and coin are fungibles, because one guinea, or one bushell or boll of sufficient merchantable wheat, precisely supplies the place of another." Eirk. Inst. B. ii. T. 1. § 18.

"They are called fungibles," this learned writer remarks, "quaes functionem recipiunt." Fungibles res, dicuntur apud Jurisconsultos, quorum una fungi protest vice alterius, ut cae sunt qua constant numeris, pondere et mensura; Du Cange.

[FUNGLAY, FUNGIE, adj. Large, great, "a fungie-fu' body," an obliging, generous person, Ork. and Shetl. Gl.]

FUNYIE, s. A polecat. V. FOYN.

To FUNK, Fung, v. a. and n. 1. To strike, [to thrust, to kick; part. pres. funkin, funkin', fungin, used also as a s. and an adj.,] S.

2. To kick behind, S.

Perhaps from Teut. fuyck-en, pellere, pulsare.

—You're right, Queen Anne, my dow;

You've curried the auld mare's hide,

She'll funk you mad at you.

—The good auld yand

Could neither funk nor fling.

Jacobite Relics, i., p. 68, 69.

The white an' the blue,

They funkt an' flew,

But Paterson's mare she can foremost.

Ibid., ii. 254.

"Luke now, the beast's funkink like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect uniform." M. Lyndsay, p. 294.

3. To Funk off, to throw off, by kicking and plunging, Loth.

"The horse funkit him off into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1821, p. 303.

[4. To provoke, displease, rouse to anger, S.]

[5. To take offence, to become angry, to display bad temper, S.]

6. To faint, to become afraid, or part. pa. funkit; as, "You're funkit," you have lost courage, Lanarks.

[7. To die; used in a humorous sense, Banffs. Gl.]

FUNK, s. 1. A stroke, S.

2. A kick, S.

3. Ill-humour. In a funk, in a surly state, or in a fit of passion, Loth.

4. Fright, alarm, perturbation. To be in a funk, to be much afraid, S.

This exactly agrees with the sense of Teut. fonk; Turba, turbatio, perturbation.

Funker, s. One that kicks or flings, a term applied to horses or cows; as, "Dinna buy that beast, she's a funker," Roxb.

[FUNKIE, FUNGIE, adj. Apt to take offence, short-tempered, Clydes., Banffs.]

FUNKIE, Fungie, s. One who shuns the fight. "He got the fuggie blow, and became a funkie," ibid.

In the old language of Flanders, in de fonk zijn signifies turbari, in perturbatione esse; Kilian.

FUNKING, s. The act of striking behind, S.

"It's hard to get a wicked cunt leave off funkining." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 313.

FUNNIE, adj. 1. Full of merriment, facetious, S.

Wi' merry songs, an' 'friendly cracks,

I wat they did na weary;

An' nonce takes, an' funnie jokes,

Their sports were cheap an' cheery.

Burns, iii. 133.

2. Exciting mirth, S.

3. Causing ridicule. Thus it is said of a fantastic piece of dress worn by a female, "Wasna yon a funnie thing she had on?" S.

Mr. Todd has inserted the term Funny in this sense; rendering it by "comical," and adding that "it is a northern word, now common in colloquial language." Of the s. Fun, he says: "It is probably from the Sax. fægn, merry, glad." But O. E. fonæ, to be foolish, whence fonæ, a fool, (Chaucer), certainly supplies us with a more natural etymon. Sn.-G. funæ, (pron. fone), fatuns, Isl. fæn, id., whence funast, fatuæ se gerere.

As the term is very often applied, in vulgar language, to what is ridiculous, it is more than probable that this has been its primary use, and that it has been transferred to merriment, as being caused by ridiculous objects.

To FUNNY. V. FUNDY.

[FUNSAR, s. An unshapely bundle of clothes, Ang.]

FUNSCHOCH, Funsichick, s. 1. Energy and activity in operation, Fife; Throwpit, synon.


FUP, s. A stroke or blow, Buchan; the provincial pron. of Whip.
**FUR**

**FURLETH, s.** The length of a furrow.

**FURLETH.** V. Furlot.

**FURLIE, s.** A turner, Banffs.

**FURLIEFA, v. n.** To make trifling excuses before beginning to do a thing; part. pres., furliefaan, furliefain, used also as a s. and an adj., Banffs.

This is the local pron. of Whirliefa, q. v.

2. A trifling excuse, Banffs.

**FURLIEFAAN, FURLIEFAIN, adj.** Silly, trifling, fussy.

**FURMAGE, s.** Cheese; Fr. fourmage.

**Furmage** full fyn scho broucht instead of geel.

Henryson, Evergreen, I. 160, st. 18.

**FURMER, s.** A carpenter's flat chisel.

Fr. fremoir, id. "a joiner's straight chisel," Cotgr.

**FURRENIS, s. pl.** Furs, or rather furrians.

This is the title of one of the divisions of the "Inventairs of the Movables pertenning to the Queen Grace Dowriare and Regent and to our Soverane Lady the Quene," A. 1561-1564—"The Furrenis."

**FURRIER, s.** A quarter-master.

"Then having gotten waggons,—the several companies quarters dealt out, the furriers sent before, to divide the quarters, every company led by their owne guides [guides], we marched off severally, by companies," Monro's Exped. P. I, p. 33. V. the etymon, vo. Furrer, under FORKAY.

**FURROCHIE, adj.** Feeble, infirm; generally applied to those who are afflicted with rheumatism, or oppressed with age, Ayrs., Renfr.

Gael. Fuaragh-am is to cool. But there scarcely seems to be any affinity.

To FURROW, v. a. To depredate. V. FORKAY.

**FURROW COW, a cow that is not with calf.**

"Item, from him sex furrow cows, and sex stirts at 13th, 6d. 6d. the piece, is 80th." Depredations in Argyll, p. 51. V. Ferrow-cow and Ferrow.

**FURSABIL, adj.** What can be carried or driven away.

"Rollent Foster Inglisman, kapitane of Wark—"spulieit—"the hail tementis' insicht of the hail ba-reunie that was furabil." Maitland Poems, Note, p. 306.

Fr. forceable, id. Perhaps it should rather be turnabil, which is used in this sense.

**FURSCAM.** Of the four horses formerly used abreast in the old Orkney plough the
first or right hand one was called the furhorse, the second the fursecam, the third the volar-secam, and the fourth the outend horse, Orkn. and Shetl. Gl.]

FURSDAY, FURSDAY, FURSDAY, s. The vulgar corruption of Thursday, S.

Wow, Jamle, man, but I’d be keen, / Wi’ canty lads like you, a wheen, / To spen’ a winter Fursday teen. 

Picken’s Poems, 1738, p. 98. 

“It is statute and ordnait, that thair be thre mercat dayis outkie in the said towne [Edinburgh], for selling of fleche: that is to say, Sunday, Monnunday, and Feriday.” Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 104. Fursday, Skene, c. 122.

This is evidently a corr. of Thursday; from Thir the Son of Odin, this day being originally dedicated to him. But it is unusual thus to change th into f.

FURSIDE, s. The iron plate in a plough, for turning over the furrow; an old term, Teviotd. V. Mowdie-Brod.

[FURSIN, s. The cord to which the hook is attached, S.]

FURTH. "The muckle furth, the open air;" Gl. Sherr. This is merely the adv. furth, forth, abroad, out of doors, used as a s.

FURTH, adj. and adv. 1. Furth, abroad, out of doors, S. 
Cand nor hunger never darg her, / Wind nor wet could never wrang her, 
Ane she lay an ouk and langer 
Furth anath a wreath o’ swan. 

This is viewed as corresponding with Lat. foris, as, The-furth with foris.

[2. Forward, hereafter, continually; do furth, continue to perform, Barbour, i. 256. V. Skeat’s Gl.]

FURTH OF, prep. Out of, in a state of deviation from.

—"Verrey desyres—to hof redenic, as fer as lay in me, the wilhem wandering unto the right way agane; or to hof beso ansuir in the lyft of Gode word (quhill our adversaris boistit thame to hof bal) that we had been furth of that way in any poynit, incontinent deliverit thame—to John Knox, as—principal patriarch of the Calvinian court." N. Winyet’s Quest. Keith’s App., p. 221.

FURTH-THE-GAIT. Fair furth the gait; honestly, without prevarication, or concealment of the truth; q. holding a straight forward course, S. B.

FURTH-BERING, s. Support, maintenance.

"Except it salbe lefit to schireflis, stewartis, shalies, and vtheris the kingis officiars to ryde with gretar normer, for the excoudone of justice and furth-bering of the kingis autorite." Acts Ja. V., 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 351. V. Quhare.

—"The hali clerge, prelattis and beneficed men of this realme lactic grantit to my Lord Governor for the furth-bering of our soverane Ladies autorite, and repressing of falsors,—the sowe of 2500 Lib. to be payit be thame to his Grace at the fest of Midsomer last bipast," &c. Sede Conc., A. 1547, Keith’s Hist., App., p. 55.

A.-s. forth-ber-aun, profferre, efferre, perlibere.

FURTH-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing out of a place.

—"That nother predatis, eris, &c. nor vtheris oure soverane ladyis liegis that convenit at Struingel and Linnithay for the furth-bringing of our soverane lady furth of the palice of Linnithay—commitit ony crynnis." Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 429.

FURTH-CASTING, s. Ejection.


FURTHFILLING, s. Fulfilling; Aberd. Reg.

[To Furtir, v. a. To further, advance, Barbour, iv. 627.]

FURTH-PUTTING, s. 1. Diffusion, general distribution.

"It is—concludit anent the furth-putting of justice throw all the realme, that our soverane lord sal rid in proper persoune about to all his alicer." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 268.

2. Ejection, expulsion.


To FURTH-RUN, v. a. To expire, to elapse.

"It is devisit and ordnait that quhen thir five moneths ar furth runan, and the Lordis has bidden their moneths,—the remanent of the Lordis abovewritten to cum and remane be the said space of one moneth, ilk one of thame in their awne rowme, eftir the forme, order and maner before expremit." Striveling, A. 1546, Keith’s Hist., App. p. 52.

Furt occurs here, and elsewhere (V. FURTHERING and DISSELL) most probably where t was written in MS. as an abbreviation for th; thus, furt.

"It salbe leman to the annuellaris to persay their annuelligs,—or to reconosce the tenement for non-payement of the samin, the saidis twa yeiris being furth-running," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

This should certainly be furth-runan; the part. pr. being here used for the past.

To FURTH-SCAW, v. a. To manifest, to display.

"Thus mouit of zele, but knowledge puttande my heale confidence in hym onelic, quha causit the dum to speke, the byldy to se, the ignorant to understand, hane I furthscawin the sobir frict of my ingine: nocht doutyng (gude reclare) but thow wylle lyke on the same wyne with siclyke fauvour & gude mynde, as did the gude Lord on the pure woman, quha offerit his sobir ferding with als gude hart, as vtheris that offerit mekil mair conforme to their puissance." Kennedy of Crossquill, Compend. Traditio, p. 2, 3.

To FURTHSETT, v. a. To exhibit, to display; conveying the idea of splendour.

"And his saidis nobilitie, counsal, and estetis foraisaidis promittit to honoure, advance, and furthsett the said baptisme, with their awne presents and vther ways according to their habilitie and powre." Acts Ja. VI., 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 101.
FURTHERSETTER, s. A publisher; sometimes an author, Ayrs.

"I am assured (benevolent rodare) quhen thow dois mark and consider the tytle of our lyttle tractise, thaire after persauns quhae is the furthersetter and author of the same, thow wyl wonder grettie and merseill: that I (quhae a mae man void of all eloquence, rude of ingyne, and judgement) durst be sa battle, as to attempt sa beuych, sae purpose, speciallie in this misereable tyme, quharto into there is sae gret dinsireit of opinione amangis sae many pregnent men of ingyne." Kennedy of Croaeguell, Compend. Tractise, p. 2.

"What's the reason that the beukes whilk lae Scotch charactiers are sae muckle tane tont o', when them that hae nan fane fa' unseacht for like a floich o' snaw on a red hutt aisle tho' they be written by the same furthersetter?" Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 353.

FURTHER-TAKING, s. The act of liberating from confinement.

"Taching the taking out of twa persons furth of the kingis irnis put in be the schirief,—the lordis auditors delineris & findis that the sadis persons has done wrang in the further-taking of the sadis persons out of the irnis." Act. Audit., A. 1476, p. 79.

[FURTHWARDIS, FURTHWARDE, adv. Forward, Barbour, iv. 488.]

To FURTHYET, FURTHEYET, v.a. To pour out.

On the fresche Weens keist his amorous ce, maist on the Mercarius furthyet his eloquence. Ballad, Stewart of Aubigny, Pink, S. P. R., iii. 139.


FURTHY, adj. 1. Forward.

He was a man of stout courage, Furthy and forward in the field;

Sir Egrr, p. 53.

2. Frank, affable, of easy access, S.

"Weel an it he sae orderd—I hae naething to say; he's a sonsy, furthly honest-like lad."—Saxon and Gael, ii. 34. V. FURTY, adj.

This winsome wife, wha lang had miss'd him, Press'd thro' the crowd, carress'd and kiss'd him:

Less furthly dames—th' example take.

Magenta's Silver Gun, p. 53.

3. Expl. "courageous, unabashed."

Johnny said, Gin ye be civil

Come in owre; ye're welcome here,

In he can fu' blyth an furthy.


FURTHILIE, adv. Frankly, without reserve, S.

FURTHINESS, s. 1. Frankness, affability, S.

2. An excess of frankness, approaching to giddiness in the female character.

"By the Apostle, Keeping at home is joyed with chastity, modesty, and shamefastnes; there is a gidding, and a so called furthiness, especially in women, more especially young women, which is exceeding offensive, and yet exceeding rife, it may be it were more fitly called impudence or imprudent boldness, which maketh them run to all spectacles and shows," &c. Durham, X. Commands, p. 300.

FUSCAMBULUS, adj.

"The end of August 1600, being in Falkland, I saw a fuscambulus Frenchman play strang [strange] and incredible pratticks upon stented takell, in the palace clos, before the king, queen and haill court." Melville's Diary, Life of Melville, ii. 173, N.

Evidently an error for funambulus, a rope-dancer, from Lat. fundo, a rope, and amban-are, to walk.

FUSII, pret. v. Fetched.

Her aunt a pair of tanges fusht in, Right baid she spak and spaire.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 272. V. FUSHS.

FUSICHAD, s. A foolish term, used as an apology when the name of any thing is forgotten, S.

"As I can near hand I thought it was a market, an' put my hand i' my fusichad, for something to the custom wife." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 3.

Here it is substituted for pocket. Fusichad is used in the same way when a man is spoken of.

"Up by comes Fusichad that dwells at the briggan (bridge-end)." Ibid.

I need scarcely say, that the first is a corruption of How shall I call it; the second of How shall I call him. From the use of F or ff for f, one would suppose that the phrasology had originated on the north side of Tay.

FUSHLOCH, (gutt.) s. The waste of straw about a barn-yard, Upper Ward of Lanarks.

Teut. fusel-en, agitate. 1st. fy-er, flare, q. what is driven about by the wind. Had this term been applied to the waste of the barn itself, we might have traced it to C. B. Fust, a stall, Fus-ta, to beat, to hang; Richards.

FUSHT, interj. Hush, tush, S. B.; synon. with Whiste, uh being changed, by provincial usage, into f.

FUSIE, s. A ditch; corr. from Fr. fossé.

"And sail call before thame all suche persones as sail straithe these passages, or other ways, by casting of ditches and fusies throche the same, sail mak thai his wayis noyesum and troublous unto passagiers." Acts Ja. VI, 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 536.

FUSIONLESS, adj. V. POISONLESS.

FUSION, FUSION. V. POISON.


Teut. fusel-en, nugari, nugas agere, frivola agere. The v. to Fisile seems radically the same.

[FUSSCHACH, s. A bundle of anything made up carelessly; synon. FUSHLOCH, Banffs.]

[FUSSCHACH, v. n. To do work in an awkward, careless manner; part. pr. fusschach-in, used also as a s., and as an adj., Banffs.]

[FUSSCHELE, s. A small bundle carelessly made up, Banffs.]

[FUSSLE, s. A sharp blow, Banffs. The local pron. of whisste.]

[FUSSLE, v. a. To beat smartly, Banffs.]
FUST, adj.

The wyke said, Speild, the kaill or soddin,
And als the leverok is fast and loddin;
When ye half done tae lane the brook.

Banwartyne Poems, p. 160, st. 10.

“The lark is roasted and swollen.” “It seems to be a
cant proverbial phrase for, Dinner is ready;” Lord
Hailes. On what grounds this interpretation is given,
I do not perceive. “The sense seems to be; “Make
haste, the dinner is ready; it is so late that the lark is
at rest and silent in her nest. As you must go home,
you have no time to lose; and when you do so, take
the fragments with you.”

It is favourable to this view, that the wooster is repre-
sented, st. 1, as coming about evening. In, fois-an,
signifies, to rest; fois-tine, resting, fast-am, to stop.
Loddin appears to be loddan, the same as Lown, quiet,
silent, q. v.

FUSTIE, FUSTIR, adj. Musty; “a fustit
smell,” a mouldly smell, S.

Fustie is indeed merely the part. pa. of the E. v. to
Fust, according to our pronunciation.

[FUT-BREID, s. Foot's breadth: Bar-
bour, xi. 365.]

[FUITE, FUT, s. A foot.]

[FUITE, s. A child. Barbour, iii. 578. V.
under FODE.]

FUTE-ALE, s. A sort of entertainment
given to those present, when a woman, who
has born a child, for the first time gets out
of bed; pron. fit-ale, S.

It is analogous to this that, in Norfolk, the time
when a lying-in woman gets up is called her footing
time. A. Bor. fast-ale denotes “the beverage required
from one entering on a new occupation;” Grose.

Su. -G. oel, cerevisia, is compounded in a great variety
of ways. Barnaol denotes the baptismal banquet;
kirkynangboc, that given after a puipueral woman
has been at church, &c. Ibnd. vo. Oel. V. Kirn, e.

FUTEBAND, s. Infantry.

“The Lords had previously sent an envoy with
their proposals to the Queen; which see Cal. B. vii. 25.
Among other demands, they require the abolition of the
fute band, or guard of infantry, which attended on
James.” Pinkerton’s Hist. Scot., ii. 260, N.

“James Doig, who led the futeband or infantry,
that burned Carnham and Cornwell, was cashiered.”
Ibid., 377-8, N.

FUTEBROD, s. A footstool, or support for
the feet, S. Mocs-G. fotaborid, id.

FUTEHATE, FUTEHATE, FUTEHOTE. 1.
Straightway, immediately, without delay.

The king send a greit cumpany
Wp to the crag thaim till assaille.
That war fled fra the greit battail:
And thait thaim yauld for owlyn debate,
And in hand has tane thait fute hate.

Barbour, xii. 454, M3.

Sute hate, edit. Pink.

“King Athelstane to dant thair attemptais come in
Louthaine with mair diligence than was heleuit, and
B. x. c. 5. Hostium haerens vestiges; Booth.

And forth scho drew the Troianse swerd fute hate.

Doug. Virgil, 122. 51.

In this sense foot hot, fote hate, frequently occurs in
O. E.

The table adoun rith h snot
In to the flero foot hot.

King of Tars, Ritson’s E. M. R. ii. 160.

Chancer, Gower, id.

2. Closely, exactly, accurately.

Syne I defende, and fortifide every whicht,
That can not speel ther Peter Noster richt,
For to correct, or amend Vyrgil,
Or the translator blame in his vulgar stile;
I know what pane was to follow him fute hate.

Doug. Vyrgil, Pref. 8. 16.

3. As denoting proximity of situation.

Vnder the montane law there stakle fute hate
Ane blug of crot, vphant like ane note.

Doug. Virgil, 360. 12.

Rudd., who has marked only the first and most
common sense, explains it, “e estigie, veratim, with
a hot foot, i.e., pede festinante, hard at the heels.”

Mr. Cooke renders it, “—without giving time to
the foot to cool; so our court of Pie Poudre, pied
pounde, in which matters are determined before one
can wipe the dust off one’s feet.” Diven. Purley, I.

“Hot le pied, in Fr.” says Tyrwhitt, “has the
same signification.—So that I should suspect hot, in
our phrase, to be a corruption of hout.” Note, iv. 290.
But this conjecture has not the least probability.

Fancy might trace this phrase to Isl. folhtavar,
pebulus celer, from fot, foot, and haftar, Su.-G. heat,
swift. But it is undoubtedly a metaphor. phrase bor-
rowed from hunting, in which the dog pursues the
track of animals, and is most successful, when the track
is recent, i.e., when the footsteps of an animal are as it
were hot. In like manner, sportsmen speak of the seat
of a hare being warm, when she has lately quitted it.
Thus, the expression, fute hate, primarily refers, not
to the pursuer, but to the object of pursuit; while it
necessarily implies that the pursuit is begun and carried
on with all possible expedition. This phrase has some
analogy to that of red hand, used in our laws with
respect to one who has committed slaughter. But it
is more nearly allied to that of hot-trod used on the
BORDER.

“The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by
the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds
and hagge-horn, and was called the hot-trod. He
was entitled, if his dog could trace the scent, to follow
the invaders into the opposite kingdom.”—Scott’s Lay of
the last Minstrel, N. p. 306.

Sir James Balfour uses the phrase hot tred.

“It shall be lawful to the said wardane to persue
the chase in hot tred, until sic time and place as [the]
fugitive or offender be apprehendit,” &c. Pract., p. 510.

FUTFAILL, FUTFEIL, FITFEAL, s. A
species of dressed skin formerly exported from
Scotland.


Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

“Fitefeals and scaldings (etc.),” Rates, A. 1670.

It is futfaels, Rates, A. 1811.

—“Skynnis vnderwrightin callitt in the vulgar tounge
scorlingis, scaldingis, fitefaillis,” &c. Acts Ja. VI.,
1592. V. SCORLING.

Footfaills, I am informed, are the skins of those
lams that have died soon after they were dropped—
perhaps q. fallen at the dam’s foot.
To FUYN, v. n. Apparently the same with E. *fyn*, “to push in fencing.”

An young bullock of curlour qulite as sway—
With head equale tyll his moder on bicht,
Can all redly with horns fyn and put;
And scraip or skatir the soft sand with his fut.


In Rudd. Ed. *krym*, which does not so well correspond with the preceding words, *with horns*.

FUZZY, adj. Making a hissing or buzzing noise, Buchan.

— Pungin bery peats, an’ stanes,
*Wi*’ fuzzy gleed—
*Tarras’s Poems,* p. 142. V. *Fuyo*, v. and *Pizz.*

FWAIL, s. Fuel, Barbour, iv. 64; 170.

FWDE. V. FODE.

FWLTH, s. Fulness. V. FOUTH.

FWYNGYT, Barbour, viii. 307. V. SWYNGYT.


“I canna be fashed to argue wi’ ye e’en now. *Fy*, gang on man, and let us hear the sermon out.”

Dunbar’s *Young South Country Weaver,* p. 155.

It is used in the same sense in a song of considerable antiquity.

*Fy* let us a’ to the bridal.

Herdt’s Coll., ii. 24.

I find no similar term; and suspect that this is merely an oblique use of the E. *interj.,* as implying reproof of the tardiness of the person addressed.

FYAK, s. A plaid made of wool; same as *flack* and *flaik*, Banffs.

FYANTICK, adj. In fair health; as, “I’m fell fyantick the day,” Banffs.

FYARM, v. a. To phrase, to pretend great kindness; part. pr. *fyarmin*, phrasing, Ork.

FYCHEL, (gutt.) s. A young foal; a kind of fondling term, Upp. Clydes.


FYCHIT, s. Fight, battle, Barbour, ii. 242.

FYCHYT, pret. Fetched.

*Nikane of thir wyth thare streynt
Fychyt the tre ane skyrlynth.*

*Wyntoun,* vii. 4. 162.

A. S. *foc-an*, to fetch.

FYDRING, s.

Beware now, o’er far now
To pas into this place;
Consydrying qulite *fydring*
Lyres in your gait alyce
—With sackles blud, qulike heir is shed,
So ar thir places hail orcreped,
Lamentabill to tell.

*Barcl. Pilgr.*, Watson’s Col., ii. 59.

This term, from what follows, seems to imply the idea of danger or hostility; *q. confederation*, abbr. from Fr. *confeder-ac.* Or it may merely denote the collection of a multitude. V. FIDDER.
The word is also used as a s.
"The FYE gave due warning by certain signs of approaching mortality.—The FYE has withdrawn his warning, and the elf's arrows."—P. Montagu, Stat. Acc., xxi. 148, 149. V. FEY.

FYELL, phioll, s. "A cupola, or round vaulted tower," Rudd.
Pinakkillis, fyollis, turnekekis mony one,
—Thair might be seen.—Palace of Honour, iii. 17.
Mr. Pink has left this for explanation, not having observed that Douglas elsewhere gives a different orthography of the same word.
Tobris, tucreis, kinnals, and pynnakillis his, Of kirkis, castellis, and ilk faire ciste,
Stude payntit, every fane, phioll and stag,
Apone the plane ground.—Doug. Virgil, ProL 400. 21.
Rudd, derives it from Fr. folle, F. a vial, as Ital. cupola, according to Evelyn, is from Lat. cupa or cuppe, a large cup, which it resembles.
But the origin is certainly Lat. Phalae, which, according to Vitruvius, were towers of an oval form; denominated from the Palae or Phalae, the pillars erected in the Roman Circus, for marking how many rounds the charioteers had completed,—one being taken down for every round. V. Adam's Roman Antiq., p. 340. In later times wooden towers were called Phalae. Duo jubentur instituere castra, quae nos summus soliti vocare Phalae. Guibert. Hist. Hierosol., Lib. vii., c. 6. In an O. Fr. Gloss, cited by Du Cange, Fala is rendered, Tour de bois, Belfroi; or, a watch-tower. Lat. fala, a high tower made of timber. Plant.

FY-GAE-BY, s. A ludicrous designation for the diarrhoea, S.
It seems to receive the name from the haste which it caused; for, in the Scottish, a jeering, equivalent to, make haste; gae by, give me liberty to pass. For the same reason it is also called the Backlour-trot. They are both low words. Other terms are used, the grossness of which forbids that they should be mentioned.

FYE-HASTE, s. A great hurry; used ludicrously, Upp. Clyde.; perhaps in allusion to the hurry occasioned by the FYE-gae-by.

[FYFFE, adj. Five, Barbour, viii. 181.]
[FYFT, adj. Fifth, Barbour, ii. 17, Herd's Ed.]
[FYFTEN, adj. Fifteenth, Barbour, ii. 17. Camb. MS.]

FYKE, s. The Medusa's head, a fish, Buchan.
"Medusa Cruiciata, Medusa's head, Loch Lubberton, or FYKE." Arbuthnot's Peterhead, p. 28.
Probably denominated from the pain or uneasiness caused by touching this fish.

FYLE, s. A fowl.
Fane wuld I wit, quoth the fyke, or I furth fure,
Quha is fader of all foule, pastour and Paup!
Houlate, i. 7, MS.

The Houlate is the speaker. A.-S. fugel, Isl. fugl, id. U and Y are frequently interchanged in the Goth. dialects. The Sn.-G. term fugel is often used metaphorically. A man of a bad character is called en ful fugel, literally, "a foul fowl." By a similar metaphor, when we speak of one who is descended of a wicked race, we call him "a hawk of an ill nest," S.

FYLE, v. a. V. FILE.

FYNKLE, s. Not periwinkle, as Mr. Pink conjectures, but fennel.
The fyinkel falt in one grene herberce.
Bell. Pink., s. P. R., ill. 127.
This prononciation is also retained in "Dog fynkel, maitho-woed;" A. Bor. Gros.
A.-S. fynek, Germ. fenchel, Belg. venkel, Alem. fenchel, Lincolns. finkel; all from Lat. foeniculum, id. Fynkyl is the term still used, Moray.

FYNYST, part. pa. Limited, bounded.
Hais he all quhare, not deuidit, na fyynyst;
Without all thing he is, and nocht excludit.
Lat. finitus.

[FYRE-GALDIS, s. pl. Barbour, xvii. 246, Hart's Ed.; Sprunygaldis in Skeat's Ed., and in Jamieson's.]

[FYRE-PIKIS, s. pl. Apparently lances used for setting fire to the advanced works of besiegers.
"Thre fyre-pikisauld and of small avail." Inventories, A. 1575, p. 335.

FYRIT, pret. v.
"Othere kist their ankeris to ocheve the cragis,
Perhaps it signifies, dragged, from Isl. fcar-a, douere.

[FYRTH, s. A firth, Barbour, xviii. 267.]

[FYSSCHIT, part. pa. Fixed, Barbour, xx. 168.]

FYSIGUNKUS, s. Expl. "a man devoid of curiosity;" Perths.
Gael. fiosgich-an, signifies to know, fiosrach, inquisitive; and gnanta, an experienced, skilful, prying man.
But thus the term would have a sense directly the reverse.

[FYTE, v. a. To cut; commonly used when one speaks of cutting wood with a knife; same as gyhte, part. pr. gythin, gythan, used also as a s., cutting, the act of cutting, Banffs.

FYVESUM, adj. Five together, or in company. V. the termination Sum.
To GAE, v. n. 1. To go, S.; used in a general sense; [gae we, let us go, Barbour, ii. 49.]

The battlinns than to giddy fast that ga. 
Wallace, l. 106, MS.

To follow Virgil in this dark poetry, 
Convoy me, Siryll, that I go not wrong. 

It seems doubtful whether this was anciently pron. ga or goe, or if there was any uniformity. For in different counties the part. pr. is still gaim. Pret. go, S. and gehed, gehed, yhade; part. pa. goe, gaim.
A.-S. gae-n, pret. eot. goe, eot. ge; Ial. go, pret. od;
Su.-G. Dan. gaa ; Belg. gaa-n, Germ. gäe-en, Precop. ge-en. V. GANG.

2. To walk, to use the limbs, S.
—Schyr Eduard the Bruce is gone
Rycht to Stralobly, with the king;
And swa lang thar naal solomnyng,
Till he begbith to cowry and goi.
Barbour, vi. 711. Ed. 1820.

"He begun to recover so far as to be able to walk."

3. To GAE again, v. n. Frost is said to gae again, when it appears in the form of hoarfrost in the morning, and dissolves before the influence of the sun can affect it, Lanmarks, Tweed. This is viewed as an almost certain prognostic of rain sometime in the course of the day. In the same sense, the frost is said to loup, Ang.

4. To GAE down, v. n. To be hanged.
The lasses and lads stood on the walks,
Crying, "Hughie the Graeme then' se never gae down!"
Then lue they chosen a jury of men,
The best that were in Carliile town,
And twelve of them cried out at once,
"Hughie the Graeme then' must gae down." 
Mundesley Border, ill. 80.

The young people, partial to his appearance or intrepidity, expressed their hopes that he would not be executed; but the jury condemned him to suffer the death of a dog. The expression may have originated from the ancient mode of execution, according to which the criminal went off or down from the ladder.

It is probable that this phraseology is of considerable antiquity. Both in the north and south of S., when a man has been his own executioner, by hanging himself, the phrase invariably used is, that he has put himself down.

When the crime of suicide is expressed in a regular way, the phrase to put hand till himself is vulgarly used. V. HAND.

5. To GAE in. To shrink, to contract, S.

6. To GAE i' tuea. To break over, to snap, to divide into two pieces, S.

This is completely a Sw. idiom; Gae i' in, to break, to part in two, Widesg.

7. To GAE out, v. n. To go on a warlike expedition, to appear in arms; a term much used in regard to the rebellions A. 1715, and 1745; as, "He gae out in the Forty-five," S.

"As the said Fifteen wad never help me to my eiler for sending out naigs against the government,—I thought my best chance for payment was s'en to gae out mysel." Waverley, ii. 245.
The same idea is sometimes expressed by out joined with the subst. v., S.
—"The government folk are sair agane him for having been out twice." Ibid., iii. 219.

8. To GAE out to. To frequent balls, merry-meetings, &c. Roxb. A.-S. ut-ga-an, exire. V. OUTTER.

9. To GAE or GANG ovre. To transcend; as, "That gae ovre me," it surpasses my ability, S.B.

10. To GAE or GANG, ovre a brig. To cross a bridge, S.

11. To GAE through. 1. To bungle any business. He gae through his discourse, S.; he lost his recollection, so as not to deliver it rightly. He stickit it, S., synonym.
The sameness of significance between these two phrases, seems to suggest that there is an allusion to the act of piercing with a sharp weapon.

2. To waste, to spend to the utmost. He gae through a' his gear, he spent the whole of his property, S.

This is a Belg. idiom, still retained in that language, Hy is door gegaun, he is bankrupt.

12. To GAE, or GANG, to the bent, to abscond, Clydes.

13. To GAE, or GANG, up the gate, v. n. To die, to go to wreck; a phrase slightly ludicrous, Clydes.

14. To GAE one's way, or gait. To depart, to go about one's business, S. V. GAIT.

15. To GAE with. To fail. He's gane awa with, he's gone all to wreck, S.; i.e., every thing is gone against him.
A.-S. with, contra, adversum; as, with magan, contra valere; with dam, contra facere; with-pan, or -paen, contra-ire, opponere.

[GAE-BY, s. A slight, the cold-shoulder, a mere pretence of doing; as, "He gied me the gae-by," Clydes.]

GAE-DOWN, s. 1. The act of swallowing, S.
A gude gae-down, a keen appetite, S.
2. A guzzling or drinking match, S.

"He sent Jamie Grieve the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi' the fowmarts and the tods, and sicken a blithe goe-down as we had again e'en!" Gay Manering, ii. 11.

GAE-THROUGH, s. A great tumult, or prodigious bustle, often about a small affair, Roxb.; [labour, difficulty, Banffs.] Cathrough, synon.

GAE-TO, s. 1. A brawl or squabble, Lanarks.; from the idea of going to, or engaging with each other. To-gain, synon.

2. A drubbing, ibid.

[GAA, GAD, s. A small rainbow in the sky portending bad weather, Ork. and Shet. Isl. galadr, vitriatus.]

[GAA, s. A defect, blemish. V. GAW, s.]

[GAA, v. To gall. V. GAW, v.]

[GABBRIL, s. A big, uncomely person of ill-natured disposition.]


GAADYS, s. pl.

"It sets you well to slaver, you let such goodys fall," S. Prov.; "ironically signifying that what he is saying, or doing, is too assuming for him," N.

What Kelly means by rendering this "hanks" I know not. The only term that might seem allied is A.S. gwad, god, stimulus, whence E. good; q. "the saliva descends as if it were in rods." But still the allusion would seem unnatural.

[GAA-GRASS, s. A plant which grows in burns; it is boiled and the liquor given to cattle as a cure for gallsickness, Gl. Ork. and Shet.; Isl. gall, bilus.]

[GAA-KNOT, s. A tight knot, not easily loosened, Ork.; Isl. galli, a defect.]

[GAAN, v. n. To stare, to gaze vacantly, S.; Isl. gôna, id.]

GAAR, GARR, s. 1. The oozy vegetable substance in the bed of a river or pond, S. B.

The term, as thus used, would seem to be originally the same with Yorks. "gør, miry, dirty:" Clav. Dial. Gael. goair, dirt.

2. The rheum that flows from the eyes, when in a hardened state, S. B.

A.-S. gor, coenam, dirt, mire; Flandr. goor, limus, litum. Su.-G. gor, pus, matter proceeding from a wound. E. gore is radically the same.

[GAAT, s. A boar, Ork.; Isl. galti, id.]

GAB, s. The name given to the hook, on which pots are hung, at the end of that chain called the Crook, Clydes.

C. B. gab, what stays or bears up; whence perhaps gobed, a hand-iron.

GAB, s. 1. The mouth, S.

"Ye take mair in your gab than your cheeks can had; Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 86.

—In flowing numbers I shall sing, "Approves:" If not, fox-like, I'll throw my gab and glee, And on your hundred thousand a sour plum.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 328. V. Weir'd.

2. The taste, S.

Be that time bannocks and a shawe of cheese Will make a breakfast that a laird might please; Might please the daintiest gabs, were they see wise, To season meat with health, instead of spices.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

In, gab, a beak, bill, or mouth; or cab, the mouth, V. Gon.

To STEEK the GAB, to be silent, Aberd.

"Or tent me, Billie, gin ye like To say, fa'se tongue ye lie'd, An' the night your gab to steek Syne we'll be shortly greed. —His mensless gab was fairly steeket, I trow for ane he got it."


To GAB, v. n. 1. To gab off, to mock, to illude; [to lie; part. pr. gabbin, used also as a s. and as an adj.; part. pa. gabbit, lied.]

And when Ferandis made her herd How byr sone in the bataill herd; And at he swa wes discomfyt; The bll bllit the ill spritt alyt; And skyk quhy be gabyt had.

Off the answer that he byr mad?

Barbour, iv. 290, MS.

"Spoke vainly," Pink. But this does not express the meaning. The very same idea is conveyed as by Su.-G. Isl. gabb-n, A.-S. gabb-en, derriders, illuders. The phrase, gabbit off, is very similar to one in which the Su.-G. s. occurs. V. the s.

Gabbis has been used much later in the sense of jering, mockery. V. the s.

C. B. goops, jocar, jouparer, irissor; Fr. gabler, to mock. As Itsl. gabba signifies sport, a joke, gabbar is to illude. Icire, vo. Gabb, mentions E. gibe, Belg. gabber-en, nugare, and L. B. gabaror, gabara, inusuls, as cognate terms. Junius refers E. gabbles to the same origin. But this seems more immediately allied to Isl. geif-a, blaterare.

[2. To assail with impertinent language, to answer impertinently, Clydes.]

3. To prate, to talk idly, S.

"To gab, (a corruption of) to gabble." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 84.

In the same sense it is used by Chaucer—

Ne though I say it not, I n' am not lëf to gabb.

Miller's T., 2510.

Chaucer also uses it as signifying, to lye; Gabble I of this—

Num id mention? Doeth. Lib. 2. Also, Gower.

—— Gaber naght

But telle, if ever was thy thought

With fals Semblant, and Couentre.

Conf. As., Fol. 33, a.

This term has been used in O. E. in a bad sense even before the time of Gower and Chaucer.


4. It is sometimes used indefinitely, as signifying to speak, S. B.
GAB, s. 1. Prating, saucy talking. *A rude gift of the gab, a great deal to say, facility in talking.* S., now sometimes used, rather ludicrously, but without any intended disparagement; although it had originally been applied in a bad sense.

2. Entertaining conversation, [ability in repartee], S. It may, however, signify gibes.

Some unco blate, and some wi' gabs,
Gar lasses hearts gang startin.'

**GABER, in the language of old Fr. romance, signifies to tell a ludicrous or entertaining story. The story told was called gab.** This term occurs in the Roman de Galien, quoted in Menagiana, Tom. i., p. 110. Le Roman, it is said, appeale cela gaber. Les troce gabs qu'on y lit soit autant de rodomontades. The account refers to Charlemagne and his twelve Feers. Hence the writer speaks of thirteen gabs.

Su.-G. gabb, irrisio, *The giarde gabb of them;* They mocked them; 2 Cron., xxx. 10. C. Br. gab, goap, id. V. the v.

**GABBED, GABBIT, adj.** "That hath a great volubility of the tongue," Rudd. Thus, *a gabbit chit,* a child that has much chat, S. B. Hence,

**Inuld-gabber, sagacious, S. synon. inuld-mow'd.**

—*Resembling a late man of wit.*

**Inuld gabber Spyc, who was nae cunning,**

To be a durnlie ten years running.

***Romsey's Poems, li. 382.***

**GABBING, GABBIE, s.** A prater, one who is loquacious and rather impudent in conversation, Clydes., S. B.

"Gaber, an idle talker!" Gl. Sibb.

Dreetlie fu' aft the gabber spits,
Wi' scadilt heart.

**Tarraz's Poems, p. 136.***

**GABBIN, adj. V. GABBY.***

**GABBIN, GABBING, s. 1. Illusion, mockery; [lying, falsehood, deceit; gabbingis, lies. Barbour, iv. 768.]***

I said that thy sene suld ga
To Pariss, and he did richt swa;
Fowarward sie a menny,
That nentir, in his lyff tyne, he
Had sie a menny in leding,
New seil thow I mad na gabbing.
Barbour, iv. 300, MS.

2. Jeering, raillery.

At bughts in the morning nae blyth lads are scorning,
The lasses are lenely, dowie and wae;
Nae daifin, nae gabbin, but sighing and sabbir, &c.

**Flowers of the Forest, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.***

3. Idle prating, S.

Was it not ek as possibill Earnes,
As Hercules or Theseus to hell to pas?
Gהלה is na gabbing ably, nor na lye.

**Dryg. Virg., Pref. 9. 42.***

**GABBIE-LABBIE, s.** "Confused talking; the way in which we think foreigners talk when we know not their language;" Gall. Encycl.

**V. KEBBIE-LEBBIE, v.***

**GAB-NASH, s.** Petulant chattering, Roxb.; [gab-gash, Clydes.]

From S., gab, prating, and Tent. knaesch-en, stridere; nearly an inversion of the synon. Smash-gab.

**GABBART, s.** "The mouthful of food which a bird is carrying to its young;" Gl. Antiq. Roxb.

This, if not a corr. of E. gobet, a morsel, has been formed in the same manner from gab, the mouth; unless we should trace both to Fr. gobeau, a morsel.

**To GABBER, v. n. 1. To jabber, to gibber, to talk incoherently, S.***

Belg. gabber-en, id. Hence E. gibberish, if not rather from Teut. gabberlade, negus, Kilian. [Isl. gabla, to mock, gabb, mocking, mockery.]

**GABBIT, s.** A fragment, a bit of any thing. S. B. *There's no a kale gabbit o't,* it is all to rags, S. B.

**Gobet is used by Wyclif for bit, small portion.***

"He hadde broke the cheynes and hadde broke the stockis to emale gobetis," Mark v.

Also by Chaucer in the same sense—

He said he had a gobet of the sake
Which Seint Peter hadde, whan that he went
Upon the se, till Jes Crist him heit.

**Prol. Part., v. 23.***

**Fr. gob, gobeau, a lump, a morsel.***

**GABER, s.** A lean horse, one so frail as to be scarcely fit for service, Stirlings.

This word has been imported from the Highlands; Gael. gabhar, "formerly, a horse;" Shaw.

**GABERLUNYIE, s.** "A wallet that hangs on the sides or loins;" Ritson. Hence Gaberlunyie-man, "a wallet man or tinker;" id., "the man who carries the wallet on his back, an itinerant mechanic, or tinker, who carries in his bag the implements of his trade;" Callander.
A kiss, Roxb.; synon. Smeeg.

The first syllable may be from Gab, the mouth.

C. B. gobyh, however, signifies a recompense, wages, hire, and ait, to attempt; perhaps q. "to attempt or offer to give a recompense."  

GABERS, s. pl. Shivers; applied to what is dashed to pieces, Perths.

GABERT, s. A lighter, a vessel for inland navigation, S.; from Fr. gabare, id.

"The freight from Glasgow is generally between 2s and 2s 6d the single cart, but those who take a great cargo [of coals] and employ gahbets, get them a little cheaper." P. Kilmann, Argyles Statist, Acc., xiv. 256.

GABERTS, s. pl. 1. A kind of gallows, of wood or stone, erected for supporting the wheel to which the rope of a draw-well is fixed, Ang.

2. Three poles of wood, erected and forming an angle at the top, for weighing hay, Ang.

GAB-STICK, s. A spoon, Tvioti, Loth.

"Golstick, a wooden spoon, North." Grose; obviously from Gab, the mouth.

GACK, s. A gap, Fife; synon. with Slap, S.; as, "A gack in a hedge." [V. GAIG.]

C. B. Gael. gach, an aperture; a cleft, a chink.

GAD, GAAD, GADE, GAUD, s. 1. A rod, S.; pron. gaud.

"Ane rod is aene staff, or gade of tynner, quhairwith land is measured." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Particata.

2. A spear.

"That thei wear found right often talking with the Skotish pirkkars within les then their gade length a sander." Patten's Acc. Sommerset's Expedition, ap. Dalyell's Fragments, p. 75.

3. A fishing-rod, S. A.

4. A goad.

"Afflictions to the soule is like the gade to the ece, a teacher of obedience." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1065.

Hence, gaheid, S., a goad "for driving yoke-horses or oxen." Redd.

In every age wyth irne graith we ar bourn,
And passand by the plewys, for gadeandis
Brodis the oxin with speris in our handis.

Dowg. Virgil, 290. 25.

5. A bar of metal, of whatever kind, S.


"Gin they diuna hunger them out o' their hauddin, they'll keep it. Ye'll draw an Englishman by the gab easier than drive him wi' an airn gaud." Perils of Man, i. 54.

This seems to be one of these Proverbs which denoted that national hostility which so long unhappily subsisted between those who were separated only by a river, or by an ideal line.

"Be in me, but I put this hot gaud down her throat," cried he in a rhapsody of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge." Waverley, ii. 125.

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with E. good; A.-S. gud, gaid, Su.-G. gadd, Isl. gaddr, stimulu, aculeus, a point or sting. In the second sense, one signification of the A.-S. word is retained; "the point of a weapon, spear, or arrowhead;" Somner.

GADMAN, s. The man or boy, who was formerly employed to direct oxen, (when four were used in a plough, or two horses and two oxen abreast): so named from the long gad, gaud, or pointed stick, by which these animals were impelled, S.

[GADWAND, s. A gaud, whip, whipstock, Barbour, x. 232.]

GAD, s. A troop or band; a very old word, Roxb.

Teut. gade, socius, socius, gaden, convenire, congreri; Su.-G. gadd, Moen.-G. gadda, id.

GAD of Ice, s. A large mass of ice, Dumfr.

Ial. gadd, nix condensata, et in callum obducta; G. Andre.; Nix pedibus compacta, Verel.; Terra congelata et concussa, Haldorson; apparently from gadda, caritate, concassare.

To GADGE, v. n. "To dictate impertinently, to talk idly with a stupid gravity;" Gl. Rams.

It sets ye well indeed to gadge! -
Ere I' t' Apollo did ye cedge,-
A Glasgow capon and a fadge
Ye thought a feast.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 359.

GADMUSSIS, s. pl. V. ROUBBOURIS.

To GADYR, GADER, v. a. To gather.

In-till the wyntyr folowand
Nest ettyr Otterburne, of Scotland
The Kyng gert gidyr a commyse.
At Edynburgh.

Wynntow, ix. 9. 5.

A.-S. gadderian, id. Seren, views this as allied to Ial. gicadd, res, opes.
GADDRYNG, GADDERING, s. Assembly; applied to a Parliament.

—To the lord the Brws send he
Word to cum to that gaddryng.
Wydowen, viii. 18. 113.

It is elsewhere used to denote the assembling of men, in the formation of an army. [V. Barbour, ix. 217.]

GADZA, s. Some kind of stuff; perhaps the same now called Gauze.

"Grate of all sorts without gold or silver the elne—xvi s. Gaddes stript with gold and silver," &c.

Kates, A. 1611.

O. Fr. gaze, "cushion canvas, tiffany," &c. Cotgr.

[GAE, GA', pret. of GEE. Gave, Clydcs.]

To GAE, v. n. To go. V. GA, GAE.

GAED, pret. Went S.

"If ye be thinking of the wreck-wood that the callants brought in yesterday there was six unces of it paed to boil your parritch this morning." The Pirate, i. 95.

GAE, s. The jay, a bird; Corvus glandarius, Linn.

The Habe and the Hadder-bluter
Alond the Gae to be their turer,
Thame to conduct and gyde.

Burell's Pilgrm, Watson's Coll., ii. 28.

Alond, permitted, allowed.

This seems to approach to the more ancient orthography; Fr. guy, guey, O. Teut. guy, gey, id. perhaps from the lively humour and motions of this bird, Teut. Fr. guy, brisk, merry. The name of the jack-daw has probably a similar origin. This in Teut. is gacke, Gerz. Sax. Stramb. gack. Now gack-en is given by Kilian as synon. with gheck-en, to sport, to be playful, and gaeck with gcheck, play; also, a fool, a mountebank. Isidore supposes that the jay is called graculus, a garulitate. [V. under gay and jay, in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

[GAE-LATTAN, s. Accoucheent, Banffs.]

[A.-s. ge-lacht, seized, or ge-lyetan, to let go.]

[GAEN, part. pa. Gone, departed, S.]

[GAEN-AFORE, as in, "Yea, lamb, he's gacn afore," that is, he has fallen over the banks or cliffs. Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

[GAEN-AWA'. Dead, departed, Clydes.]

GAF, GAFF, pret. Gave.

Than all that gaf aseent thatill.
Barbour, xv. 400, MS.

[Gaf the bak, turned their backs, fi'd, Barbour, xviii. 323.]

To GAFF, v. n. To talk loudly and merrily, Roxb.

This is given as synon. with Gab, and Gabbie, Gl. Sibb. vo. Gab.

[GAFF, s. Loud, rude talk, impertinence, Clydes.]

Gaffer, s. A loquacious person, ibid.

"Gaffer, garrulous or talkative person!" Gl. Sibb.

GAFF, s. [A light harpoon used by fishers, consisting of a rod or staff armed with a sharp hook.]

"Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with gaff, spears, leisters, &c., is very injurious to the legal fishing, and is practised with impunity, over various parts of the country." Prize Essays, Highland Society, ii. 409.

This may be the same with Gaff mentioned by Philip, as signifying "an iron-hook to pull great fishes into a ship." It seems to have the same origin with Gavlock, q. v.

The name Gaff-net, however, is given in S. to the largest sort of net, which stretches nearly across a river, and is dragged by two men, one on each bank, with long poles, to which the ends of the nets are fixed. The lower part is sunk by means of lead; the upper is buoyed up by cork. This kind of net is common in Tweed.

To GAFFAW, GUFTA, v. n. To laugh aloud, S.

—To bend wi' ye, and spend wi' ye
An evening, and gaffaw.

—Runnym's Poems, ii. 73.

GAFFAW, GUFTA, s. A loud laugh. V. GAFF.

GAFFOL-LAND, s. 1. Land liable to taxation, Roxb.

2. Also denoting land rented, ibid.

A.-s. "gaffold-land, gafful-land, terra cananalis, land liable to taxes; rented land, or land letten for rent." Sommer, Gafol, exactio.

GA-FUR, GAA-FUR, s. A furrow for a run of water, q. for letting the water go; Lloth.

[GAG, GGER, s. 1. A filthy or ugly mass of any substance, liquid or semi-liquid.]

[2. A large, rugged cloud.]

[3. A deep, ugly cut, or large festering sore, Banffs. Gl.]

[GAGGER, v. a. To cut or wound deeply, or in an ugly manner; part. pr. gaggerin, gag-geren, used also as a s. Banffs. Gl.]

To GAG, GEG, v. a. To play on one's credulity, a cant term used in Glasgow. It is pronounced Geg.

"Gagging—signifies, as its name may lead you to suspect, nothing more than the thrusting of absurdities, wholesale and retail, down the throat of some too credulous person." Peter's Lett., iii. 241.

GAG, GEG, s. The thing imposed on the credulity of another, ibid.

"Whether the gey come in the shape of a compliment to the Gagger,—or some wonderful story, gravely delivered with every circumstance of apparent seriousness,—the principle of the joke is the same in its essence." Ibid., p. 242.

GAGGEE, s. One who is imposed on by another in the manner described above, ibid.

V. GAG, s.
GAGGER, s. The person who carries on this illusion, ibid.

"The solemn triumph of the gagger, and the grim applause of the silent witnesses of his dexterity, are alike visible in their sparkling eyes." Ibid., p. 142.

GAGGERY, s. 1. Deception practised in this way, ibid. V. p. 107.

From what is said above, under the verb, the writer seems to view it as a peculiar application of the E. word. But I hesitate very much as to this origin. Perhaps it is merely a corruption of the S. v. to goek, to deride, if not borrowed from the game called "Smuggle the Geg." V. Geo.

It is singular that Isl. gug-r signifies impudicus; and gayyar, scollus imprudentes, immodestitus syrophantes, scorr: G. Andr. Goger, dolus, gogiar, clandestinus speculatus; Haldorson.

To GAGOIUN, v. a. To slander, to dis-honour.

Gailly, Gaill, s. Gable, Aberd.; for S. Gavel.

—And o'er fell he, maist like to greet,
   Just at the eemost gav'il
   O' the kirk that day.


In Ed. 1805, gail occurs. V. Gavel.

[GA'IN, GA'AN, part. pr. of v. to Gae, Clydes.]

To GAIN, v. a. To fit; to suffice. V. Gane.

GAINAGE, s. 1. The implements of husbandry, Roxb.

2. The lands held by base tenure, byockmen or villani; an old term, ibid.

Isl. geyn, instrumenta et utensilias familiaria. G. Andr. The term, however, is immediately connected with L. B. gaugog-ium, gaengog-ium, ganag-ium, wanag-ium, &c. It is indeed a term used in the E. law, properly denoting the instrument of husbandry; O. Fr. gaugegane, i.e. V. Cowel and Jacob. The origin is supposed to be Su.-G. gyn, Isl. geyn, gain, profit.

GAIN-CUM, GAYN-CUM, s. Return, coming again.

—That wyth thame fra thine thai bare
   Til Kynedaryn, quhare the Kyng
   Tyde thar gyn-come made bydying.

Wyntoun, v. 18. 404.

But quhan he sawe passit baith day and hour
   Of her gyn-come, in sorrow gan opprases.
   His wefel herie in cair and hevinise.

Henryson's Teit. Creweide, Chron. S. P., i. 159.

GAINCOMING, GAYNE-COMEING, s. Return, second advent.

—"The same religioun—they preachit and establishit among his faithfull, to the gayne coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." Answers of the Kirk, A. 1565; Keith's Hist., p. 550.

"Then must I explaine my minde, whatasse it is that I intend to impugning—put the blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his gane coming," &c. Reasoning betwixt Crossagrell and J. Knox, c. ii. a.

To GAINDEIR, (g hard), v. n. To look foolish, Etr. For.

"Poor tassfed ruined tawpies! What are ye gane gaindering about that gate for, as ye didna ken whilk end o' ye were uppermost?" Perilb of Man, iii. 262.

Supposed to signify, to look like a gander. But it is perhaps originally the same with Gainster, q. v.

GA'IN GEAR, 1. The moving machinery of a mill, as distinguished from stemnng grath, i.e., the fixtures, such as posts, &c.; Fife.

2. The phrase, Gude gaine gear, is used when all the implements about a mill are going well, S.

3. Gain gear admits of a very opposite sense, when applied to persons. It denotes that they are going to wreck, S.

[GAINESTAND, v. a. To withstand; pret. gainestood, Barbour, xv. 298, x. 287, Herd's Ed.]
GAINGO, s. Human ordure, Ayrs.; the same with Geing, q. v.

To GAINTER, v. n. To use conceited airs and gestures; Gainteria, having the appearance of assuming conceited airs; Upp. Clydes. V. GAINDER, v.

Gainteris, s. One who puts on conceited airs, ibid.

Ial. gant-a, ludifacare, surnare, to act the buffoon; gante, scurrus, morio, fatuus; Su.-G. gant-es, pueriiter ludere, aut ut solent amantes; gantarii, facetiae, ludus.

GAIR, GARE, GORE, s. 1. A stripe or triangular piece of cloth, inserted at the bottom, on each side of a shift, or of a robe. It is pronounced in both these ways, S.

Amidis qhorna born in ane goldin chair,— Was a Quene, as lyflie sweet of swair, In purpore rob hemmit with gold lik gair, Quidik gommit claspe closed all perite. Palace of Honour, i. 10.

His garront and his gito ful gai of grene, With goldin listis gitte on every gare. Henriccums Tex, Cronicle, Chron. S. P., i. 163.

Mr. Pink. renders it border. But this does not express the meaning. The border and hems are too nearly allied. Here it may denote every breadth, or distinct division of the cloth in the robe. He has perhaps been misled by Johnson, who, after Skinner, renders goar "any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it;" from C. L. gowr, ora superior.

The same word occurs in Chaucer, although not understood by Tyrwhitt.

A barme-cloth eke, as white as morowe milk, Upon her lades, full of many a gare.

Milles Te, v. 2327.

An else queene shall my leman be, And slepe under my gare.

Sir Thoas, v. 13719.

Mr. Ellis has entirely mistaken the sense of gare, as it occurs in an old love song.

Gainest under gare, Hearken to my song. Spec. E. P., i. 111.

"Gare," he says, "appears to be the same with gair, dress, from the Saxon geerana, vestis."

We have both the word, and precise meaning, of our word in Ial. geiri, segmentum panni figura triquetra; G. Anl., a cutting of cloth of a triangular figure. The sense is varied in Teut. gheere, lacena, sinus vestis, limbus. Another sense is added, however, which coincides with the former; Para qua laro, fit vestis; Kibian. Belg. geer, the gore of a smock; Sewel.

2. Gare, gair, "a spot or slip of tender fertile grass on a barren mountain or heath," Gl. Sibb.

He improperly refers to Teut. gaer, maturus, percovus. For the denomination does not respect the fertility, but the form. Gore, as denoting "a small narrow slip of ground," occurs in some O. E. law-books, V. Cowel.

"The general production of this soil is "heath" intermixed with gaers, that is, strips of very fine grass." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotti., iii. 324.

"The wind had been east about a' that harst,—and they had amaisst gone wi' a' the gaers i' our North Grain." Brownie of Bolsbeck, i. 57.

—"Stoge aye on through eleuch and gill, and a' the gaers that they used to sponge, &c. Ibid., p. 38.

It is undoubtedly the same term that is still used in Iceland. Haldorson, when explaining geiri, segmentum panni figura triquetra, adds; "Ita etiam in acclivitatis montium, ab eadem figura vocantur gress-geirar; i.e., gair of grass. Thus he renders gress-geiri, area oblonga, gramine obista.

3. The term is used to denote any thing resembling a stripe or streak; as, a blue gair in a clouded sky, (synon. bore), a red gair in a clear sky, Roxb.

4. A longitudinal stain, a stain resembling a stripe or streak, Fife.

5. A crease in cloth, Loth.; perhaps from the resemblance of folds or creases to pieces inserted.

[Gair, v. a. and n. 1. To streak, to become streaked, to dirty, Clydes, Banifs.

2. To crease, to become creased, Loth., Clydes.]

GAIRED, Gairy, adj. 1. Having streaks or stripes of different colours, S. A gairy cow, a cow that is streaked on the back or sides.

2. Applied to ground. The rigs are said to be gair'd, when the snow is melted on the top of a ridge, and lying in the furrow, Fife.

Gairie, s. The name given to such a cow.

First she drank Crowmy, and syne she drank Gairie, And syne she drank my bonny grey mare.

Kiltoon's S. Songs, i. 229.

Gairie-bee, s. Apis terrestris, Linn. S. The A. musorum is called the Todler-tike, and the A. hypnorum, the Red-arysy bee. Their names occur in the following puerile rhyme.

The Todler-tike has ne'er a good bike, Nor yet the Gairie-bee; But the Red-arysy has the best bike, Allow'd among all the three.

GAIR, adj. Keen, covetous, S.; the same with Gare, q. v.

"He's a weel gair, I allow; but the liberal man's the beggar's brother, and there'a ny something to get by key or chaut trae the miner's coffer." Sir A. Wylie, i. 297.

GAIRDONE, s. Na growine on ground my gairdone may degrad, Nor of my pith may pair of wirith a preme. Henriccums, Bonnayne Poems, p. 151, st. 3.

This word is overlooked by Lord Hailes. As the writer speaks of his bran and braist in the preceding line, this probably means arm; q. "no man sprung of the dust may undervalue the strength of my arm." Or perhaps growine is for grume. V. Gardie.

GAIRFISH, the name given, in the vicinity of Dundee, to the Porpoise.
"At first sight, it would be thought beneficial to the salmon fishing, if a method could be invented, by which the parraspoles, or Gorfish as they are called, which devour so many salmon, might be destroyed."


Gair Waldur is one species of whale mentioned in Spec. Reg., c. 21, and by Verel. vo. Hwacur.

GAI S, imperat. Go ye, from ga.

Thus said a prince in battle say, —' Cum on, falowis,' the formast aye.

A prince's word of honest

'Gais on, gais on,' said nery be.

Wyntoun, ix. 27. 374.

GAI S, s. Gauze.

"Mair, ane little pece of gais of silvir and quilite silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 159.

"Ane pair of alevis of gais of silver and reid silk."

Ibid., p. 227.

Fr. gais, "cushion caunass; —also, the sleight stuffe, tifanny." Colge. The latter is undoubtedly meant; as tifanny denotes silk gauze.

GAISHON, GESHON, s. 1. A hobgoblin, Dumfr.

This word, according to the account given of it, conveys a very strange idea, or rather an incoherent mass of ideas. It is said to denote a skeleton covered with a skin; alive, however, but in a state of insanity. In Stirlings, it simply signifies a skeleton.

2. It denotes any thing considered as an obstacle in one's way; as the furniture of a house, &c., when in a disorderly state, Fife. Hence,

Ill-gaishon'd, mischievously disposed, Fife, synonym.

Ill-maygrent, B. B.

An' John will be a gaishen soon;
His teeth are true their sockets flown,
The hair's peel'd a' his head aboon,
His face is milk an' water grown,

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 195.

Moos-G. us-gaisitho, insolent, extra se position est, (Mer. 3. 21.) is viewed by Junius as alluded to the Runic or old Is. geisar, grasisos, i.e., vis aliqua repentina, quae, injecto mortis aut gravioris alicuius periculi metu, percursum animum de statu suo demnovit ac deturbat. Gl. Goth.


"If I may not kep geese, I shall kep gailins."

Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 20.

Su.-G. Dan. goas, Isl. gaus, gae, a goose; Su.-G. goasing, Germ. ginselen, a geising.

GAI S T, GAST, s. 1. The soul, the spirit.

The Erle Thomas, that qwhill than lay
In hard sekeis, yahlth than the gost
Til God, that wes of mychtis mast.

Wyntoun, viii. 26. 5.

2. A spirit, a ghost, S.

All is hot gaitis, and elishe fantasiis;

Out on the wanderand spreits, wow, thou cryis.

Doug. Virgil, 158. 25.


3. A piece of dead coal, that instead of burning appears in the fire as a white lump, S.

It may have received this name, either as wanting life, or more probably, from its supposed resemblance to the spirits of the dead, who, it is believed, generally appear in white. This etymology is confirmed by the metaphor, pale as ashes, commonly used in the description of apparitions. In Sutherland, coal of this kind is called Batchelor coal; q. destitute of heat, or, unprofitable to society.

GAI S TO C A L, s. "A coal that when it is burned becomes white." Gall. Encyc.

GAI T, GATE, s. 1. A road, a way, S. A. Bor., Lincoln.

At Cosserington the gate was split that tide,
For th' way that way behewd them for to ride.

Wallace, iii. 81, MS.

In this sense it is also used metaphor.

It is rich facil and cath gate, I the tell,
For to discern and pash on down to hell.


In the same sense it occurs in O. E.

—Er this day thre dayes, I dare undertak,
That he worshe fatfed that felon faste wyth chains.
And never eft greve gome that goeth this like gate.

P. Plowman, Fol. 92, b.

It is still very frequently used in this metaphor, sense, as denoting a mode of procedure, a plan of operation, S.

"I trow, said I, Meg. it wad ha' been lang before your mither had set you to sic a turn?" Aye, says she, we have new gates now, and she lookit up and lengh.

Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 261.

"Gate or way. Vin." Prompt. Parv.

Su.-G. Isl. gata, semits, via.

2. An indefinite space, a little way, some distance.

Sa the sam folk he send to the dep furd,
Gert set the ground with sharp spykis off hord.
But ix or x he kast a gait befor,
Langis the schauld maid it bath dep and achor.

Wallace, x. 43, MS.

3. A street, S. Yorks.

All curious pastimes and consails,
Cud be imaginat be man,
Wes to be sene on Edinburgh gates,
Fira time that brauntse began.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 5.


"The names of the streets—are the Castle-gate, the Braii-gate, the Overkirk-gate, the Netherkirk-gate, the Gallow-gate. —We almost never hear now of the Brair-gate and the Castle-gate. They are become universally the Broad-street and the Castle-street." Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen,) xix. 183.

Moes-G. gato, platea; Ugang sprato in gatens tah stagois burghs; Go quickly into the streets and lanes of the city; Luke xiv. 21. Su.-G. gata, O. Teut. gate, Alem. gazo, gaza, Germ. gasse, id. For what are the streets of a town or village, but just the ways leading through it?

According to the order which Ilure has observed, it might seem that he had considered platea, as expressing the primary sense of the word. But under that of via, iter, which he gives as the second, he says that he views this as unquestionably more ancient, and as most probably formed from the word signifying to go. His idea has every appearance of being well-founded.

4. An expedition, especially of a warlike kind; used in the same manner as Su.-G. faerd,
especially when it is conjoined with haer, an army, war; and Fr. journée.

Then Schir Gawne the Gay
Pray for the journey,
That he might forth weend.
The king grantit the gait to Schir Gawan,
And prayit to the grete God to grant him grace,
Him to save and to saft.

[5. Method, manner, order, as, “I'm jist learnin', an' no in to the gait o't yet,” “set them up this gait, man.” Clydes.]

This word occurs in a variety of forms both in sing. and pl., in the same manner as ways, E. so as, in composition, to have the power of an adv. Sa gat, so, in such manner; Barbour. How gats, literally, what ways, i.e., in what manner; ibid. Thus gatis, Dong. S. after this manner. Mony gates, in various ways, Dong. Virg. 476. 2. Other-gates, O. E. V. Gaitlins.

[6. To be at the Gait again. To be in good health again, recovered of a sickness; as, “Is yir loominie better?” “Hoot I, he's at the gate agehn, an' fell strong.” Banifs.]

7. To Gang one's Gait. [To mind one's own affairs, to take one's own way in a matter.]

Ben Jonson uses it, in different instances, in his Sad Shepherd, the scene of which is laid in the North of England.

--- Gang thy gait,
And du thy turns, betimes. P. 143.

--- Gang thy gait, and try
Thy turns with better luck, or hang thyself. P. 145.

8. To Go or Gang the Gait, or, to the Gait. To go to wreck.

"O! it's a terrible expression, I will pluck up the whole land; not but that the ridges shall stand; but it shall be no more a land for you to dwell in, ye will go to the gate, few or none of you shall be left, I will destroy the whole land," &c. Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 9.

Perhaps it strictly signifies to go a-packing, to be forced to leave one's house and property.

[9. To Gang out the Gait. To run off, abscond, flee from justice; as, “Nae dont the shirra wants him, but he's gane out the gate. Clydes.]

10. To Ha'd or Haud the Gait. 1. To hold on one's way, S.; [to be in good health, Banifs.]

"Hold on your shoes on your feet, and in God's name I promise you ye shall 'hade the gate; fail who will." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 521.

2. To prosper, to have success; a metaphor. borrowed from one's "keeping the highway," (Gl. Raums) or rather, holding straight on a road, S.

Resenius derives Isl. gata, a street, a way, from gata, perforare; as being an opening. But the conjecture of Ihre seems more probable, that it is from gata, to go, as Lat. stet, from co, it-um, id. For what is a way, but the course which one holds in going or travelling?

[11. To Keep the Gait. To be in good health, to prosper, to succeed, Banifs.]

12. To Tak the Gait. To depart, to set out on a journey or expedition of any kind. Also, to flee, to run away, S. A child is said to tak the gait, when it begins to walk out, S.

The durne take the gate,
And Mark he told bidens.

Sir Tristrem, p. 117.

Now by this time the evening's falling down,
Kill-heads were red, and hows were very grown;
Yet with what pith she had she tak the gate.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

R. Brunne uses this phrase, p. 141.

My sonne, myn heyne, that was correuned late, Of his lif was my speyre, he myght ha't taken the gate.

i.e., engaged in an expedition to the Holy Land.

To Yorke the gate he take, & soubt Saynt William.

Ibid., p. 504.

Mr. Macpherson properly mentions the S. phrase, Gang your gate, begone. Barbour uses a similar phrase, in the sense of departing, going away.

With that their gate all ar thai gane,
And in thre partis their way has tane.

Barbour, vi. 549, MS. V. How, s. 1.

And our poetical prince, James I.

He said, Quarail is you cruelous knaif?
Qnodd sothe, I wald ye lat him
Gang haus his gaiters.—

Pebils to the Play, st. 17.

This idiom was not unknown in O. E.

---"Ik man gote his weis.

R. Brumie, Add. to Pref. clxxxvii.

Gang your way, is also used, S.

"Jam in procinctu sum, I am now going to take the gate." Weiderb. Vocalb., p. 36.

Spalding uses this phrase sometimes without the article. "Marischal upon the 9th of July rode down to King, where he staid with his cousin the laird, till Monro took gate to Strathbogie." Troubles, ii. 233.

Gaitit, part. adj. Accustomed or broken in to the gait or road, S.

Gaitlins, prep. Towards, S. B.

"Gaitelinis, the way to," Gl. Shirefs.

Gaitisman, Gaitisman, s. One employed in a coal pit for making the passages.

—"Gaitismen, quho works the ways & passages in the saids houghis, ar als necessar to the awner—as the cohillwaris." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 500.

A Gaitward, adv. Directly on one's way.

="After that the Lord of Mortoun had put the Regentis Grace a gaiteward, purposed to have gone to Dalkeyth; but seing thame of this town as farre furthe as Merchinstone upon the borrow moore, drew neir hard in be Braid." Bannayts's Journal, p. 170.

Gatewards, adv. In a direction towards, S. B., q. directly in the road. V. Out-about.

To Gait, v. a. To set up sheaves of corn on end. Also, to set them up gaitwise, id., S. B.
As the sheave is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it, and making it stand; perhaps from Ixl. gat, foramen, gat-a, perforate. 

Gaitin, Gating, s. 1. A setting up of sheaves singly on their ends to dry, S. 

"This gaitin has another advantage. The corn so set up can be preserved during rain, for a long time without vegetating." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 105.

2. A shock of corn thus set up, Roxb.

Gait, s. A goat, S.

"Ye come to the gait's house to thigg woo!" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 81. 

Gait-berry, s. Given as an old name for the Bramble-berry, Teviotd.

Perhaps from S. gät, A.-S. gät, Su.-G. get, a goat; as the shrub itself, Rubus fruticosus, is in some parts of Sweden called Biorn-beer, or the bear's berry.

Gait-tree, s. An old name given to the Bramble, Teviotd.

Gaitewuss.

"And the avel & quantite of the said land to be modifit, considerit & set be the sycht of nychtboar's of the said gaitewuss to the said land, and to pay the same within terme of law." Aberd. Reg., A. 1542, V. 13.

From the mode in which this seems to be written in the original MS., it creates some difficulty. But I am convinced that we have here two distinct words. The persons referred to must be neighbours, living in the same gait, i.e., street, or road, and those cussus, or most adjacent to the property in question.

Gait Glydis.

—Quhair that mony gay gelding
Befor did in our mercat ling,
New skantine in it may be sene
Twaul gait gyllys, delir of a pynce.

Mealtland Poems, p. 132.

Glyde is an old horse. Gait may perhaps signify small, puny, from get, a child. V. Glyde.

[To Gaither, v. a. To gather, increase, Banffs.]

[To Gaither the feet. 1. To walk faster.
2. Spoken of infants beginning to walk, ibid.]

[To Gaither ane's sel'. To amass wealth, to become rich, ibid.]

[Gaithert, adj. Rich, wealthy; as, "He's an aul' gaithert bodie," ibid.]

Gaithling, Glytling, s. An infant, S. a dimin. from Get, q. v. [Getting, Clydes.]

The wives and gyltings a'swain'd out
O'er middlings and o'er dykes,
Wee many an unco skirle and short,
Like bumbers fre his bykes.

Emmsey's Poems, l. 278.

This seems to have been also written golling, O. E., although used in an opprobrious sense. The passage in P. Ploughman, in which this term occurs, is curious, as showing the ideas entertained in an early age with respect to the moral qualities of those who were gotten in bastardy.

—He made wedlocke firste, and hym selfe saide,
"Bonum est ut unusquisque uxorum suum habet propter
fornicationem.

And they that otherwises be gotten, for gollings ben hold,
As falke folk, fuddlings, faitours and liers,
Ungratefully to get good, or love of the people,
Wander and wasten, what they catche maye,
Agayne dowell they do cuyt, & the deuyl serue.

And after their deathes daye, shall dwell with the same,
But God give hym grace here, hem selues to amende.

To Gaivel, v. n. 1. To stare wildly; most commonly used in the part. pr. Gaivelin', Roxb.

It seems radically the same with "Gauve, to stare about like a fool;—Geb, to hold up the eyes and face," A. Bor. Grose; and S. Goif, Gen., &c., q. v.

2. To toss the head upwards and downwards, as a horse that needs a martingale, Loth.

[Gaivle, s. The parts a posteriori, Banffs.]

[Gaivylo, Gaivel, s. V. Gavel.]

Gakie, s. That shell called the Commercial Venus, or Venus Mercenaria.

"—Gaikes," Sibb. Fife, p. 135. "It is of this shell that the money of the American Indians, called Wampum, is made." Ibid., N.

To Galash, v. a. To mend shoes by means of a band round the upper leather, directly above the sole, S.

Undoubtedly allied to Fr. galoch, a wooden shoe. O. E. galoche, denoted a low shoe with a latchet. "Galeche vnderbyynes, crepeis," (i.e., crepida); "obstregulis [obstragulum]; Galloche; galach, callopium (callopidium)." Prompt. Parv. G. iii. a.

Galatians, s. p.l. A play among boys, who go about in the evenings, at the end of the year, dressed in paper caps, and sashes, with wooden swords, singing and reciting at the doors of houses, Glasgow; synon. Gysards.

To Galay, v. n. To reel, to stagger.

—To Philp sic rout he raucht,
That thocht he was off mekel maucht,
He gert him galay disly;
And baid till er gane fully,
Ne war he hytt him by his sted.

Barbour, R. 429. MS. Edit. 1620, stabkor.

A.-S. goel-an, ambiguum animi reddere.

Galay, s. "A kind of great gun: O. Fr. galez;" Gl. Lynds.

Then neld they not to charge the realms of France,
With gunnis, galatyis, nor other ordanance;
So that they be to God obedient, &c.


I cannot discover where Mr. Chalmers has met with this old Fr. word Galez. I have sought in vain for it in Cotgrave, Thierry, Leroux, Lacombe, Carpenter, and Rouse. I therefore hesitate, whether the term does not merely signify galleys. The connexion with ordanance does not necessarily imply that galays were a species of ordanance. It seems rather to signify military preparation of whatever description.

[Galay, a galley, is used by Barbour both in the sing. and the pl. V. Skeat's GL.]
GALBERT, s. "A mantle; Fr. gabart, gabardine, Cotgr.; O. E. gaberdine;" Gl. Lynds.

GALCOTT, Gelcoft, s.
"Ane now sark, ane galdot & ane pare of schone." Aberl., V. 16.
"Ane galecit of quhit terrane." Ibid., V. 20.
"Ane galecot of terrane work v sh. Scottis moné." Ibid. V. 19. Perhaps a jacket is meant.

GALDEIS, s. pl.
"Item, ane pair of beidis of raiat warik with galdeis of age." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62. This seems to the smaller kind of beads which are placed between the larger ones in a rosary. Gaudia, Rosariorum aliquorum hujusmodi piorum instrumentorum globuli, quos percursimus recitando Ave Maria. — Unum par de Pater noster de auro cum Gaudia de cranulo; — et unum par de Pater noster de cranulo cum Gaudias de ambro. Rymer, A. 1415.
From the phraseology, Unum par de Pater noster, it appears that one pair of beids is equivalent, denoting a complete rosary. Fr. gaudez, "prayers (whereof the Papists have divers) beginning with a Gaudeite;" Cotgr. Under the word Preclara, which Du Cange expi as synon. with Fr. Chapelet, we find the expression, Unum par Precularum de corali, cum 16 gaudeus ar genti desurati. Monast. Anglican., Tom. 3, p. 174. V. Gaudeis.

GALDEIT, part. pa. Having small globes or gaudeis.
"Item, ane pair of beids of jaspe galdeit with gold." Inventories, ib.

[GALDER, s. and v. V. under GALE.]

[GALDERIE, s. A large room, a gallery, S. Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

[GALDERIN, part. V. under GALE.]

GALDOL-GYLD, s. 1. The payment of tribute, given as a term in some old deeds, Teviot.
2. Expl. as also signifying usury, ibid.
This may be a corruption of A.-S. gafol-guyl, census; but perhaps the term may be from Dan. gaeld, Isl. giel, which signifies money, also debt, and gilde, duty, impost. Of signifies drink or a feast. But I do not see what sense the term could consistently bear, when combined.

GALDROGON, s. Perhaps, sorcress.
"Come forth of the tent, thou old galdragon,—I should have known that thou castst not long joy in any thing that smacks of mirth." The Pirate, ii. 192.
As this designation is given to a pretended sybil or prophetess, it may be allied to Isl. galladra-kona, venecia, saga, from galdar, incauto, and kona, femina.

This might seem to be compounded of Isl. gáll, vitium, nausus, and droch, homunculo.

To GALE, Gall, v. n. To cry with a harsh note; a term applied to the cuckoo.
Guk kow gailis, and so qhitteris the quale, Quihri ryvers reidit, schawis, and evry daile. 

In May begins the gowk to gail.
Scott, Evergreens, ii. 157, st. 6.
The origin undoubtedly is Isl. Su-G. gal-a, A.-S. gal-an, canere. But the term does not seem necessarily to imply much music in the note. For it is also rendered, vocem Galli emittere; G. Andr. iPhone. Dan. gal-er, to crow. Isl. galdr denotes the crowing of a cock, gela, to crow. Gal-a, aures oldumere, to stupefy by noise, has been viewed as different. But, I suspect, it is radically the same word, thus applied, because of the original appropriation of the term to harsh music. The Indo views this as the origin of Lat. gal-an, the name for a cock. Su.-G. gael, and Germ. gelum, sonare, seem to acknowledge this as their origin. Hence also E. yell.

In Prompt. Parv. we find the v. "Galyne, as crowes or rokes, [rooks]." But it is expl. by Cresco.
As the s. Rane has a striking resemblance to Heh, ranah, clamavit, and in ranah, clamor, cantus, [V. Rane]; it may be worthy of remark, that Gulo would seem to claim affinity with gall, goel, exultavit, and gul, gael, exultatio; gul, gael, id. The learned Vitringa, on Isa. lv. 19, has taken notice of the resemblance of Gr. α-γαλλω-ουα, to leap for joy, and of the Belg. synon. gau-l-en, to the Heb. word.
The only instance I have met with, in which this v. seems to retain the original sense, is as used by Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 1587, where the wingetale is said to "cry and gale." Hence, as Tyrwhitt observes, the name Nighte-gale, or Nightengale, i.e., the bird that "sings by night." Elsewhere he uses it to denote loud laughter.
The frea lough when he had herd all this—
When the Sumpounour herd the frea gale—
Now tellth forth, and let the Sompounour gale.
Freres T., v. 6918.

[GALDER, s. A noisy, vulgar laugh, Shet. Isl. galdr, cantus.]

To GALDER, v. n. To laugh in a loud noisy manner; also, to talk or sing boisterously; part. pr. Galderin, used also as a s., Clydes. Shet. V. GOLDER.

To GALYIE, Gallyie, v. n. To roar, to brawl, to scold, Ang.
Su.-G. gaell-a, Isl. gial-a, to vociferate. V. GALE.
GALYIE, Gallyie, Gellie, s. A roar or cry expressive of displeasure, Ang.; gowell, synon.
Su.-G. gail, vociferatio.

GAL, s. A gate of goose, a flock of geese, Teviot. This is said to be a very ancient phrase.
Isl. gai, signifies pullus anserinum, a goosing, and might be transferred to a breed of young geese. Or the term might originate from the noise made by a flock. Isl. Su.-G. gal-a, canere, aures oldumere, q. to deafen the ears with noise; gail-a, sone; gail, vociferatio; whence, as has been supposed, Lat. gallus, a cock; as well as A.-S. nightegale, the bird that sings by night. The old phrase, in a MS, ascribed to Juliana Barnes, as appropriate to this fowl, has some resemblance; "A gaggling of gese;" although I suspect that this is equivalent to modern cooing, especially as Juliana was so ill-bred as to illustrate it by the following. "A gaggling of gese." Book of Hawking, &c., Biog. Not., p. 26. I find it thus expl. indeed, by Skinner, who gives the phrase, "A gagle of
GEYS;” referring to Belg. gaghel-en, glocitare instar anseris. In Prompt. Parv. we have the same phrase; “Gagglinge of gese, or ganders.”

GALENYIE, s. A cavil, a quibble, a quirk.

"Than the consulis seth be galeynts to exoner and discharge the pepil of the aith be thain maid.” Bellend. T. Liv., p. 233. This corresponds with civi- lari cum tribunis, Lat. It should have been rendered tribunis instead of consulis.

This seems to be the same term which was in a later age pronounced golinys, q.v.; also golinger, and gileymon.

GALLACHER, (gutt.) s. An earwig. Clydes.; the horn-golack of the north of S.

GALLAFAER, s. A Prattling sound, Shet.

GALLAND, s. A young fellow. V. Callan.

GALLANT, adj. Large, of such dimensions as fully to answer the purpose intended, S.B.


* To GALLANT, v. a. To shew attention to a female, to escort her from place to place; as, "I saw William gallatin a young laddy," S.

Mr. Todd has inserted this as an E. word in the same sense, giving a single example. It is expl. by Kersey, "to court a woman in the way of a gallant."

From the E. s. q. to play the gallant, or Hisp. galant-or, to pay court to a female; O. Fr. galant-ir, faire le galant; Roquefort, vo. Galantiner.

* To GALLANT, v. n. Women who gad about idly, and with the appearance of lightness, in the company of men, are said to gallant with them, Fife, Ayrs.

"It is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in practice of gallanting over field and flood after sun-set, in the shape of nats and mawkins, to dance the La Volta, with a certain potentate that I shall not offend your Majesty by naming.” The Steam-boat, p. 141.

In kirk-yard drear they may gallant, An’ mak his turf their fave haunt, Without a dread o’ him to cast O’ wicked deed.

Turrell’s Poems, p. 143. Hence,

GALLANT, GALLANTER, s. A woman who strolls about in the company of men, Clydes.

GALLANTISH, adj. Fond of strolling about with males, S.

"Let the English, if they please, admit a weak, fickle, freakish, bigotted, gallantish or imperious woman, to sway the sceptre of political dominion over millions of men, and even over her own husband in the crowd,—they shall meet with no opposition from the presby- terians; provided, they do not also authorise her to lord it, or to lady it, over their faith and consciences, as well as over their bodies, goods and chattels.” Bruce’s Dissert. on Supremacy, Life of Knox, i. 421, N.

GALLAN-WHALE, s. A species of whale which visits the Lewis or Long-Island.

"There is one sort of whale remarkable for its greatness, which the fishermen distinguish from all others by the name of the Gallan-whale; because they never see it but at the promontory of that name.” Martin’s Western Islands, p. 5.

GALLAYNIEL, s. A big, gluttonous, worthless man, Roxb.

"Was be to them for a pack of greedy Gallaynies— they haen a sense of a miller’s yard, for though she’ll tap her nose into every body’s pock, yet when she’s fou she’ll carry nothing wi’ her.” Brownie of Bodbeck, i. 207.

Colgr. defines Fr. galing-galois, “a merry scald whoreson.”

GALLBUSHES, s. pl. “A shrub which grows plentifully in wild moorland marshes. The scent of it is exceedingly strong,” &c. Gal. Encycl.

This appears to be the Myrica Gale, or Gale.

GALLEHOOGING, s. A stupefying noise without any sufficient reason, Ayrs.


Perhaps from Isl. gaul-a, boare, or gaul, stridor, and ho-a, properly concamare greges. Or, the latter part of the word might suggest the idea of the hue and cry.

GALLEIR BURDE, s. A table used in a gallery, supported by a frame, which might be set up and taken down as conveniency required.

"I—causit tham graith me—one reid bed dismember, one tanny bed, one reid chyre, one reid covering of burde, and galleir burde with trestis.” Inventories, A. 1577, p. 187.

This seems the same that is described p. 189, in the reduplicative list, as “the blak burde annamallit with gold, with one dowhill standart;” and which is conjoined with “one reid chyre of crannmese velvet.”

GALLEPYN, GALLOPIN, s. An inferior servant in a great house.

"Christell Lamb, gallepyn in the kitching.” Chalmers’s Mary, i. 177.

“What galopis is that thou hast brought bither? ’
’So please you, my lady, he is the page who is to wait upon— ’Ay, the new male minion,” said the Lady Lochleven.” The Abbot, ii. 178.

You, who are all our male attendants, from our Lord High Chamberlaine down to our least galopins, follow us to prepare our court.” Ibid., p. 185.

This term is evidently used as expressive of contempt in its application to a page. It must be the same with Fr. galopin, also O. Fr. koppelpin, wail- pin, wailpyn, domestic de cuisine, marmon; gou- jat, has valet Roquefort. Galopins, "under cookes, or scullions in monasteries;” Colgr. Galopin, vnloz dieimus fannulum culinarium similemate conditionis adolescentulum; Du Cange.

In one use of the term, it seems equivalent to errand-boy. Petit garçon que I’ou envoie çà et là pour différentes choses; Dict. Troy. This might seem its primary significatio; as formed from galop-er, to run. It is singular, however, that Isl. galopin is expl. Pu- sillus procax.

GALLE, s. Used nearly in the same sense with E. Darling, Moray.
Gael, gallad, a lass, a little girl; Shaw. Shall we suppose that the designation had been originally complimentary, from gala, brightness, beauty?

GALLEY, s. A loch, Perth. V. GELL.

GALLIARD, s. V. Galyward.

GALLION, s. A lean horse, Tweed.

To GALLIVANT, v. n. To gad about idly, Teviot; apparently corr. from Gallant, v. n.

GALLIVASTER, s. A gasconading fellow, including the idea of tallness, Aberd.

Probably allied to Gael, galabhas (pron. galavas), a parasite.

GALLOGLACH, s. Expl. "armour-bearer."

"Every chieftain had a bold armour-bearer, whose business was always to attend the person of his master night and day, to prevent any surprise, and this man was called Galloglach; he had likewise a double portion of meat assigned him at every meal." Martin's West. Isl., p. 104.

Perhaps q. giolla-gleac, a fighting servant, from gioll, a servant, and gleach, fight, conflict. Hence the term Galloglass.

The merciless Macdonwald—
(The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him) from the western isles
Of Kernes and Galloglasses is supplied.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Ware says that those called Gallireylassas had axes and iron breast-plates, being infantry wearing heavy armour. Ant. Irel., c. 6. He gives another, and perhaps a better etymology, of the term, according to its original use, which seems to have been, not in the Hebrides, but in Ireland. Supposing that these soldiers were armed after the English mode, he renders it q. Gall-Oglach, an "English soldier!" Ib. c. 21.

Stanhurst says: "The galloglassa useth a kind of pollix for his weapon." Descr. Irel., c. 8. This writer gives a strange etymology of Kerne; "Ripkeyes signifies a shower of hail, because they are taken for no better than for rack-hells, or the devil's blackegarde." Keathem, which is the original term, is expl. by a royal Glossary of the 10th century, q. kith-orn, from Ir. kith, a battle, or, to burn, guin, to slay. V. Ware, ibid. Kernes is merely another form of Caternes, q. v.

GALLOPER, s. A field-piece used for rapid motion against an enemy in the field.

"They likewise sent another detachment down the hollow that is full of trees, on the west side of Tranent, who took possession of the church-yard, on which Sir John [Cope] advanced two Gallopers, which presently dislodged them, and this said kill'd about a dozen of them," Lord Loudoun's Acct. of the Battle of Preston. Trial of Sir John Cope, p. 139.

This seems to have been the term used by Scotsmen. For Sir John Cope, in his own account of this fatal and disgraceful action, calls these field-pieces.

"In the afternoon, the rebels sent a detachment down a hollow that is full of trees, on the north-west side of Tranent, who took possession of the church-yard; on which we advanced two field-pieces, which killed some of them, and soon dislodged them." Ibid., p. 30.

GALLOWAY, s. "A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North;" Johns.

This word, I apprehend, is properly S. It seems to be generally supposed that the term had been borrowed from the county of that name in S. But it may be merely the Sc.-G. and Germ. word, wallach, cantharius, corresponding to E. gelding, from gall, tasticulus, or galla, Isl. geld-s, castrare. Ihere, however, thinks that the name originated from the Wallachians, who, he says, were the first to use horses of this kind.

GALLOWAY-DYKE, s. A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other, S.

"The cheapest, the most valuable, the most speedily raised, the most lasting, and the most general fence is the Galloway-dike." P. Auchterderran, Stat. Acc., i. 451. V. Ruckle-dyke.

Sometimes, it would appear, this name is given to a double wall. "Inclusions, and the divisions of farms and fields, are formed commonly by the Galloway stone-dyke; which is sometimes a double wall without mortar, and is often raised to the height of six or seven quarters to the ell." P. of Glasserton, Stat. Acc., xvii. 557.

GALLOWS, s. 1. Expl. Au elevated station for a view, Loth. If this be an oblique sense of the term used to denote the fatal tree, it is evidently a very odd one; as this station is meant to be the termination of one's prospects in the present life.


GALLOWSES, s. pl. Braces for holding up the breeches, S.

GALLOWSES-FA'C'D, adj. Having a bad aspect; or the look of a blackguard, S.; like E. Tyburn-looking.

GALL WINDE, s. A gale, a strong wind.

"Behold and see how this world is like a working saw wherein smite like a gall winde or strong tyle carrieth many tribulations and destructions from countrie to countrie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 514.

In another place, the orthography is different.

"Our life like smoke or chafe is carried away as with a gate winds, and yet we cannot consider." P. 1596.

The term is used as if it were an adj., from Isl. yol, ventus frigoridior, Verel.; gola, flatus lenus et subfrigidus; G. Andr. Both the latter writer and Ihre view Su.-G. kul, gelu (cold), ventus acrer et cito transiens, as the root.

GALLYROUGH, s. A name given to the char, Fife; elsewhere called the red-belly, red-wame.

"The gallitrogh, or char, abounds in the loch [Lochleven]. They are never known to rise to a fly, or to be caught with a hook, baited in any way whatever." P. Kinross, Statist. Acc. vi. 167.

This is undoubtedly the same with geler troch, mentioned by Sir R. Sibb. Pisces in Lasso Linos--Ger-lroch dietus.

"The stalls of our market exhibit two other species of Salmo, brought from Lochleven; the S. Levenensis of Dr. Walker, or Lochleven Trout; and the S. Alpinus, Red Char, or Geler troch." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 16.
GALOPIN, s. V. GALLEFYN.

GALORE, s. Plenty. V. GELORE.

To GALRAVITCH, v. n. To feed riotously, Ayrs. V. GILRAVAGE.

[GALSCH (ch gutt.), adj. Fond of good eating, Banffs. V. GULSCCH.]

GALT, s. A young sow, when castrated; also Gilt, Gaut, Roxb. This pig, quhen they hard him,—They come golfin and grim, Many long tutich bore, And mony galt, come befor. Cokkebaste Sae, F. I., v. 160.

It appears that, when this singular word was written, these two words were viewed as bearing different senses. Many galt mony gilt, Come let the pig be split. Ibid., v. 179.

GAM, adj. Gay, sportive, cheerful. Now wo, now well, now firm, now frivolous, Now gam, now garm, now louis, now desfi; Inconstant warl and quehill contrarious. Palace of Honour, i. 6.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase, expressive of the character of an inconsistent person, as here of Fortune; q. "now playful, then sad," or perhaps angry; A.-S. gram, ira, molestia. Gram is used by Chaucer as signifying both fury and grief. Gam is from A.-S. gaman, ludere, or Isl. gamman, to amuse, gaman, fun, joke, amusement.

GAM, s. A tooth, S. B. gammes, pl. This is rendered gums by Rudd, whom Sibb. follows.

His trew companions leidis of the preis, Harland his very limbs dolc as lede, For sorow schackand to and fro his hede, And aubidlis of blude furth spittand throw his lippis, With bludly gammys, led him to thare schynnys. Doug. Virgil, 143. 34.

Dentes is the word used by Virg. This also is the sense in the passage quoted by Rudd, where a lion is described tearing a roe or hart:

And al the heimis bowellis thrums through, Hurkilland tharcon, quhare he remanit and stude, His grety gammes saldis with the rede blude. P. 345. 31.

As it is with his teeth that the lion thrums through or penetrates the bowels, Doug. would scarcely say that the gums, which are naturally red, were beded with blood. Besides, the epithet with far greater propriety applies to the teeth, than to the gums. It is used in the same sense in a silly poem by Clerk—Quod sco, my clipp, My unpaynd lam, With mithers milk yit in your gam.--Everygreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

The word is still common in Ang. It seems especially to denote a large tooth. Thus they say, great gums, large teeth; sometimes, gamys o’ teeth.

The only word which this seems to resemble, is Gr. γούς-ος, dens molaris. A.-S. gom-toth has the same sense; but apparently from gom-a, pakatm, gingiva.

GAM, adj. Overlapping and twisted, applied only to the teeth, Gl. Banfis.

It seems properly to denote "any thing set awry;" as "one tooth over before another," Gl. Nairn.
[Gam, v. a. and n. 1. To cause the teeth to grow twisted and overlapping.
2. To grow twisted or overlapping, id.] [Gammt, Gammt, part. adj. Having the teeth overlapping each other, id.]

[Gam-teeth, adj. Having gam teeth, id.]

Gamald, s. Appar., an aged sow.

Thy come golfand full grim—
—Mony grit gamald.
Gruntillot and gamald.

Collectible Sow, F. i. v. 162.


Gamaleerie, adj. The same with Gamareerie, Fife, Perths.; applied both to man and beast; and conjointing the ideas of big-boned, lean, long-necked, and having a stupid look. In these counties, Gamaleerie is the more common form of the word.

Gamaleerie, s. A foolish person, Perths.; Gilleygapes, synon.

According to this orthography, the term seems to claim a very ancient origin. Isl. gamal-aer signifies an old dotard; Proseno delirus, G. Andr., p. 83. Pro actate nulli rei amplius utilis; Verel. Ind. Delirus senex; Ianm gylfrid nu gamalcer, Coepy pro senio delirare; Olaus. Lex. Han. From gamal, old, and aer, insane. Gael. gamal signifies a fool, a stupid person.

There is every reason to suppose that this is the most ancient sense of the term.

Gamareerie, adj. 1. Tall, raw-boned and awkward, having somewhat of a grisy appearance; appropriated to a female, S.

Perhaps from E. gimmer, a term applied to a woman. Or, V. Gimmer.

2. Foolish, Fife.


This is originally the same with Gamesons, q. v., although now appropriated to covers for the legs somewhat different from those to which the term was formerly applied.

Gamawow, s. A fool, Perth.

Allied perhaps to Gael. gamal, id., or Isl. gamsa, jocare.

Gambet, s. A gambol, the leaping or capering of one dancing.

Vpser Tironian, and syne Italianis,
And gan do double brangillis and gambettis,
Dauns and roundis tracing many gaitis.

Dong. Virgil, 473. 1.

Gambele occurs in O. E. In an account of the marriage of the daughter of Henry VII. to James IV. of Scotland, written by John Young, Somerset Herald, A. D. 1562, this word is used to denote the capering motions of a high-mettled horse.

“The Erle of Northumberland—was mounted upon a fayr courser; hys harnays of Goldsmythe warke, and thorow that sam was sawen small bells that maid a mellodyous noyse, without sparyng gambeles.”

Elsewhere it seems to denote ceremonial reverence or obiinace.

“Before the said Scottysmacn passed the Lords, Knights, and Gentleman, makynge gambuldes to the grett govre;” i.e., to the splendid company, which represented the kingdom in general, as welcoming the Queen; from Fr. gorre, gorgeous, pomp, magnificence.

Perhaps both goure, and Fr. gorre, are allied to Isl. gaar, vir insolens (Gr. θαυω-σε, superbus); sawra gan, insolentias et streptus; G. Andr., p. 85.

Downwards it is added; “The said Lord of Northumberland maid his devor at the departynge, of gambads and lepps, as did likewise the Lord Scorop the Father, and many others that returned agen, takynge ther cony.” Leland’s Collectanea, Vol. IV., p. 276, 281. Edit. 1770.

Fr. yambade, Ital. gembata, errum junctato; from gamba, Fr. gambe, crus.

Gamet, adj. Lame; applied to any limb or member that is so injured as to be unfit for its proper use. A game leg, a leg hurt by accident, so as to make the person lame, Roxb.; also Northumb.

Apparently a cant term, originated from the circumstance of game-cocks being frequently lamed.

[In the West of Scotland, and also in Banff, game, in the sense of bold, impudent, bardly, is applied to a woman of easy virtue.]

[Game, s. Courage, pluck, endurance, Clydes, Banffs.]

Gamesons, Gamysouns, s. pl. Armour for defending the forepart of the body.

His gloves, gamesons, gloved as a glede;
With graynos of reive that grazed ben gay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 5.

Mr. Pink. by mistake renders it “armour for the legs.” But it scarcely differs, save in name, from the action and jack. The gameson is defined to be “a thick coat made of linen and hards, or old patches quilted, and plated with steel.” Chron. Colmar., A. 1268.


Fr. yambosson, a horseman’s quilted coat. O. Fr. yambosson, gawson, gobleigh.

It appears in a variety of forms in old MSS.; yambos, gambele, gambacium, wambacium. The latter is perhaps the more ancient form; Germ. wambes, wambes, well, wambes, wambes, thorax, from Wamb, Wancher, and Cluver. Germ. Antiq., Lib. I. c. 16, § 8.

To Gamf, v. n. 1. To gape, Galloway.


2. To be foolishly merry, Lanarks.

Allied perhaps to Isl. gam-α, jecor, delecto; or to gempone, ludificatio, sarcasmus, genu, genuae, id.


Gammelin, part. adj. Neglecting one’s work from foolish merriment, S. B.

This may be from the same root with Su.-G. gafl-ning, a giddy or wanton person. In a sense nearly allied, young women are said to be gamflin with young men, when they pass their time in frolicsome discourse or in romping with them. It may be allied, however, to Su.-G. gafla, to laugh aloud or immoderately.
To GAMPH, v. n. 1. To make a great deal of noisy foolish mirth, ibid.

2. To laugh loudly, Mearns.

Formed perhaps as a frequentative from Isl. gam¬ma, jocari, lactum reddere; or rather gam¬b¬ur, blateratic, idio talk; Verba jactationis plena; Olav. Sex.

GAMPH, s. An empty fellow who makes a great deal of noisy mirth, Upp. Lanarks.

GAMPIRELL, s. A fool, Roxb.

2. A presumptuous forward person; Gl. Surv. Ayts. V. Gomrell.

GAMPH’ER’D, GAWMPIERT, part. adj.

Flowery, bespangled, adorned; Ayts. V. Goupherd.

GAMYN, GAMMYN, s. Game, play, sport.

The good King, upon this manner, Comfort thaim that war him ner, And maid thain gamyn ec solace. Barbour, ii. 465, MS.

A.-S. gamen, id. Su.-G. Isl. gaman, laetitia. V. Gam, adj.

GAN, pret., used as an auxiliary. Began, begun to, did.

To Scotland went he than in hy, And all the land gan occupy. Barbour, i. 184, MS.

This sayand, scho the bing ascendis on ane, And gan embrace half dede hir sister germe. Doug. Virgil, 124. 18.

Thus it is used in O. E.

Age this thee lourdings the king gan luther to be. R. Glowe., p. 534.

"Gan, began," GL Thus it is also used by Lydgate.

This is evidently the pret. of A.-S. gyyn-an, Germ. gymn-en, incipere; Moes-G. du-gynn-an, uf-gynn-an, id. Alem. guynda, inceptit. Wachter views Isl. inn-a, to begin, as the radical word. Junius thinks that begin¬en is from Tent. be or be, signifying to, and gan, gen, to go. Ihre deems this conjecture not improbable; Lat. ingressi signifying to begin, to enter upon; and initium being from inae. This seems much confirmed by the use of Belg. gaaen, to go, in the same sense; aaw gana, to go to; to begin, to undertake; gonde raeken, to begin to stir, the part. being used. The v. gaaen indeed is employed in a great variety of combinations, to denote entrance on any work; gaaen kyken, to go and see, gaaen slaapen, to go to sleep, &c. This is sometimes written Caa, q. v.

GANAND, part. adj. V. Gane, v.

GANARIS, s. pl. Ganders.

Yit or evil enterit that bare office,—
Grit Ganaris on ground, in godde rayce, That war deiit but dent Denys ditchy. Houlde, i. 16.

A.-S. gandra, Gloss. Aelfr. gandra, anser; Germ. gans, id. It has been supposed that the name had its origin from the whiteness of the goose. Candidi answers in Germania, verum minoros, gansae vocantur. Plin. Nat. Hist., i. x., c. 22. C. B. caum, white, V. Wachter, vo. Gans. Wynt. writes gannery; Doug. ganer.

There was also ingraint at rycht.

The silver gander, flitcherand with loud skry. Doug. Virgil, 287. 5.
GANDAYS, GAUNDAYS, the designation given to the last fortnight of winter (the two last weeks of January), and the first fortnight of spring, Sutherland.

A-S. gangdagus, Norw. gangdagene, Su-G. gangdagor, denoted the days of Rogation, or Perambulation, observed in the times of popery, called also A-S. gaungeneas, or the gang-week; because of the perambulations made around the bounds of parishes. In these the images of the saints, with torches and holy water, were carried; and prayers offered up for a blessing on the seed sown, and for preventing the incursions of evil beasts. Some learned writers view this as substituted for the Ruhigalas, or Ambarvalia, (i.e., Ambarvalia) of the heathen Romans, who made similar processions with the same design.

But the time of the Gandays does not correspond with that of the days of Rogation, either as to season or the duration. There were not only the little Gandays, but those called micket, i.e., mickle or great. The earliest of these was on the 23rd of April. We learn, however, from Wormius, that it appeared from ancient Norwegian historical documents that certain days in spring were called Gang-dagene, and that these fell in the month of March. Fast. Dan., p. 160. The more ancient mode of writing this term in Norw. and Isl. MSS. was Gagnlaguje, V. Gudm. And., p. 82, and Halderson. Hence it appears that Gandays, or Gaundays, had been retained in Sutherland from the ancient Norwegian colonists there.

GANDIEgow, s. A stroke; also punishment; Sheil.

As viewed in the latter sense, this term may be allied to Isl. gen,a-r, vicenecium; as no punishment was more dreaded, in an age of superstition, than that caused by magical influence. This, however, is quite uncertain. I see no satisfactory origin.

To GANDY, v. n. To talk foolishly in a boasting way, Aberd. [Gannyie, Baiffs.]

[Gandy, s. A brag, vain boast, ibid. Gannyaie, Baiffs.]

GANDIER, s. A vain boaster, ibid. [Gannyie, Baiffs.]

GANDYING, s. Foolish boasting language, ibid. [Gannyiein, Baiffs.]

Ganien, Baiffs., is the corrig. of this word, which is common over all the north of S. Isl. gant, scarra, moria, ineptus; gant-a, ludificare, succurrari; Su-G. gantir, ineptiae.

To GANE, GAIN, GAYN, v. n. 1. To be fit, to be proper, to become. Ganand, part. pr. -Lat. it duel with, as best may gane, Within that wretchit corps, and thare remane. Doug. Virgil, 377. 21.

Likle he was, right hyge and weyle besyne In till a gyde of gully gannand greyne. Wallace, i. 214, MS.

Ganand price, a fit or sufficient price; Acts Ja. V., c. 29.

2. To belong to.

This string substance indifferentlie thus ganis, To thre in ane, and likane of thay thre The samyn thing is in ane maieste. Doug. Virgil, Prod. 309. 24.

Goth. gan-ab, sufficit; Su-G. gap-a, Isl. gyna-a, prosesso; from gyn, commodum, utilitas, whence E. gain. The first form in which we trace the v. is Mose-G. gayeigen, lucrari.

To GANE, v. a. 1. To fit, to correspond to one's size or shape. That coat does nae gane him, it does not fit him, as implying that it is too wide, or too narrow, S.

2. To wear with one, to last, the pron. added, S.

For the love ye bear to me, Buy me a pair of shoon then. Clout the add, the new are dear! -

As pair may gane ye haff a year.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 174.

3. To suffice, S.

For I brought as much white monie, As gane my men and me. Minstrelsy Border. ill. 66.

GANE, GAYN, adj. 1. Fit, proper, useful.

Gaynest, superl.

With that, was comen to town, Rohand, with help ful gode, And geyn. - Sir Tristrem, p. 49.

Thair of gromyys was glad, guly, and gane, Lovit Criste of that case, with hartis as clen. Gawen and Gol., iv. 3.

2. Near; applied to a way.

Gaynest, used in the sense of nearest, or shortest, or most direct; S. B.

Quhen thay had slayny and woundynt mony man, Till Wallace In, the gaynest way thai can, Thail passyth some, defendand thanlu rycht weill. Wallace, vi. 175.

She ran and screamed, and rove out at her hair, And to the glen the gaynest gate can fare. Ross's Hellenore, p. 23.

Palgrave, in one instance, uses the phrase, at the gaynest; but, as would seem, improperly as equivalent to at random. "I styke at the gaynest, or at all adventures as one dothe that is in a prayse, & taketh no heed where nor howe he styketh; Je frappe, and ie rue stort at a traneus. I toke no heed what I dy, lit straketh at the gaynest, or at all advantaures." B. iii. P. 377, a.

"Gan, applied to things, is convenient; to persons, acce, expert; to a way, near, short. Used in many parts of England." Bay's Coll., p. 29. Gastor, nearer; Lancash. Gl. "Gainest way, nearest way; North." Grose.

Su.-G. gen, utilis. This word is used with respect to roads, as in the last quotation. Nec praetermittendum hoc loco est, gen vel gyn de vita usurpatum, compendium itineris denotare; gynwep, via brevier, quo aliquid itineris facimus compendii. Ihe, vo. Gyn.


GANENYNG, s. Supply of any kind that is necessary.

Heir is thy ganeynug, all and soon; This is the cowl of Cullielum. Lyndsay. Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 110.

This seems to be an errat. for Tullielium.

GANE, s. "The mouth or throat." Rudd.

The hartie than and myndis of our menye Mycht not be satisfit on him to luke and se, As to behald his auglie ane tire, His teribill vissage, and his griste gane.

Doug. Virgil, 250. 29.
...Saft the aane,
Nae leid half I hivld all this owk,
Fow leis me on that grades gane.

Rudd. refers to A.-S. gis, C. B. gyn, rictus; Sibb. views it as "slightly varied from gosum, palatum." But if it signify mouth, its origin seems to be C. B. gen, gene, Corn. gene, Arm. gen, fr. Gae. gion, all denoting the month. [Ist. gis, mouth of beasts.]

I have been informed, that gane and gangi signifie the throat, Border.

[GANE, a prefix meaning again, back, against.
It is also used in Clydes. as a prep. in the sense of against.]

GANE-calling, GANCALLING, s. Revocation; a forensic term.

"That the forsaid partis shall stand at that deliarance irrevocably but ony gane calling." Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 142.

"And ordainis the samin to stand in streth, force, and effect in all tyme cumin, without ony gane calling, revocationne, or retractationne." Acts Mary, 1549, Ed. 1814, p. 602.

[GANE-cummin, GAYNE-cummyng, s. Against coming, attack, Barbour, ii. 450. Skene's Ed.]

[GANE-givin, GAYNE-gevyng, s. Giving again, restoring, Barbour, i. 155. Skene's Ed.]

[GANE-saying, s. Contradiction, Barbour, i. 580.]

GANE-taking, s. The act of forcibly taking again.

"Deforsing of the oficieres in execution of his office in the gane taking of ane calldown poindit be the said oficieres." Aberd. Reg., A. 1553, V. 16.

GANER, s. Gander. V. GANARIS.

GANERIT, part. pa. Gendered, engendered. V. EIFFEST.

[GANFIR, s. A ghost; Dan. gienfoerd, id.]

To GANR, GANGE, S. B. GENG, v. n. 1. To go; to advance step by step, S. A. Bor.

"Bynd thame togidder continually in thi hart, and festin thame fast about thi hals, quhen thow gangis lat thame gane with the quhen thow sleips, lat thame kip the & quhen thow walkys, speik with thame." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 79, a.

Ben Jonson frequently uses this, as a North country word, in his Sad Shepherd.

—A popular green, and with a kerved seat, Under whose shade I solace in the heat, And thence can see gang out, and in, my nests.

2. To walk, to go out; applied to a child, S.
Quhen thow was young, I bire the in my arme, Full tenderfle thow begouth to gang, And in thy bed oft hapfit the full warne.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 224.

3. To proceed, in discourse.

Of Cornikle queh suld I tary lang? To Wallace agayne now biffly will I gane.

Wallace, i. 144, MS.

4. To travel on foot; as opposed to riding, S.
Do ye gang, or ride?
This night I maun be hame afore I sleep.
Gin ganging winna d~t, though I sae creep.

Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

5. To pass from one state to another.
The fasonne and the rits, that nocht gane wrang, Of sacrific to thaym statute I sell.

Doug. Virgil, 443. 9.

6. To proceed in any course of life.
"Thair is now (seis he) na damnsation vnto thame that ar in Christ Jesus, quhill gangis nocht efter the flesh, but efter the spiritt." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 74, b.

7. To have currency, S.

8. To be in the state of being used, to be employed in work, S.
"Ordainit of every gangang pan [for making salt] others to be deliverit oonlie to sic person as sould have comissionis to resause the same to the furnishing of the centre for x a the ball." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

9. To Gang awa', v. n. The heart is said to be like to gang awa' when one is near swooning, S.
The heart, they say, will never lie that's leal.
For when they wan the height, and in the how Spyd out the bigging by a bonny knoe; She says, My heart is like to gang away.
And I maun c'en sit down, or else I'll fa'!

Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

10. To Gang one's gait. To take one's self off, S.
"She added, addressing herself to Mordaunt, 'Put up your pipes, and gang your gait,' i.e., Go about your business. The Pirate, i. 100. V. GAIT, s. 1.

11. To Gang out o' one's self. To go distracted, Clydes.

12. To Gang the eather, or together, to be married, in vulgar language, S.
We are but young, ye ken,
And now we're gane the eather.

Ridton's S. Songs, i. 203.

And sae I think it best ye bid the lad Lay's hand to his heart, and to the bargain hadd.
For I am much mistane, gin, at the last,
To gang together be not found the best.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

13. To Gang to. To set, applied to the sun, S.
Hence, GAINTO, GANGINTO, of the sun, S. The setting of the sun, S.; or the some ganginto," before sunset; Aberd. Reg., A. 1543.

V. 18.

14. To Gang to gait. To go abroad.
Ye saile weill even as ye would,—
Your myself quhen ye gang to gait,
Fane some and wind bath str and lait.
To kepe that face as fair.

15. To Gang to the gait. To set out on a journey, S. B.
   Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en,
   All a brattle to the gate are gone.
   (Ross's Helmore, p. 96)
16. To Gang throw. To waste; to expend, conveying the idea of carelessness or profusion, S. V. To Gae throw.
17. To Gang one's wea's. To go away, to take one's self off, S., as, "Gang your wea's, my man!" "He gaed his wea's very peaceably," S. V. WA's.
18. To Gang wi', v. n. To go to wreck, to lose all worth, S. V. Ga, v. sense 5.
19. To Gang wi', v. a. (1. To break down, as a fence, gate, &c., Roxb.
(2. To destroy what ought to be preserved; as, "The weans are gaun wi' the gossets," the children are destroying the gooseberries.
   "The wind had been east about a' that harst,—and they had amain gané wi' the gairis o' our North Grain."
   Brownie of Bodseck. 1. 87. V. Wrrn, prep.
   This seems formed from gae, as A.-S. gangen, from ga-ir, gaa-n. Su.-G. gaang-a from gaa, irre, and gaang-a, from faa, acceptive. There is one circumstance, however, that creates a difficulty. In Nomes-G. the oldest known dialect, the v. appears only in the form of ge-gaan, pron. gang-an. Alem. gang-an, Belg. gangh-en, Isl. gang-a. In Ang. the word is pron. geng, like Isl. ye eng, I go. V. Ga, Gae, v.
GANG, s. 1. A journey. A fer gang, S. B., a long journey, or a long walk; A.-S. gang, Isl. gang-r, iter, ambulatorio, Su.-G. gaeng, itus, actus eundi.
2. A pasture or walk for cattle. The haill gang, the whole extent of pasture. A fine gang, an excellent pasture, S. reik, synon. Isl. gang-r is used in a kindred sense, rusticorum iter, cum pecudes Autumno compellunt; G. Andr., p. 83.
3. As much as one goes for, or carries, at once. A gang of water, what is brought from the well at one time, S. [In Shetland, however, a gang of peats means the quantity brought by a number of ponies at each trip, Ork. and Shet. Gl.] Sw. en gaang, one time. For denna gaangen, for this bont.
   To please you, mither, did I milk the kyke,—
   An' bring a gang o' water frae the burn.
   Donald and Flora, p. 37.
5. The channel of a stream, or course in which it is wont to run; a term still used by old people, S. B.
   "The lordis auditouris refer ris—the actio nae buetrix the lord Grahame & Wyllym Grahame of Morfy anent the abstraction of the water of Northcots fray the ald gang, & fray the mylne of Kywakir, & fray the lord Grahame's fishing," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1467, p. 8.
6. Precc; as, He has a gude gang, he goes at a good pace, Perths.
   Su.-G. gaang, itus, actus eundi. [Dan. and Isl. gang, a going, trip.]
GANGABLE, adj. 1. Passable; applied to a road that can be travelled, Aberd.
2. Tolerable, like E. passable, ibid.
3. Used in reference to money that has currency, ibid.
   "The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel-knaund ganer; they ca' it souple Tam."
   Rob Roy, ii. 305.
2. A pedestrian, one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback.
   —"That thar be ordanyt hostialis and resctiy haifande stabilis and chawneris to ridaris and ganars," Ibid., p. 6, N. 25.
[3. In a large warehouse the person whose duty it is to direct purchasers to the department in which they will be supplied, is called the ganger, Clydes.]
[4. The foreman or superintendent of a gang of workmen, Clydes.]
GANAREL, Ganarel, s. 1. A wandering person, one who strolls from place to place, a vagabond, Ang.
   How soch is tute-mowit lyk ane aep;
   And lyk a ganarel unto aep.
   Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 97.
   Perhaps it means, to grope or like a blind beggar.
   Isl. gangufolk, those who beg from door to door, mendici ostiatiim petentes; G. Andr., p. 83. V. L., term.
2. A child beginning to walk, Ang.
   —Nory now a ganarel trig was grawn,
   And had began to toildle about the town.
   (Ross's Helmore, p. 13.)
3. Metaph. used to denote a novice.'
   Take yet another gangrel by the hand;
   As gryt's my master, an' my duds as bare.
   Ross's Helmore, Introd.
   Su.-G. gangling, qui inter eundem vacillat; Ihre.

GANGARRIS, GANGERS, s. pl. This seems to be a cant phrase anciently used for feet; like the modern one, sheep's trotters, for the feet of sheep. Or perhaps ludicrously, from A.-S. gangere.
   He is our meikl to be your messoun,
   Madame I rob you a les on;
   His gangarras all your chalmers schog.
   V. Gangar.
   Dubair, Maitland Poems, p. 91.

GANG-BYE, s. The go-by, S.
   "Mercy on me, that I said live in my auld days to gie the gang-bye to the very writer! Sheriff-clerk!!!" Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 253.

GANGDAYIS, s. pl. Days of perambulation, or of walking through the bounds of a parish, in Rogation week. They walked round the fields and meadows, carrying torches, holy water, and the images of Saints, partly for the purpose of blessing the new-sown crop, and partly to prevent the incursions of destructive animals. This custom, according to G. Andr., was transmitted from the times of heathenism.
   "In this tyme was instituted the procession of the gangdayis in France, three days after the Ascension day, be Mancricts byshop of Veen." Bellend, Cron., B. ix., c. 6.
   A.-S. gang daysus, Su.-G. gangdayar, id.

GANGING, GANING, s. Going, progress.
   —Quhen the Erle Thomas persawing
   Hald off their cunningy and their ganager,
   He got him a gud company.
   Barbour, xiv. 400, MS.
   "The ballye continuait the ganging of the actionn,

GANGING FURTHER, exportation.

[GANGING or GANING-GRATH, s. The furniture of a mill, which the tenant is bound to uphold, S. V. next word.]

GANGING GUIDES. This phrase is used by Callander, MS. Notes on Ibire.
   He refers to Su.-G. ganeunde fae, mobilia, as distinguished from li grande fae, bona immobilia, S. lying grath.
   S. ganein grath, or gear, denotes the furniture of a mill which a tenant is bound to uphold; lying grath, that which is upheld by a landlord. S. B. ganein grath, apparatus of any kind that is in good order.

GANGING PLEA, a permanent or hereditary process, in a court of law, S.
   "But I thought you had some law affair of your ain to look after—I have ane mysel—a ganging plea that my father left me, and his father afore to him." Antiquary, i. 23.

GANGLIN', part. adj. Straggling, Roxb.
   A diminutive from Gang, v. to go,—or Isl. gang-a, id., whence wentaull, ambulatorius, itinera, fond of walking. Germ. gangel-n is used of children, who are beginning to walk, and do not yet know how to use their feet.

GANGREL, GANGREL, adj. Vagrant, strolling, S. B., Roxb.
   There's many a sturdy gangrel chiel,
   That might be winning meat fu' weel;
   Ye're just fit to mak nuck o' meal;
   See sith awa'. The Farmer's Hie, st. 37.
   "Black be his cast! he's nae gentleman, nor drap's bluid o' gentleman, wad grudge twa gangrel pair bodies the shelter o' a waste house, and the troubles by the road side for a bit cuddy, and the bit's o' rotten birk to boil their drain parridge wi'" Guy Manumering, i. 39.—i.e., "travelling mendicants,"
   "What kind of country is this, that folks cannot sit quiet for an hour, and serve heaven, and keep their bit gear gether, without gangrel men and women coming thioggings and sarning ane after anither, like a string of wild-goose?" The Pirate, i. 116.
   In the same sense is the phrase, gangrralis puirrlais, used in Aberd. Reg.
   "And that na strangeuris, nor gangrralis puirrlais be reses nor haldyn in this townie, quhilk the tounie be forthir raisit." A. 1538, V. 15.
   "Gangarel, a vagrant; North." Grose.

GANG-THERE-OUT, adj. Vagrant, vagabond; leading a roaming life, South of S.
   "I am a lone woman, for James he's awa to Drumshourloch fair with the year-uslds, and I darens for my life open the door to ony of your gang-there-out sort o' bodies." Guy Manumering, i. 10.
   "We gang-there-out Hieland bodies are an unchancy generation when you speak to us o' bondage." Rob Roy, ii. 203.

To GANGE, GAUNGE, v. n. 1. To prate tediously, Moray.

   This s. seems to be merely a variety of Gunseh, as properly denoting indiscern and snappish language, in allusion to the manners of a dog.

GANGIATORS, s. pl. V. GAUNIATORS.

GANTEN, s. Boasting in the way of exaggeration or lying; Bauffs. V. GANDYING.

GANK, s. "An unexpected trouble;" Gl. Ross, S. B.
   But for the herds and gueuds ill was 1 paid.
   What guane I met with, now I sanna tell.
   Ross's Helmore, p. 87.
   Perhaps radically the same with beganches, V. BRACK.
   There are different Isl. words, however, to which it might seem allied; as gancke, a morass, palustria et periculoa loca; G. Andr., p. 100.
   Could we suppose that it originally denoted a hurtful trick or stratagem, it might be traced to kank, gesticulato, (Tmid., p. 140); q, and k being frequently interchanged in the Goth, dialects. We may perhaps add L. B. gane-car, per vim auferre, Du Cange.

[GANNERS, s. The inside of a cow's lips: also, a disease to which cows are subject, Shet.]
GAN, s. pl. The jaws without teeth, Roxb.


GANSALD, GANSELL, s. 1. "A severe re-buke, S." Rudd.

"Its a gude grace, but an ill gansell," S. Prov.; spoken of those who, having commented a person or thing, add some reflection or other that is a virtual retraction of all the praise previously bestowed. Rudd, views this as the same with ganyield, a reward. But this word, although erroneously printed ganyield, ought undoubtedly to be ganyield. Now, although the y has by the ignorance of copyists been written r, it has never in one instance been pronounced in this manner, in the language of the vulgar. "Gansall, scolding." Gl. Surv. Ayres, p. 608.

2. Also expl. as equivalent to "an ill-natured glour," Perths. Su.-G. gennaegelic signifies contradiction. Our word, however, may be rather q. gen, against, and seel-la, to deliver, to pay, whence set, a fine for homicide. Although I have heard the Prov. used in conversation, only as given above, it is proper to observe that Kelly has it, "A good goose, but she has an ill gansell," p. 30, and Ramsay, "A good goose may have an ill gansell," p. 11. Kelly explains gansel, "gabble."

GANSCH, GANchant, s. 1. A snatch at any thing; properly applied to a dog, S.

—"I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild bear's ganchant is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn." Bride of Lammermoo, i. 224.

2. The act of gaping wide, Roxb.

3. The person who gapes in this manner, ibid. Perhaps per metaf. from the same origin with E. gnash.

To GANsch, Ganchant, v. n. 1. To make a snatch with open jaws, S.

They gin, they glour, they sconk, and gape,
As they wai ganchant to eat the stars.

"Ganchant, to snap greedily at any thing, like a swine." Gall. Encycl.

2. Expl. "to snaize, to bite;" properly applied to a dog; Lanarks.

3. To be very ugly, Roxb.

This may have been formed as a frequentative from Sw. gan-a, Isl. gan-a, &c., to gape; as the word, I suspect, corresponds with E. to snap, and implies the primary act of distending the jaws. [Dan. kraske, to gnash, Isl. gnast, a gnashing.]

GANSSELL, s. A severe re-buke. V. Gansald.


To GANT, Gaunt, v. n. 1. To yawn, by opening the mouth, S.

—Donn thrung under this mont
Encelades body with thunder lis half bront,
And hiddous Ethma about his belly set;
“The Lord Jesus—will have the honour of the wreck of the Antichrist. Now, what armour vses he? Comes he on with this worldly armour, gunnes and gappys, I sake of thee? No, nothing is spoken of them, but a breathing and blowing is told of.” Rollock on 2 Thess., p. 76.

In the Retour of Johnstone of Corheid, 5 Nov. 1608, the Reddendo or blench duty runs thus; “Pro annua solutione unius miscillus vulgo ane lie Gangie.” &c.

Miscells is evidently for missilles, a missile weapon. I am disposed to think that the term Ganyte or Gynie was not used of any arrow smaller than that denominated the quarrel, which was shot from a cross-bow.

As old Fr. engin and engien were used to denote military instruments, I observe that gynus occurs in the same sense. Et facen ter Gynia en Valencia—per combattre. Chron. Pet. IV., Reg. Arragon ap. Du Cange.

2. An iron gun, as opposed to the use of bow and arrow.

We may nocht lie fra you bale wait I well,
Weyll shutf their ar with gwyne gunne of stell.
Wallace, x. 816, MS.

“Fr. gaine, reed, cane, (Lhuyd) arrow, (Bullet) Isl. gun-o, to rush! ” Gl. Wynt. Ganeo, hastea, vel jaculum, lingua Gallica; Du Cange. The use of the term, by H. Minstrel, if not improper, would suggest that the word were radically the same with gyn, as being merely an abbrev. of Fr. engin. L. B. ingen-iwm, applied to military engines.

GANYEILD, GANYELL, s. A reward, a recompence, a requital.

The godlike not condoning the forsyield,
Ehur thy descrie rending sic ganyield,
Doug. Virgil, 57, 3. Also 284, 17.

They wald half waiting on alway,
But guerdon, ganyell, or [regard].
Bawmung, Poems, p. 200, st. 11.

Out of your shine the substance rings,
They get no ganyell ells.
Baldeweris, Evergreen, ii. 200.

The last phrase seems to allude to the custom of giving a yard or ell gratis, to the score, or as a recompence for purchasing a certain number of yards. Ganyeild must indeed be viewed as originally the same with Isl. ganyield, retinulatio, talio, (C. Andr., p. 81.) Dan. gynegield, recompence, remuneration, from gogn, gien, again, and gield-o, yield-er, solvere, q. to yield again. Haldorson explains Isl. gynegield as denoting a gift conferred at the time of marriage; Doutie proper nuptias. Sw. gyngeeld, profit.

Lord Hailes strangely fancies that ganyield in q. yield gain, or profit. It is evidently from A.-S. gen, again, and gild-an, to pay. (Isl. gynm, against, in return, and гыld, payment.)


There will be tartan, dragun and brochan,
And part of good gappocks of skate.
Stilton’s S. Songs, 1. 211.

Gabbock, Herd’s Collection, ii. 25. If this be the form, perhaps from Gab, the mouth.

GAPUS, s. A fool, a silly fellow; also gilly-gapus, gilly-gapwy, and gillygaucus, S.

“On a suddenly, our great gillygaucus fallow o a coachman turned c’er our gallant cart amon a heap o shirrels an’ peat-mow.” Journal from London, p. 3. Here it is used as an adj.

“Pottage,” quoth Hab, “Ye senseless tawpie!
Think ye this youth’s a gilly-gapwy;
And that his gentle standock’s master,
To worry up a pint of plaster!” Remany’s Poems, ii. 525.

Thus to Leucoues song sweet Flaccus,
Wha name e’er thought a gillygaucus.
Ibid., p. 349.

Gilly Gapus is improperly defined by Groso. “A Scotch term for a tall awkward fellow.” Class. Dict. In The Deserted Daughter, this, like many other Scottish terms, introduced into modern works of fancy, is used very improperly. “Wow! but ye’re a panky Gillygapus!” Here the subjective and adjective are at war with each other. It is much the same as if it were said in Eng., “You are an artful blockhead.”

This word nearly retains the form of Isl. gapeuri homo infrumentis, praecipitans; Halldorson. This is rendered in Dan. “One who is foolish and improvident.” We may add gapu, home futilibis.

Isl. gape, id.; fatius, hiules; Su.-G. gaper, a bragadocio. G. Andr. derives the one, and fhere the other, from gap-a, to gap, q. inhians captator. Belg. gaper, spectator duxus, qui spectandi avideatem oris hiato profiit. Hodie—dictetur tantum de puere et stubitu, qui res omnes, etiam futili, et nullo hiato dignam administratur. Isl. gapusyn, vana circumscriptio; Vorel. Isl. gila signifies to entice, to allure to love; faenelles fascinare in Venere. Thus gillygapus might originally denote a fool that might be easily enticed. V. Jaird, v.

To GAR, GER, v. a. 1. To cause, to make,
S. A. Bor., Lancash.

Within as stilly thay thalm bar,
That the schipmen as handlyt war,
Thay that the schip on na maner
Mycht ger to cum the wall sa ner,
That ther fallbrig mycht neych thatairill.
Barbour, xvi. 418, MS.

Waynour gareld wisely write in the west,
To all the religious, to roofe and to singe.
Sir Gawwen and Sir Gal., ii. 29.

First I mon ger the vnderstand,
How Adam gaus express command,
That those quhilkis cum of Scaris blude—
Suld not contract with Cynis kin.
Longland’s Warkeis, p. 83, 1592.

I find it used, by the same writer, without any other verb.

Thus the nynt spher, and monar principal
Of all the laft, we vestit all that hein,
Quhais daily motion is continuall.
Balth firmament, and all the planets seyn,
From est to west, garris thane full eyn,
Into the space of four and twenty yeiris.
Drence, ibid., p. 240.

2. To force, to compel, S. This is only a secondary sense.

— All, that wyth the Kyng war thare,
Out of the castell that thay put thern,
And stufyd they wyth thare anwey men,
And aert the King of Scottland
And the Quene be thare byland.
Wyntoun’s, vii. 10. 123.

Hence the S. Prov. “Ger wood is ill to grow;” “A return to them that say they will gar, that is force, you to do such a thing; as if they would find a hard task.” Kelly, 110, 128.

It occurs in O. E.

“The Earl mightily moved thereat, in the end resolves to gar one devil ding another.” Spalding, i. 13.

Aristotle and other met to argue I taught,
Gramer for gyres I garde firste to wyte,
And beate hem with a bales, but if they would learne.

P. Plowman, F. 48, s.
Mr. Ellis explains *gart*, as occurring in another passage, "made, Sax." But I can find no evidence that this word was ever used in A.S.-, unless *gear-wen-ian*, to prepare, should be viewed as the same. As Langland, the supposed author of the Vision, is said to have lived in York, he might have borrowed this word from some of the Northern counties. It is used, however, by Minot, Chaucer, &c.


Mr. Ellis explains *garter*, as occurring in another passage, "made, Sax." But I can find no evidence that this word was ever used in A.S.-, unless *gear-wen-ian*, to prepare, should be viewed as the same. As Langland, the supposed author of the Vision, is said to have lived in York, he might have borrowed this word from some of the Northern counties. It is used, however, by Minot, Chaucer, &c.


GARDENAT, 8.  A cry which serves in the higher stories in Edinburgh give, &c. V. JORDELOO.

This term is used in a similar sense in Dumfr. It has been supposed that it may be resolved, q. *Gare de l'eau*; O. Fr. *gare* being rendered, *prends garde à toi*, évite le danger; Roquefort.

GARDENER'S-GARTENS, s. pl. Arundo colorata. S.

"Would you like some slips of apple ringy, or tanny, or thyme, or gardener's garters, or batchelor's buttons?" Petticoat Tales, i. 240.
table-cloth from soyling." Cotgr. ; q. a guard for the napery. I know not if deiche has any relation to Teut. deegh, massa, dough ; S. daigh.

**GARDROP**, s. The same with Garderob, a wardrobe.

"Item, ane tapestrie of the hunte of Coninghis containing sevin pieces.—In Feb. 1667 six of these pieces was tint in the K. [King's] gardrop at his death." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 135 ; i.e., lost when the king (Henry L. Darnly) was murdered in his house of Kirk of Field.

Coninghis does not seem to denote a place, but the kind of sport. This piece of tapestry appears to have exhibited rabbit-hunting. V. CUNING.

**GARDY**, s. The arm; pl. gardies, gardyis; S. B. gardies.

Thus said he, and anone with ane swak
His gardly vp has bendit fer atak.
Doug. Virgil, 384. 3.

— In a hint he claspt her hard and fast,
With baith his gardies round about her waist.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

"Brachium, the garidy. Lacertus, the garidy from the elbow to the sackle bone." Wedderburn's Vocabulary, p. 29. In later editions, gardy. It still retains this limited sense, Aberd.

Rudd. and Sibb. think that the arms are thus denominated, because they serve as guards to the body. As Lat. ulna, which properly denotes the arm, is also used to signify the measure borrowed from it, an ell ; and as in the same manner the Goth. terms el, enu, aleina, &c., which properly denote the bending of the arm, are employed to express the same measure, it might be supposed that the name garidy had originated from gard, a yard of measure, the arm being the original and primitive standard. V. GARDS. But it is more probably of Celt. origin; as C. B. yurhyld signifies, ulna, and Gael. girdtain, the arm.

**GARDY-BANE**, s. The bone of the arm, S. B.

—He rumbl'd o'er a ramnage glyde,
And peeld the garidy-bane
O' him that day.

**GARDY-CHAIR**, s. An elbow chair, Aberd.

"He was well wordy o' the garidy-chair itself." Journal from London, p. 1.
Now I gat welcome, an' a seat
Just i' the garidy-chair,
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 121.
Joocelys, 't the garidy-chair,
He tells the day's adventures there.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 100.

This term is also used in Dumfr.

**GARDY-MOGGANS**, s. pl. Moggans for putting on the arms, Aberd.


I know not if this refers to those who amuse themselves as the Spaniards are said to do in the sun.

**GARE**, adj. 1. Keen, ready to do execution.

This ilk Brutus sal first amang Romanis
Ressume the dignite and state Consulare,
With heling sword, bayth fellowm, scharp, and gare,
Before hym borne throwout all Romeys tong.
Doug. Virgil, 104. 53.

2. Greedy, rapacious, covetous.

But fears of want, and carking care—
By night and day opprest me sair, —
While friends appeared like harpies gare,
That wish'd me dead.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 309.

Thy mither's gair, and set upon the warl,
It's Munirland's gear that gars her like the earl.
But nature loths thee spurn the silly tyke,
An' wha would wed wi' are they canna like!
Tannahill's Poems, p. 17.

This term is still used, Renfrews.

3. Parsimonious: intent on making money, eager in the acquisition of wealth, Dumfr.

Gair bodies a', now mak yer name,
Auld honest Harry's dead and gane.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 114.

4. Active in the management of household affairs, ibid.

**GARE-GAUN**, GAIR-GAUN, adj. Rapacious, greedy, Roxb.

Lye derives the word, as used by Douglas, from Ir. ger, gear, id., observing that they still say in S. a gare hook, for a sharp hook ; Jun. Etnym. It is, however, the same with E. gare, Chaucer, ready ; written gare by R. Gouer, gère by R. Brunne. A.-S. gearo, gearu, expeditus, promptus, paratus ; from gearo-lau, parare. In the second sense, it seems more allied to Mose-G. gair-an, desiderare, Sw. be-gar-an, appetere ; Isl. gira-as, id. De avaris plurumque accipitur, Verel. ; gior, ingluivosus, vorax ; giri, avaritia ; Su.-G. giriq, avarus. [Isl. gerr, greedy.] V. YARE.

**GARE**, an err. for Gate. V. GLASTER, v.

**GARE**, s. The great ank; Alca impennis, Linn.

"There be many sorts of these fowes (in the island of Hirta), some of them of strange shapes, among which there is one they call the Gare fowl, which is bigger than any goose, and hath eggs as big almost as those of the ostrich." Sibbald's Arc. Hirta, allud. to Monroe's Ises, p. 62.

Isl. gyr, geirfigul ; goifigul, Claussi Exot. 367; Pennant's Zool. ii. 507. This fowl is described by Wormius, in his Museum, p. 300.

**GARE**, s. A stripe of cloth. V. GAIR.

**GARGRUGOUS**, adj. Austere both in aspect and in manners; at the same time inspiring something approaching to terror, from the size of the person; a gargarous carl; Fife.

Shall we view the first syllable as synon. with Gyre or Gyrer-carily? It might be traced to Isl. ger, valur, and Su.-G. girn Rag-as, avarum esse. Gar, however, would seem to be frequently used as intensive. V. the particle Cur.

**GARMUNSHOCH**, adj. Crabbed, illumedoured. It is thus used; "What for are ye sae garmunshoich to me, when I'm sae curcudget to you?"

Curdudgeon seems merely a provincial corruption of Curvedough, cordial, q. v. It would scarcely be to suppose a much greater deviation, to view garmunshoich as corrupted from E. curmudgenoun, or Fr. coeur mechant, whence it has been deduced.
GARNELL, s. A granary, Ayrs.

"He brought in two cargoes to Irvine,—making for the occasion a garrel of one of the warehouses of the cotton-mill." Ann. of the Par., p. 313. V. GARNELL.

O. F. *garnelie* and *geynelie* are used to denote every species of grain; Roquefort. This term might be transferred by our ancestors to the place where grain was stored.

GARNESSING, GARNISSING, s. Decoration in dress; particularly applied to precious stones.

BAR GARNESSING, the ornamental string for the hinder part of a bonnet.

"His Majesty's bonnet string, quhilk in the principall Inventarie is callit ane bak garnessing containing ten roses of rubyis, and ten settis of perle, everie ane containing foure." Invent., A. 1584, p. 315.

FOR GARNESSING.

"Ano fair garnissing, containing nyne roses of rubyis, and ten settis of perle, everie ane containing foure." Ibid., p. 292.

This, it would seem from the connexion, denotes the string which bound the anterior part of a bonnet. For it is conjoined, in the passage quoted above, with what is called the bak garnessing.

GARNET, APPLE-GARNET, s. A pomegranate.

"Malas granata, apple-garnets." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 17.

GARNISOUN, s. 1. A garrison.

Evandrus heresmen elegat Archiprisci—Thay placis new quharel as thon gaff command, Can occupy, at biding thy cumming:

Bot Turnus has determyn, as certane thing,

Grot garnisouns to send betuix thaym sonce.

Doug. Virgil, 232. 27.

2. A body of armed men.

Ane eist of fute men, thik as the hale schew,

Follows this Turnus, driued up the stour, —

The power of Aurunca thidder send,

The garnisounis also of Fur麒麟us,

And the ancient peyl pal Sicanis.

Ibid., 237. 47.


Fr. garnison. The origin is Su.-G. *varna*, which primarily signifies to beware, and secondarily to defend; whence *varna*, any kind of fortification.

GARR. V. GAAR.

[GARR, s. Leaven made thin with too much water, Shet.]

[GARR, v. n. and a. To jumble, to injure by stirring, to muddy, Shet.]

GARRAVERY, s. Folly and rioting of a frolicsome kind, revelling, Fife.

This is evidently corr. from *Glarey*, which sc. vo. *Glaraving*.

GARRAY, s. Preparation, dressing.

All the weches of the west

War up er the coik crew,

For relling thair micht na man rest,

For garray, and foe glew.

Pebis to the Play, st. 2.

A.-S. *geara*, apparatus; or *geara*, habitus, vestis apparatus.

vol. II.

GARRIS, GARS, v. Makes. V. GAR.

GARRIT, GARRET, GARROT, GARET, GERRIT, s. 1. A watchtower.

Bet, neatirthees, the Scottis that was out

The towm fell off that set in to girt dou.

Their bulwerk bynght rycht brynly off the towm,

Thair barnkyn wan, and gret *gerrets* kast doun.

Wallace, viii. 781, MS.

Mismeus the wate on the his *garrit* seia,

And with his trumpet thame ane takin maid.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 42.

L. B. *garita*, *garitta*, an elevated tower on the tops of houses or walls of a citadel. In this sense it is used by W. Britto, in his Phillipp. c. 2. V. Du Canc. Fland. *gariete*, eminentiae murorum, Kilian; Fr. *guarité*, *guerite*, *garite*, a lodge for a sentinel placed on high; also, a sentry; Coetr. The origin is Su.-G. *vaere*, *vaerie*, arx, castellum, from *vaer*, to defend; or *avar*, which signifies both *videre* and *teuri*. The ideas are indeed intimately connected; as the watchman looks out merely for the purpose of defence, and there can be no sufficient defence without accurate observation. Hence *garret*.

2. The top of a hill, Rudd.

Rudbeck derives Su.-G. *war-a*, *videre*, *tauri*, from *teuri*, which, in the language of the ancient Goths, signified a mountain. V. *Ivre*, vo. *Wara*, *videre*.

GARRITOUR, GARHITOUR, s. The watchman on the battlements of a castle.

Then on the wall ane *garritour* I consider.

Palis of Honour, iii. 58.

Garritour, K. Hart.

"Item, in the windie hall in the chamer abone, ane stand bed. Item, in the chique tour in the over chamer thairof ane stand bed, and in the neder hou thairof ane stand bed for the *garritoure*." Inventories, A. 1350, p. 301.

GARROCHAN, s. (gutt.) A kind of shellfish, of an oval form, about three inches in length, found in the Frith of Clyde.

GARRON, GERRON, s. 1. A small horse, a galloway, S.

"Bot the greatest number of horses are what are commonly called *Highland Garrons*, value from L.3 to L.5 each." Statist. Acc., P. Kiltearn, Ross, i. 260.

"The kind bred here is the *Garrons*, which are never housed, feed themselves in the mountains in summer and harvest, and pasture near the houses in winter and spring. They are of a good size, and not inferior in quality to any in the Highlands. Some of the best are supposed to be worth 7 or 8 guineas." P. Elderachyills, Sutherl., Ibid., vi. 283.

The term properly denotes a coarse-made animal, one employed in work.

"This hog was stiffe enough at that time to bear the country *parrons* in any part of it.—There is a certain lord in one of the most northern parts, who makes use of the little *garrons*, for the dogs and rough ways; but he has a sizeable horse led with him, to carry him through the deep and rapid ford." Burt's Letters, ii. 20, 36.

In Sutherl. It denotes a small horse, of the native breed. "The native breed of *garrons* are used for the plough, four abreast." Agr. Surv., Sutherl., p. 107.

This species of the horse, springing from the native breed of Scotland, is thus described by Dr. Coventry in his Introductory Discourses on Agriculture and Rural Economy.
"In Scotland, notwithstanding the promiscuous breeding which too generally prevails, remnants of a very primitive age may be found in upland and secluded quarters, where fewer changes have yet taken place, and where these horses have been retained as fittest for the situation, in respect both to their work and their forage. This breed, the garrons, or gerrans, from being ill-kept and too early and severely worked, in some parts have a coarse, feeble, and deformed appearance, and stand badly on their legs; but when decently used, they look well, are steady on bad roads, whether rocky or miry; and, though under-sized for a two-horse plough, are stout active animals." Agr. Surv. of the Hebrides, p. 475.

These horses are not Galloways; for Dr. Coventry, in the same passage, distinguishes the one from the other.

Spenser uses this word, not as an E. one, but in reference to Ireland.

If he can acquire himselfe of the crime, as he is likely, then will he plague such as were brought first to be of his iurie, and all such as made any party against him. And when he comes forth, he will make their cowes and garrons to walke, if he doe no other harme to their persons." State of Ireland, Works, viii, 329. Here we have a pretty early specimen of a bull, in an Englishman too, when merely speaking of Ireland.

Sir William Temple also uses this word, most probably as having resided long in Ireland.

Dr. Johns, gives both these authorities. But as he writes garran in the extract from Spenser instead of garron, it is probable that he has committed the same mistake in the other.

Fynes Moryson gives the particular sense in which this term was understood in Ireland, A. 1601.

"His Lordship lay still, in regard that, for difficulty of getting garrons, (that is, carriage jade), or by some negligence, victuals were not put into Mount Norroy." Itinerary, p. 111.

2. An old stiff horse, Loth.

3. It seems to be the same term used metaphorically, which is applied to a tall stout fellow, Ang; pron. gerron.

[4. Any thing short and thick of its kind; as, a short thick-set person, a thick-set animal, Banffs, Gl.]

Germ. gurr, gurr, C. B. gurreyd, equus; Tevt. gorre, equus, caballus; dictur plerumque equus annus et strigosus, Kilian. Sw. gurre, equus, used in the same sense as Tevt. gorre, Wachter. I. sl. jor, eques, jumentum.

Spelman, however, says; Jumenta, seu cabilli colonici, are "in Ireland called garrons." Fr. garron, "a strong horse, a hackney or work horse, perhaps a dimin. of gaihar, a horse, pronounced and written gerrain, or gourain"; Obrien. Gael. garrun, a workhorse, a buck; Shaw. It must be observed, however, that L. B. garrancius signifies a stallion, equus admissarius; Hisp. guarnag-on, Ital. guarnana, Fr. ferrand, id.

GARRON NAILS, large nails of different sizes, spike nails, S.

These seem to be the same with Garrone, in the Book of Rates, A. 1611.

"Garrone, that, the hundredth - xx l. double, the hundredth - xl."


Probably the same with Fr. jarron, the felly of a wheel. O. Fr. jarien, is a branch or stick of oak; Roquefort. Garrownis, from the connection, might seem to denote the smaller pieces of cross wood used in forming a roof. It may, however, denote the nails that were requisite in the work. V. GARRON NAILS.

GARSAY, s. Apparently the cloth now called kersey.


Belg. garseye, Fr. carisée, O. E. casey. Junius derives the term from Gr. xipovos, obliquis, because the threads are not wrought in a straight line, but obliquely.

GARSON, s. An attendant; used in the general sense of retinue.

Quene was I somewhile, brighter of brawes
Then Berell, or Brangwayn, these burdes so bold:—
Gretter than Dame Gaynoun, of garron, and golde.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 12.

Fr. garçon, a boy; from gars, a male. Su.-G. gass, pner.


GARSTY, s. Something resembling the remains of an old dyke, Orkn.

Isl. garlato, locut et longitude sepiemtis, cum ipso sepiemtio; Verel. Or from gartr, an inclosure, and stiga, saginarium, a place in which weaned lambs are inclosed; G. Andr., p. 294. Sw. gurilak has been given as synon. with avinatica, a swine-stye.

GARSUMMER, s. Gossamer, "the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather;" Johns.

His breeches and his cassock were
Made of the tinsel Garsummer.

King of Fairy, Watson’s Coll., i. 133.

Johns. derives the E. word from L. B. gossippium. As, however, the Germans call it sommerrochen, and weltesummer, i.e., the webs of summer; and as the word, as written by Chaucer, has partly the same composition; it is not improbable that it is an O. Goth. word, expressing something in relation to summer, although the meaning of the first syllable be lost. This is called wermwach, Border. Teut. herft dreht seems equivalent; fila sereno coelo in aere texta, praecipe autumni tempore; Kilian, q. harvest threads. V. LAMP, 2.

GART, GERT. Pret. of GAR, Ger, q. v.

GARTAINE, GAIRTAIN, s. A garter, S.

—Sync clumpit up Sanct Peter’s kefs,
Bot of ane anid reil gartain.

Synnawe and his Boder, Chron. S. P., i. 390.


Gael. gairtain, id. Goth. girtur, Isl. girdre, cingula; from gird-o, to gird.

To GARTANE, v. a. To bind with a garter, S.

For cruel love has gartain’d low my leg,
And cled my hurties in a philabeg.

Robertson of Struan’s Poems; Waverley, ii. 301.

[GARTANE-LEEM, s. A small portable loom for weaving garters, Meorns.]

GARTH, s. 1. An inclosure.

Yit this gud wiff held Wallace till the yacht,
Maid him gud cher, syne put hym out with alcyt,
Throw a dyrk garth scho gydit him furth fast,
In cowart went, and vp the watry past.

Wallace, l. 257, M3.


"Garth, a yard, a backside, a croft, a church-garth, a churchyard; North." Grose.

2. A garden.

I movit furth alone, quhen as midicht was past,
Besyd ane guidlie grene garth full of gay flieris,
Hegelt, of ane huge hicht, with hawthorne treis.

Dunbar, Maild Poems, p. 44.

3. In Orkney, garth denotes a house and the land attached to it; as *Kong's garth,* in the P.of Sandwich, i.e., the King's house; and *Mirigarth,* in Cross P. Sanday. It is now the Manse, and signifies the house of the ministris, contiguous to which it is situated. The th is lost in the pronunciation; as they are pron. *Kingsgar, Mirigir.*

The term *garth* is applied to a smaller possession than *Boo* or *Bool,* sometimes spelled in old writings *Boed.* For there is seldom but one Boo in a parish; though often several garthes.

4. An inclosure for catching fish, especially salmon.

"All & haill the salmon fisheing and other fishe within the water of Annum:-comprehending the *garthis* and pullia under written, viz., the kings garth, blak pule," etc. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1514, p. 492.

It is also used in composition. *V. Fischgarth.*

Mr Pink, derives it from Celt. *gwarth,* a fort or castle; literally, an inclosure. But it is evidently from A.-S. *geard,* an inclosure, also a garden. *Grene gartheras,* green gardens; *Sauer. Su.-G. Dan. gard, hortus. [Lat. garde, gardi, a field or inclosure.] Seven, derives the Su.-G. word from *geard-a,* to hedge, Ulphus uses *aurtigard,* for garden, A.-S. *ortigard,* neortigard; which seems literally to signify a place fenced for the preservation of herbs or fruits; hence E. *orchard.* *V. Gords."

GARVIE, s. The sprat, a small fish, taken in friths and bays, S. *Clupea sprattus,* Linn.

"Sardina, the sprat: I take this to be the same fish we call the the Garvie." Sibb. Fif. 127.

"They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, garvies, or sprats, sparlings or smelts." P. Allot, Statist. Acc., viii. 507.

This is considered by some as merely a young or small-sized herring. But it is a different species. The Germans seem to have the same idea with respect to the sprat, which is entertained by many in S. as to its being a kind of herring. For they call it *meerherring,* from meer, the sea, and herring, a herring. Why it should be called a sea herring, it is not easy to conjecture.

It might seem probable that this fish, as being of uncertain species, received its name from the place in the vicinity of which it had been first caught, Inch-Garvie in the Firth of Forth. It is, however, unfavourable to this idea, that they are called Garvocks near Inverness.

"The fish caught on this coast are herring, and garvocks or sprats;" Statist. Acc., ix. 608.

GARWHOUNGLE, s. 1. The noise made by the bittern, when it rises from the bog, Ayrs.

2. Transferred to the clash of tongues, ibid.

Perhaps from the intensive particle *Gar* or *Gar,* and C. *vynyncl,* plaintive, from *vynyn,* to complain, synon. with *Moes-G. quain-on,* id.

GASCROMHY, s. An instrument of a semi-circular form, resembling a carver's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle; used for trenching ground, Sutherland; properly *Cascromh.*

"Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their gascromh, or whatever they call it." Piracy, ii. 11.

Gael. *cascromh,* from cas, foot, and cróm, crooked; literally, "the crooked foot."

To GASH, v. n. 1. To talk, a great deal, without any symptom of diffidence. A child who has much prattle is said to be a *gashing* creature. If this prattle display acuteness beyond the child's years, the term *auld-farand* is frequently conjointed.

2. To talk pertly, to give an insolent reply, S.

"W' this the wife sets up her gash, And says, ye ken I like ne fish."

*W. Beattie's Tales,* p. 19.

Wad ye set up your gash, nae fast, Yer crustie foul-men'd tyke!"

*Cook's Simple Strains,* p. 132.

3. To talk freely and fluently, S. *synon. gab.*

The comely cracks begin when supper's o'er, The cheering supper gars them glibly gash.

*Ferguson's Poems,* ii. 56.

She le'es them gashin at their cracks, And slips out by herself.

*Burns,* ii. 129.

In the second, at least, it seems nearly allied to Fr. *gaches-er,* to scoff, to gib; *goas-er,* id. "Hie mentions the latter as akin to Su.-G. *gas-a,* effuse lactari. It is not improbable, however, that Su.-G. *kauz-a,* alternari, from *kauz,* id. ought to be viewed as the nearest cognate; especially as a pert person is said to *gash* again, S. *V. the s.*

GASH, s. 1. Prattle. The word generally conveys the idea of loquacity, S.; *gab,* synon.

2. Pert language, S. Will you set up your gash to me? Will you presume to talk insolently to me?

GASH, adj. 1. Shrewd and intelligent in conversation, sagacious, S.; *nacky,* or *knacky,* synon.

*I willy, witty was, and gash,*

With my auld feli' packy phash.

*Watson's Coll., i. 69.*
GASH, s. A bitter, noisy argument, in which the disputants seem ready to fly at each other, Ayrs.

To GASHLE, v. n. To distort, to writh; as, “He’s gashlin’ his beik;” he is making a wry mouth, Aberd.; evidently a diminutive from Gash, v., to distort the mouth.

GASKIN, part. adj. Wry, distorted, ibid.

GASKINS, s. pl. The name commonly given to a rough green gooseberry, originally brought from Gascony, S.

GAST, GHAst, s. A fright. To get a gast, to be exceedingly frightened, Roxb.

GASTROUS, adj. Monstrous, Dumfr. Germ. gastrig, squalidus?

O. E. gosfall is expl. by Palgr., “as a thynge that moueth one to drede, Fr. esponentable;” B. lit., F. 58, b.; also the v. “I gest, I fear; Je baille belle paour. I gested hym as sore as he was these twelve monethes.” Ibid., F. 244. Hence, to gaster, to scare or affright suddenly, Essex; gestred, perterrefactus; Skinner.

“Either the sight of the lady has gesterd him, or else he’s drunk, or else he walks in his sleep, or else a fool, or a knave or both.” Beaum. & Fletcher, p. 3399. V. GAST, s., a fright.

GAST, s. 1. A gust of wind, Aberd. A.-S. gest, id.

[2. The breath of life; as, “the gest he gaf,” he gave up the ghost, died, Barbour, xix. 214, Skeat’s Ed.]

GASTREL, CASTREL, s. A kind of hawk.

“Fr. cercerelle;” Gl. Sibb.

This must be the same with E. Kastril, “a little kind of bastard hawk,” Johns. The Fr. name also appears in the form of Ogreserelle, and Quercelle, Cotgr.

GATE, s. A way. V. GAIT.

GATE, s. Jet. V. GET.

Or than anyd the blak terebynde Growes by Orias, and as the gate does shyne.


Tent. ghet, Belt. gil, Fr. jayet, A.-S. gaget, Lat. gageat-es.

GATE, s. A goat. V. GAIT.
GATELINS, adj. Directly; the same with Gatewards, S. B.

And mair attoure, his mind this mony a day,
Gateleis to Nory there, my mother, lay.
V. Gait, s. a road.

GATEWARD, GATEWARDS, adv. Straight, or directly, in the way towards, S. B.

—"The inhabitants of Catteynes gathered and came gateward thither, to attend the issue of all matters." Gordon's Hist. Earl of Sutherland, p. 324.

There me they left, and I, but any mair,
Gatewards my lass unto the glem gan fare.
Ross's Helore, p. 31.

Down gateowards to the burn his course he steers,
In his sight no herd as yet appears.
V. Gait, s., a road. Ibid., p. 47.

* TO GATHER, v. a. To Gather a rig, to plough a ridge in such a way as to throw the soil towards the middle of the ridge, S.

"This is done by drawing the first furrow down the centre of the ridge and then ploughing towards the sides. Generally speaking, the whole arable land of the country is formed into ridges either flat or gathered. In clay soil, or land any way (r. anyway) subject to wet, the ridges are double gathered and of 15 feet broad." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 192.

"In infield ground, the ridges ought to be cloven to break-fur, gathered to bear, and yoked to bear-root and awal, the furrows kept open." Agr. Surv. Banffs., App., p. 81.

TO GATHER one's feet. To recover from a fall; used both in a literal and in a moral sense, S.

The idea seems expressive of the stupor occasioned at first by a fall, in consequence of which one lies for a time motionless. The phrase, to find one's legs, is sometimes used in E. in a similar sense, literary at least.

In Banffs. this phrase has the sense of to walk with a quicker step; also, to begin to walk, when spoken of infants.

To GATHER one's self. Synon. with the preceding, S. Both convey the idea of the restoration of motion and action to the limbs, after a state of insensibility and inaction.

Fan she came too, he never made to steer,
Nor answer gae to eath that she could sper.—
Nae answer yet, for he had fa' en awoun.
—but howsoever in a little wee,
Him sel' he gatherers and begins to see.
Ross's Helore, First Edit., p. 8.

In Banffs. this phrase has the sense of to amass wealth, to grow rich.—In the West of Scotland also the same use of the term is still common.

GATHERING-COAL, s. A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen-fire through the night, and put on the embers after they have been gathered together, S.

"Another demand for large blocks of coals, is, for the servants to make what is termed gathering-coals in the kitchen; the largest pieces are carefully preserved for this purpose." Bald's Coal-Trade of S., p. 60.

"Hoot—lassis, said Robin, 'nae done wi' your clavers, and put on the gathering-coal.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 219.

GATHERING-PEAT, s. "A fiery peat which was sent round by the borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders." Gl. Antiq.

GATING, part. pr.

Bot as the foular casts his cair
His catch for to prevent,
So they war trapit in the snair,
Into an accident;
Still waiting and gating,
Qhull thay war all o'retane.
Burell's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 33.

The word from its connexion, suggests the idea of gating, looking around, or perhaps conjecturing. If the former be the sense, it must be allied to Lat. gacet-a, observare; gaas, attendere, curare, caverre, pret. goade; whence gat, cura, ad haia gat a, curam ad inpectionem habere; gatlaus, negligens. If the latter; to Lat. Su.-G. gaet-a; A.-S. gel-an, conjecturam facere. But the former is most probable. V. G. Andr., p. 81. 86. 88.

[GATSHIRD, s. A relation, a cousin, Shet.]

GAUBERTIE-SHELLS, s. The name given to a hobgoblin, who till within a few years past has been heard to make a loud roaring, accompanied with a barking similar to that of little dogs, and at the same time with a clattering resembling that of shells striking against each other, Lanarks.

GAUCY, GAUCIE, GAWSY, adj. 1. Plump, jolly, big and at the same time lusty, S. The term seems properly to denote that stateliness of appearance for which one is solely indebted to size.

"The first was a leutenant o' a ship, a gaucy, swack young fowk." Journal from London, p. 1.

For [ne'er a protick] has he deen,
Fan it war fair fuir days;
Nor without gaucy Diomedele,
Who wis his gude gaithe,
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

2. Applied to anything large, S.

His gaucie tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung o'er his harnies wi' a swirl.
Burns, iii. 3.

3. Metaph. stately, portly: applied both to persons and things.

Weel might ye trow, to see them there,—
Whan pacing wi' a gausy air
In gude bridle clait.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 21, 22.

Lang synne, my Lord, I had a court,
And nobles fill'd my cawey:
But since I have been fortune's sport,
I look nae hawff nae gausy.
Ranemay's Poems, i. 48.

C. B. guas, Arm. goas, goose, denote a youth; Su.-G. goasse, a male as opposed to a female; also, a boy. As Servius, in his Notes on Virgil, observes that the Gauls called strong men Gesatae, or Gesatii, lib. 8.; Thir observes the Su.-G. word as originally the same. The Gauls, in their own language, according to Polybius, called mercenary troops Gesatae. Camden has observed, that the Britons give the name of guessin to
those whom he calls servit conductitii. This is merely the pl. of C. B. guas; or of the compound word gaisgeach, a champion, i.e., guas gwygh, a stout lad; Letter to the Welch, Transl., p. 21.

Servius says, that as the Roman hast or spear was by the Gauls called geas, they denominated strong men, geas, because they used spears of this kind in battle. But Bullet, with greater propriety, derives the term from guas, already mentioned; and refers to an ancient Glossary, as rendering geas, hommes vailans. Froissart calls soldiery guas; and geas is a combattant.

C. B. guas commonly denotes a servant, as well as a young man. Hence many learned writers have supposed that the $g$ being thrown away, Fr. vas was formed, and that this is the origin of vassal, the dimin. of which is vassel, whence valet, a servant. Ihre observes, that as Su.-G. goas denotes a boy, soldiers are called govar.

The term being adopted by the Germans, it frequently occurs in their compound names; as Arlogaus, strong in battle; Lamioeasius, powerful at the sword. Many examples may be found in Wacht., vo. Genus. The word came afterward into disrepute, so as to denote a person of the meanest or vilest character. Thus geasus, mendicous impudens, Kilian; what we would call a sturdly beggar, or in vulgar language, a randy beggar. This is viewed as the origin of Fr. geas, a beggar; a name given from contempt to the first Poets in the Low Countries, who began to throw off the yoke of the tyrannical and unfeeling Philip II. of Spain.

I shall only add, that various vestiges of the same word may be traced in Gael.; as geas, gage, valour, feats of arms, gaisgeacht, Fl. gaisgeacht, a champion, gaisgeal, valiant.

**GAUCINESS, s.** Stateliness in appearance, arising from size, S.

**GAUCKIT, adj.** Stupid. V. Gowkit.

**GAUD, GAWD, s.** 1. A trick.

Quhat God amounit him, with sic ane gaud
In his dedis, to vse sic slacht and frande?

Dong. Virgil, 315. 31.

Semple uses gaidis in this sense, if it be not an error of the press.

Their Holiglas begane his gaidis,
As he was learned amangie the laides.


2. A bad custom or habit, of whatever kind, S. B. This word, although always used in a bad sense, does not necessarily imply the idea of cunning, as it has been generally explained. It is often thus expressed, an ill gaud.

It is used by Chaucer as signifying a jest, a trick; and has been derived from Fr. gaudir, to be frolicksome; also to jest. Serenius refers, without any good reason, to Goth. gaudl, latratus. There might seem to be some affinity with Isl. gæd, Ol. Lex. gæd, indolent, affected, to which Belg. gade, cura, is evidently allied.

But supposing Fr. gaudir, the origin, this must certainly be traced to Su.-G. gæd-an. Isl. gæd-est, gæd-est, latars, Belg. gade, gade, placere. The root is Isl. gæd, gaudium, gesiulitico.

**GAUDY, adj.** Tricky, mischievous, Loth.

**GAUD, s.** A rod or goad. V. GAD, GADE.

**GAUDSMAN, s.** A ploughman, as using the gad or goad, S. B. V. GAD, GADE, s.

To GAUD, v. n. To make a shewy appearance, to be gaudy, Fife.

Lat. gaudere.

**GAUDE'-DAY, s.** A festive day; synon. with Gaudemus.

"And then, Lovel, you must know I pressed you to stay here to-day, the rather because our cheer will be better than usual, yesterday having been a gaudé-day." Antiquary, i. 311.

A cant term used at the universities in England, including the idea of double commons. V. Kersey.

**GAUDEAMUS, s.** A feast or merry-making, Roxb.

Evidently the Lat. word, which may have been first used by schoolboys on getting a holiday, like the university term Gaudy. V. GAUDE'-DAY.

**GAUDEIS, GAUDES, s. pl.** Precious ornaments; synon. Gowydy. V. GALDEIS.

"Item, ane pair of bedis of curale with vi gaudefis of perle estimat to x crowns of weich.—Item, ane pair of bedis of querell with gaudefis of gold estimat to vi crowns of weich." Inventor, A. 1516, p. 26.

This is synon. with Gowydy, a jewel, or any precious ornament. Serenius traces E. gaudy, which seems a cognate term, to Isl. gaudl, originally the pagan name of the deity, but after the introduction of Christianity transferred to any thing trilling. But it is evidently from Lat. gaudente. V. GALDEIS.

**GAUD FLOOK, the Saury Pike, S.**

**GAUDNIE, s.** Expl. "a semi-aquatic bird, which always has its nest in the bank of a rivulet; something larger than a sky-lark; the back and wings of a dark grey, approaching to black; the breast white; delights to sit on large stones and islets in the middle of the stream;" Fife.

Probably the water-crow or water ouzel.

**GAUFIN, GAFFIN, adj.** Lighthearted, foolish, thoughtless, giddy, Roxb.

But man, 'tis queer to mak sik fike
About an useless ga芬th fikas;
That nec'er dide gie a decent turn
At sheddin', fa芬d, bought, nor burn;
But ran wi' inconside rate force,
An' bitte their heids as they'd been horse.

Hogg's Scot. Pastoralis, p. 20.

"Gaff, a foolish clown, North," (Grose), may be allied. Shall we trace this to Germ. gaff-en, os pandere, hiare; or to S. gæf?"
GAUGNET, s. The sea-needle, a fish, Frith of Forth.


TO GAUK, v. n. To play the fool; applied to young women, especially as to toying or junketting with men, West of S.

Su.-G. geeke-as, ludiscari; Dan. giek-er, id.

TO GAUKIE, v. n. The same with Gauk, Roxb.

GAUKIE, GAUKY, s. "A foolish, staring idiotical person." Sometimes it also implies the idea of some degree of lightness of conduct, S.

Wert thou a giggly gaunky like the lave,
That little better than our nowt behave;
At naught they'll fancy, senseless tales believe,
Be blithe for silly hearts, for trifles grieve;
Sic never could win my heart.—

Ramsay's Poems, II. 103.

The term is also applied to a man, although seldom—
Daft carle, dit your mouth,
What signifies how pawky,
Or gentle born ye be; but youth,
In love you're but a gauky.

Ibid., II. 299.

Sw. gack, Su.-G. geack, a fool, Germ. gacke, a simpleton. This seems the same with O. E. goky.

A charter is chalceneable, before a chief justice
If false hale be in that letter, the laws's injunge,
Or painted penterchale, or percell overskipped,
The gome that closest so charteris, for a gacky is helden.

P. Plowman, Fol. 57, b.

Skinner renders this, vir vilis, tenebro, as if it meant a rascal, a lurker, deriving it from Fr. coyin. But he certainly mentions a better etymology, as communicated by a friend, Sw. goak, a count, Teut. gauch, a fool. V. Gowk.

GAUKIT, GAWKIE, adj. Foolish, giddy, S.; formed from the s.

Well said, a gawkie name is easy won,
And some's caill swift wha ne'er race has run.


"Gaunky, awkward; generally used to signify a tall awkward person, North." "To gooke, to have an awkward nodding of the head, or bending of the body backward and forward, West." Grose.

GAUL, s. Dutch myrtle, S. V. Scotch-gale.

GAULF, s. A loud laugh. V. GAWF.

To GAUMP, v. a. Expl. "To snip very greedily, as if in danger of swallowing the spoon," Roxb.

Ial. gideme, bioc, pataco, capio, gama, gula; siama, bucca, volutare.

GAUN, the vulgar orthography of the gerund or part. pr. of the v. to Ga, Going; pron. long.

"A high hedge o' hawtrees keepit them frae gaun through Johnnie Corrie's corn; but they lap a' o'wer like sparrows, an' gallop't into a green knawe beyont it." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 299. V. GAIN GEAR.

GAUN-A-DU, s. A term used to express a resolution never reduced to practice; as, "That's among my gaun-a-du's," Loth. Corr. from gaun or gaun, i.e., going to do.

GAUN DAYS.

"Ye had the gaun days of prosperity for twenty years! But instead of laying by a little for a sair leg, or making provisions for an evil day, ye gaed on like madmen." Blackwood's Magazine, March 1823, p. 313.

This seems to be the same with Gandydayz, (q. v.) as referring to the means used on these days, in the time of popery, for securing a blessing on the crop.

GAUN-TO-DEE, s. Literally, in a state approximating death.

This term is used in a Proverb, applied when people say they are going to do something which we do not suppose they are likely to accomplish:—"It's lang or gaunt-to-dee, fill the kirk-yard," Dumfr.

GAUN, GAUND, s. The butter-bur, Tussilago petasites. It is called Gaun in Upper Lanarkshire; Gaund in Dumfries-shire.

This seems to be merely softened, after the Scottish mode, from Gael, gallan, which is the generic name. This is called gallanmor, i.e., the great bur, because its leaves are larger than those of any other native plant, so that poultry and other small animals often shelter themselves under them during heavy rain. Gallan primarily signifies "a branch," Shaw.

To GAUNCH, v. n. To snarl. V. GANSCHE, v.

GAUNCH, s. A snatch. V. GANSCHE, s.

GAUND, s. V. GAUN, s.

To GAUNER, v. n. 1. To bark; applied to dogs when attacking a person, Upper Clydesdale.

2. To scold with a loud voice, ib.

Perhaps corr. from Ial. gambr-a, id. Lat. gamn-ire.

GAUNER, s. 1. The act of barking, ibid.

2. A loud fit of scolding, ibid.
GAU

[GAUNGE, Gange, v. n. 1. To talk in a pert, silly manner.
2. To brag, boast.
3. To exaggerate, to fib, Banffs.

This is another form of gandy, gemye: but in
gauge the main idea is that of boasting; in gemye,
that of silliness.]

[GAUNG, s. 1. Pert, foolish speaking.
2. Boasting, Banffs.]

[GAUNGEIN, GAUGIN, part. Bouncing, braggling, fibbing. Used also as an adj.
and as a s., Banffs. V. Gandy.

As an adj. it generally has the sense of given to, or
in the habit of talking foolishly, &c.]

To GAUNT, v. n. To yaw. V. Gant.

GAUNT-TAT-THE-DOOR, s. A booby, an indolent
bumpkin, Ayrs.

"He gave—but little application to his lessons, so
that folk thought he would turn out a sort of gaunt-
at-the-door, more mindful of meat than work." Ann.
of the Par., p. 335. V. Gant, Gaunt, to yaw.

GAUNTIE, s.

On 1. gane like gaunies in a styne !
The fowk 'll think, 'tis gaen by,
We keep a boded horse.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 82.

Isl. gante, a fool. But corr. perhaps from Dan. gatte,
Su. G. gatte, a barrow pig.

To GAUP, v. n.
1. To gape, Buchan.
2. To look up in a wild sort of way, or as
expressive of surprise; often, to gape up,
ibid.

Was worth ye, Webster Tam, what's this
That I see gavity gulleter !—
Some wasCX' quine 'll ride the stoot,
For you, afore the Reeaday.

Turner's Poems, p. 71.

Quine, queen; Reeaday, Root-day.
In this sense it is nearly allied to Goup. V. Gov. v.

[GAUP, s. A stupid person, other forms are
Gaupus, Gaupid, Banffs.]

[GAUPIN, GAUPING, part. Gaping, staring
folishilly; used also as an adj. and as a s.,
Banffs.]

GAUT, s. "A hog, a sow; as, a mill-gaut;"

In the South of S. it denotes a young sow after it
has been castrated.

"Gauies and gits are hog-pigs and sow-pigs." Yorks.
Dial. Clav.

This is an O. E. word. "Galt, or yonge hogge or
sow, Porceata." "Hogge called a barley hogge or
galt, Maaliss." Hulot's Acedarium, Lond., 1532.
It is evidently the same with Isl. galt, goll, Su. G.
gaitl, sus exsectus et adultus, from gaitl-a, castrare.
Su. G. gilie, porceata, Isl. golar, A-S. gilis, E. giel,
Belg. gite.

GAUTSAME, s. "Hog's lard," Gall. Encycel;
from "Gaut, a male swine," ibid. V. Galt.

Same is evidently the same with E. seain, lard.

GAVAILING, GAVAILLING, GAVAILLING, s.
Gadding about in an idle or dissip-
pated way, Ayrs.

"But thir jocose gavailings are worthy of the oc-
casion." The Entail, ii. 282.

Ennie M'Lure, having gone a night in going from a
gavailing with some of the neighbours,—having par-
taken largely of the bowl,—was overtaken by an
apoplexy just at his own door." The Provost, p. 170.
Fr. gavails, wait, and alter, to go.

GAVEL, GAVIL, s. The end-wall of a house,
properly the triangular or higher part of it,
S.; gable-end, E.

—The Northayd saw westwart,
And that west gavel alaus,
In-till hys tymne all gert he ma.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 275.

Su. G. gaviel, Bel. gavel, id. Mose-G. gibba, a
pinnacle; Isl. gav, the end of any thing, as of a ship,
house, &c. This G. Andr. traces to Heb. 322, gabel,
terminus.

* GAVELKIND. This law existed in the
Shetland Islands, as well as in Kent.

"Upon the decease of the father in Shetland,
the youngest got the dwelling-house, and the rest, both of
moveable and heritage, was divided Gavelkind, sine
discriminando sexus vel animatis." MS. Explic. of Norish
words.

GAVELOCK, s. An earwig; also Gellocch,
Ayrs.; Golech, Loth.

Shall we suppose that it has received its first design-
ation from its resemblance to the instrument called a
Gavelock, as being forked ?

GAVELOCK, s. An iron crow or lever,
in quarrying stones, S.

The ancient Goths gave the name of gatlock to a
d kind of dart which they used; A-S. gatelocka, hastilla.
Matth. Paris, A. 1256, observes that the Frisians
used missile weapons, which they called gavelockes.
Hence Fr. javelle, javelot, E. javelin.

"The said second of June the drum goes through
Aberdeen, charging the halil inhabitants incontinent
to bring to the tolbooth the halil spades, shovels, mells,
mattocks, barrows, gits, gavelocks, and such instru-
ments within the town, most for undermining, whilk
was shortly done." Spalding, i. 220.

"The air salle hame—ane pick, a mattock, ane
gavel, ane shoel, ane aax, ane pair of turfisisk, ane hand-

"Item, ane little gavelok of irne." Inventories, A.
1566, p. 171.

Ihre explains gavel as signifying whatever is forked,
or has two branches, ququid bifurcum est. Hence our
gavelock receives its name, as being generally divided
into two toes at the lower end. Su- G. gafflock denotes
an ancient javelin or dart used among the Goths.
Pellistor, (Dict. Celt.) derives gafflock from two Celt.
words, gulf, forked, and flach, a staff or rod, as signi-
fying a forking staff. But Ihre views the Celts as
borrowing from the Goths in this instance. And it
deserves notice, that A.-S. gafte signifies furca. This
word, A. Bor. denotes an iron bar for entering stakes
into the ground.

GAVILEGER, s. The provost-marshall of
an army.

"There were always—some churchian rascals, that
caused complaints to be heard, which made our pro-
fores or gavileger get company and money, for dis-
charging his duty; for neither officer nor souldier escaped due punishment, that was once complained on, until such time as his Majestie was satisfied with justice." Monro's Exploit, p. 51; also p. 43.
I have not observed this word in any of the northern languages. But it is undeniably from Ls. gau, prospecere, curare, cavere; Dan. gaa, cautelous; Teut. gauw, cautios, attentus ad rem; and rear, a camp, q.
"he who has charge of the camp, who narrowly pro-
spiciates to see if there be any disorder.

To GAW, v. a. 1. To gall, S.
"Touch a gaw'd horse on the back, and he will fling;" Ferguson's Prov., p. 31.
"You are one of the tender Gordons, that dow not be hang'd for galing their neck;" S. Prov.; "spoken to those who readily complain of hurts and hardships." Kelly, p. 380.
Kelly has lost a good deal of the zest of this, as of many other proverbs, by giving it an E. form. I have always heard it repeated thus: "Ye're like the gentle Gordons, ye canna bide hanging for the gawin' o' your craig." It is usually addressed to those who make much ado about nothing.

2. Metaph. to fret, S.
That clatter Madge, my witty, tels sic flaws,
Whee'er our Meg her sarkins humour gauks.—
Ramsey's Poems, ii. 117.

To GAW, v. n. To become petitish, Loth.; q. to be galled.
Yet prudden folk may tak the pet;
Anes thrawart portar wad na let
Him in while latter meat was hett,
He gau'd ton sair,
Plung in his fiddle o'er the yett,
Whilk ne'er did mare.
Ramsey's Poems, i. 237.

GAW, s. The mark left on the skin by a stroke or wound, or in consequence of the pressure of a rope or chain, S. gall, E.
His shaven shuders shawes the marks no doubt,
Of teagh tail; there's tyres and other tawes,
And girds of galleys grawand new in gawes.
i.e., "His peeled shoulders show the marks of the cat-and-nine tails. Of these, and of the marks of other instruments for flogging, there are tires or rows; as well as of the strokes received on board the galleys, which grow in different ciastrices."
Gaw is the same with E. gait, as denoting a slight hurt or fretting of the skin. Isl. galla, vitium, naevus.

2. Used metaphorically in relation to a habit; as,
"That's an auld gaw in your back," that is an old trick, or bad habit of yours, S.


4. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest, crossing a field, S.
"My second attempt was upon the field of nine acres entirely moss, and in some parts above three feet deep, excepting a few narrow sand gawes." Agr. Surv. Dunbart., p. 330.

To HAE A GAW IN THE BACK of another; to have the power of giving him pain, or making him suffer indignity, S.
"It seems that the Lord Chamberlain—is obliged, at a royal coronation, to have a gaw in the Earl's [Marshal's] back, and takes this method to show

his power and supremacy within the bounds of the Hall." The Steam-Boat, p. 235.
The proverb has a similar meaning; "A gaw'd back is easily broken," S.

GAW, s. A gall-nut.
"It is a tight tree that has neither knap nor gau;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 44.
Sn. gale, vitium, defectus.

GAW, s. 1. A furrow or small trench made for drawing off water, S.
"Gaw is that slit or opening made by a plough or spade in the side of a pond, loch, or stagnated water, by which it is drained off. —It is drawn from a loch in the parish of Stewertan by a gaw, in which it runs at some distance, and then seeks a course for itself." P. Kilmaurs Ayrs. Statist. Acc., ix. 234, N.
"Open drains, called sloped gawes, are cut at right angles to the ridges, from the middle of the field to one or both sides of the inclosure." Wilson's Renfrewshire, p. 130.
Teut. gauve, agger fave sine aqua oductus; Isl. gista, chasma, hiatus oblongus; Haldorsen.

A hollow with water springing in it, Ang.

This, although the i is lost in pronunciation, is probably allied to Isl. gail, fissura, ruptura, in monte, ag; gil, in eluis et montium lateribus; Aust. hiatus; son vallia angusta; alveus profundus et latus; G. Andr., p. 55, 88.

GAW o' the Pot, the first runnings of a still. Aberd.
Whether as being inferior, or less safe, (Isl. gait, vitium), I cannot pretend to determine.

GAWD, s. A goad for driving oxen, S. Gl. Ross. Hence the proverbial phrase, Come out afore the gawd, Come forward and show yourself.

Then says to Jean, come out afore the gawd,
And let folks see gin ye be what ye'er ca'd.
Ross's Hellenors, p. 123.

V. GAD.

GAWDNE, GOWDNE, s. The yellow Gurnard, or Dragonet of Pinnant, a fish; Callionymus Lyra, Linn.; Fife.
"The Gaudine, as the fishers call it, gilt-necked and backed,—of the bigness of a small whiting." Sibb. Fife, 129.
"Its colours, which are yellow, blue, and white, are very vivid when the fish is first caught. The blue in particular is of inexpressible splendour, having the richest caracmtan tints, glowing with a gemmous brilliancy. Hence the name Gaudine, i.e., gold-fish." Ibid. N.
The name Goldeny has been given to the Sparus umbra aurea, Linn., as well as that of Gill-head, for a similar reason. It corresponds with Gr. χρυσοφύτας of Oppian; Lat. Aurata of Linby; Fr. la Dernade.

To GAVE, v. n. To go about staring in a stupid manner; the same with Gaw; Teviot. V. GOFF, v.
To GAWF, Gaffe, v. n. To laugh violently and coarsely, to give a horselaugh, S.

Gaffin they wi' sides saw sair;
Cry, "Wae gae by him!"
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 351.

—Who gart the lieges gaffin and ginn upy,
Aft till the cock proclaim'd the morn.
Ibid., i. 327.

Su.-G. grallia nig has the same meaning; cahninare, immoderato risa ora disstaurque, Sw. gaffeling, derisio. These seem derived from Germ. gaff-en, to gape, &c. pandere, hiare, if not from Isl. gaa, irrisio. V. Kristningsg. 61.

GAWF, GAULLE, GAFF, GAFFAW, A horse- laugh, S.

"The Queene Regent sat at the tymne of the assauult—upon the four-wall of the castell of Edinburghe, and quhen she perceaved the overthrow of us, and that the Enscynys of the Frenche war again displayit upon the walls, sae gave ane gaff of laugheit, and said, Now will I go to the Men, and prayse God for that whilk my eyes have sein." Knox's Hist., p. 227.

The same word, with a slight variation of orthography, is used as an adj.

"Hir pompe lackit one principal point, to wit, womanly gravity; for quhen she saw Johne Knox standing at the uther end of the tabil haidheit; sche first smylit, and after gave a gaff laugheit." Ibid., p. 340.

"When he came into the house, the devil gave a great gaff of laugheit. 'You have now, Sir, done my bidding,'—'Not thine,' answered the other, 'but in obedience to God, have I returned to bear this man company, whom thu dost afflicte.'" Sinclair's Satan's Invisible World, p. 48.

Synce circling wheels the flatterer gaffow.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 227.

Perhaps the word in this form may have originally denoted a universal roar of laugheit in a company; q. the gaff of a', i.e., all. It is still said, They gat up wi' a gaffow, They all laughed loud.

"Presently again the younger gave another gaffow, still more dreadful than the first." The Steam-Boat, p. 86.

GAW-FUR, adj. A furrow for draining off water, E. Loth., Renfr.


"As soon as a field is sown and harrowed, the gaw-furs, as they are provincially called, are neatly and perfectly cleared with the spade and shovel." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 172. V. GAW, s., sense 4.

GAWIN, s. Gain, profit, advantage.

That I have hecht, I sall hald, hapin as it may,
Quhillker as it gaif to gawin.
Ranff Collyear, B. iij. b.

Either from Fr. gaine, gain, the word being prolonged to rhyme with laicin and deicin; or from A.-S. ge-wain, lucratum, gain.

GAWKIE, adj. Foolish, S.

"As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a gawkie piece of London." Ayrshire Legates, p. 288. V. Gawkit.

GAWKIE, s. The horse-cockle, a shell, Venus Islandica, Linn.; Loth.

GAWLIN, s.

"The Gavlin is a fowl less than a duck; it is reckoned a true prognosticator of fair weather; for when it sings, fair and good weather always follows, as the natives commonly observe." Martin's Western Islands, p. 71.

G. Andr. says, Hodie Norwegie sic vocant, (gagi) anseria genus, quod Islandis est Helenange; p. 81. Pennant says that they give the name of Gau or Gavik to the Brent Goose.

To GAWMP, v. a. To mock. V. GAMP.

To GAWP, v. n. To yawn, Loth. Hence, GAWPSIE, adj. Disposed to yawn, ibid.

Isl. Su.-G. gape, hiare, gapeandit, hiatus.

To GAWP UP, v. a. To devour, to eat greedily, to swallow voraciously, S.

Syne till't he fell, and seemd right yap
His meathith quickly up to gawp.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 531.

"Good gear is not to be gapped;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 28.

This may be from Isl. gape, hiare. But I suspect that it is radically the same with E. gulp.

And so sitten they to euensong, & sungen otherwise,
Tyll Glenton had gapped a gallon and a gill.
His gatteres began to gothen, as two grely soweres.

P. Plowman, Fol. 25, b.

In edit. 1561, it is igapped.
Sw. gulp, buecis vorare deductis, Belg. gaff-en, ingurgitare, avide hauteur.

GAWP, s. A large mouthful, S.

GAWRIE, s. The name given to the Red Gurnard, S. Trigla cuculus, Linn.


Perhaps corr. from Fr. gourneau, or Germ. kurre-fische, id. Schonelode gives it the latter name.

GAWSIE, adj. Jolly. V. GAUCY.

GAY, adj. Pretty, moderately; also GAYLIE, GAYLIES. V. GEY.

GAY, s. Observation, attention.

But I mon yit heir maer quhat worthis of him anis,
And dreichely after him haue myne gae.
Ranff Collyear, C. iii. a.

Isl. gaa, attendito; gaa, observare, attendere; ey gae, prospicio; Teut. gae, custodia.

GAYING, part. pr. of the v. to Gae. Going, S.; also written gäin.

"That it may be knawin quhat maner of persons ar meant to be ydill and stragg beggaris and vagabouns,—it is declarit that all ydill persenis gaying about—viously subtle, crafty and vaunlachful plaiys, as iugleriis, fast and lowis, and sic utheris; the ydill people calling thame selvis Egyptians," &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

GAYN, adj. Fit. V. GANE.

GAYN, part. pt. Gone. V. GAE.

GAYNEBY, adj. Past. "In time gayneby?" Brehin Reg.
GAYNE-COMEING, s. Second advent. V. GAIN-COMING.

—"The same religion—they preachit and establisht among his faithfull, to the gayne-comeing of our Lord Jesus Chryst." Answers of the Kirk, A. 1653; Keith's Hist., p. 550.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impune,—not the blessed institution of the Lord Jesus, which he hath commanded to be used in his kirk to his gane coming," &c. Resounding betwix Crossraguell and J. Knox, c. ii. a.

GAYNE-CUM, GAYN-CUM, s. Return, coming again. V. GAIN-CUM.

—That wyth thame fra thine that bare
Til Kynescally, quhare the Kyng
Tyle that gayne-come made benying.

"Wyntoun, vi. 18. 404.

But quhan he saw passit batch day and hour
Of her gaintome, in sonerrow ga opresse
His wefall herit in cair and hirinesses.


GAYNIS, s.

The gynnis of my yeris sent.
The fleurs of my fresche yeathth, I wait nocht how away is went.

Maitland Poems, p. 192.

"Properties," Pink. It may perhaps bear this meaning, from Su.-G. gyn, commodium, whence E. gyn.

But it is more natural to understand it as merely put for gynnys, cheerfulness, gaiety.

To GEAL, v. n. To conjugal, Aberd.

"Wee no' for hop, that darin gles, That cheerus us wi' a fancied kis, Our heartes weuld real gale.

Gellyn was used in O. E., as synon. with Congellyn.

"Gellyn or Congellyn, Congelat.—Gelled, Congelatus," Prompt. Parv.

Fr. geler, "to freeze; to thickin, or conglate with cold;" Cotgr. Lat. gelare, to freeze. 'Iare seems justly to view Sn.-G. kall, frigidus, A.-S. ciele, cytle, id., Isl. kal-a, obregensco, &c., as from a common origin with Lat. gelare.

[GEAL, v. a. To exposer so as to become very cold; as, "He sat down on a stane till he geyll himsel;" Banffs. Gl.]

GEAL, s. Extreme coldness, as of water in winter; frostiness; Aberd.

[GEAL-CAL, adj. Cold as ice, Banffs.]

GEAN, GEEEN, s. (g hard.) A wild cherry, S.

"The orchard (is remarkable) for a great number of large old trees, bearing the species of small cherry, called black and red geens;" P. Petry, Inverness. Statist. Acc., iii. 26.

Sir Thomas Urquhart writes guines. Speaking of the diligent engagement of "counterfeit saints,—tough fryars, huskin monks," &c., in what he calls "dabblingating, that is, clumsifying," he subjoins: "Wherein they are like unto the poor rogue of a village, that are busy in stirring up and scarceing in the irdure and filth of little children, in the season of cherries and guines, and that only to finde the kernels, that they may sell them to the druggists, to make thereof pomander-oile." Rabelais, B. 11, p. 221. In the original guines.

Fr. guigne, guine; "guignes, a kind of little, sweet and long cherries, termed so, because at first they came out of Guinnes;" Cotgr. Others derive the name from Guines in Picardy.

GEAN-TREE, GEEEN-TREE, s. A wild cherry-tree, S.; sometimes simply gean.

"These gean-trees were sent there from Kent, about a century ago, by Alexander, Earl of Moray." Statist. Acc., iii. 26.

"Here and there we meet with small plantations of ash and oak, and fir and gean." P. Kemback, Fife, Statist. Acc., xiv. 369.

GEAR, GEARED, GAUN-GEAR. V. GERE.

GEARKING, part. adj. Vain; Lyndsay.

A.-S. gearean, apparare, preparare.

GEASONE, adj. Stunted, shrunk.

"For their woos is geasone and scant, their common feewolf is of stones, they dig out of the earth." Pitscotte's Cron., Introd. xxiii.

Isl. gīan, rarns, rarefactus; G. Andr., p. 90. V. GEIZE.

GEAT, s. A child. V. GET.

To GEAVE (g hard), v. n. To look in an unsteady manner, Étrr. For.

"Callant, elap the lid down on the pat; what hae they't hinging gearving up there for?" Perils of Man, i. 55.

This we may certainly view as originally the same with S. Goff, Gove, to throw up the head; A. Bor., Goh, to hold up the eyes and face; Gaver, to stare about like a fool; Grosse. Isl. géi is rendered chama, hasta oblongus; Haltorson.

GEBBIE, GABBIE, s. The crop of a fowl, S. Used ludicrously for the stomach of a man.

She round the ingle wi' her gimmers sits, Crammin their gabbies wi' her nest's bits.

Pierrou's Poems, ii. 4.

I see no word to which this may be allied, save Gacl. citamen, the gizzard; Now, Sn.-G. krafoor denotes both the crop and gizzard.

A learned friend remarks that this may be derived from Fr. jogot, which has precisely the same meaning. But thus the sound is much changed.

To GECK, GEEK, v. a. (g hard.) 1. To sport, to be playful; applied to infants when cheerful, Ang.

Geck is used in an E. s., denoting an object of diversions; evidently from the same origin with the v.

Why have you suffered me to be imprison'd, Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest, And made the most notorious geck and gull That e'er invention played on? [Twelfth Night.

2. To deride, to mock, S.

I trow that all the world evin Salt at your guckrie geck. Philoitus, Pink. S. P. Reptr., iii. 39.

She Baudly loves, Baudly that drives the ear, But geeks at me, and says I smell of tar.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 68.

To say that ye was geck'd yees hae nae need, We'll gec a hitch unto your tougher guest.

Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

3. To befool, to cozen.

His precept of pensione furth he tuike, Biddand my Lord subscribe ye ane letter;
And swa he did, but not the better.
Hame to the Prouest it was directe;
But ye shall her whow he was geckit, &c.


4. To jilt, S.
Begeck is more commonly used, q. v.

5. To toss the head with disdain, S.
The saucy Ant view'd him with soorn,
Nor wad civilitie return;
But gekking up her head, quoth she,
"Poor anel! I pitty thee."

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 476.
And Besie, nee doubt o't, geckit,
And looked down panchety eench,
To think while the lave were neglectit,
That she wad get Haf o' the Hunch.

Janieson's Popular Ball, i. 295.


Geck, Geek, s. 1. A sign of derision.
Ouch jestsists cum with bair secherin nekska,
Than all the feynula leixe, and maid geckkas.

Dundar, Banymyte Poems, p. 27, st. 3.

2. A taunt, a jibe.
Qhwe cum uncalt, unserved suld sit,
Perhaps, Sir, nae may ye.
Gude man, Grammerca for your geck.
Quod Hope, and fawly louts.

Cheerie and Slie, st. 78.

Teut. geck, gheck, jocus.

3. Cheat, act of deception. To give one the geck, to give him the slip; generally including the idea of exposing him to derision, S.
The man believed it he spak,
Vnto this softist some consentit;
But he had afterward repentit,
Were not a man amongst them sell,
Whose conscience consent it to tell,
And quivellis his counsell gave him.
That Hollegas wald sone deceave him.
The man perceaving it was sn,
Gave him the geck, and iute him gea,
Thankand his God, and gude men baith,
For his delivering of that sleath.


[To Geck, v. n. 1. To look in a pert saucy manner, expressive of derision; as, "She gecks at him." Clydes, Banffs.]

2. To look in a fond loving manner; as, "The twa are aye geckin to ither." Ibid.]

[Geckin, Geckan, part. pr. of last v.; used also as an adj., and as a s. Ibid.
As an adj. it is sometimes used in the sense of lively, sportive; also, in the sense of pert, giddy, light-headed.

GEC-NECKIT, adj. Wry-necked, Aberd.
Gael. geock, a wry neck, geochadach, having a wry neck.

GED, (y hard) s. 1. A pike, a jack, Lucius marinus; pl. gedis. A term pretty generally used, S.

And with his handy quhile he wrocht
Gyanty, to tak gedis and salmony,
Trowed, ells, and als menovays.

Barbour, ii. 576, MS.
Mr. Pink is strangely mistaken in his note on this passage, when he speaks of the geda as "a small fish rather larger than minnows," The very connexion shows the error.

Now safe the stately sawmont sail,
And trouts bedropp'd wi' crimson hull.
And eels well peaked for soupe tail,
And geda for greack.

Burns, iii. 119.

The ancient Romans, as appears from the Consular or Family coins, often played on their own names, adopting emblems that bore some analogy. Thus, the symbol of the name Vitellus was a calf, of Putealins, a well, &c. Armorial bearings have been assumed in our own country, with a similar humour. Mackenzie mentions that "God of that ilk" had "3 gyes or pikes hautiant argant;" and Geddes of Raehin "3 pyke or geda heads couped ou;" Crab of Roleshaw had in like manner "a crab in base or;" and the name of Garvey "three fishes called Garvine fishes nayant." V. vo. Garrie. The allusions were not always so happy. For the family of Tarbet could find nothing more appropriate than "three Turbets." Science of Heraldry, p. 61. 82.

2. A greedy or avaricious person; as, "He's a perfect ged for siller," Clydes.

A metaph. use of the term, in allusion to the voraciously of the pike.
Su.-G. Isl. gelds, id. They derive this from gadd, acenius, a point or sting, because of the sharpness of its teeth. He observes, after Martin and Wachter, that the different appellations of this fish, in almost all languages, are borrowed from its armed mouth. Thus in Germ. it is called heckt, from heck-en, to bite; Bolg. snock, from snay-en, to strike. Fr. brocher, from brock-er, to prick, (perhaps rather from broche, a needle, or broches, the tusks of a wild boar) E. pike, from pick, to strike with the beak, or piquer, to prick, (rather from pike, a spear, which Su.-G. gadd also signifies.) Its Gael. name is gedos. I know not, if this be allied to gath, a lance, javelin or pike.

Its Germ. name evidently corresponds to A-S. hacod, lucius piscis; "a pike;" Somner. This, like hecht, from heck-en, to bite, is obviously from a term nearly allied in signification, hatch-en, to hack, hash; concide dere, secundum commune.

GED-STAFF, (y hard) s. "A staff for stirring pikes from under the banks, that they may come into the net; or rather Jedburgh staves mentioned by Jo. Major, F. 48—Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligni extremini Jeduardenses artifices ponunt; Rudd. Sib. adopts the latter hypothesis; adding, that the phrase, Jethart staffis and Kelso rungs, is still common.

Some jarris with ane ged staff to jag throw blak jakkis.
Doug. Virgil, 259. a. 1.
It seems rather to signify, a pointed staff, from Su.-G. gadd, acenius, or perhaps a staff made for the very purpose of jobbing thorn, pricking or killing gads. If the word had any connexion with Jedburgh, or the river Jed, the j would more probably have been used.

GEDDERY, s. A heterogeneous mass, Upp. Clydes,; perhaps from Gaddyr, to gather.
GEDLING, s. He met one penter swayne
Command and rate him agayne—
Quoh gangie thow, gedling, thir gathis sa gane?
*Rauf Coyleyear, C. ij. b.*

Gadling, "an idle vagabond;" Chaucer. V. Tyrwhitt. But perhaps the term properly signifies, companion, fellow-mate; as Somner renders A. S. *geadling*; in Lat. comes, consors, socius, sodalis. This is deduced from *gejad, gejada,* id.

GEDWING, s. "An ancient-looking person; an antiquary;" Gall. Encycel. The author expl. it "a fisher of geds," i.e., pikes.

[To GEE, v. a. To give. V. GIE.]

To GEE (q soft), v. n. To stir, to move to one side. V. JEE. Hence, GEWAYS, adv. Not in a direct line, obliquely.

Kelly mentions a foolish Prov., in which this term occurs, p. 121, synon. agye; although perhaps *geways* expresses a slighter degree of obliquity, q. merely an inclination to one side.

GEE, (q hard) s. To tak the gee, to become pettish and unmanageable, S. tig, dorts, strunt, synon.

—Lang or c'yer that I came hame,
My wife had tak'en the gee—
The ne'er a bed will she gae to,
But sit and tak the gee.

Rand's *S. Songs,* l. 90, 91.

—Lads, gin your lassies grow derty,
Let never their *goes* mak you wae.

Jenovens *Popular Ball.,* i. 300.

This is the more common mode of using the term. It occurs, however, in a different form—

But when I speak to them, that's stately,
I find them ay tak'en with the gee,
And get the denial right flatly.

*Songs,* Ross's *Helenore,* p. 149.

It seems the same word which occurs in pl.—

This barmie and bladry buists up all my bees;
Ye kwaw ill gyding genders mony *goes,*
And specially in poet for example.

*Montgomery,* MS. *Chrom. S. P.,* i. 500.

Isl. geyp-r, geyp, offensa, peraciles.

[GEEBLE, s. A small quantity of any liquid; a contemptuous term, Banfis. Synon., jille, Clydes.

If the contempt of the speaker is strong, a small quantity is called a jille; a larger quantity, a jabble.

A very small quantity is called *geeblick* or a *jabblick,* and when a large quantity is spoken of contemptuously it is called a *geeblock* or a *jabblock.* V. Banfis. Gl.]

[To GEEBLE, v. a. To agitate a liquid.

To *geeble up,* to bespatter; to *geeble out,* to spill; and metaphor. to *geeble at,* to spoil.

part. pr. *geebbling,* used also as a s. with procs. *up,* *out,* or *out-out,* and at. V. Banfis. Gl.]

To GEEG, GIG, (q hard), v. n. To quiz, Dumfr.

This is probably allied to *Gegerry.*

GEELIEWHIT. V. Gilliewetfoot.

GEELLIM, s. A rabbet-plane, a joiner's tool, S.

GEEN, s. A wild cherry. V. GEAN.


2. Greedy of money, ibid.

GEENOCH, s. A covetous insatiable person, expl. as nearly allied in signification to glutinous, Ayrs.

Gaol. giwanach, hungry, glutinous, voracious; perhaps from *giwan,* the mouth. This seems radically the same with C. B. *giancuss, giancucy,* voracious; *gwaunc, voracity.* *Ges* denotes the mouth.

GEENYOCHILY, adv. 1. Gluttonously, ibid.

2. Greedily, ibid.

GEENYOCHINESS, s. 1. Gluttony, ibid.

2. Covetousness, ibid.

GEER, GEERS, s. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S. Graith and Heedles synon.

—"The *Geers,* too often used, are made over coarse thread for weaving of fine yarn. Coarse *Geers* are stiff, and overlabour the yarn that runs between the thread your *geers* are made of." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.,* p. 341.

GEG, GEGG. To smuggle the *geg,* a game played by boys in Glasgow, in which two parties are formed by lot, equal in number, the one being denominated the *outs,* the other *ins.* The *outs* are those who go out from the *den* or goal, where those called the *ins* remain for a time. The *outs* get the *geg,* which is any thing deposited, as a key, a penknife, &c. Having received this, they conceal themselves, and raise the cry, "Smugglers." On this they are pursued by the *ins;* and if the *geg,* for the name is transferred to the person who holds the deposit, be taken, they exchange situations, the *outs* become *ins,* and the *ins—outs.*

This play is distinguished from *Hy-geg* only by the use of the *geg.* One of the *ins,* who is touched by one of the *outs* is said to be taken, and henceforth loses his right to hold the *geg.* If he who holds the *geg* gets in the *den,* the *outs* are winners, and have the privilege of getting out again. The *outs,* before leaving the *den,* shuffle the *geg,* or smuggle it so between each other, that the *ins* do not know which person has it.

Because he, who is laid hold of, and put to the question, is supposed to deny that he has the *geg,* if he escapes with it he gets out again.

This seems to be merely a corr. pronunciation of Fr. gage, a pawn, a pledge, a stake at play. It would appear that in the Netherlands, the pronunciation of the cognate term gage, merces, premium, had been also hard.
GEGGYERY, s. A deception; a cant term commonly used in Glasgow in regard to mercantile transactions which are understood to be not quite correct in a moral point of view. V. GAGGERY.

To GEG (g hard), v. n. To crack, in consequence of heat, Upp. Clydes.; Geil, synon.

GEG, s. 1. A rent or crack in wood; a chink, in consequence of dryness, Lanarkshire. V. Gaig.

2. A chap in the hands, ibid.

C. B. gag, an aperture; gagen, a chink, a chap.

To GEG, v. n. 1. To chap, to break into chinks in consequence of drought, ibid.

2. To break into clefts, applied to the hands, ibid.

C. B. gagen-u, to chap, to gape, ibid.

GEGGER, s. The under-lip. To hing the gegggers, to let the under-lip fall, to be chopped-off, Perths.; apparently a cant term.

[GEIH-ROPE, s. The rope that runs along the end of a herring net; prob. a corr. of A.-S. ge-head, keeping, Baufis.]


That wist noch waylie at quhast yett he in yeilde.

To GEIF, v. a. To give; the most common orthography of the word in our records.


GEIF, conj. If. Ibid., col. 2, l. 20.

"Geif ony heretikis haue bene abuirt or otherways half bene adimitit lauchfullie to penance & grace, none of that sail convers nor commune with vtheris of ony materis tuching our haly faith vnder the pane to be haldin as relaps." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1614, p. 370.

To GEIF, GEIFF, v. a. To give. Geif, part. pa.

Qothat? saul our child Launsha the may
To beysit mene be geif to lede away.

Dong. Virgil, 219. 15.


To GEIG (g soft), v. n. To make a creaking noise, as a door when the hinges need to be greased, S.

Under the paysand and the heavy charge
Gan grume or geig the cell notit hargin.

Dong. Virgil, 178. 11.

"Evidently the same with A. Bor. gike, or jike, to creak as wheels and doors do;" Groce.

Rudd. and Sibb. both view the word as formed from the sound. Perhaps it is allied to Germ. giegen, fricare, to rub, whence Wachter derives geige, a fiddle; marking the resemblance of Gr. γιγύριον, stridulum canere, Lat. ginglyrae. Teut. giegen-en, to bray. V. Geik.

GEIG, s. "A kind of an old fashioned net used now for catching of spouts." Note, Evergreen, i. 261.

Tent. jagn-aren, jagn-net, plague, reties, casses; Sw. jagn-net, hunter's net.

Belg. creye, a scan; Sewel; i. e., a seine. He explain it, "great fish-net."

GEIK-NECK (g hard), s. A wry neck, Mearns.

GEIK-NECKIT, adj. Having the neck awry, ibid. For etymon, V. GEICK-NECKIT.

GEIL, GEILL, s. Jelly.

Furnage full syne scho brocht instedst of geill.

Henryson, Evergreen, l. 150, st. 18.

Of Vensoun he had his wall,
Geile Aquavitc, wyne and all;
With nobill confettis, bran and geill.

Lindsay's Syneyn M下r/V, B. vi. 0.

Fr. gel, id.

[GEILANS, adjv. Pretty well; as, "Foo's a the barnis?" "Thank ye, they're a geilans." Banffs.]

GEILL POKKIS.

—Of fyne silk their furrir closakis,
With hingand closlews, lyk geill pokpis.

Maitland Poems, p. 329.

This is rendered by Mr. Pink, jelly-bags. But the expression obviously denotes the bags worn by mendicants; from Tent. geise-en, geel-en, to beg.

But it seems more natural to suppose that the allusion is to the bags through which calf's-head jelly is strained.

GEILY, GAYLY, GEYLIES, adv. Pretty well; also, in middling health, S.

"Gayly wad be better;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 27.

Expressive of the general discontentment of mankind with their present situation.

Kelly, when giving Scottish Proverbial phrases, in answer to the question, "How do ye do?" mentions this as a comical reply; "Brawly, finely, gelly at least;" i.e., "indifferently," p. 400.

"Gelly is sing' Walloway's brother." S. Prov., "spoken when we ask how a thing is done, and are answered Gayly, that is, indifferently, as if indifferent was next to bad." Kelly, p. 115.

"But I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies conferrin." Journal from London, p. 2.

—"How do the people of the country treat you?" "Ow! gaillies: particularly we that are Scotch: we had but to show our petticoats, as the English ca' it, an' we're ay weel respected." Scott's Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 262, 254.

"Gayly, in good health and spirits, North." Grose.

As used in relation to health, it might seem allied to Tent. geě, geie, gave, gæwe, samus, integer. Tho renders Su.-G. geif, usualis, giefe, felix, probatus; from gifen, to give.

GEING (g hard), s. A term used to denote intoxicating liquor of any kind, Ang.
This, although it might at first appear as merely a

GEI, s. A fence or border.

GEIT, s. A. fence or border.

GEIT, part. pa. Fenced. V. GETIT.

GEITTER, s. A. fence or border.

GEITER, s. A. fence or border.

GEIT, adj. Mad, wild, stupidly wrong, extravagant, Clydes.

GEITTER, v. a. and n. 1. To talk in a silly, twaddling manner, Clydes., Baniffs.

GEITTER, s. 1. Nonsense, foolish talk, ibid.

GEIT, adj. Applied to animals,—coloured, Shet.

To GELL (g hard), v. n. To tingle, to thrill with acute pain, S.

To GELL (g hard), v. n. To crack in consequence of heat; a phrase used concerning wood which cracks in drying, S.

GELL, s. A crack or rent in wood, occasioned by heat or drought, S. V. the v.

GELL, s. A crack or rent in wood, occasioned by heat or drought, S. V. the v.

GELL, s. A crack or rent in wood, occasioned by heat or drought, S. V. the v.

GELL, s. A. bawl, a shout, a roar, ibid.

GELL, s. A. bawl, a shout, a roar, ibid.

GELLOCCH, s. A shrill cry, a yell, Selkirk.

GELLOCCH, s. A shrill cry, a yell, Selkirk.

GELL (g hard), s. 1. Intense, as applied to the weather. “A gell frost,” a keen frost, Upp. Clydes.
2. Brisk, as applied to a market, when goods are quickly sold, ibid.

3. Keen, sharp; applied to one who is disposed to take advantage of another in making a bargain, Dumfr.

GELL, s. 1. Briskness; as, "There's a gey gell in the market the day," there's a pretty quick sale, ibid.

2. In great gell, in great glee, in high spirits; expressive of joy or delight, Fifo.

3. On the gell, a phrase used in regard to one who is bent on making merry, Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. gall signifies insane; gall, lactus fervor; gaell-t, exhilarare; gal-a, concurrens. The phrase, Er gallinn a hövinn might seem analogous; Animo est alani; Halderson.

But it is more probably an oblique use of the adj. used in various northern dialects, in the sense of lascivious, lecherous; Isl. gial, Dan. gell, A.-S. gal, libidinous, salax; Tent. gheyl, id. Thus on the gell seems to be q. on the ramble. This, I suspect, has been the original application of the term, as denoting animal heat.

GELL (g hard), s. A leech; commonly applied, in its simple state, to that used in medicine, or what is called the lough-leech, as distinguished from the horse-gell or horse-leech, S. B. gellie, Perths. C. B. gel, Arm. gelauen, a horseleahe; Su.-G. giel, Alem. egal, Germ. egel, igel, Belg. echel, Kilian, echel, Su.-G. bodgeil, Germ. bluteigel, for bleed, blut, blood, and igel. In Luther's Vers., engel signifies a horseleeche, Prov. xxx. 15. The E. term leech has been transferred to this animal, from its original sense as denoting a physician, A.-S. lacc, because of its usefulness in disease. Hence, by the vulgar, a leech is often denominated a black doctor, S. or, a black doctor falpit in a peet, Aberd. i.e., whelped in a pool.

GELLIE. V. GALZIE.

GELLIE, adj. He never bunitit benefice, Nor catchit was with Countrie, Thocht he had offers mony one: And was aile met for sic office As outhir gellie Jak and Jaine.

Davidson's Short Discourse of the Estates, st. 3.

The same perhaps with Jelly, adj. q. v.

GELLOCH, s. An earwig, Ayrs., Dumfr., also Gavelock; Gellock, Galloway. V. Gall. Encycl.

GELLOCK, s. "An iron crow-bar for making Gells or rends [rents], useful in quarrying stones;" Gall. Encycl.

This origin would seem rather to be given like some of those of Dean Swift. Gellock is merely the provincial pronunciation of Gavelock, q. v.

GELLY, adj. Apparently as signifying pleasant, agreeable, Ayrs.

To the west, thy gelly mouth Stood wide to a'.

Picken's Poems, 1738, p. 189.

The term is here applied to a door. V. JELLY.

GELORE, GALORE, GILORE, pron. gelore, s. Plenty, abundance, S. B. It is also used adverbially.

Gin she came well provided ay afore,
This day she finish the best of cheer gilore.

Ross's Helensone, p. 52.

"By this time the gutters was comin in at the coach-door galore." Journal from London, p. 3.

Gillore occurs in O. E.

To feasting they went, and to merriment,
And tipp'd strong liquor gillore.

Ritson's R. Hood, ii. 144.

Galore is used in the same sense, South of S.

Good turfs he had over galore;
His sidens he seldom saw done.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

i.e., he had abundance of turf.


fr. gleire, much, plenty, a great deal. Ged. leor, go leor, enough; Shaw. It might, however, be traced to A.-S. ge-leor-an; to pass over or beyond, as overflowing necessarily implies abundance.

GELT, s. Money. V. GILT.

GEMLICK, GEMBLET, s. A gnilm, a carpenter's tool, Roxb. In the latter form it nearly resembles O. Fr. guinbelet, id.


Allied perhaps to A.-S. gamede, ganoil, a camel. This word also signifies senex, an old man; Isl. gamall, ganeile, senex; gendler, extreme senex.

GEN, prep. Against. A.-S. geen, id.

GEND (g hard), adj. Playful, frolicksome; foolish.

Scho was so guckit, and so gend,
That day ane byt scho eter nocht;
Than spak hir fullowis that hir kend;
But stil, my joy, and gret noit.

Poets to Poets, Pink. S. P. R., i. 24, 26.

This word is omitted in the Gl. Elsewhere Mr. Pink, mistakes its sense, exp. it peevish; Select Scot. Ballads, ii. 166, N. It is evidently allied to Su.-G. gante, a buffoon, or mimic; gant-as, to play in a childish manner, or toy as lovers do; ganteri, sports, merry conceits. Isl. gant-a, ludificare, scurrari, gant-alaeet, scurrilitas, i.e., the manners of a buffoon. V. Lait. Their vres Gr. gareu, exhalire, garapinu, gaudeo, as cognates. We may perhaps add Teut. ge-hen, subriedere.

GENER, s. A gender, in grammar; pl. genres; Lat.

"But thou shall understand that all pronouns of that nature are adjectives, and therefore the or all gender vndir ane terminations.—How many genera is there in ane pronouns?" &c. Vaus' Rudiment. Dd. iiiij, b.
GEN, s. A row of stitches in knitting, Shet.

GENIS, s. An instrument of torture.

"We committis our full power—to the saids Lordis—to proceed in examination of the saids Johnie Soutar and Robert Carmylie; and for the main certaine tryale of the verite in the said matier, and sik manifest falsettis as they half accusit uthers of, to put thaim or either of thaim in the buitittis, genis, or any other tormentis, and thatby to urge thaim to declair the trueith." Act Sed, 20 June, 1579.

The buitittis, we know, denotes bootis of iron, into which the legs of prisoners were thrust, and weages of iron driven in by the strokes of a maun or hammer. This barbarous mode of examination was used so late as the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

The buitittis denoting one species of torture, it seems evident that another is meant by genis; especially as it is added,—"or any other tormentis." Most probably the rack, or something resembling it, is intended; as the word is evidently formed from Fr. geine, geine, geni, all signifying the rack; gehemmer, to stretch upon the rack. These terms are undoubtedly from Lat. gehemna, hell, because of the severity of the sufferings.

GENT, s.
1. A very tall person, Roxb.
2. Any thing very tall, ibid. V. GENTY.

To GENT (g soft), v. n. To spend time idly. The part. pr. is generally used; "What are ye standin' genitin' there for?" Roxb.

Su. G. gent-as, to be sportive like children.

GENTY (g soft), adj. 1. Neat, limber, and at the same time elegantly formed, S.
White is her neck, saft is her hand,
Her waist and feet's fou genity,
Ramsay's Poems, i. 226.

It is evidently the same with O. E. gent.
Elizabeth the gent, fair lady was she,
Two sons of their descent, two duttles ladies fre.
R. Brunner, p. 296.

Fr. gent, gentil, id. Cont, slim, slender, is given, by Ray and Grose, as a word of general use in E.

2. Also applied to dress, as denoting that a thing is neat, has a lightness of pattern, and gives the idea of gentility, S.

"A fell genty thing that, and she nibled Rosabell's gown between her fingers. I'll warn it wash to the last." Saxon and Gaeil, ii. 154.

Ten. gent, jent, bellus, sectis, elegans, pulcher.

GENTIL, adj. Belonging to a nation, Lat. gentil-is, id.
—Thus Piscopynye, quhirhill by our gentil-lawis
Art rowpit his, and yelliit loudie by nycht.
Dong. Virgil, 121. 31.

GENTILLY, adv. Neatly, completely.
Boyet yet than with their mychtis all,
That prissyat the sow towart the wall; And has hyr set tharte gentilly.
Barbour, xvii. 669, MS.

It is still used in the same sense, Ang. This is improperly rendered cunningly, edit. 1620, p. 346.

GENTLEMANIE, adj. Belonging to a gentleman, gentlemanly, S.
GENYUS CHALMER. The bridal chamber.

War not also to me is displeasant, Genyus Chalmer, or matrimonie to hant; Perchance I might be vincust in this rage, Throw this one cryme of second marriage.

[Deuop, Virg., 99, 53.
Si non pertaesaum thalamus tacitaque fuisset. Virg.
Rudd. overlooks the word genys, which is either from Fr. genver, engenver, to beget, whence geneue, casters of nativities; or Gr. γενεύς, γενεύον, genus.

GEO (gen hard), s. A designation for a deep hollow, Caithn. synon. Gil, Goul, q. v.

“Betwixt Brabster and Frewick there is a deep hollow, called, in the dialect of the parish, the Wolf’s geoc, which must have derived its name from being the haunt of wolves in former times.” P. Canisbay, Statist. Acc., viii. 159.

This is undoubtedly the same with Isl. gátr, hiatus vel ruptura magna petramur; G. Andr., gin, fissi montis vel terrae hiatus; alias, gil, geil, giel, Verel. Ind. V. Gee.

GEO, GEOW, s. A creek. V. GOE.

GEORDIE, s. Dimin. of the name George, S., Acts, iii., p. 394.

[GEP-SHOT, adj. Having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, Shet.]

GER, GER, GEAIR, (gen hard), s. t. Warlike accoutrements in general.

Quean that with in hard swilk a rout
About the house, that raiss in hy,
And tuk their gair rych tustry,
And schot furth, fra’ that harnysyt war.

[Barbour, i., 709, MS.

“Graithed in his gair, i.e., having on all his armour, and so in readiness;” Rudd.

Isl. gair not only signifies a particular kind of sword, gradually inclining from the hilt to the point, as the sword of Odin is described, (G. Andr.) but was anciently used in a more general sense. Hence, in a list of old poetical words, given by Wormius, Literat. Dan. dyna gaira is rendered strepitis arborum, the din of gair, or as we now say, of arrows; as gair signifies lancea, and also bellam. The ancient Goths accounting it dishonourable to make their exit from this world by a bloodless death, Odin is said to have set an example, in this respect, to his followers. Sturleson, (Ynglinga S.) says, that “finding death approaching, he caused himself to be marked with that sign which is called Geirwoodde and thus claimed as his property all who were slain in battle; assuring that he should immediately go to Godholm, or the seat of the gods, that he might there gladden the hearts of his friends.”

On this Keysler observes, that Geira-oild, “with which it was the will of Odin to be marked, was nothing else than a slight wound by a sword; gair, with the ancients, being a kind of dart or spear. King Haquin, being brought into Valhalls (or the Hall of the slain, the place supposed to be allotted to the brave), when he desired to retain his arms, is represented, in Haconarmach, as expressing himself thus; Gott es til gair at taka, i.e., It is good to have gair at hand.” Snorro also relates, that Niorir having been seized with a mortal disease, caused himself to be marked for Odin before his death. Hence, as Keysler thinks, had originated the custom of the Heruli, which Procopius thus describes. “It was not permitted, either to the old, or to the diseased, to live. But when they were oppressed by age, or by great sickness, they were bound to supplicate their near relatives to deliver them from the cares and sorrows of life. They accordingly having erected a large pile of wood, and placed the person on it, made another of the nation, but not a kinsman, rush upon him with a dagger. For they did not account it lawful for relations to be stained with kindred blood. Afterwards his body was burned.”


Su.-G. geir, a spear; A.-S. ger, a javelin, arms; Germ. ger, a weapon. Mr. Macpherson also mentions Pers. gerra as used in the latter sense.

Olaus, Lex. Run., understanding this term as denoting a javelin, or sharp-pointed sword, such as that described by Tacitus, (De Mor. Germ.) observes that in Iceland many proper names are formed from it; as Geirardr, Gerard, i.e., a hard javelin; Geir-auðru, a red or rustly javelin; Geir-thiðr, one who steals a javelin; Geir-holdr, Gyrald, one who holds a javelin; Geir-mann, the man of the javelin, &c. Some indeed have conjectured that the name of the Germans had this origin. There was also a warlike goddess, supposed to be the arbiter of battle, called Geira. Lex. Run. vo. Geir.

It does not seem quite certain, that this sense of gair, as denoting some piece of armour, is the primitive one. Isl. ger signifies, finished; also, furnished, provided; totus absolutus, perfectus: 2. instruclus, (Gunnlaugi S. Gl.) from gir-o, facere, instruere. Thus, as denoting, like its synon. graith, that which prepares or makes one ready for any work; it may also have a similar origin, from the n. signifying to prepare; with this difference, that gair more nearly resembles Su.-G. giar-a, Isl. gior-a, A.-S. gærwa-lan, parare, and graith, A.-S. ge-rua-lan, Isl. reil-a, Su.-G. reila, id. V. GERIT, and GRAITH.

2. Goods, effects. “Goods and gear is an ordinary S. phrase, especially in law;” Rudd.

“Quhaseaur dois ony deid commandit he God mair for lufe of temporal gair, or for feare of temporal paine, than for ony lufe that haif to God, that lufe nocht God with all their saile.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 16, b.

Ben Jonson uses it in the same sense, as a Northern provincialism.

I am na’ Fay! na’ Icubus! na’ Changlin!
But a good man, that lives o’ my awne gair,
This house! these grounds! this stock is all mine awne.
Sad Shepherd.

3. Booty, prey.

Aft hae I brought to Breadislee,
The less gair and the mair,
But I ne’er brought to Breadislee,
That grieved my heart sae sair.
Minstrelsy Border, 1. 89.

“Gear—usually signifies goods, but here spoil.” N. ibid.

4. “It signifies all kind of tools or accouterments that fit a man for his business;” Rudd. S.

5. Money, S.

For such trim bony baby-clouts
Still on the Laird she greets and shouts,
Which made the Laird take up more gair
Than all the land or rigs could bear.
Watson’s Coll., 1. 90.

GERIT, GEARED, part. adj. Provided with armour.
[GER, v. a. 1. [To graze, to send to grass.]

2. Metaph., to eject, to cast out of office, S.

This term is well known in the Councils of Boroughs. When a member becomes refractory, or discovers an inclination to be so, the ruling party vote him out at the next election. This they call gerssing him; also, turning him out to gers, or a gersing.

The phrase is evidently borrowed from the custom of putting out a horse to graze, when there is no immediate occasion for his services.

GERSE-CAULD, GRASS-COLD, s. A slight cauld or catarrh affecting horses.

"There is a grass-cold, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm but lasts long." Agr. Surv. Dumf., p. 380.

GERSS-FOULK, GERRS-FOUK, s. pl. The same with Cottar-fook, Aberd.

GERSS-HOUSE, GERRS-HOUSE, s. A house in the country, possessed by a tenant who has no land attached to it, Ang.; q. grass-house. A tenant of this description is called a gerss-man.

There are several similar phrases in Su.-G. Grass-fari, a farmer who is expelled before his lease expire, and thus obliged to leave his harvest green, messemque in herbis desértis; Thre. Grassachi, inquilinus, a tenant who has neither field nor meadow. This corresponds to S. gerssman.

The propriety of the reason given for this designation by Thre, is by no means obvious. Dictum nemo ipsius, quia arvum aut colat aut habet; sed genus insidet. There must be an error or omission in the last expression. Whatever be the meaning of the Su.-G. term, ours would seem borrowed from it.

GERSSLOUPER, s. A grasshopper, S. B.

This has obviously the same signification as the E. word. V. Locy.

GERSS MALE, s. Rent for grass, or the privilege of grazing.

"James Weir—grantit that he resavit the said schoipe in gresing [for grazing] fra the said lady, & take & is pat of his gerss male tharfor." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 41.

GERSSMAN, GRASSMAN, s. One who possesses a house in the country without any land, Ang.

"There was not a lock, key, hand, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars, and Grassmen, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there." Sc. Spalding, ii. 187.

In an agreement between the churches of Eccles and Stirling, which was made before David II., his son Earl Henry, and his Barons, mention is made of Hurdmannis, et Bondis, et Gressmannis, et Muncipis, MS., Monast. Scotiae, p. 106, ap. Caledonia, p. 729, N. (4). Hence perhaps Gernnani/stoun, the name of some lands in the county of Clackmannan, given by David II. to Robert de Bruys; Robertson's Index, p. 76, No. 97.
GER

This word, though now not in general use, is perfectly intelligible to elderly people in Aberden. Akin to their accounts, gersman and cottar were terms exactly synonymous.

GESS-TACK, s. The tack or lease which a gers-ma...
GEST, s. Ghost, spirit.

The gud king saiff the gest to God for to rede.

-Henry, ii. 12. V. GAIEST.

GEST, s. A joist; also an exploit. V. GEIST.

GEST, s. Motion of the body, gesticulation.

"Des Trefoles, in Latinus Tabula Terrae, are found under the ground by the hogs, who use to smell them before they come at them, and by the noise and gests they make, give notice to their keeper, who presently puts them by, and digs the trefole for himself."

Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 71.

Fr. geste, "a making of signes or countenances; a motion, or stirring of any part of the bodie;" Cotgr.

To GESTER ON, v. n. Apparently, to make ridiculous gestures.

The folk o' them see usip grown,
The like o' me they'll harly grow,
But gick their head, and gester on.


GESTION, s. The conduct of one who acts as an heir; a forensic term.

"That disposing or selling of lands is a gestio pro haereditate; but it is doubted by some, if the renouncing a reversion, legal or conventional, for a sum of money, be a gestion or not." Fountainh., i. 39. Suppl.

"Gestio pro haereditate, or behaviour as heir, is a passive title by which an apparent heir becomes liable for the whole of his ancestor's debts, arising from his so behaving himself with respect to the heritage of the deceased, as none other than an heir legally served hath a right to do." Ersk. Inst., B. iii. 8, § 82.

"To GET, v. n. To be struck, to receive a blow, S. B.

This correspon'ds with the v. to Gle, to strike, as if it were its passive, being used invariably with the same prepositions; as, "I got wr'a stane upon the ear." I was struck with a stone upon the ear. "To get upon the fingers," &c.

To GET, v. a. To get it. 1. To be chastised; to suffer; to pay for it, S.

2. To be deceived, to be taken in, S. B.

GET, GETT, GETAT, GETIT, s. 1. A child.

—Set of bys get fell other ways,
And to be gotten knyldly,
As othir men ar generall.

Wynotown, vi. 18. 102.

—Saturnus get Juno,
Has send adoun into the Troaden na
Iris—


The quene hir self Saturnus gett anone
Set to hir hand, and salted the batel.

Ibhid., 217. 50.


Feynolda get is an approprious name used by Dunbar for child of the devil. Everg., ii. 60, st. 25.

Knox, speaking of Lesley the historian, thus describes him,—"Leslie Preistis gett, Abbot of Lamboidirs, and Bishop of Rois." Hist., p. 86. Gett, MS. i.

Then Cupid, that ill-deely getat,
With a his pith rapt at my yest.

-Ramsey's Poems, i. 145.

They've gotten a geet that stilleth no night or day.

Ross's Helmore, p. 10.

This is the modern sense.

3. Offspring, progeny; used as a collective term.

—Edgare ras, that was oldest,
And that tyne to the crowne nearest
Of all that were the most renowned
That Malcolm had of Saynt Margret.

-Wynotown, viii. 8, 157. V. also v. 165.

4. Applied to the young of brutes.

-Joun big foyle the eere,
With hir strang tallions and hir puisse stern.
Lichtand had caitiff the litty kynd cayng
Toring the skyn, and made the blade out spring
The moder this behaldyng is al oner.

Wyth sorow, for aught erb ur tendir get.

Doug. Virgil, 216. 2.

This is evidently from Goth. get-a, gigantic; Seren. Isl. gaet-a, id. Chaucer uses get as a part. pa.

For of all creatures that euer were get and borne
This wote ye wel, a woman was the best.

Praise of Women, Fol. 260.

GETTING, s. A young child. V. GAITING.

GET, s. JET. V. GEITE.

GETHORN. V. GYTHORN.

GETTIT, GETTIT, part. pa.

"Item, twa doowlbettis of cramyng eytting, cuttit out upon reid taffate, getit with the self, the aine with the buttonis of the self, the other with buttonis of sewing gold."

Inventories, A. 1542, p. 88.

"Item, une dowblet of gray eytting,ジェトット with the self," &c. Ibid.

Probably, guarded, fenced, from Fr. guett-er, to ward.

[GETSKORD, s. A mark upon a horse, a circular piece cut out of the ear and slit to the point, Shet. Isl. got, a hole, and skord, a slit.]

GETTABLE, adj. Attainable, Aberd.

"Horribly uncoth and unkindly weather at this time, frosty and cold, marvellous to see in April; fishes, fowls, and all other commodities scarce gettable in Aberdein." Spalding, ii. 82.

[GETT-FARRANT, adj. Comely, Banffs.]

GETTWARD, ado. Directly towards.

"So Sir Robert haveing conveyed Macky tuo myles from Weik, still marching with his company as avanguard, he returneth back the same way getward to Strathnaver." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 390. V. GAITWARD.

GEVE, conj. If.

"The said Master Mark Schaw, geve ony decreit be gevin, as the advocat allegis, betux thame be the Papis haines, or counsale of cardinals depute tharte, that he wald abid at the said decreit," &c. Acts Mary, 1516, Ed. 1814, p. 469. V. Gre.

[GEVIN, GEVYN, part. pt. Given: gervin to houses, taken home, Barbour, xxi. 102, Skeat's Ed.]

[GEWE, pret. of GIF. Gave, Barbour, xvi. 130, MS.]

GEWE, conj. If. V. GIEF.
GEWGWAW, s. A Jew's harp, Roxb.—also A. Bor.; perhaps only a generic sort of designation, as expressive of contempt for this small musical instrument.

GEWLICK, s. An earwig, Roxb.

This nearly resembles the name for it in Lothian. V. Golach, sense 2.

GEWLOCK, GEWLICK, s. An iron lever, Roxb.; the same with Gavelock, q. v.

GEY, GAY (g hard), adj. 1. Tolerable, middling.

I observe one passage in which this word seems used in this sense:

My gudame was a gay wif, but scho was ryght gend. Bellend. T. Liv., p. 127.

Poecimati quoque et publica decora excitatae, Lat.

2. Considerable, worthy of notice.

"Because vertew wes honorit in this wise, it gaf occasion to women to do gay vassalage." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 127.

3. It is often used in connexion with the word time, in a sense that cannot well be defined; as, "Tak it in a gaye time to you," S. B.

This phraseology is always expressive of displeasure; as when one grants, in consequence of teasing impertinently, what one has no inclination to give. It even conveys the idea of a kind of madison, and is nearly equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "Tak it and be hang'd to you," S.

It has been supposed that there is some similarity in the use of gay in O. Fr. But I have met with no example of this kind. V. Gely.

GEY, GAY, adv. Moderately, indifferently. Gay and well, pretty well; gay and soon, pretty soon, S. The copulative is often thrown away, S. B., gay hard, moderately hard.

Last morning I was gay and early out,
Upon a dyke I lean'd, blowing about. "Ramay's Poems, ii. 70.

"A lowlander had an occasion to visit Loch Buy at Moy. "Well, what think you of this spot?" said a gentleman. "Ah, Sir, it is a gaiie (very) bonnie place to be out of the world." Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 212.

It has not, however, the force of very.

"As to murmur against them, its what a' the folk that loses their pleas, and nine-tenths o' them that win them, will be gay sure to be guilty in." Heart M. Loth., i. 313.

GEYLER, s. Jailor.

Celibas was maist his geyler now.

In Inglass men, allace, quhi said we trow? "Wallace, ii. 283, MS.

Fr. gazler, id. geole, C. B. g.eol, a prison.

GEYL (g hard), s. The gable of a house, Dumfr. V. SHEYL, v.

GEYTT, adj. Of or belonging to jet.


To GEYZE, GEISIN, GIZZEN, GYSSEN, (g hard) v. n. 1. To become leaky for want of moisture, S. Guizen'd, A. Bor.; "kizeden (Grose), dried up," seems merely a corr. pron. of geizen'd.

—My barrel has been geyz'd ay.— Ferguson's Poems, ii. 62.

My kirnstaff now stands giszen'd at the door. Ibid., p. 3.

Tubs or barrels are said to be geisent, when the staves open in consequence of heat or drought.

2. To wither, to fade, Lanarks.

Now winter comes, wi' breath sae smill,
And rips with frost the giszen'd gowan.
Yet frosty winter, strange to tell
Has set my thrypt heart a-lown in. Song, Handsome Katie.

Su.-G. GISN-a, GISN-a. Id. Dictat de vasis ligneis quando riamas agunt in hore. Isl. GISN, leaky, GISN, to become leaky. This is derived from GIS, to yawn; gy, yawning, opening. C. B. geyn, dry.

[GHAIST, s. V. GAIST, and GAIST-COAL.]


GIB, GIBBIE (g hard), s. A name given to a male cat that has been gelded, for rendering him more diligent in hunting mice, S.

—In came hunter Gib, the joly cat. "Heurghagne, Evergreens, i. 152, st. 24.

Shakespeare uses the term giblet. "I am as melancholy as a giblet, or a lugged bear." Dr. Johnson renders this, but improperly, "an old worn out cat." For the word applies to a cat of any age. Melancholy is ascribed to it, because being emasculated, it is more sedate than one of a different description; as it is also attributed to a lugged bear, because deprived of liberty, and dragged along in a chain. The term seems properly to signify one devoted to his natural prey; from Fr. gib-er, Arm. gib-er, to hunt, to pursue game of any kind. Hence the phrase hunter Gib.

GIB (g hard), s. The beak, or hooked upper lip, of a male salmon, Etrr. For.


Fr. ghebille, gheephe, is expl. Acus, piscis longissimo rostro. As there is a very great affinity between the S. and Frisian, the term may have been transferred to a fish of a different species, from its possessing this remarkable characteristic.

GIB, GIBBIE, abbreviations of the name Gilbert, S. Acts, iii. p. 394.
GIBB. Rob Gibb’s Contract, a common toast in S., expressive of mere friendship.

“Rob Gibb’s Contract; stark love and kindness; an expression of love used when we drink to our friend.”

Kelly, p. 282.

A very amusing account is given of the origin of this toast by my late worthy friend Sir Alexander Seton of Preston.

As in those days, in all the courts of Europe, a fool was a necessary appendage of royalty,” James V. “had an excellent one in Rob Gibb, who was a fellow of much humour and drollery, and by all accounts a wise fool.—James, before his death, turned sullen, melancholy, and discontented with the world.—In order to amuse the king, and in some measure contribute to relieve him from the numerous solicitations which he saw added to his distress, Rob offered that, if the king would allow him to personate his majesty on the day appointed for answering the claimants, he would satisfy them all. This being agreed to, Rob took the chair of state in the audience room; and being summoned to attend him, he very graciously received and heard all their claims and pretensions. He then addressed them in a very grave and sensible speech;—expatiated on the virtue of patriotism, and declared how much his Majesty was gratified by their services—but in place of that remuneration which they expected, he offered himself as an example for their imitation. ‘I have served,’ says he, ‘the king the best part of my life without fee or reward, out of stark love and kindness, a principle I seriously recommend to you all to carry home with you and adopt.’ This conclusion, so uncommon and unexpected, uttered with the gravity of a bishop by one in a fool’s coat, put them all in good humour; and Rob gained his end. From this proceeds the toast of Rob Gibb, and stark love and kindness. The king, who was much pleased and amused with the adventure, soon after made Rob a present of the lands of Easter Carribber, now the property of the late President Blair’s family, in whose possession is Rob’s original charter. Trans. Soc. Antiq. of Scotl., Vol. II., P. i. Ph. 48–50.

In an act of Parliament we have a ratification of the "charter, gift, & infeftment of the lands of Kamour Iyand within the erldome of Rosse maidie by the king to his familiar seruallor Robert Gib in feuerfme." Acts J. a. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.

The acts of this, and several other years, do not appear in any former edition. It seems rather unaccountable that this grant should be made in so distant a district; and if it be the same person, as would appear from the designation of familiar seruallor, it is somewhat unfavourable to the idea of Robert’s disinterestedness.

GIBBERS, s. Gibberish, nonsense, Aberd.

[GIBBERY, GIBBIE, s. Ginger-bread, Aberd.; confectionery, sweetmeats, Banffs.

As used in Aberd., at least, this is merely a corrupt pron. of ginger-bread; and its application to sweetmeats in general would be quite likely]

GIBBLE (g hard), s. A tool, an implement of what kind soever, S. B. and A.; whence gillet, any small iron tool, Ang.

Gibble is used in a very general sense; hence, applied to a chapman’s wares:

Then on the morn ilk chapman loom
Rears up his market shop;
An' a' his gibles loosen down;
Cry, "Nae wr' milne can cep."


Tout, gaffel, furca, furcilla, radically the same with gavoclock.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, s. Noisy confused talk, as of many persons speaking at once, Shirr. Gl.

Gibble must be viewed as the primary and original part of the word as the reduplication is generally a sort of parody on that which precedes it. Isl. gib-As, blatterare. This indeed seems to be the origin of E. gabble.

Gibble-gabble is used by Cotgr. as an E. word in explaining Fr. bargain, which Sir T. Urquhart renders gibble-gabler; Rabelais, B. ii. c. 11, p. 73.

To GIBBLE-GABBLE, v. n. To converse confusedly, a number of persons speaking at once, S. B.

Syn s’ yok’d to to glibble-gabble,
And mak a din.

Shirres’ Poems, p. 212.

GIBLICH, Raw GIBLICHI (gutt.), s. An unfledged crow, Roxb.

This can scarcely be viewed as corr. from G. dibbi, dibby, implinus.

GIBLOAN, s. A muddy loan, or miry path, which is so soft that one cannot walk in it, Ayrs.

The first part of the word is probably akin to Isl. geepr, hians.

GIDD, s. A pike, Lucius marinus, Moray; the same as Gell, q. v.

“IT [the river Lossie] abounds with pykes or Gibbles, and is in winter haunted by swans.” Shaw’s Hist. Mor., p. 78.

GIDDACK, s. The Sand-Eel, Shetl.


GIDE, GYDE, s. Attire, dress.

Thus Schir Gawan, the gay, Gaynour he fedes,
In a gliterand gide, that gleamed full gay.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 2.

Her gide was glorious, and gay, of a gresse green.

Ibid., ii. 3.

Likil he was richt byge and weyle beseynye,
In till a gyde of guidly gan dreyne.

Wallace, i. 213, Ms.

In edit. Perth, erroneously wyde.

This seems radically the same with E. weed, Isl. eol, vestis, pannus. The y has been prefixed, as in many other Goth. words, such especially as have been adopted by the Fr. Thus A.-S., E. wise, manner, was rendered wise. Even in A.-S. giscela is used as well as scede; Alem. giwatt, stola.

[GIE, s. A knack, facility in doing anything, Shet.]

To GIE, v. a. To give, is often used as signifying to strike, to give a blow; as followed by the prep. in, on, or o’er, immediately before mentioning the part of the body, or object struck; and by with, before the instrument employed, S. V. GIE, v.

Thus, “He gied me i’ the teeth, —o’ the lugs, —o’ the fingers;” he struck me in the teeth,—on the ear,—across the fingers; “He gied me wi’ a stane, —wi’ his fit,” &c.; he struck me with a stone, with his foot, &c.
To GIE o'er, v. n. To step in eating, S.

To GIE o'er, v. a. To gie o' a farm, to give it up to the landlord, S.

To GIE one up his Fit, i.e., foot. 1. A phrase commonly used in Tweedd., as signifying to give one a smart repartee, to answer one in such a way as to have the best way of the argument; as, "I trow I gied him up his fit."

I can form no reasonable conjecture as to the allusion made by this phrase.

[2. To give one a sound rating, to reprimand, to scold, Clydes., Banfis.]

GIED, pret. Gave, S.

At length, however, o'er his mind
Love took a daisy swirl;
An' the fu' pow'r o' Elspeth's charms
Gied his poor soul a skirt.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 53.

To GIE (g hard), v. n. To pry, Galloway. Hence,

GIEAN CARLANS, "a set of carlans, common in the days away.—They were of a prying nature, and if they had found any one alone on Auld Halloween, they would have stuffed his mouth with beer-awns and butter." Gall. Encycl.

GIEZIE, s. "A person fond of prying into matters which concern him nothing;" ibid.

Lal. eg gace, at gaa, prospicio, attendo, curo, caveo, G. Andr.; ga, attentio; gogə-rəsə, latenter prospectare; goqə-rəsə, clandestinus speculatus; Halderson.

[GIEL, s. The ripple of the sea on a sunken rock, Shet.]

GIELAINGER, s. A cheat. V. GILEYNOUR.

GIEST, a contr. of gie, or give, us it, give it to us; still much used by children, S.

Quoth I, Master, Is ther moralitie
Into this fable — "Son," sayd he, "richt gude."
I pray you giest, quoth I, or ye conclude.

Henryson, Evergreen, I. 197, st. 37.

[GIEZIE, s. V. under GIE, to pry.]

To GIEF, GYP, GIFF, v. a. To give; now generally softened into gie, S.

It is the mast ferly full sycht
That enir I saw, quhen for to fycbt
The Scottis men has tane on hand;
Agynae the mycht of Ingland
In plane hard feild, to gif taital.

Barbour, xil. 457, MS.

Grant me my life, my liege, my king,
And a bouny gift I'll gie to thee—
Full four and twenty milk-white steids,
Were a' foaled, in ye yere to me.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 65.


GIF, GYVE, GEUE, GEWE, conj. If.

Gif they have sic desire to Italy,
Do let thame build that chiefe walls square.

V. Gewel

Gyve thouth cath, that muld declare
Of that gret dystans the munter.

W. gynomen, vili. 5, 107.

"For gye it had plesit God to hane gauin me gret knawlege, & ingleton, gret fruct smal the law had of the samyn." Kennedy of Croraunigell, Compend. Tractuce, p. 3.

Or yet gye Virgili stude well before.—
Gif I have fayt, baldie repref my ryne.

Dong. Virgili, P. gil, 12. 4.

Skinner has deduced this from A.-S. gief-an, to give, of which it has been viewed as the imperative. Although this example is more consonant than several others to the hypothesis, that the E. conjunctions are merely the imperatives of verbs, it is attended with difficulty even here. The relation between the Moes-G. and A.-S. is so intimate, that if this system had been adopted in the one language, it can hardly be supposed that nothing analogous would appear in the other. But gau and jabail signify if in Moes-G.; and neither of these seems to have an origin similar to that ascribed to gif. Not gau; for the imperat. pl. of gief-an is gibbld, date. The latter has no better claim, for according to the mode of Northern writers, the kind of g used in this word must be pronounced as y consonant or i before a vowel; being a letter of quite a different power from that used in gib-an, to give, which corresponds to Gr. τ. Thus Ulphilas writes the same letter, instead of the Gr. ἢ in yera, μεθα, μεθα, &c. Gau itself is in different instances written in the same manner. Besides, ibu, iof, ob, obe, occur in Alem., and if in Isl., in the sense of if. A.-S. gn also signifies if, which can have no connexion with the n. gief-an, but seems immediately formed from Moes-G. gau. The learned Thre views what he calls the dibative particle if, gif, as well as the Moes-G. conjunctions, as allied to Su.-G. jef, dubium. It is also written ef and if; whence, an iest, without hesitation. This is the origin of the n. gief-an, Isl. if-ac, to doubt.

GIPP-GAFF, s. Mutual giving; mutual obligation; an alliterative term still very common, S.

The term is sometimes divided, as in Ayrs.

"In this world, I think that the giffs and the gaffs nearly balance one another; and when they do there is a moral defect on the falling side." Annals of the Parish, p. 344.

"Giff gaff makes good fellowship." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 114; more commonly, "giff-gaff maketh gude friends." The term seems composed of the pres. and pret. of gif, or A.-S. gief-an, gif, and gaf, q. I give, he gave.

GIFFES, GYFFES, imper. v. Gif.

Quha list attend, giffs audience and draw nere.

Dong. Virgili, 12. 18.

Mr. Tookc has fallen into a singular blunder with respect to this word. Douglas, he says, uses giffs in the sense of if. In proof, he quotes this very passage; Divers. Purl., I. 151, 152. But beyond a doubt this is the imperfect 2d. pl. used in its proper sense. There are innumerable instances of the same kind, as heris, hear ye, Virg. ii. 27.
GIFT, s. A disrespectful and contemptuous term for a person, S.

—By comes some ill-deedy gift.

Wha in the bulwark makes a rift;

And, wi'ae stroke, in ruin lays,

The work of use, art, care and days.

—Ramsay, Rise and Fall of Stocks.

“A roginish boy!” Gl. But it has been justly remarked that this does not fully express the meaning of the phrase ill-deedy gift.

To GIG (g soft), v. n. To make a creaking noise. V. JEEG.

GIG (g hard), s. 1. Expl. “a curiosity;” also, “a charm.” Gl. Picken, probably Ayrs.

Apparently a cant use of the E. term, as denoting “any thing that is whirled round in play.”

[2. A trick, device, Clydes, Banffs. Gigie is a diminutive, gigium an emphatic form from Gig, Banffs.]

GIGGIE, adj. Tricky, full of tricks, Banffs.

[GIGGIE (g soft), v. n. To walk briskly, or to work in a lively, hearty manner; part. pr., giggin, walking or working briskly, used also as an adj., Ayrs., Banffs.]

GIGGIE (g soft), adj. Brisk, lively, Buchan; giggin, Banffs.

Sprag i' their glath, the ploughmen loons,
To see their joes fa' giggie,

Cock up their bonnets on their crowns.

Torras's Poems, p. 64.

Perhaps from E. gig, to dance, or the s. denoting a light tune. O. Fr. giguer, courir, sauter, gambader; giues, fille gale, vive, rejoue; Roquefort.

GIGGLE-TROT, s. A woman who marries when she is far advanced in life is said to take the giggle-trot, S.

[GIGLOTTIS, s. pl. Playful, wanton wenches, Sir D. Lindsay, Gl., Clydes.]

[GIGGIE-TROT, s. Habit, Banffs. V. JEG-TROT.]

[GIL, s. A mock sun, Shet.; Isl. gyll, id., Ork. and Shet. Gl.]

GIL (g hard), s. 1. A hole, a cavern; gill, A. Bor.

—He—drew me deene derne in dell by ane dyke;

Had me hard by the hand square ane hourd lay;—

I gryppit graithlie the gill,

And every modywart hill;

But I mycht pike thare my syl,

Or peny come out.

Damois, Virgil, 220, b. 18.

It seems to be used in the West of S. for a kind of small gill or defile.

2. A steep narrow gill, a ravine, South and West of S. It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing, Roxb.

“A gill, a glen, a cleugh, and a haugh, are all of the same family, but differing in magnitude.” Gall. Eneled.

Haugh, however, undoubtedly suggests quite a different idea.

‘This gallant hero, it is well known, had several places of retirement towards the head of this parish, and in the neighbourhood, some of which retain his name to this day: Wallace hill in particular, an eminence near the Gallis-law; and a place called Wallace Gill, in the Parish of Loundon, a hollow gill, to which he probably retired for shelter when pursued by his enemies.” P. Galston, Ayrs. Statist. Acc., ii. 74.

“From a stratum of this kind, in the Gill near Bogton, excellent grindstones have been taken.” —“Gill, a name commonly given to a deep, narrow gill, with a small rivulet in the bottom.” Ure's Rutherford, p. 72.

O'er mony a hill, thro' mony a gill,
He grace'd his trackless way,
At last drew near the place and where
The dismal kirk-yard lay.

Stagg's Poems, p. 77.

This term frequently occurs in this sense in the old poem of Flodden-field; as in the following passage:

Such mountains steep, such craggy hills,
His army on th' one side housed;
The other side great grizzly gills,
Died fence with fenny mirr and moss.

Weber's Flodden Field, p. 55.

The term Gill is also found as a local designation in the North of England, where it may have been left by the Danes, who occupied Northumberland. It is introduced in Sir W. Scott's beautiful Poem, Rokeby.

The poet mentions,—

Rock-begirdled Gilmansear.

C. ii., p. 56.

"Guy Denzi! is it thou?" he said.

"Do we two meet in Scary Gill shade?"

C. iii., p. 117.

—Remember'd Thor's victorious name,
And gave the dell the Thunderer's name.

C. iv., p. 154.

"Thorn-gill—is a beautiful little brook and dell, running up behind the ruins of Egliston Abbey."’

Thorn-gill is evidently the defile or gill of Thor. It is undoubtedly the same word which is pronounced gowil in the North of S. V. Gowl. I am indebted to Sir W. Scott for the remark, that "Gilsland, in Cumberland, is Latinized De Vallibus. From that barony, he adds, "the family of De Vaux took their name."

3. The bed of a mountain torrent, Roxb.

G. Andr. expl. gill; In elvis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu vallis angusta; alveus, profundus et latus. Ar Crudum Jonae expl. it in the same manner; Montis cupisdam raptura; Dict. Isl. ap. Hickes, p. 92.

Rodd. properly refers to Isl. gil, hiatus montium, fissura montis. Gell also denotes a fissure of any kind. Gell, interstitium inter duo praeuopura, Gll. Orkneyingsa S. S.

[GILBERT, s. Any ill-shapen piece of dress, Banffs.] V. GALBERT.

GILBOW, JILLOW, s. A legacy, Dunfr.

GILD, s. Clamour, noise, uproar.

The gild and riot Tyrrihas doubtly for joy;

Syne the reid followit of the yonner of Tyrvy.

Damois, Virgil, 37. 11.

For threw the gild and herd of men as yeild,

And egries of thare freyniis thaym beheld,

Schoutand, Reo fast; at the woddis resonand.

Ibid., 182. 26.
GILD

2. The privilege of being a member of the gild.

"—The deoth payt to the Dean of Gild for his burgeuship or gildrie,—is twenty pundis for his burgeuship, and fourtie pundis for his gildrie." Ib., p. 234.


A.-S. gild, which primarily signifies tributum, solatio, from gild-an, solvere, was secondarily used in the sense of fraternitas, sodalitium; companonem-gild, the merchant's gild. The name, as applied to such societies, had its origin, not only from the contribution made by the members; but, as Spelman, supposed, from their sometimes exacting the wonygeld, or compensation for the slaughter of one of their number. Hence gild-scape, fraternitas, and yoggyld, socius, rendered L. B. condigido. The latter term occurs in Wm. Lawes, "An Acute, clever, knowing, Shet.]

GILD, GILDE, s. A society or fraternity instituted for some particular purpose, S.

We meet with a statute in favour of the Merchant Gild so early as the reign of William the Lion. "The merchants of the realme sall have their merchant gilde: and sall enjoy and posses the samne; with libertie to buy and sell in all places, within the bounds of the liberties ofburgh." Stat. K. W., c. 25.

For guarding the honour of this fraternity, a Law was made in the Borroughs, perhaps in a later period. "Na Sower, Litster, nor Flesher, may be brethren of the merchant gilde; except they swear that they sall not vse their offices with their ain hand, but onlie be servants vnder them." Burrow Lawes, c. 89.

Besides the merchants gild, there were other societies to which the same name was given. These were abolished in Berwick, by an act of the merchant gild, A. 1283.

"That all particular gildes and societies halden & keiped within our burgh bitherto sall be discharged and abrogat. And that all cattell (or moveable gildes) awand to them, be law and reason, sall be exhibit, and pertenece to this gild." Stat. Gild, c. 1, § 2.

Societies known by this designation, were formed, in various countries of Europe, not only for the purposes of trade, but of friendship, of mutual defence, and even of religion.

GILD-BROTHER, s. A member of the gild, S.

"The said Dean of Gild and his consall to discharge, punis and unlaw all persons unfrunmen, usand the libertie of ane burges, gild-brother, or frie-

GILDRIE, s. 1. That body in a burgh which consists of the members of the gild, S.

—"The Dean of Gild may assemble his brother and counsell in their Gild Courts, conforme to the ancient lawes of the gildrie, and priviledges therof." A. 1539. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 233.


"Ane gild oxe is apprised [in Orkney] to 15 meales, and ane weeder is four meales." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Serpulith.

This is a Su.-G. phrase. They inform us, that en gild oxe is one that is full-grown. A person come to maturity, especially if robust, is called en gild maun; gild, gild, valda, rolanaus. The same writer observes, that the former phrase is used in the same sense in Belg. [isl. gildr, of full worth.]

2. Great. "A gild rogue, a great wag or rogue?" Rudd, S. B.

3. Acute, clever, knowing, Shet.]
most irregularly, and particularly in drinking, so that, in *gilde*, in the *gild*-meetings, he drank with the drunken, and was intoxicated in their company. Lib. 2, ep. 7.

In these convivial meetings, they not only emptied cups in memory of the Saints, but pretended to drink in honour of the Saviour. This shocking custom was evidently be viewed as a relic of idolatry. Keyser and Ihre accordingly trace the term to that early period of the history of the Goths, when the nation met in honour of their false gods, especially at the winter solstice, every one bringing meat and drink for the purpose of mutual entertainment at their general convention. The Cimbric word, *gildio*, was used, as signifying, to defray the expenses of the con-

This Spalding writes the name Gildroy, as in the Lament. "Gildroy," he says, "and five other fyrms were taken and had to Edinburgh, and were hanged upon the first day of July." Troubles in Scotl., i. 53.

This John Dugar was the father of Patrick Ger, whom James Grant slew, as is said before; but he did great skath to the name of Forbes, such as the lairds of Corno, Lealy, and some others, abused their bounds and plundered their cattle, because they were the instru-
ments of Gildroy's death." Ibid., p. 98. The lords of council granted to the name of Forbes a thousand pounds, for taking of Gildroy." Ib. p. 71.

There is not another name in Scotland, for which the name apology would be made for anation, as for that of Macgregor. For as the clan had been outlawed without exception, they had no other means of subsis-

Gildroy was a bonny boy,
Hai roses till bie shone, &c.

Ritson has this note to the song; "A hero of whom this elegant lamentation is the only authentic memorial. He hence appears to have been a celebrated freebooter, and to have been executed at Edinburgh, in the time of Queen Mary." Ritson's Scottish Songs, ii. 24.

I introduce this name, though not properly within the sphere of philological discussion, from the hope of contributing something which may not be unaccep-
table to my readers, in regard to the history of this hero of popular song. I certainly would have formed the same conclusion with the laborious Ritson, as to the song being the solitary memorial of its unfortunate subject; but I had not met with some hints in the Continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earl of Sutherland, which, in all probability refer to this very person.

The song is evidently of a date considerably later than the reign of Mary; and has been most probably written about the beginning of the eighteenth century. As tradition is much disposed to antedate events, it is probable that the writer of the song had heard that Gildroy suffered in the reign of Mary; or he might use a poetical liberty in assigning him to this age, for no other purpose than that of introducing an allusion to the splendour and gaiety of her court, in the following lines:

The Queen of Scots possessed nought
That my love let me want.

Ritson, however, merely takes it for granted that he suffered during the reign of Mary. These lines might refer to James of Denmark, which will bring us nearer to what seems to have been the true date. Sir Robert Gordon informs us that, A. 1636, during the great disorders that prevailed in the northern counties, James Grant, the son of one of the tribe of Grant, who had been long outlawed, was taken in the north. "Some of the Marquis of Huntley's followers beset James Grant in the north of Scotland; James

escaped; his son was taken, and one of his especial associates called John Forbes, who were both sent to the council at Edinburgh, and there hanged, with a notable thief and notorious robber who was executed there at that time (called Gilleroy—MacGregor)."

Hist. ut sup., p. 460.

"About this time was Patrick MacGregor, alias Gil-

The name given on the west coast, to the Whiting Pout, or Gadus Bar-

The name given to a celebrated outlaw, in a beautiful song, ascribed, in Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum*, to Sir Alexander Halket.

Gildee, s. The name given on the west coast, to the Whiting Pout, or Gadus Bar-batus, Linn. V. Statist. Acc., v. 536.

Gildroya, s. The name given to a celebrated outlaw, in a beautiful song, ascribed, in Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum*, to Sir Alexander Halket.

Gildroy was a bonny boy,
Hai roses till bie shone, &c.

Ritson has this note to the song; "A hero of whom this elegant lamentation is the only authentic memorial. He hence appears to have been a celebrated freebooter, and to have been executed at Edinburgh, in the time of Queen Mary." Ritson's Scottish Songs, ii. 24.

I introduce this name, though not properly within the sphere of philological discussion, from the hope of contributing something which may not be unaccep-
table to my readers, in regard to the history of this hero of popular song. I certainly would have formed the same conclusion with the laborious Ritson, as to the song being the solitary memorial of its unfortunate subject; but I had not met with some hints in the Continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earl of Sutherland, which, in all probability refer to this very person.

The song is evidently of a date considerably later than the reign of Mary; and has been most probably written about the beginning of the eighteenth century. As tradition is much disposed to antedate events, it is probable that the writer of the song had heard that Gildroy suffered in the reign of Mary; or he might use a poetical liberty in assigning him to this age, for no other purpose than that of introducing an allusion to the splendour and gaiety of her court, in the following lines:

The Queen of Scots possessed nought
That my love let me want.

Ritson, however, merely takes it for granted that he suffered during the reign of Mary. These lines might refer to James of Denmark, which will bring us nearer to what seems to have been the true date. Sir Robert Gordon informs us that, A. 1636, during the great disorders that prevailed in the northern counties, James Grant, the son of one of the tribe of Grant, who had been long outlawed, was taken in the north. "Some of the Marquis of Huntley's followers beset James Grant in the north of Scotland; James

escaped; his son was taken, and one of his especial associates called John Forbes, who were both sent to the council at Edinburgh, and there hanged, with a notable thief and notorious robber who was executed there at that time (called Gilleroy—MacGregor)."

Hist. ut sup., p. 460.

"About this time was Patrick MacGregor, alias Gilleroy MacGregor (a notorious rebel and outlaw), with three of his complices, taken be the Lord Lorne, and presented be him to the lords of the council. Some of Gilleroy his associates were also apprehended in Marr, be one John Stewart, and sent be him to Edin-

The name given on the west coast, to the Whiting Pout, or Gadus Bar-batus, Linn. V. Statist. Acc., v. 536.

Gildee, s. The name given on the west coast, to the Whiting Pout, or Gadus Bar-batus, Linn. V. Statist. Acc., v. 536.

Gildroya, s. The name given to a celebrated outlaw, in a beautiful song, ascribed, in Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum*, to Sir Alexander Halket.

Gildroy was a bonny boy,
Hai roses till bie shone, &c.

Ritson has this note to the song; "A hero of whom this elegant lamentation is the only authentic memorial. He hence appears to have been a celebrated freebooter, and to have been executed at Edinburgh, in the time of Queen Mary." Ritson's Scottish Songs, ii. 24.

I introduce this name, though not properly within the sphere of philological discussion, from the hope of contributing something which may not be unaccep-
table to my readers, in regard to the history of this hero of popular song. I certainly would have formed the same conclusion with the laborious Ritson, as to the song being the solitary memorial of its unfortunate subject; but I had not met with some hints in the Continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earl of Sutherland, which, in all probability refer to this very person.

The song is evidently of a date considerably later than the reign of Mary; and has been most probably written about the beginning of the eighteenth century. As tradition is much disposed to antedate events, it is probable that the writer of the song had heard that Gildroy suffered in the reign of Mary; or he might use a poetical liberty in assigning him to this age, for no other purpose than that of introducing an allusion to the splendour and gaiety of her court, in the following lines:

The Queen of Scots possessed nought
That my love let me want.

Ritson, however, merely takes it for granted that he suffered during the reign of Mary. These lines might refer to James of Denmark, which will bring us nearer to what seems to have been the true date. Sir Robert Gordon informs us that, A. 1636, during the great disorders that prevailed in the northern counties, James Grant, the son of one of the tribe of Grant, who had been long outlawed, was taken in the north. "Some of the Marquis of Huntley's followers beset James Grant in the north of Scotland; James

escaped; his son was taken, and one of his especial associates called John Forbes, who were both sent to the council at Edinburgh, and there hanged, with a notable thief and notorious robber who was executed there at that time (called Gilleroy—MacGregor)."

Hist. ut sup., p. 460.
GILL-GATHERER, s. One who gathers leeches in the marshes, ibid.

GILL-RUNG, s. A long stick used by Gill-Gatherers, which they plunge into a deep hole, for rousing the leeches; ibid.

GILL, s. A strait small glen, Roxb. V. GIL.

GILL-RONIE, s. A ravine abounding with bushwood, Galloway.

"Gill-ronies, glens full of bushes." Call. Encycl. From Gill and Ronie, a shrub or bush, q. v.

GILLEM, s. A tool in which the iron extends the whole breadth of the wooden stock, used in sinking one part of the same piece lower than another, S.; in E. called a Rabbet Plane. When the iron is placed to a certain angle across the sole of the plane, it is called a Skewed Gillen.

GILLET, s. A light giddy girl. V. JILLET.

GILLFLIRT, s. A thoughtless giddy girl, S.

"It is better than to do like you bits o' gillflirts about Edinburgh; poor shilly-shally milk-an'-water things!" Brownie of Bodshape, ii. 74.

Su.-G. gill-flit, procare. The last syllable may be from fiacrè, ineportae, or merely E. flirt. V. FLYED.

GILL-HA', s. 1. A house which cannot defend its inhabitants from the weather, Ayrs.
2. A house where working people live in common during some job, or where each makes ready for himself his own victuals, Amandale.

"Gill-Ha's, snug little thatched huts erected in gills, or small glens." Gall. Encycl.
Gill, I am informed, in the composition of local names, is generally applied to a solitary place. Gill-Ha' may, however, be traced to Irl. gill, gilt, hitus, interstitium, q. a hall that has gaps in it.

GILLHOO, s. A female who is not reckoned economical, Ayrs.

GILLIE, GILLY, s. [A man-servant, a young man, a lad; Gaic. gille, McAlpine's Gael. Dict.]

"I cannot forbear to tell you before I conclude that many of those private gentleman have Gillys, or servants to attend them in quarters, and upon a march to carry their provisions and firelocks." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., ii. 116.

"It is very disagreeable to an Englishman, over a bottle with the Highlanders, to see every one of them have his Gilly; that is, his servant standing behind him all the while, let what will be the subject of conversation."

"When a chief goes a journey in the hills, or makes a formal visit to an equal, he is said to be attended by all, or most part of the officers following, viz.,


Concerning the Piper, this amusing writer subjoins the following curious trait of the pride of chieftainship.

"This Gilly holds the pipe, till he begins, and the moment he is done with the instrument, he disdainfully throws it down upon the ground, as being only the passive means of conveying his skill to the ear; and not a proper weight for him to carry or bear at other times. But for a contrary reason his Gilly matches it up, which is, that the pipe may not suffer indignity from his neglect." Ibid., ii. 155, 159, 163.

The account given in Waverley, i. 239, is almost verbatim the same with this. These, with the rest of his retinue, are called the chiefman's tail. V. TAIL.

This word must be traced immediately to Irl. gilla and gillia, a servant, a footman, Obr. gille and gillia, a man-servant, a striping, a male, Shaw.

[Isl. gill is found only in Irish proper names. V. Cleasby's Dict.]

GILLIE, s. A giddy young woman, Ettr. For.

"I wad ride fifty miles to see any one of the bonny dames that a' this pelting and peching is about! Two wanton glairkit gillies, I'll uphaud," said Pate," Perils of Man, i. 54.

Auld guckis the munnin, scho is a gillie, Scho is a colt-fell, not a fille.

S. P. Repr., l. 37.

[Gillie here is evidently the same as gillet, a light giddy girl, a romp, whose conduct is well described by the second line. Pink., however, rendered it "boy," but very cautiously put after it a mark of interrogation.]

Most probably of a different origin from Gillie, as denoting a boy. Isl. giel-ur, gillie-ur, pellicers, inescare, Renuer; giel-ur, illecebræ, gill-are, procus; Teut. geilt, lascivus.

GILLIE (g soft), s. A diminutive from E. gill, a measure of liquids; probably formed for the rhyme.

I'll toast you in my hindmost gillie, Though owre the seas. Burns, ii. 217.

GILLIEBIRSE (g hard), s. A cushion, generally of hair, formerly worn on the forehead of a female, over which the hair was combed, Roxb.

The last part of the word is probably the same with S. Birs, Birske, because of the bristly texture or appearance of a cushion of this description. The name might be contemptuously given to this piece of dress, by prudish women, as if those who used it meant to allure the other sex.

The first syllable may be immediately from Gillie, as signifying a giddy young woman; if not from a common origin with it.

GILLIE-CASFLUE, s. "That person of a chiefman's body-guard, whose business it was to carry him over fords."
"Roban's father had been GILLIE-CAXELIES [r. gillie-caselay] to the earl, and Roban was always about the castle, where I also, happy time! was nurse to Lady Augusta." Clan Albin, i. 54.

As GILLIE signifies servant, caselay, I suppose, is compounded of Gael. cas, a foot, and flinch, wet, moist. Thus it appears that "GILLIE-WEETFoot, q. v., is merely a literal translation of this term. V. GILLIE, a manservant.

GILLIEGAPUS, GILLIEGACUS. A fool. V. GAPUS.


This is the definition given by Grose; but it does not entirely correspond with the signification of the term in S.

An intelligent correspondent in Roxb. not only explains the term GAPUS as confined in that county to "a foolish girl," but distinguishes GILLIEGAPUS from it, as denoting "a gilliewhitefoot." According to this definition, GILLIE would be equivalent to the term of Gael. origin. This, however, is always applied to a male.

GILLIE-GAPUS, adj. Foolish and giddy, S.


[GILLIEGASCON, s. An empty, talkative, vapouring person, Banffs.]

To GILLIEGAWKIE, v. n. To spend time idly and foolishly, Loth. V. GAUKY.

GILLIEWETFOOT, GILLIEWETFIT, GILLIEWHIT (g hard), s. 1. A worthless fellow, a swindler, one who gets into debt and runs off, Loth., almost obsolete.

2. It is said to have formerly denoted a running-footman; also, a bumbailiff, a beagle.

Men oft by change of station tyne,—
Like Gilliewetfootes purging states
By poyrs thrown in poocks or hats,
That they might be, when purg'd from dung,
Secretaries for the Irish tongue.
Colvit's Mock Poem, P. i., p. 83.

As this work is at the same time nonsensical and obscure, I cannot determine the sense in which the word is used. It evidently suggests the idea of a very contemptible person.

It elsewhere occurs as a contemptuous designation for the retainers of a Laird or chieftain, who was wont to take free quarters on his vassals. V. SORX.

I suspect that GILLIE-WHITEFOOT is the true orthography; perhaps from Su.-G. gylla, lat. gille, decipere, and huita, actio fervida, huitir-ar, pernix fertur, or Su.-G. huita, ceris, citus, foliaver, pedibus ciem; q. a deceiver, who runs quickly off.

Concerning this term Sir W. Scott remarks: 'This I have always understood as the Lowland nickname for the bare-footed followers of a Highland chieftain, called by themselves Gillees.' It appears, that he views GILLIE-WHITEFOOT as the true orthography; as if it referred to the bare feet of the persons thus denominated. But if GILLIE-CASLAY be properly explained, the other mode of expression must be preferred.

GILL-KICKERTY (g soft), s. Used only in the expression, "Gang to gill-kickert!", i.e., Go to Jericho.

GILLMAW (g soft), s. A voracious person, one whose paunch is not easily replenished; as "a greedy gillmaw," one who is not nice in his taste, but devours by wholesale, Roxb. The same with Coosmaw. V. GORMAY.

GILLON-A-NAILIE, s. pl. Literally, "the lads with the kilt."

"The tak care your counting-room is no cleared out when the Gillon-a-nailie come to read up the Glasgow buiths, and clear them o' their audit shopwares." Rob Roy, i. 207.

This, I am informed, should be written Gillon-an-aillie, from gillan, the pl. of Gill, a stripping, am, the article, and saideth, a kilt. For the initial consonant f, according to the character of the language, although retained in writing in the form of fh or ph, becomes quiescent in the constructed state. Of this we have a proof in what must certainly be viewed as a fanciful etymon of the name of the village of Killin, which is thus resolved, Gill-Finn, the burial place of Fingal. Stat. Acc., xvi. 368.

GILLLOT, GILLOTE, s. Supposed to signify a filly or young mare.

His fyllis lyk ane farsy aver, that syrit at ane gillot.
Dunbar, Maidlant Poems, p. 49.

This is the reading of Edin. edit. 1508, instead of gyscat.

Ancet the action and cause persweit be Malcolm Forester of Pettintoskare again Edward the Broies, for the wrangwiss occupiation and manurin of the tak and maling of four ox gang of land, &c. And for the wrangwiss spoliation, awaytakin, and withaldin out of the said tak of twa gillidis, price of the pece xxx s." Act. Audit., p. 127.

"That Maister John Lyon, &c, salt restore & delinor to Katrine Gardener ox in oxin, thre kye with calis, thre yont gillot, and a gillot, qhilk, was takin out of the lands luertinent to the lorde Monypenny," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 10.


This might seem allied to A.-S. gilte, uilla vel vacula, Lye; Sw. gyflis, a sow-pig, or a little sow, Seren.; Fr. kuitte, gillan, maitais, a barrow pig, a hog; Liuyed. But the term cannot be deduced from this source, as it evidently denotes an animal used for riding. For we read of a "gillot with sadill and rysing gero, price v. crevnis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 201.

This is valued at a lower price than "a horses & a sadill," mentioned in the act immediately preceding, in reference to a different depredation made by the same persons, and rated at xi l. The word must undoubtedly be traced to C. B. guil, guil, equa, a mare; also written guill, and guillog; Davies, Liuyed.

It has been conjectured, that Gillot is retained, in a metaphor. sense, in S. Gillet, the name given to a light giddy girl: and indeed E. filly, and C. B. fillo, both not only denote a young mare, but a wanton girl.

GILLOUR, GILLORE, s. Plenty, wealth, Roxb.

I have castles, and lands; and flocks of my ain, But want one my gillower to share.
Wind. Ev. Tales, ii. 207. V. GELORE.

GILL-TOWAL, s. The horse-leech, Gall.
McTaggart strangely derives Towal from E. tail, q. "leeches at either end;" Eucyel. But as Shaw gives
GIL,

1. walloping to Did
2. Confusion, q.
3. yours elf. It
4. 106.
5. water
glupe-r,
6. Great
7. be
8. Isl.
9. but
10. the
11. A
12. hae
13. mind,
14. barlie
15. 1.
16. this
glupe-r,
17. A
18. To
19. To
20. Ibid.,
21. thin
22. denote

This may be from the same fountain with E. jilt; which Junius properly derives from Isl. gil-ia, amoribus circumvenire; or from Su-G. gil-la, to deceive; conjoined with wheep, wheip, as denoting something sudden and unexpected. V. Wuir. Or, the last syllable, as expressing that celerity of action which is common to sharpers, may be allied to Isl. haappe-avat, repentance accident; also, vagus ferri.

[GLP, GILP, s. 1. A big, fat person; but generally applied to infants or young children.
2. A big animal, the young of any animal when large or fat, Banffs. V. GULP.]

To GLP (g soft), v. a. 1. To spurt, to jerk, Aberd. 2. To spill, as water from a vessel, not by oversetting it, but by putting the water in motion, ibid.

To GILP, v. n. 1. To be jerked, ibid.

My reemin nap, in cog an' cap,
Gael gilpin roun' like wash,
On sic a night.

Terrass's Poems, p. 7. 3.

2. It seems used to denote what is thin or insipid; like Shielpit.

Lang winter nights we than coo'd taut
It swack an' skeler; Whan now there's nothing glip but scout
In ilkie bicker.

Ibid., p. 133.

Nor did we drink o' gilpin water.
But reemin nap w' hopp weel hertit,
An' dram o' whisky when we partit.

Ibid., p. 2.

Originally the same with Jap, v., q. v. Jap is indeed the pronunciation of Angus and some other northern counties.

GILP, s. Water spilled, as described above; a flash of water, ibid.

GILPY, GILPEY, s. 1. A young frolicsome fellow, "a roughish boy," Gl. Rams.

A gilpy that has seen the faught,
I wat he was nie lang, Till he had gather'd seven or anght Wild sheepies stout and strang.

Ramsey's Poems, l. 273.

2. It is also used to denote a lively young girl, S.

"When she and I were twa gilpies, we little thought to hae sittin' down wi' the like o' my an' Davie Howden, or you either, Mr. Saddletree." Heart M. Lothian, i. 107.

"I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassick, seeing the Duke, that was him that lost his head at London,—he wan the popinjay,—and he said to me, 'Tak tent o' yoursel', my bonnie lassic,' (these were his very words) for my horse is not very chancy." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 106.

Or may Gilpy be allied to Holl. gilp, pipilare, q. one who is so young that he can only chirp like a bird; or, as otherwise expressed, "scarcely out of the egg-shell?" Did we suppose a transposition of the letters, it might be traced to Isl. glaep-rc, lascivire; glaep-rc, facinus, also praeceptantia; glaepagy-rc, facinosus.

A.S. gylp-an, to boast, q. a young bragadocio? Gilp, ostentation, boasting, arrogance; Isl. giafi-rc, inordinate.

To GILRAVAGE, GILRAVITCH, GALRAVITCH, GULERAYAGE, v. n. 1. To hold a merry meeting, with noise and riot, but without doing injury to any one. It seems generally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use of food, and of an intemperate use of strong drink, S.

According to the first orthography, the term may have been formed from Gil, a society, a fraternity, q. v., and the v. to range, or Fr. raver-rc; q. the riotous meeting of a gild or fraternity. Could we suppose, that the proper pronunciation were Guleravage, it might be derived from Fr. guetide, the mouth, the throat, also, the stomach, conjoined with the v. already mentioned; q. to waste, to make havoc, with the maw or throat, to gormandize. Galraivitch seems to be the pronunciation of Ayra; but rather a deviation from that which is more general.

"At all former—banquets, it had been the custom to give vent to mickle wanton and luxurious indulgence, and to gulerive both at hack and manger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town." The Provost, p. 316.

2. To raise a tumult, or to make much noise, Roxb.

3. To rove about, to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb. Beltrave, synon.

4. In Lanarks. the term properly respects low merriment.

GILRAVAGE, GILRAVITCH, GALRAVITCH, GULERAYAGE, s. 1. A tumult, a noisy frolic, generally denoting what takes place among young people, and conveying the idea of good-humour, S.

"Muckle din an' loud, gileravitch was among them, gaffawan an' lauchan." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1819, p. 156.

2. Great disorder, Ayrs.

"I hae lived to see—something like wedding doings in my family—Watty's was a walloping galrawetch o' idocy, and so cam o' t.'" The Entail, iii. 252.

3. Confusion, conjoined with destruction; as that of a sow, &c., destroying a garden, by rooting up the plants, Roxb.

GILRAVACHER, GILRAVAGER, s. 1. A forward rambling fellow, Ayrs.

"But I maun tak a barlie wi' thae gileravers." Ed. Mag., April, 1821, p. 151.
GILT

[383]

2. A wanton fellow, S.
   "Our gracious master is anld, and was nee great gil-ravaging among the queans even in his youth."
   Nigel, iii. 181.

3. A depredator.
   "And what's this?" he continued.—"Some gilravaging that ye ha has set, I dare say. He looks as if he had a bauld heart to the highway, and a lang craig for the gibbet." Rob Roy, ii. 208.

GILRAVING, GILRAVITCHING, s. 1. Riotous and wasteful conduct at a merry meeting, S.; Gilraverie is used in the same sense, Fife. The termination of the latter suggests some connexion with reaverie, robbery, S.

"The elderly women—had their ploys in out-houses and bye-places, just as the witches lang syne had their selfish possets and gilravitchings." Ann. of the Par., p. 26.

2. Used to denote depredation.
   "Ye had better stick to your anld trade o' theft-boot, black-mail, spreadings, and gilravinging—better stealing nowte than ruining nations." Rob Roy, ii. 207.

GILSE, s. A young salmon. V. GRILSE.

GILT, pret. v. Been, or become guilty.
   —Qwhat have I gilt to falle
      My fredome in this warld and my plesance?
      King's Quair, ii. 7.
   A.-S. gylt-an, reum facere; gilt, debitum.

GILT, s. Money. S. gelt.
   But wishing that I might ride East,
   To trot on foot I soon would tyre;
   My page allow'd me not a beast,
   I wanted gilt to pay the byre.
   Watson's Coll., i. 12.

   Thought he had gilt that gat hir han',
   Na gilt, na gear, an herte dow wyn.
   Jamison's Popular Ball., ii. 321.

   —All our gilt goes up to London town,
   And ne'er a farthing we see coming down.
   Pennevick's Poems, p. 15.

Shakespeare, in one instance at least, which is overlooked by Dr. Johnson, uses gilt for golden money, or perhaps for money in general. In some copies it is printed gild, so as to obscure the sense.

—Henry Lord Scrop of Masham, and the third Sir Thomas Grey Knight of Northumberland, Have for the gilt of France (O guilt indeed!) Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.
   Henry V., Act II., sc. 1.

Rudl., while he derives this from Germ. gelt, Teut. gelt, id. strangely supposes that these words are derived from A.-S., E. gold, S. guld, Belg. gout, "the species being put for the genus." But Germ. gelt, money, is merely an oblique use of gelt, payment, compensation, this being generally made in money; from gelt-an, A.-S. gylt-an, to pay.

GILTING, adj. Used for gilt, i.e., gilded.

"Item, ane harnessing of blak velvet, with gilting stuthis. Item, twa harnessings of grene, reid, and quhite velvet, with gilting bukkilis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53.

GILT, adj. Gilded, S.
   O. E. "gylit, as a vessel or any other thing is, [Fr.] dor'd." Palgr., B. iii. F. 88, b. Gylt was used in the same sense. "Gylt with gold." Deaenatus. Prompt. Parv.

[GILTOCKS of THECK, s. pl. Long, low stacks of heather, built loosely in order to be thoroughly dried and made fit for theek, or thatch; Isl. gil, vallis angusta, Ork. and Shet. GIL]

GILTY, adj. Gilded.
   All thought he be the lampre and bort of heuin,
   Forfeibit wox his lemand gilty lein.
   Doug. Virgil, 200, 15.

A.-S. gild-an, daearare. While some derive gold from Isl. gul, yellow, Skinner prefers gild-an, solvere, and Waechter Isl. gilde, pretium, as the origin. The same word has both meanings in A.-S. But it is otherwise in Su.-G. and Germ.

GIMMER, GYLMYR (a hard), s. 1. A ewe that is two years old, S. Gelt gimmer, a barren ewe; lam gimmer, a young sheep, or a ewe lamb of a year old, A. Bor.
   "Gimmer, a ewe sheep in its second year, or from the first to the second shearing;" Gl. Sibb.
   "Than the lair of their fat flokis fouloit on the fallis baytht yonis and lammis, kebbis and dailis, gylymr and dildmonis, and mon heryeuist hog." Compl. S., p. 103.

The editor has observed that "a lamb is smeared at the end of harvest when it is denominated a hoy; whence the phrase, harvest hoy; and that after being smeared the second time, an ewe-hog is denominated a gimmer; and a wedder-hog a dymond." He also marks the affinity between this word and Isl. gimbar, and lam-gimbar, a ewe-lamb which is one year old.

G. Andr. renders gimbar, agnella, as gynthir signifies a male lamb of the first year; Su.-G. gynmer, gynmer, id. Bidentem vel ovicinham denotat, quae semel peperit; Hiro, va. Gynse. This learned writer derives it from gynmer, a ram, se being merely a termination. He expresses his surprise, that Ray should have thought that there was any affinity between this term and E. gimmer, the usual compellation of a woman of the lower order. But Stadenius, Explic. Voc. Bibl., p. 724, has derived gynmer, a ram, from gynmer, a man, which is evidently the root of E. gimmer; and Ibre himself has remarked that gynme, or gynme, in Goth., anciently signified a woman in a general sense. He also admits that gynme was used as a title denoting a leader. Hence perhaps it may have been transferred to the ram as the leader of the flock. As, however, gynme signified a woman, it is perhaps fully as probable that gimmer was directly formed from this, q. a female belonging to the flock.

2. A contemptuous term for a woman, S.
   The laiks upon their lassiu' cauld;
   To see gin they were dress'd;
   The min-men'g' gimmers then misca'd;
   Ye're sure they maun be pres'ed.
   R. Galloway's Poems, p. 90.
   "Ugly gimme, coarse, ill-favoured woman," Gl. Shirr.

She round the ingle wi' her gimmers sits,
   Crammin' their gabbies wi' her nicest bits;
   While the gude man out-by maun fill his cramp
   Prate the milk eggge, or the parrich cap.
   Ferguson's Poems, ii. 4.

Perhaps from gimmer, a ewe, or as having the same origin with E. gimmer. It may, however, be merely a vitiated pron. of Cummer, q. v.

GIMP, adj. Slender, slim, small. V. GYMP.

GIMPILY, JIMPILY, adv. Scarcely, hardly, S.
GIN, conj. If, S. A. Bor.

Than with his spier he turn'd her o'er—
O gis her face was wan!—
He turn'd her and her again—
O gis her skin was white!


"Gin is no other than the participle gwen, g'en, gi'n."


This hypothesis, however plausible, is liable to suspicion on the grounds already mentioned, vo. Gif.

Moos.-G. gen, jen, are mentioned as signifying if, Gl.

Wynt, vo. And. But I cannot discover on what authority.

GIN, prep. Against, in relation to time, Aberd., Ang., Ayr's; more commonly Gen., S.

Gin night we came unto a gentle place,
And as he promised I saw the case.

Ross's Helenore, p. 58.

The lines, that ye sent owre the law,
Gin giein heurs reck't Heim's baun.


V. Johnson, vo. Against, sense 8; V. also Gen.


The huxter carlins bau' fu' lend,
"Come buy the gustie fa' airin,
Ginach bannocks sweet make muckle food
To chew wi' reestit kerrin."

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

GINCH (g soft, ch soft), s. A small piece.

Ginche and ginchek, and ginchikie are diminutives; ginehoch is the augmentative, Banffs. Gl.

GINEOUGH, adj. Voracious. V. GENYEOUGH.

GINGE-BRED, s. Ginger-bread, S.

"There was of meats, wheat-bread, maine-bread, and ginger-bread." Pitscottie, p. 146.

This is mentioned as part of the entertainment made for James V. by the Earl of Athole in the wooden palace which he erected for his Majesty, when on a hunting excursion in the Highlands.

GINGBREAD-WIFE, s. A woman who sells gingerbread, S.

GINGBREAD, GINCHBRED, adj. 1. This term is used as expressive of affectation of dignity, pretentious, S. B.

"Gie's name o' your gingebread airs, let's have none of your pride, foolery, or saucy behaviour." Gl. Shirrefs.

[2. Flimsy, with the idea of gaudiness; applied to clothes, furniture, &c., Banffs.]

Can this refer to the stiff formal figures made of gingerbread? Or should it be viewed as a vulgar commutation of this word for E. gingerly, used in a similar sense?

[GINGO, s. 1. A confused mass.
2. Nonsense, Banffs.]

GINICH, s. The name given in South-Uist to the person who takes the lead in climbing rocks for sea-fowls.

"This rock abounds with sea-fowls,—such as the Gillemot, Coulter-neb, Puffin, &c. The chief climber is commonly call'd G Becky, and this name imports a big man having strength and courage proportionable." Martin's West. Isl., p. 96.

Notwithstanding this explanation, I see no word to which it might seem allied, save Isl. engi, itio, incessus; concursus ad aliquid per perpetuum; Verel. Ind.; from eng-o, to go.

To GINK (g hard), v. n. To titter, to laugh in a suppressed manner, Aberd.

GINK, s. The act of tittering, ibid.

This, it would seem, ought to be traced to C. B. gweyn, subducer, arridere, Davies; to smile, to look pleasantly; gwen, a smile, ghennaway, having a smile, smiling; Owen. Gink may be merely ghennaway abbreviati in the lapse of ages. What gives greater probability to this etymology is, that Ginkie, which obviously claims affinity with this northern v., signifies a giglet, S. O. i.e. one who is habituated to laughter.

[GINK, GINKUM (g hard), s. A trick, deceit, Banffs.]

GINNER, s. [Prob., a trickster, schemer.]

Then must the grandson swear and swagger,
And show himself the bravest bragger,
A bon companion and a drinker,
A delicate and dainty ginker,
So is seen on't. These foolish jigs
Hath caus'd his worship sell his rigs.

Watson's Coll., i. 29, 30.

Being connected with jigs, it seems here to signify, dancer; Germ. schwink-en, schwent-en, celeriter movere, circumagere, motitare; schwank, agilis. The term, however, may be allied to jink, q. v.

GINKIE, adj. Giddy, frolicsome, tricky, Fife; used also as a s. V. GYNKIE.

Then up I raise, pat on my clasp,
My jipes, an' my heich he'lld shine;—
An' dressit mysel like the ginkie gaes,
When they dance in th' sheen o' the moon.

MS. Poem.

[GINNL (g soft), v. n. To shake with a tremulous motion, Banffs.]

[GINNL (g soft), v. a. To shake, so as to cause a tremulous motion; part. pr., ginnin; used also as an adj., Banffs.]

GINNLAN, GINNLIN, s. 1. A shaking so as to cause a tremulous motion.

2. The noise caused by the shaking, Banffs.

[GINNL, s. 1. A tremulous motion.
2. The noise made by whatever causes the tremulous motion, Banffs.]

GINNERS, s. pl. The same with Ginnles, Galloway, q. v.

"Giners, the gills of a fish.—He had swallowed the bait greedily, the hawk was sticking in his ginners." Gall. Encycl. "Giners, the gills of a fish, North." Grece.

GINNLES (g hard), s. pl. The gills of a fish, Ayrs.
To GINXLE, GINXLE, v. a. To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, Roxb., Ayrs., Lanarks.; synon. Guddle, Clydes., Gump, Roxb.

"Ye—took me akillus for a black-fisher it was gaun to ginte the chouka o' ye, when I harn' ye out till the stenners, as wats a beet o' lint, and hingin' your lugs like a droukit caw, or a braxy sheep at the deein."
Saint Patrick, ill. 42.

GINNIX, GINNEX, s. The act of catching fish with the hands, ibid.

C. B. genau, denotes the jaws, genet-bly, the mandible or jaw. Or shall we view it as rather allied to Isl. ginn-a, alicere, sedecere; as those who fish in this manner, boast the influence of tickling the fish? Gin-a, however, signifies haire, and gin, hiatus.

GIO (g hard), s. A deep ravine which admits the sea, Shetl., Ork.

By air, and by wick, and by heler and gio.

The Pirate, ill. 142. V. Air, s.

This is the same with Geo. q. v.; also Geo.


Allied, perhaps, to Isl. goild, detrimentum, damnum. It may, however, be from gipal, which signifies serum, gland-giap, saunet saumens; as the butter-milk in the state referred to, like blood when the serum separates from it, seems to consist of two different substances.

GIPE, s. A designation for one who is greedy or avaricious.

---The two brethren in the Snipes, Wha, though they be but greedy gipes, Yet being once in Cranemund Stormed, and in great miserie, For very hunger like to die, Did give me lodging cheerfully, And fed me well with salmon.

Watson's Coll., i. 61.

Isl. gipe, vorax; item, capedo, excipulius.

GIPES, s. An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town, Dumfr.

This has been traced to Fr. guespe, guepe, a wasp. It may be allied to Isl. gype, hians rostrem. But V. Gipe.

[GIPPIC, s. A small knife for gutting fish, Shet.]


GIPSY, s. A woman's cap, or match, S. plaited on the back of the head, Ang.

This designation intimates that our great-grandmothers, as well as the ladies of the present age borrowed some of their fashions from the honourable sisterhood of Gipsies.

GIPSEY HERRING, the name given by fishermen to the pilchard, S.

"The pilchard—is known among our fishers by the name of the gipsy herring; and in November 1800 it appeared in considerable numbers in the Firth, intermingled with the common herrings." Prize Essays, Highland Society of S., ii. 271.

VOL. II.

GIRD, s. A very short space of time, a moment. "I'll be wi' you in a gird;" "He'll do that in a gird," Loth.

This may signify, as soon as one can give a stroke; from the s. used in this sense.

GIRD, GIRDAN, s. 1. The girth of a saddle, Perths.

[2. That by which anything is bound or girt; as, caire-girdane, the ropes used to bind bulky loads on a cart, Banffs.]

Sa. G. gird, cingulum.

GIRD, GIRED, s. 1. "A hoop," Rudd, a twig bent in a circular form, S. It is also pron. girr, Aberd. girth, Gl. Shirk.

Has your wine barrels cast the girrds,
Or is your white bread gone?

Ministrelsy Border, ii. 120.

The word, in this sense, approaches nearest to the original meaning: A.-S. gyrd, virga, Isl. [gjord, hoop, girdle]. Sw. gere, circulus, vasia vitilla continens; hirc.

2. A stroke, a blow, S.

The broody, that the hand ax bar,
Swa saw his fadur land till;
A gyrd rycht to the King he could mak,
And with the ax bym our straik.

Barbour, v. 629, Ms.

Hence to let gird, to strike, to give a blow.
He let gird to the grome, with gref that he had,
And claff the cautell of the cleene schelce.

Govan and Col.; i. 23.

They giroit and let gird with granis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 15.

It is also used to denote the act of throwing a missile weapon.

Than Turnus, smitin full of fellony,
Ane busteoun lance, with grundin hode full kene,
That lang while tasit he in propri tene,
Lete gird at Pallas.—.

Dong. Virgil, 334. 12.

Yerde seems used in the same sense by Chancer, although by Tyrwhitt and others rendered, a rod.

But sore wept she if on of hem were deed
Of if men smote it with a yerde smirit.

Prod. Cast., T., 149.

The term has been understood in the primary sense; whereas the secondary is certainly preferable in this instance. A smart stroke is a more natural idea than a smart rod. It seems doubtful, if we are not to view gerdan, as used by R. Glouc. in the same sense. V. RIG.

It is proper to mention, however, that this etymon of the word, as denoting a stroke, is rather opposed by the use of Su.-G. gierd, gigard. These terms, which properly denote a work or deed, from goer-a, anc. giner-a, facere, (S. gar, ger) also signify a stroke. An the at gierd komi ther a maellum; quamvis plaga intercessoris; Del. Leg. ap. Ihre. Bulphead, gravior vulnerio.

3. A trick, a stroke of policy.

Was it not cuin be ste aneyet gird
Queen Paris forth of Thryge the Troyane hird
Socht to the ciest Laches in Sparta.

And thare the doochter of Leda stil awa
The fare Helene, and to Troy turist mith !

Dong. Virgil, 219. 22.

Gird, E. signifies a twitch, a pang; a sarcasm. This, I think, may be viewed as a metaphor, sense of our term.
as denoting a stroke. When Churchyard uses the phrase, "A gird to the flatterers and fairies of present tyme," it may signify a blow given to them. V. Worthiness of Wales, p. 21, col. In the same sense it is used by Reginald Scott, "A gird at the Pope for his sauciness in God's matters." Discourse of Witchcraft, B. xi, c. 12, Marg.

But Scer., under this word, refers to Isl. gaér, vir insolent, gaar, gaarnar, ludio.

As denoting a trick, it scarcely seems to have any connexion with the sense in which the E. word is used. Rudd. thinks that it is "metaph. taken from a gird or hoop; whence we say, a simple trick, and to go about one, i.e., deceive or beguile." But this is very much strained.

It may rather be traced to Su-G. goerv-a, facere, as signifying incantare. Thus utgirdr denotes the evil arts of necromancers; Isl. ginernigar, pl. male arts, magia.

GIRDAR, a cooper.

To GIRD, GYRD, v. a. and n. 1. To strike, to thrust, to pierce; generally used with the prep. throw, either prefixed or affixed.

—This Caitlins stalwart schaft of tre
Throw girdas hath his braid scheffirs banes.
Towns, Virgil, 357. 23.

Hypanis elk, and Dymas als alsa,
War by thar fallows throw gird gaith tua.
Confici a sociei.

Ibid., 53. 21.

Gird throw, pierced.

Out throw the scheild plait wyth steale in hy,
Dusblit the dyme, and throw the corsette gyldis,
Gird throw the coist pensing bath the sylda.

Ibid., 327. 40.

Girde, O. E. is used in the same sense.

Girde off Gyles head, and let him go no further.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 11, n.

—To these charles two he gan to prwe
To slen him, and to girden of his heed.

Chaucer, Monks T., v. 14664.

—Through-girt with many a wound
—His entrails with a lance through-girt quede.

Todell's Collect. Songs and Sonnets, 1569.

The primary sense is evidently to strike; that of piercing being expressed by the aid of a prep. Teut. gord-en, signifies, casedere loris; from gord, vinclum, forum. But gord seems to be merely gheerdie, virga, a little transformed; especially as gord-er also signifies to gird. Now, twigs are the first thongs or fetters known in a simple state of society. Indeed, gird, a twig, gives the origin of the v. gird, to bind round, in all the forms it has assumed in the Goth. languages. For a twig or rod, formed like a hoop, would naturally be used as the first girdle.

2. To move with expedition and force, to dash, to drive.

With that come gyraud, in a lyug,
Crystall of Seyton, quean he swa
Saw the King setwy with his fa,
And to Philip sic ropt he rauch,—
He gret hym galay disly

Barbour, ii. 417, MS.

"Piercing up," Pink.

With that come girdand in greif ane wondry grym
Sre.

With stout condescence and stawe he stude thame beforne.

Shew and God, i. 7.

[3. With prep. at, aff: to do any kind of work with energy and speed.]

They hunt about from house to house,—
Still girding at the barley-juice,
And oft get drunk.

Forbes's Domestic Deposil, p. 42.

This word vulgarly denotes a steadfast adherence to any act or course; whether from the idea of girding, as used E. or binding fast, seems uncertain.

[4. To beat severely, to punish.]

[5. To break wind a posteriori with force, Baniffs.]

GIRDLE, s. "A circular plate of malleable or cast-iron, for towing cakes over the fire," S.

"Your bread's bak'd you may lay by the girdle," S. Prov.; "Spoken, either directly [sincerely], or ironically to them who have had great promises made them," Kelly, p. 368.

It is indeed commonly said of him who has actually got a fortune left to him, or is in the fair way of making one, "His bread's baked."—"The Scots in general are attached to—their oat-meal bread; which is presented at every table in thin triangular cakes, baked upon a plate of iron, called a girdle, and these many of the natives, even in the higher ranks of life, prefer to wheaten bread, which they have here in perfection." Smollett's H. Clinker.

"The Bailie—had all this while shifted from one foot to another with great impatience, 'like a hen,' as he afterwards said, 'upon a bet girdle.'" Waverley, iii. 351.

This Prov. is very common in S. It is applied to one who is in a state of great uneasiness and restlessless.

There lyes of oat-meal ne'er a peck,
With water's help which girdles hot cakes,
And turns to bannocks, and to oat cakes.


"From this, it seems probable, the Scottish army had little armour. They carried but a small portion of provisions to the field. A little oatmeal was all, and a girdle to prepare their cake." Dalolly's Fragments, p. 13.

Sibb. mentions Fr. gretill-er, to scorch, to broil. But it properly signifies to curl, crisp, or crumpie with heat; Cotgr. With more propriety he refers to Su.-G. For the shovell, on which bread is put for being baked in an oven, is called grendel. This, like conjectures, had been originally grecedes, from greaadd-a, to bake; which v. certainly gives the origin of our girdle. E. grid-iron seems to acknowledge the same source; although Junius derives it from Fr. grill, q. grill-iron, and Lyce from A.-S. grinde, a rail, from Isl. grin, id.

GIRDLE. Spacing by the Girdle, a mode of divination, still occasionally practised in Angus, and perhaps in other counties, especially for discovering who has stolen any thing that is missing.

The girdle, used for towing cakes, is heated till it be red hot. Then it is laid in a dark place, with something on it. Every one in the company must go by himself, and bring away what is laid on it; with the assurance that the devil will carry off the guilty person, if he or she make the attempt. The fear, which is the usual concomitant of guilt, generally betrays the criminal, by the reluctance manifested to make the trial.

There can be no reasonable doubt that this is a vestige of the ancient ordeal by fire. The danger arising from the secreted red-hot girdle, nearly resembles that of the Ferrum candens, which consisted in
GIRDSTING, GYRCHSTING, GYRTHSTING, GIRDSTING, s. Apparently a sting or pole for making a gir'd or hoop.

"Girdstings the hundredth containing sex score—xl's."
Rates, A. 1611, 2. 1. a.


"Ane thousand half girdystings & v' haill girdystings,"
Ibid., V. 19.

If I am not misinformed, the rods of which hoops are made are still called stings, Perthis.

[GIRESTA, s. A strip of grass between ridges of corn, Shet. V. GERRICK.]

To GIRG, Jing, v. n. To make a creaking noise, S. Girgand, part. pr.

Ne eis that not spoun the girgand wanyes admoneus.
The gross akin to turs away attains.

Dong Virgil, 365, 17.

Vox ex sono effecta, Rudd. But V. CHIRK.

GIRKE, s. A stroke, E. jerk.

"Now must he runne into ruine: Let mee give him a girke with my roddie;" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1216.

Lye (Jun. Etym.) derives the E. word from A.-S. gracce-an, corrigere; Seren. from Isl. hreck-ia, pulscar, or jurk, pes fercis.

GIRKINET, s. A kind of bodice worn by women.

"Item, 1 stone of wool 7 marks, 2 coates, 2 shirts, 3 girkinet, 2 playds, 2 pair drawers worth 14 lb. 18s. 4d."
Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 32.

Apparently g. jerkinets, a dimin: from E. jerkin, or jacket. The origin seems to be Belg. jurk, jurke, a frock. This is probably the same with serknet, p. 114; "Ano linen serknet," V. JIRKE.

To GIRLE, GIRREL, v. n. 1. A term used to denote that affection of the teeth which is caused by acidity, as when one has eaten unripe fruit; Peeblesshire.

2. To tingle, to thrill, Selkirk., Roxb.

3. To thrull with horror, ibid.

"Its no deth it feers me, but the after-kum garis my burt girle." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 64.

4. To shudder, to shiver; synon. Groosse, ibid.

"But, oh! alack! and waes me! what's to come on's? Ye hae gart a' my flesh girrel, John; to think that ever my gudeman side has been made a mither!"
Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 356.

Su. G. kirle-en signifies to creep; gril-en, to shiver. Hy gril'er van, he abhors it; Sewel. V. GRILL, v.

GIRLSS, s. A young salmon. V. GRILSE.


To GIRN, v. n. 1. To gurn, S. Girnand, part. pr.; dentibus inren dens.

He vaebasit about on every syde
Behaldis, girnand ful of proper tene.

"It is mickle that makes a taylor lang; but sowters girns ay," S. Prov.; "a ridicule upon shoemakers, who at every stitch grins with the force of drawing through the thread." Kelly, p. 212.

2. To be crabb'd or peevish, to snarl, S.

What sugae'd words frae woosers lips can fa',
But girning marriage comes and ends them a'.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 198.

Ye saes tell! was man e'er made
To dree this hateful! sluggard trade!

Steikit frae Nature's beauties a',
That daily on his pressey ca'.

At him to girn, and whinge, and pine
For fav'rite dishes, fav'rite wine.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 106.

3. To whine and cry, from ill-humour, or fretfulness in consequence of disappointment; applied to children, S. To girn and greet, to conjoin peevish complaints with tears; in this sense, in like manner, commonly applied to children, S.

--- They lay into thee flames fleeting,
With carefull cries, girning and greeting.
Lyndsay's Dreme, Chalm. i. 199.

4. To gape; applied to any piece of dress, which is made so tight, that, when it is laced or buttoned, the under-garment is seen through the clinks, S.

Johnson mentions girn as still used in S. as a corr. of grin. This is probable, as the cognate terms are most nearly allied to grin; A.-S. gremian, Su.-G. grin-a, Isl. grema, Dan. grine, Belg. grin-en. Their derivation the word from grime, id. videre, because one in the act of grinning draws down the mouth, and separates the lips. In Isl. he adds, "the mouth of man, when distorted, and the snout of some animals, is denominated gramein, Fr. grison, S. gringley."

As used in sense 2, it may however be allied to Moea-G. goerna-an, desiderare, Isl. gira-at, enquisicere, whence girud, desire, anger; Verel. A child is often said to girn, when it becomes peevish from earnest desire of any object, or fretfully importunate, S. But it is favourable to the other etymology, that, as Wachter observes, Belg. grin-en signifies to weep, and is especially used with respect to children.

GIRN, s. A grin, a distortion of the countenance; a cry of pain or peevishness.

GIRN-AGAIN, s. A peevish ill-humoured person, Clydes.

From Girn, to grin, q. one who still returns to his grinning, as a token of his ill-humour.


[2. As a s. One who is given to crying, whining, or frett, S.]
GIRNIGO, GIRNIGAE, s. A contemptuous designation for a peevish person, S. Auld Girnigae o' Cragned's dead.

GIRNIGO-gibbie, s. Of the same sense with Girnigo, S. [In Banffs, called Girnigo-Gash.] Picken, however, confines it to a child. "Girnigo-gibbie, a fretful, ill-humoured child;" Gl.

GIRNING, GYRNING, s. Grinning; crying, complaining. Sie gyrrning, gravyng; and sa gret
A noyl, as thae gan oth bair. Barbour, xiii. 157, MS.

GIRNING, GYRNING, adj. 1. Grinning, S.
2. Crabbed, ill-tempered, S.

"The cappernoity, old girning aelwife may wait long enough or I forward it." St. Ronan, iii. 119.

Gyrning' Gyte, an ill-natured, peevish child, S. B.

GIRN, GYRNE, s. 1. A snare, a gin composed of wire or hair, with a running noose; used to catch hares, &c., or birds.

"He commandit that na hare be——tane be netcis or girnis, because hares wer ofymes mistrust be sic maner but omy game." Bellend. Cron., B. 5, c. 11.

"Sanct Paul saus thus: 'Thae that will be riche, fallsis into temptation, and in the gyre of the devil.'" Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, Fol. 61, b.

2. A snare of any kind, metaphor.

Imposed on by lang-noshit jugglers,—
Wha set their gowden girne sae wylie,
Tho ne'er sae cautious, they'd beguile ye.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 390.

Forth of his girne therefore come out.

Spec. Godly Ball., p. 31.

A.-S. giren, girn, gryn, Isl. girne, id. These words seem derived from those denoting yarn, or thread, this being the substance of which nets and snares are made. Although in A.-S. thread is called gern; yet Germ. garen, and Teut. garen, equally denote thread, and a gin or snare. Su.-G. gern, in like manner, signifies thread, and a net. Wantier unnaturally derives garn, thread, from gern, a snare.

GIRN, s. An issue by means of a cord, a tent put into a wound, a set on, Border.

Isl. girne, chorda. This seems radically the same with the preceding word.

GIRNALL, GIRNELL, GAINEL, s. 1. A granary, S.

"The Bischoip Girnall was keipt the first night be the launbour of Johne Knox, quho by ejection removed suche as wald violente have maid irruption." Knox, p. 145.

Hence, girnal rywer, the robber of a granary, Evergreen, ii. 60, st. 25.

"The Queen promised to furnish the men of war out of her own girnels, induring the time of the siege." Pitcairnie, p. 5. V. also Acts Ja. II., 1452, c. 38. Murray.

Their sick and old at home to keep the store,
And over grinels great they take the charge.

Hudson's Judith, p. 13.

It is also written garrnell.

"And if the poor labourers be not able for povertie to deliver the bolls, he shall take no higher prices than is appointed, nor put up in the garrnell, where he may have the prices before appointed." Gen. Assembly, A. 1567, Keith's Hist., 688.

Shaw gives girnelling as a Gael. word used in the same sense.

2. A large chest for holding meal, S.; q. a small granary.

Sibb. views this as a corr. of granary; rather of fr. grenier, id.

To GIRNALL, GIRNELL, v. a. To store up in granaries, S.


"If any want were, there was victual girnelled in store, to help to find the soldiers by way of plundering." Spalding, ii. 167.

GIRNOT, s. The gray Gurnard; vulgarly garner, Loth. Trigla triglandus, Linn.

"Great shoals of various kinds of fish surround all the coasts of the parish; such as, herring, cod, ling, mackerel, codling, sett, girnot, rock-fish, or sea-parch, &c." P. Killiniches. Argyles. Statist. Acc. xiv. 175.

GIRR, s. A hoop, S.; the same with Gird.

"Rowing grras (rolling hoops) forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 35.

To play at the grr, to play at Trundle-hoop, S.

GIRRAN, s. A small boil, Dumfr. V. Gur.

GIRREBBAGE, s. An uppour; a corr. pron. of Gilrayage, q. v.

To GIRREL, v. n. To thrill, &c. V. Girle.

GIRS, s. Grass. V. Girrs.

GIRSILL, s. A salmon not fully grown; the same word written grils.


GIRSKAIVIE, adj. Hairbrained, Mearns.

This might be traced to Isl. grr, factus, or as signifying perfectius, clarus, and skelf, skelfr, Dan. skæve, obliquus; q. placed awry, or completely so. V. Skavie.

GIRSLE, GIRSILL, s. A gristle or cartilaginous substance, S.

"Gif they hapin to be convicted, to be adjudicat to be searcit and burnt throw the girssel of the rycht care with ane het irne of the compass of ane inche about." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1614, p. 87.

This act regards "strang and yeidill beggaris."
GIRSLIE, adj. Gristly, S.
- His girslie nose was craschin'
  Wi' thumps that night.  

GIRSLIN, of Frost, s. A slight frost, a thin scurf of frost, S.
Not, as might seem at first view, from Girslie, mentioned above, but from Fr. gressil, "covered, or hoarse, with reoem;" Cotgr., i.e. hoar-frost.

GIRSS, GIRS, s. Grass.
This is the pron. of Angus.
- Nane but meadow girsis was mawn,  
  An' name but haunt linnet swa wun.
  Piper of Peebles, p. 8.

It appears that the phrase, on the girss, had been anciently used in S. to characterize a certain season of the year, in contradistinction from another—designated, on the corn.

"It is thocht expedient—for the econs of justice & tranquillitie in the realme, that our scomon lord cause his Justice airis to be holdin universaly in al partis of his realme, twys in the yere, ances on the girss, and ances on the cornes, vnto the tym that the realme wer brocht to gude rewe." Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, P. 1709.

This seems equivalent to "once in spring, and once in autumn." The former may perhaps signify the time of hay-making. V. also Acts Ja. IV., 1491, Ibid., p. 225.

To Girse, Girss, v. a. [1. To pasture, to send to grass.]
2. Metaph., to turn out of office before the usual and regular period of retiring; not to re-elect, though it be legal, customary, and expected, S. B. V. Geiss, v.

Girse-fourk, formerly the same with Cottar-fourk, S. B.

Girse-caw'd, adj. Girs-caw'd boss, a phrase applied to toes which are galled or chopped by walking barefoot among grass that has been recently mown, S.
"Girse-caw'd, cut by grass. Those who run barefoot, as herdies do, know well what these cuts are." Galt. Eneuel.

Girse-man, s. Formerly synon. with Cottar-man, Aberd. V. Geiss-man.

[Girse-strae, s. Hay, Shet.]

[Girse, adj. Mixed with grass; applied to cereal crops, Banffs.]

Girsch, Girsin, Girsan, s. Pasturage.
Feeding and girsing. 1. The place for cutting fauls or tury's, and for grazing cattle.
"The fealing and girsing of Aldinalmanagh, and the hill Rinhie, wer appoynted to be the marches betwixt Southerland and Strathnaver, at that part of the countrey." Gordon's Earls of Sutherl., p. 344.

2. The privilege of grazing in a particular place.
"Sir Robert gave vnto John Robsone some lands about Donrobin, with the girsin of Badinolgh." Ibid., p. 351. V. Geiss.

[Girst, adj. Fed on grass, Banffs.]

GIRST, s. The grain which one is bound to have ground at a mill to which one is thirled, Roxb. E. girst.
"Item, aw to pay to the girst of the said myle." Reg. Brechin, Fol. 38, b.

GIRT, adj. Great, large, Ayrs., Renfr., Lanarks.
"I hope to defend myself by girt authorities.—I see gentlemen of girt worth among the C——a my ac-
  cessors." Speech for D—see of Anistown, p. 5, 6.
  Now girt an' sma' may him lament;
  To his lang hame and Harry's sent.
  Pickens's Poems, 1788, p. 118.
  I glower a wile wi' girt conceit, &c.
  Ibid., p. 125.

GIRT, pret. v. Made; also, gert.
"Girt it ground," caused it to take root. Houlate, iii. 29.

GIRTE, s. A garder.
Their girtens wer of gold bestreik:
Their legs were thirwithe fornici cik.

GIRTH, GYRTH, GIRTHOL, s. 1. Protection; in a general sense.
Wallas ratalon, sa sodeynly him saw;
Out at a syde full fast till him he yeld;
He gat no gyrth for all his burnyst weel;
With ir hame streak on his gorgast off stiel;
The tsoind blaid to persy cury dell
Thro' plaitt and staff, mycht nocht agayn it stand.
Wallcwr, iv. 660, MS.

i.e., "His armour proved no defence."
Few men or man would give him gilt.
Penny's Truth's Travel's Penneucik, p. 85.

2. A sanctuary, an asylum.
"He sall make secritis to the Schiref, anent that crime, before he pas furth of the immunitie, or girth, to the quhilk he did lie." Stat. Rob., ii., c. 9.
He myslyd thair grett but wer,
That gav as yrth to the awer.
Barbour, ii. 44, MS.

—— At the portis or cloister of Juno,
  Than al bay wast, thoich it was girth stude tho.
Phoenix and dure Ulizes, wardanis tway,
For to observe and keep the speich or pray.
  Doug. Virgil, 64. 10.

Corresponding to Junonis auxlo in the original.
Skene derives girth from A.-S. geard, Rudd. from girth, an inclosure; Sibb. with more propriety from A.-S. girth, peace.
I. girth, grid is used, in the Edda, in the sense of gratia, securitas. Grisastadar exactly corresponds to our girth; Loca pace constituta, auxlo, Templi et refugi loca; from grid, a truce, a covenant; indueae, feoculis, pas temporis destinata et data; and stult, a place; G. Andr., p. 97. Hofa grid, jus auxlo in templis; Verel, Ind.
Su.-G. grid, px, incolumitas. Ibre supposes that grid and frid, corresponding to Alcm. grath and frith, were originally the same word. This appears not improbable, as gynath, the Moss, synonyme, assumes a sort of intermediate form; which, w being sunk, would be pronounced as gathiri, or go being thrown away, as virthi, fethir, or frith, w and f being freqently interchanged.
It is written grith by Rymer.
When Edw. III. proposed an invasion of Scotland, "all persons," as Lord Hailes observes, "who on account of felony had taken refuge in sanctuaries, were pardoned by royal proclamation, under condition of serving at their own charges, in the army of Baliol. They are denominated Girth-men, i.e., Girth-men. Feodera, V. 328."

"3. The privilege granted to criminals during Christmas, and at certain other times.

"I like Lord may time his court of law, twelve moneths and ane day. And gif he holds his court in time de
feuded of [prohibited by] law, that is to witt, fra Yule girth be cried, quhill after the law dayes, or within the time of Harvest, or then before the thrie sheriff courts, or mutes." Baren Courts, c. 26. This is expl. in the parallel passage, Quen. Attach., c. 9, "after the King's peace publickly proclaimed—before Yule, or in Har
vest," etc.

"Thus it appears, that from the traditionate veneration paid to this season from time immemorial, no criminal during its continuance, might be prosecuted or punished.

The same privilege is thus expressed by Balfour.

"He quha hes powar to hald court may tyne and foiartfaut the samin for the space of yer and day, gif he haldis the court in time forbidde and defendit be the law. This is to say, fra Yule girth be proclaimed quhill efter the halie dayis, viz. fra the sevint day be
foir Yule unto nykhalie day," Balfour's Pract., p. 279.

This time, being viewed as hale, carried with it the privilege of protection from prosecution in a court of law. The first day succeeding this privileged season seems to have been denominated nykhalie day, because the holidays were then up or terminated; as we say, The court is up, i.e., it does not now sit.

4. Used metaphor, in the sense of sanctuary, or privilege.

"Thau said I worth red for schame,
And wyn, til succourc me fra blame,
The Girth of excesetoune,
Gud will pretendand for resowne.

Wyntowen, vii. Prol. 27.

Perhaps girthol, mentioned by Skene, (Verb. Sign.) is merely Yule girth invertd.

5. Girth has also been explained as denoting the circle of stones which environed the ancient places of judgment.

"In the South of Scotland, where the religious circles are denominated Kils or Temples, the judicial circles are denominated Girths. These Girths are numerous, such as Auld Girth, Apple Girth, Tender Girth, Girthon, Girthhead, &c., &c. In the Hebrides, these Girths are still more numerous, and the tradition respecting them is, that people resorted to them for justice, and that they served nearly the same purpose among the Celts, that the cities of refuge did among the Jews." Huddleston's Notes on Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 313.

This ingenious writer endows, after Toland, to prove that where there was a circle of stones used by the Druids as a place of worship, there was commonly another circle appropriated to judicial proceedure. In the passage given above, however, he has towards the close assigned to the judicial circles, latterly, the use, or rather the abuse, of places of religion, in being made sanctuaries for criminals of every description. Nor whatever may be supposed as to the Celts, the privilege referred to, in posterior ages, still originated from the sanctity of these places as being properly devoted to acts of religion.

I hesitate greatly whether Girth, as occurring in the compound words mentioned above, can be viewed as the same with Girth, a sanctuary. It seems rather a corr. of Garth; and the proper orthography is Apple

The Pickering Girths, tender-girth, &c., from A.-S. geard, sepimentum, Su.-G. gard, gord, id., also, area clausa, arx, &c.

The Icelander also have their privileged seasons; as Varfrjot, Justitium, vel cessatio a litibus forensibus, verani tempore num laboris rusticorum, etc., etc. Verel. Ind. The same learned writer, besides Yule-frjot, Dividings frjot, and Ledung frjot, mentions Anfrjot, tempus fadisecti et messis; from anna, a term denoting rustic labour in general; Curia rustica, arationes, sabinus, loesecii, messis; anna, metere, opus rust

gicum facere. V. Verel. vo. Fridr and Annfrjot.

Su.-G. frjot, already mentioned as equivalent to gird, girth, is used in the Laws of Upland in the very same connexion as girth, in the passage last quoted; to denote a legal protection against appearing in judgment at certain times. The Yule girth in Swedten is called Julfrjotfr; that during Spring, Varfrjotfr; Ledungs frijot, feriae expeditionis militaris. Another season of the same kind is denominated Disidings frjot, that is, the time of the fair of Upsal. This has its name from Disabolot, the great annual sacrifice celebrated at Upsal, during heathenism, in honour of all the god
desses worshipped by the Goths; from Diosa, a, goddess. V. Ihre, vo. Frid, Diosa. G. Andr. indeed, expl. Is.

A"
Du Cange thinks that this ought to be read gysern.
—In there hand witholdand every knycht
Twa jawling spers, or than gisserne shaws.
Dougl. Virgil, 207. 17.
The same word seems to have been corrupted to
Githerne.
Reef from Trelwans in the bargane, bare thay,
Baith helmes, hors, schelides and ther gero,
Swerdis, sithernis, and mooy stolwart spere.
Ibid., 461. 26.

Emereseque et tels sorentes: Majest.
Fr. gulserne, id.; although gyserne, is improperly rendered, especy de sabre, ou d’epée, Gl. Roman de la Rose. It seems merely a corruption of Lat. gesserum, by which Du Cange renders it, Gessa, a gero, 46, genus armorum quod Gallicans dicitur Gisserne; Joan. de Janua, ibid. Gessen, asta, [hasta] Jactulum; Idior.

GITE, s. A gown.
His garmond and his gite ful gay of graie,
His widret weide fre him the windie out wore.

Henrykes’s Text. Creswade, Chron. & Tr., I. 162.

Chanceyr. id.
Perhaps radically the same with weed; Alem. giust.

GITHERNIS, Doug. Virgil, 461. 26. V. GISSARME.

GITIE, adj. Shining as an agate.
Upon thair forebrow they did heir—
Pendants and carvants shining cleir,
With plumages of gitte sparks.
V. GAT, GET. Watson’s Coll., II. 10.

GITTER, s. Mire, Dumfr. V. GUTTER.

[GUERDACK, s. Something valuable; “to get a guerdack,” to get a prize, Shet.]

[GIVAMILD, v. a. To give freely, to give without condition, Shet. Dan. gaumild, Isl. giesmildr, generous, open-handed.]

* To GIVE, v. n. To yield, to give way; as, “the frost gives,” a phrase expressive of a change in the morning, from frost to open weather, S.; synon. To gae again.

GIZZ, s. Face, countenance; a cant term, Aberd.
—Something, twishe him an’ the sky,
Set up a frightful giez; 
An’ who was his but Jaft Jean Carr,
Wf two lang scroges o’ wattle I.
Terrors’s Poems, p. 69.
Doise wife, quoth I, what means the fizzle,
That ye shaw sic a frightful giez I &c.
Ibid., p. 107.

To GIZZEN, v. n. To become dried; to become leaky through drought. V. GEYZE.

GIZZEN, GIZZENED (g hard), adj. 1. To gang gizzen, to break out into chinks from want of moisture; a term applied to casks, &c., S. B.
2. Figuratively transferred to topers, when drink is withheld.
Neeer let’s gang gizzen, fy for shame,
Wi’ droothy task.
Terrors’s Poems, p. 134. V. GESEN.

GIZZEN, s. Childbed. V. JIZZEN-BED.

[GLAAB (the), s. Any object on a hill defined against the sky, Shet.]

[GLAAN, s. A whetstone, the stone used for sharpening a dull hook, Shet. Isl. glathkin, id.]

To GLABBER, GLEBBER, v. n. 1. To speak indistinctly; as children who have not learned to articulate with propriety, S.

“Gleboring, talking carelessly.” Gall. Encycl. “a globberin’ fule.”

2. To chatter, to talk idly, Roxb., Dumfr.
Gael, gisher-, am, to chatter.
Teut. klopper-en, klepper-en, crepirate; klepper-
tanden, crepirate dentibus. Gael, glafaire, a babbler; Shaw.

GLACK, s. 1. A defile between mountains or hills, Perths. Ang. It denotes a more extensive hollow than the word Swear.

When words be found, their clicht sound
Wax like the Norlan blast,
Fray ye deep glack at Catlin’s back,
That sheeps the dark-brown waste.
Minstrelsy Border, III. 350.

—The wolf would hideous on the hill,
Yowlin’ frae glack to brae.
Janisone’s Pop. Ball., i. 234.

3. An opening in a wood, where the wind, being confined on both sides, comes with force, as through a funnel, Perths.

4. “The part of a tree where a bough branches out,” Gl. Pop. Ball. Also, “the part of the hand between the thumb and fingers,” ibid.

That is the spreading branch that used to shale us,
As we were courting, frae the sun and rain;
And that’s the braid wike glack we used to sit on.
Donald and Flora, p. 155.

The ingenious Editor of these Ballads derives it from Gael. glach, to lay hold of. This may indeed be the origin of the term as used in relation to the hand; but in the other senses, in the first three at least, it is evidently from Gael. glac, a narrow glein, glaire, a defile. As denoting the hand, it seems the same with the following word.

In Gael. it strictly denotes the hollow “of a glein.”
To this it has been transferred from the hand, of which it also denotes the hollow, when it is held in a crooked form, the thumb being at some distance from the fingers.

GLACK, s. 1. A handful, or small portion of any thing, Ang.

And Nory at it did for blytheless edge,
Takes frae her porch a glack of bread and cheese,
And unto Lindy with a smiritte goes.
Rose’s Helenore, p. 16.

2. As much grain as a reaper holds in his hand, before it be laid down in order to be bound, Ang.

3. A snatch, a little food taken hastily, Ang.
Gael. glaire, a handful, Shaw; Ir. lan glaise, id. Glac, the hand, Lhyned.
To GLACK one’s mitten. To put money into one’s hand, as a gift, or as a bribe, S. B.

"I have been seen writing journals that I have been quite forfeited wi’ them; but [nee]r and has glogged my mitten for as sair as I have been nidded wi’ them." Journal from London, p. 1.

This be allied to A.-S. ge-laecc-an, to lay hold of; but rather, I suspect, to the s. last mentioned; fr. Gaecl. glacc-an, to take, to receive.


2. Slippery; gid ice, S. B.

3. It is sometimes metaphor, applied, to a person who is not to be trusted; borrowed from the idea of what is slippery, S. B.

A.-S. gid, Belg. glad, Su.-G. glut, lubricious; glatte is, gid ice, S.

*GLAID, Glad, Glad, Glad, v. a. To gladden, Gl. Lyndsay, Laing’s Ed.

[GLADER, s. A gladdener, ibid.]


[GLADSMELY, adv. Gladly. Barbour, xvi. 20.]

GLADDERIT, part. pa.

—Gor is his tu grym one gladderit all about,
And gergit lyk twa guttaris that wer with glar stoppit.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 48.

“Collected,” Pink. It may indeed be a derivative from A.-S. ge-lath-an, congregare. But it seems rather allied to Teut. kladder-en, maculate, to bedaub; or the same with gladderit. V. GLAIDER.

GLAFF, s. A sudden blast; as, “a gaff o’ wind,” a puff, a slight and sudden blast, Upp. Clyde’s, Loth., Borer.

[GLAFFER, s. A burst of laughter, Shet. Ger. klafter, id.]

[GLAFFERIT, adj. Vain, giddy, Shet.]

[GLAG, s. Noise in the throat as if of choking, Banffs.]

[To GLAG, v. n. To make a noise in the throat as if of choking; part. pr., glaggin, glaggin; used also as a s., ibid.]

[GLAGGER, s. A loud or frequent noise in the throat as if of choking, ibid.]

[GLAGGER, v. n. To make a loud noise in the throat as if of choking; part. pr., glaggerin, glaggeran; used also as a s.,—a continual glagger, ibid.]

This form is evidently allied to clack and cheek, Dutch klokkon, Dan. klokke, Ger. glucken. It is an imitative word much like the Scot. clocher, q. v.]

[GLAGGY, adj. Soft, adhesive, Shet. Dan. klaeg, viscous, glutinous; synon. claggy.]

GLAID, s. The kite. V. GLED.

GLAIK, GLAike, more commonly pl. GLAIKS, s. 1. A glance of the eye, Ayrs.

2. A reflected gleam or glance in general. The reflection of the rays of light, on the roof or wall of a house, or on any other object, from a lucid body in motion. Hence, to cast the glaiks on one, to make the reflection to fall on one’s eyes, so as to confound and dazzle, S.

Mr. Pink, having defined gleeikes, “reflection of the sun from a mirror,” it has been observed, that “in this sense it seems only provincial,” Gl. Sibh. But it is thus used both in the North and West; and if I mistake not, generally in S. It seems, indeed, the primary signification.

Gret in the glaike, gude Maister Gwiliane Gowkis; Maist impertlye in poetrie and prose.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 73, st. 32.

Here it is pretended that Dunbar alone only by a false and illusory lustre.

“It was a dark night, but I could see, by a glaike of light from a neighbour’s window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door.” The Provost, p. 157.

“It reflected down, as it were, upon themselves a glaik of the sunshine that shone upon us.” Ibid., p. 227.

3. A prism, or any thing that produces reflection.

In one nook stood Locharian axes,
And in another nook the glaze is.

Adamson’s Muse Threnodie, p. 4.

4. A transient ray, a passing gleam, Ayrs.

—“He has glaiks and gleams o’ sense about him, that make me very doubtful—if I could judiciously swear that he ceaus deffer himself wi’ sufficient sagacity.” The Entail, ii. 186.

This, however, may be merely an occasional application; as the same ingenious writer uses it, in the singular, in its more common meaning.

“To me—the monthly moon’s but as a glaik on the wall, the spring but as a butterflee that takes the wings o’ the morning.” Ibid., iii. 79. *

5. A deception, a trick; in a general sense; used both in sing. and pl. It is especially applied to any person or thing that suddenly eludes one’s grasp or sight, S.

To Play the Glaiks with one. To gull, to cheat.

Get I thame, they sell beir their pake’s.
I se thay played with me the glaike’s.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 156.

To Fling the Glaiks in one’s een. To deceive, to impose on one, S.

"It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find among them,—a fashion of wisdom, and a fashion of carnal learning—glaik-glasses they are, fit only to fli gaike in folk’s een, wi’ their pawky policy, and earthly igneine." Heart Mid Loth., i. 318, 320.
To Get the Glaik. To be gulled or cheated,  
Yet rouseth o' honour he has got,  
Even tho' he gets the glaik,  
Fan he's as cool as that he would try  
To be brave A'ax's 만 are.

Poesies in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

"Glaik, cheat!" Gl. V. FON.

This sense would suggest that it is radically the same with A. Boris. gleck, to deceive or beguile. As it is used by Shakespeare: "I can gleek upon occasion;" Lamb thinks, that it has been improperly rendered joke or scoff.

The phrase, as used in this sense, is more than two centuries old.

This [than] syllit, begyllit,
They will but get the glaiks;  
Cum they hae, this too yee,
They sae not miss their paiks.

Grange's Ballat, Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 282.

To Hunt the Glaiks. To pursue any object with perpetual disappointment.

—Through the country we did come,  
We had far better staid at home.  
We did nothing but hunt the glaiks;  
For after we had got our paiks,  
They took us every one as prizes,  
And condemned us in anes.  
Colvin's Mock Poem, p. 55.

Yet with the glaiks he was overgone,  
And in adulator he was tane.

Legend By St. Andwote, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 317.

6. The act of jilting. To give the glaiks, to jilt one, after seeming to give encouragement in love, S.

I helpit a bonnie lassie on wi' her clitskis,  
First wi' her stockings and then wi' her shoon:  
And she gave me the glaiks when a's done.  
Hard's Collection, ii. 280.

It also denotes the conduct of a male jilt.  
— Ye may hand your tongue;  
For lads the glaiks did gie ye,  
In better days, when ye were young,  
And shams aane now will has ye.  
A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

7. Used in pl. as a contemptuous appellation for a giddy and frivolous person.

His wyf had him ga hame, Gib Glaiks.  

8. Used as a term of reproach for a woman, expressive of folly or light-headedness, S.

"Och sorrow be on the glaik, my own heart will never warm to her;—forgive myself saying so of any honest man's child." Saxon and Gael, i. 20.

9. A bat; Loth.

The provincial use of this term is evidently borrowed from the unsteady flight of the bird thus denominated, resembling the literal glaiks; in consequence of which those who think to catch it are often gulled, when they seem almost certain of their prey.

10. Glaiks, pl. A puzzle-game, consisting in first taking a number of rings off one of a large size, and then replacing them, Roxb., Mearns.

11. A toy for children, composed of several pieces of wood, which have the appearance of falling asunder, but are retained in their places by strings, Roxb.

The same etymons have occurred to me as to Sibb. It may be from A.-S. gleca, ludibrium; or Norse-Gael glaik-an, Su.-G. lek-a, Isl. leik-a, to play, to sport. As Uvphias uses bi-leik-an in this sense, the same v. might also assume the form of gu-talakan. It may, indeed, be merely Teut. glick-en, niter, fulgure, rutile.

To GLAIK, GLAIKE, v. n. To trifle with; to spend time idly or playfully, S.

Yet and thon gleike, or gageun  
The truth, thou sall come downe.  

I was therein ten thousand score  
Of birds and beasts maist brude;  
To ken thame, or pen thame,  
My wit it was to wak;  
Or yit thair, to sit thair,  
On sick saults to gleike.  
Baret's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 29.

GLAIKING, s. Folly; wantonness.

Sum takis our litill autoritie,  
And sum oore makie, and that is glaiking;  
In taking souls Discretion in be.  
Dumbar, Banwattane Poems, p. 51, st. 1.

GLAIKIT, GLAYKET, GLAYKET, part. adj. 1. Unsteady, light, giddy, frolicsome, S.

"The civil laws defend & forbid us to monopolize any portion of the common pool, be cause the main part of them are civil condicionet, & are obedient to these aperities and to there glayktyt affections." Compl. p. 210.

A Macaronic, proud and glaiket,  
—A's his life, had, thouless, sneiket  
Thro' claris streets to ladies' ten-bells.  

2. Foolish, rash, inconsiderate.

Yon Fhun off Lyn saw thin in armour brych,  
He lech, and said this lalyn words on lycht;  
Yon glayktyt Scottis can we nocht wyndystand;  
Fuly, that ar, is new cumynyn off the land.  
Wallace, x. 845, MS.

Quhittane ane gleiket ful an  
To stlaw myself with melancholy,  
Sen weill I ken I may nocht get hir?  
Or quhat said be the cuae, and quhy  
To breake my haint, and nocht the beitt?  
Scott, Chron. & P., iii. 170.

3. It is often applied to young women, when light, thoughtless, and giddy; including at least the idea of coquetry, S.

I think sic glibbattis ar bot gleiket;  
Without profite to hau sic pride,  
Harland thair claggit tailis sa syde.  
Lindesay, On ayde tailis, 1592, p. 308.

A speddrith's laus pross a gleiket wife,  
And that makes dudie weans and mickle strife.  
Morison's Poems, p. 151.

4. Stupid; synon. with Doiti, Roxb.

GLAIKITNESS, s. Giddiness, levity, S.

"Bid her have done wi' her glaikitness for a wee,  
And let's hear plain sense for ane." Reg. Dalton, iii. 171.

GLAIKRIE, GLAIKERY, s. Lightheadedness, giddiness, Perths.

"Ane change from that, qubhik keepit your voman-kynd in al vomanlie glaikit, to this that leidis the
to see objects differently from what they really are. Hence, to cast glamer o'er one, to cause deception of sight, S.

This word is used by Dunbar; but I have not marked the passage.

And she came tripping down the stairs,
And a' her maidis before her;
As soon as they saw her well far'd face,
They cried the glamer o'er her.

Johnny Faw, Ritzlton's S. Poems, ii. 176.

It had much of glamour might
Could make a ladize seem a knight;
The colwrens on a dungeon wall
Seem tapistry in lordly hall;
A nut-shell seem a gilded barge,
A shedding seem a palace large,
And youth seem age, and age seem youth—
All was delusion, nought was truth.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. iii. 10.

Here the s. is used as an adj.

See a very curious Note on the subject of Glamour, affixed to this beautiful Poem, p. 260-262.

The vulgar believed, (and the idea is not yet universally exploded) that a four-bladed stalk of clover was the most effectual antidote to the influence of glamour. To this ridiculous idea Z. Boyd refers in the following passage:

"What ever seemeth pleasant into this world unto the natural eye, it is but by juggling of the senses: If we have the grace of God, this grace shall be indeed like as a foawe nookit clover is in the opinion of some, viz. a most powerfull means against the juggling of the sight." Last Battell, i. 68.

This superstition is probably as ancient as the time of the Druids. The wild trofeil, at least, as it was greatly regarded by them, still has particular virtues of a medicinal kind ascribed to it by the Highlanders, when it is called according to the ancient rites.

"In the list of plants, must be reckoned the searroy, or the wild trofeil, in great estimation of old with the Druids. It is still considered as an anodyne in the diseases of cattle: for, from this circumstance it has derived its name Steinh, in the Gaelic, signifying pacific and soothing. When gathered it is plucked by the left hand. The person thus employed, must be silent, and never look back till the business be finished." P. Kirkmichael, Banfis Statist. Acc., xii. 453, 454. N.

This is the searroy or shamrock worn by Irishmen in their hats, as Obrien says, "by way of a cross on Patrick's day, in memory of this great Saint."

As amber beads are in Loth. called glamer beads, it has been supposed that this may point out the origin of the term in question; especially as, in an ignorant and credulous age, the electrical power of amber would be viewed as the effect of witchcraft. It was believed, indeed, that witches generally wore amber beads, because of their magical power, and for purposes of fascination.

It is, however, a strong objection to this origin, that although glamer be a term generally used, with respect to enchantment, this pronunciation of the word, as denoting amber, is confined to one county, and perhaps not general there.

I have sometimes thought, that this word might be from Isl. glmir, splendor. It might seem to confirm this idea that, as some Philologists have observed, the Heb. word קָלִיט, khalit, used in Ex. vii. 11, to denote the enchantments of the Egyptian sorcerors, signifies secret and close conveyance, or glistering like the flame of a fire or sword, by means of which the eyes of men are dazzled.

In Cleasby's Isl. Dict., under "Glám, a poetical name of the moon," it is stated that "this word is interesting on account of its identity with Scot. glamour, which shows that the tale of Glam was con-
mou to Scotland and Iceland." Another form is "glam-an, glam-skynd, lit. "glam-night," glamour, illusion, moonshine. This derivation is much more satisfactory than the following conjecture of Jamieson.

It may be conjectured, however, that another Isl. word has a fairer claim than any of the etymons mentioned. 

GLAM skyn signifies, squint-eyed, closed-eye, having a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, wall-eyed. From the definition given of this phrase by G. Andr., it seems highly probable that glam is the origin of our glammer. Limus, lippus, glaucos mar glauces in oculis gesticis, maxime autem visu hebes et funesta oculis; Lex., p. 91. From the last words it would appear that, in Iceland, this disease was sometimes considered as the effect of witchcraft or enchantment.

With respect to E. wall-eyed, which Johns, derives from wall and eye, without giving any sense of wall, it may be observed that the origin is Isl. vrag, glaucos; whence vagla awge, a cloud in the eye, nubes in oculis, albugo; G. Andr. He refers to Gr. αγλαρ, subaila cecatix in oculis.

GLAMERIE, GLAMOURIE, GLAUMERIE, GLAMERIE, s. The same with Glammer; Ayts.

"It man nearly be the pithiness o' the style, or some bewitching glamourie that gars fowk glau at them where o'er they can get a clacht." Ed. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

"And read it over studiously, and then said, 'My Lord, this is glamourie.'" Sir A. Wylie, i. 256.

GLAMOUR-GIFT, s. The power of enchantment; metaphor, applied to female fascination.

May be some wily lass has had the airt, Wi' spells, an' charms, to win our Robin's heart, An' hands him, wi' her glamour-gift, sae fell, That, tho' he wad, he couldna break the spell. Riddon's Poems, i. 21.

GLAMOUR-MIGHT, s. Power of enchantment.

—A moment then the volume spread, And one short spell therein he read. It had much of glamour-might. Could make a lady seem a knight; The cobwebs on a dungeon wall Seem tapestry in lornly hall; A nut-shell seem a gilded barge, A sheeling seem a palace large, And youth seem age, and age seem youth— All was deception, nought was truth. Sir W. Scott's Lyt Last Minstrel, C. iii. st. 10.

GLAMOURIT, part. adj. Fascinated, under a deception of vision.

All this and maer main cum to pass, To clair your glamourit sight. Vision, Evergreen, i. 220, st. 14. V. the s.

GLAMER, s. Noise, especially that made by persons rushing into an apartment. It occurs in the account given of the slaughter of Rizzio—

Concluding thus, en nycht they did persave him At supper tyne, quhair he was in his chamber, Than came your King, & sum Lordis with ane glamer, And reft him from his, in spyte of his nois. Symne schept him furth, quiekly among his tais, Quhas stickit him, withuittin proce mair: Bot all this mischief come sennye thairfor. Diallog, Honour, Guide Fame, &c., p. 6.

One might suppose that this word were merely a cor. of Lat. clamor, did not several similar terms occur in other Northern dialects: as Isl. glamir, Su.-G. glamm-a, strepitum edere. Wapnaglam signifies the noise of weapons; Illst. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre. Isl. glamur, noise; Er her mi glamur millit, multus hie strepitus est; "there's mekle glamer here." S. Isl. glamur also denotes joy; as Su.-G. glamm-a is rendered, not only garrire, but luctari. To this corresponds Gael. glam, noise, an outcry, a shout, glammam, to cry out; glamaire, a noisy silly fellow. Isl. glamur is beyond a doubt radically the same, genere subtilius; G. Andr., p. 92. The origin is perhaps glum-ir, clamare, vehementer sonare.

GLAMOURS, adj. Noisy.

The Byrehop Beik was braithly born till ird, At the reskew thar was a glamorous red; Or he gat wp full fell Sotherum thar Siew. Wallace, vil. 302, Ms.

Editors, not understanding this word, have substituted that very useful one, yelloun; as in edit. 1648, and 1673. V. Glamr, 2.

GLAMMACH, s. 1. A snatch, an eager grasp at any thing. It generally denotes an effectual effort, Ang. Also written Glamack, A brink.

The case is clear, my pouch is placksen: That saves me frae the session's glammack. Tarres's Poems, p. 24.

2. A mouthful, Ang. Glam, glammie, S.A.

Gael. glamm, a large mouthful, a goblet; glamm, to catch at greedily; glamm-am, to eat voraciously, glammeair, a voracious eater.

[To GLAMMACH, v. n. 1. To grope in the dark; part. pr. glammachin, glammachan, used also as a s.; pret. glammachd, Banffs.]

[2. To poke or search with the hand in a hole or any covered place, ibid.]

[GLAMMACIACHAN, s. The act of poking or groping in the dark or in a covered place, ibid.]

GLAMMIS, GLAUMAS, s. pl. 1. Pinchers.

"Item, in the smidile ane irne studie, ane licht hammer, ane litl pair of glammis but the vys, and ane pair of bellies [bellows] uncoverit." Inventories, A. 1590, p. 302.


This is evidently the same with Glans, id., q. v.

To GLAMP, v. n. 1. To grasp ineffectually, S. B.; [part. pr. glampin, used also as a s. in the various senses of the v. Banffs.]

But O the skair I got into the pool; I thought my heart had coupit frae its hool, And sae I waken'd glamping here and there. Rose's Helenore, p. 43.

2. To endeavour to lay hold of any thing beyond one's reach, S. B.

3. To strain one's self to catch at any thing.

Hence glampit, part. pa. sprained; and glamp, a strain, in consequence of reaching too far, or making a hasty exertion, Ang.

This seems to be a frequentative from the v. Glaim; q. v. especially as in sense 1 it is synon.
4. It is used as signifying simply to grope in the dark, Aberd., Mearns., Ang. This is used as the primary sense.

Half bauid, half fear'd, he glampin' raise,
An' tremblin', put his claise on.
But horrid paling they did thole,
When glampin' 't the dark.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 79, 83.

But weary fa' the faithless light,
It quickly vanish'd free his sight,
An' left him in an eerie swither,
Glampin' round, he kend wha whirher.

John of Arma's, p. 25.

It has great appearance of affinity to Dan. glams-, expl. by Haldorson as synon. with Isl. glasa-a, dentilbus arrriere; as glama signifies morsus.

GLANCING-GLASS. A glass used by children for reflecting the rays of the sun on any object. The term is metaphor. applied to a minister of the gospel, who makes a great show, without possessing solidity.

"Also a glazing glancing-glass, who loves to hear himself speak, and the world to notice him, affecting such unheard-of unhappy singularities, wherein he cannot propose or have the prospect of being useful or edifying," &c. Walker's Remarkable Passages, p. 95.

[GLANNY]. A stone kept in the boat by fishermen to sharpen their knife upon, Shet. Isl. glointhein.

GLANT, pret. Literally, shone; from Glent, Glint.

Or when the simmer glant wi' nature braw,—
He aft wad trystis' s' to tak a rest, &c.

"Smiled, looked gay," Gl.

GLAR, GLARE, GLAUR, s. 1. Mud, mire, slime, S. pron. glaur.

They "chais thaym throw the watter of Dune; quhair mair of them onseit with silk and glair thairf were slane." Bellend. Cron., B. vi. c. 17.

"Slabhin' glair so far from the walis went,
That of thare fete wae smytin vp on lost."

Dong. Virgil, 326. 27.

Sailife she brocht bithay prophets and man,
And furth thane set amole the foule glare.

Ibid., 178. 10.

—Geordie—spat out

The glair that adown his beard ran.


V. SHARN.

Anciently the term seems to have been nearly appropriated to the slime or viscous mud on the banks of rivers, lakes, or on the sea-shore. It is now applied to mud, without necessarily including the idea of its being viscous, &c.

2. Any glutinous substance.

"Foe tua hours lang, haythy me cren gre as fast
to gyddir as that hed bens glcit with glair or with glen." Compil. S., p. 165.

This in Gl. is rendered "mud, mire." But from the effect, and also the connexion with glue, the term seems used in a more definite and restricted sense, as denoting glutinous matter; like Fr. la glaise d'une oeuf, the white of an egg. A.-S. glaear, succcinum. "Gloyre, as glue (i.e., the white) of an egg?" Somner. Glair is used in the same sense, S.

Fr. glaire also in a general sense denotes a slimy soil. This, I suspect, may be radically from Su.-G. ter, Dan. leer, Isl. leir, lutum, coenum, with ge prefixed, q. ge-leir. The word, however, has by some been deduced from Gael. gaur.

Isl. klar, gluten; Haldorson.

GLASCHAVE, adj.

—With greedy mynd, and glashane gane;
Mell hedlit lyk ane mortar-Stane.

Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 111.

This probably signifies, a voracious mouth, as corresponding to a greedy mind; Su.-G. glupak, vorac; Sw. glufs-a, Isl. gleyp-a, voro, deglutio. If this be not the sense, it may be designed to convey a coarse idea, according to the general strain of this poem, from Fr. glassouer, a jokes.

GLASENT, GLASENED, pret. Glazed, supplied with glass.

"He—maid statilie stallis and glasenit mekle of all the kirk." Addic. Soot. Corn., p. 20.


[GLASGOW MAGISTRATE]. A red herring, S.

GLASHIE, adj.

Her war ring hair dispersing flow apart
In seemly shell: the rest with reckless art
With many a string ring decor'd her face,
And gave her glashie brows a greater grace.

Hudson's Judith, p. 55.

"Quære, Glosyn?" Sir W. S. But if this be the meaning, we must suppose that in Hudson's time a shining brow was viewed as a beauty.

[GLASHIE]. Part of the intestines of a cow, Shet.

GLASHTROCH, adj. A term expressive of continued rain, and the concomitant dirtiness of the roads, Ayrs.

GLASINWRIGHT, GLASTYNWRYCHT, s.

The old designation in S. for a glazier.

"And alas in name and of the bale coopers,

"To ley the prakys & craft of glasyn-wrychten." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

To GLASS-CHACK, v. a. To glass-chack a window, to plane down the outer part of a sash, to fit it for receiving the glass, S.

GLASSES, s. pl. Spectacles for assisting the sight, S.

GLASSOCK, s. The name of a fish, Sutherl.

"In summer, glassocks, or Says, are got in great plenty." P. Edderachiys, Statist, Acc., vi. 200.

"When a year old, the coal-fish begins to blacken over the gills, and on the ridge of the back; and we have then a new series of names among the Hebrides, caddicles; in Sutherland, glassocks; in Orkney, cooths; and in Shetland, pitlocks." Neil's List of Fishes, p. 7.

The Say is undoubtedly the Scaith or Coal-fish. Perhaps from Gael. glas, grey, as expressing its colour. In C. B. it is called Chivelyn glas; Penn. Zool., iii. 348. Gael. glaistis is expl. by Shaw, a sort of fish. Both in the West Highlands and in Caithness, Scotas are called Grey Fish, q. v.

To boast.

**Sum glasteris, and thay gang at al for gate wull:**
*Sum spendis on the mild ves,*
**Sum makes ane tumne ruse.**

*Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 1.*

The meaning of this obscure line may be: "Some brag much, if they have made the slightest exertion; although to as little purpose, as he who should travel in quest of goat-wool." I consider the word as here signifying to boast; first because the sense seems to require it, as the action described is voluntary. It is also most consonant to what follows, *sum makes ane tumne ruse,* i.e., they boast where they have no reason. Besides, this is perfectly analogous to the sense of the *s. Glasterer,* q. v.

To babble; pron. *Glaster.*

It properly signifies to talk much with a pronunciation resembling that of one whose tongue is too large for his mouth, Clydes.

This is probably from Fr. *glast-ir,* to bark, to yelp; especially as the Fr. word seems deducible from *su-G. glafs-a,* which not only signifies to bark, but to speak foolishly, inconsiderate locui; *glaepu-a,* id. *glaepu,* nugator, *glapska,* stultitia.

GLASTERER, s. A boaster, a braggart.

"The Papists plead their cause at some times by objecting of ignorance to the Reformed kirkes. But I have never heard it of any of our adversaries against us, except of some vain glasterers, who think themselves learned, because their dwelling hath marched a long time with bookes and learning; and know not their own ignorance, because they paint not themselves to read and consider difficulties," Course of Conformitie, p. 150.

GLASTIOUS, adj. Apparently, contentious; or perhaps expressive of the temper of a bragadacriog.

"If I was magistravant and glastious as other lads, I sulld ken whether we were a man or a boy." *H. Blyd's Contract.*

GLATTON, s. A handful, Clydes; synon. with *Glack,* q. v.

GLAUD, s. The name of a man, Gent. Shop; apparently for *Claude or Claudius.*

[GLAUE, s. A sword; pl. glaivas. *Doug. Virgil, G. Fr. glave, Lat. gladius,* id.]

To GLAUM, GLAUM, v. n. 1. To grope, especially in the dark, S. V. GLAUMP, v.

2. To grasp at a thing. It most generally denotes a feeble and ineffectual attempt; as that of an infant who begins to grasp at objects; or of one groping from blindness, or in the dark, Ang. A. *Bor. goam,* to grasp or clasp.

My heart for fear gae sough for sough,
To hear the thuds, and see the claps
*O' clane free woods, in tartan shye,
Wha glaumed at kinekinds three, man, *Burns, iv. 362.*

It is sometimes spelled in a way that does not correspond with the sound of the word.

"Though his senses were shut, be had fearful visions of bloody hands and glimmering daggers glaming over him from behind his curtains," &c. *R. Gilhaize, ii. 23.*

"Wha kens what might ha band been the upshot, witti the wee drap royal bluid he carried in his veins? he might ha glammed at our royal cown itself." *St. John's Town, iii. 143.*

In Fife the word *glaum* is applied, not merely to the action of the hands, but of the mouth or jaws. Thus a dog is said to *glaum* at a thing, when he opens his jaws and attempts to snatch it.


This seems nearly allied to Su.-G. *glims,* in the phrase, *toga i glims,* used in a signification nearly equivalent, erreare in capiendo, frustrari, q. *to let a glaum at a thing,* S. V. GLAMP, v.

*Is, glans* is used in the same sense, *frustratio; ad snapa yame, frustra malta haberi.* *G. Andr.*

GLAUM, s. A grasp at an object, especially one that is ineffectual, Ang. V. the v.

GLAUND, GLAUN, s. A clamp of iron or wood, Aberd.

[GLAUR, s. 1. Mud, mire, S.]

[2. Slipperiness, Aberd. V. GLAR.]

To GLAUR, GLAWK, v. a. 1. To bemire, S.


Just where their feet the buds had glaured,
And barkedt them like swine,
Gladly Gibby Gun, wi' a dorf dawd,
Belt o' the grave divine—

V. GLAR.

This has most probably had the same origin with O. E. "*Glory-er* or with foule things to defylen. Deturpo, Macule." Prompt. Parv. It is to be observed that the writer of this ancient work retains the *A.-S. termination of the infinitive, in all the verbs, in the form of en or on.*

GLAURIE, adj. Miry, S.

*Through glaury holles an' dykes nae mair*
*Ye'll ward my pettelies frae the lair.*

*Pickard's Poems, 1788, p. 38.*

GLAYMORE, s. 1. A two-handed sword.

"We also saw his bow, which hardly any man now can bend, and his glaymore, which was wielded with both hands, and is of a prodigious size." *Boswell's Journ.,* p. 255.

2. The common broad-sword, with a basket-hilt, now generally receives this name.

"—The broad-sword now used, though called the glaymore (i.e., the great sword) is much smaller than that used in Roric More's time." *Boswell's Journ.,* p. 255.

*Gad, claidhamh, a sword, more, great. It is generally pron. claymore, S.*

GLE, Glew, s. 1. Properly game, sport; being the same with E. *glee,* and used in the same sense, S.

*For reeling thair micht na man rest,*
For garray, and for glees.

*Pickard to the Play, st. 2.*

2. Metaph. and proverbially applied to matters of great importance, as, the fate of battle.
ThomasRandelloffgretreneweethAndAdamalssoffGordoun,—Thenothin'totheForesttoldly,—Andwithtrawall,andswaltawfyracht.
Dowglasoutofthecountry.
Botothrwaysthenyeldtheyle.
FromBarbour,ix.701,MS.

Thai thanothatallthatthefandthat
Smaldey,batarasonn,curiklkan;
Botwhirbywaysthegleisgane.
Ibid.,xiv.176,MS.

TheKyangsaid,“Asthegleisisgane,
BettorthowImychtitdo.”
Ibid.,vi.658,MS.

A-S.gle,glie,gloeglie,id.
Itisnotimprobable,
ThattherootisIatl.igii-a,Fris.gli-an,spendere,
toshine;alselightisboththecauseandtheemblem
ofjoy.
Froch,however,viewsA.-S.gle,gaudium,as
radicallyalliedtosu.-G.irc,atl.kyleg,blae-a,bleg-a,
Gr.gracab,ridere,alto,laugh.
V.nextword.

Gleemen,s.pl.Minstrels.
Thewordsare
usedassynonym.

A.S.glie-man,glie-man,amusician;also,anactor,
a mimic;fromIatl.gley,glie,music,minstrelsy,and
man.
Iatl.gyleare,scuro,aloud,fromglir,gli,
cachinnus.

Gleesome,adj.
Gay,merry,S.B.;gleeful,E.
NowittharkTamwasna idle;
Hewasagleesomechiel.
Cook’sSimpleStrains,p.137.
Glie’sTullochgorum,Wattycries,
Itissagleesomespring.
Ibid.,p.123.

Gleam.“Gane gleam,takentofire,gonen
inagleamorblaze.”S.B.
Inquod’AAjaxmackletarge,
Thebarkshadagene gleam;
Ifotherfoulkhadbeenthere,
Het’dbesentrovetohome.
PoeasmineBuchanDialect,p.27.
Perhapsratherq.gan gleam,begantoglame.

ToGlebber,v.n.
Tochatter.
V.

Gleabber,
s.
1.Chattering,Roxb.;synonym.
Chatter.

2.Inpl.idleabutsilently.

Gled,s.
Thekite,falcomilvus,Linn.
Asthisnameisusedine.Gled,Imentionitmerely
toobserve,thatisinS.itisverygenerallyknownby
thedesignation,thegreedy gled.
TheS.orthographyisinmanyinstancestheild.
—Andforastaltytobearoffallharm,
Asverhenuponthemiddlenhead,
Wadsethetlarkenfrancegreedy gled.

A-S.glika,glide;supposedtoderivethenamefromits
nameintheHebridesasparametersofitshwing.”Pennant,i.141.
A-S.globe,glist,Ja.-G.glada.
Ruddadopts
theideaofSommer,adGloss.
Lisp,thattheisnameisfrom
thisglean,glide,”becausehe

gled’s-claws,s.pl.“We saysany
thingthatishastogoingegrilykeeping,thatithas

gotintothegled’s-claws,whereitwillbe
keptuntilitbesavagelydevoured.”Gall.
Encycl.

Gled’s-grups,s.pl.
Usedinthesame
sense;as,“He’sinthegled’s-grupsnow;”
i.e.,thereishanochniceofhisescaping,S.

Gled’s-whissle,s.
Metaph.usedtodene
expressionoftriumph,S.

“Gled’s-whissle.”Kites,whiletheyfallinwithprey,
givekindofwildwhistlingscream.
Weapplythis,
metaphorically, towomen,inthephrase
“Usnowforthegledwhistles,”&c.
Gall.
Encycl.

Gled-wylie,s.
ThegamesewithSlue.
Gled-wylie,andaapparentlywithGreedy
Gled,q.v.

“GledWylie,—thenameofasingulargameplayed
atcountyschools.”Gall.Encycl.

Theauthorofthissingularworkgivennotparticular
descriptionofthisgame,butspecifiesthe
traditionaryrhymentswhichareretainedinit.

ToGleedge,v.n.
1.
Tolookasquint,atit,atonesideview,Fife,Border.
Herecantslove
manegleedgeعين
Andstoanefemaleastheec.
Leastwatchingbirkies(atthefint,
Andletthesecretflee.
St.Boswell’sParl.,A.Scott’sPoems,p.56.
—Shetumbled,an’gleadin’s.
Flungsheithersweetestsmileonme.
Ibid.,1811,p.98.

2.
To look cunningly and slyly on one side,
Laughing at the same time in one’s sleeve;
toleer,Roxb.,Dumfr.

“The next time that ye send or bring any body
here, let them be gentlest allengay, without any frend
servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be gledging and
gleegy about, and looking to the wrang side of ane’s
housekeeping, to the discrud of the family,”&c.
BrideofLammermoor,h.290.

“Gledding,looking sily at one;”Gl.Obviously
an errat.for slity.

ThismightseemalliedtoIatl.glida,diveratio;
q.stridingorstraddlingwiththeeyes.
Butitseems
tobemerelyaderivativefromIatl.gloegledd,lippie,
(whencegld, lipitudooculorum,Halkdson).
V.

Gley.

Gledge,s.
1.A glance, a transient view;
“I gat a gledge o’ him;”Loth.

“Sae I’veen tried him wi’some tales o’langsyne,
and when I spak o’t ehrose, ye ken, hedidn’tjust
laugh—he’s over grave for that now-a-days—but he
said a gledge wi’ his ec that I kenn’d he took up what
I said,” Tales of my Landlord,iv.177.

2.
An oblique look,Border.

Gledging,s.
Theactoflooking slityor
archly,ibid.

Gleed,s.
A spark,&c.V.Gleed.

ToGleek,v.n.“To gibe,orsneer.”Sir
J.Sinclair’sObserv.,p.85.A.Bor.id.
V.Glaid,s.
GLEEMOCHI, s. A faint or deadened gleam, as that of the sun when fog intervenes, Ayrs.

"What's the keen-hearted Caledonian who'd be dreech in drawing to gar the wallyot [willow] skaud o' our mither tongue ahny like the ronky gleemoch in a cranrochic morning?" Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 332.

[GLEESH, GLESHACH, s. 1. A large bright fire.]  
[2. A large bright flame, Banffs. V. GREECHOCH.]

[GLEESOME, adj. V. under GLE.]  
To GLEET, v. n. To shine, to glance.

In moidle and bags, and sew'd up in rags,  
The deep yellow dyes lie sung;  
In and stockin feet, the siller did gleet,  
That the miser won't often to hag.  
A. Scott's Poems, p. 122.

Ll. glita, splendere, glitta, nitida; Sn. glett, nitidus. It is obviously from a common origin with S. Gleid, a burning coal, q. v.

Gleet, s. A glance, the act of shining, ibid.

At last there came free W—ha',  
Some rising rival that he saw,  
W' siller gleet and glowing phiz.  
A. Scott's Poems, p. 137.

Or is this meant as an adj., shining?

GLEG, adj. 1. Quick of perception, by means of any one of the senses, S.

Gley of the ee, sharp-sighted, S.  
In this sense Isl. gleytur, is used, Edda Saxmund, rendered, perspicax, lyncous; acer visu, G. Andr.

The gods the' look on mortal men  
W' eyes haleth just and gley.  
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8. Hence, Gleg-eyed, sharp-sighted, S.

Yet gley-eyed friends throw the disguise  
Receiv'd it as a dainty prize.—  
Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.

Gley of the bag, or of hearing, quick in hearing, S.

The unalloyd woman the light man will lait,—  
Wytth pyk youkand cera, as the swik gley.  
Fordun, Scotich., ii. 379. V. Lait, v.

Bollenden uses it as applicable to the senses in general.

"Thir musselsis ar sa doyn gley of twice and keryng,  
that howbeit the voice be neuir so small that is maid  
on the bra bseyde thaym, or the stane be neuir so small  
that is cassin in the wattor, they douk haiselbe and gangis to the ground." Deser. Alb., c. 12.

Applied to the motion of the eye.

Km' lave's in mony a ce,  
For gley's the glanece which lovers steal.  
Remains of Nilhskdale Song, p. 73.

"Gley o' the glour," is a phrase commonly used in the sense of sharp-sighted, Loth.

2. Bright, vivid.

"Baith the armys mete afore the day; but the mon es sa gley, sehinnan al nicht, that the batall as forthin to the utor cmt as well as it had been day light." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 441.

3. Sharp, keen; applied to edged tools; as, a gleg razor, a gley needle, S.

—Death snaps the thread  
Wi' his gley shears.  

4. Clever, quick in motion, expeditious, S.

I may as weel bid Arthur's Seat  
To Berwick-Law make gleg retreat.—  
Ferguson's Poems, li. 104.

Forbye, he'll shape you aff 't gley  
The cut of Adam's philibeg.  
Burns, ii. 349.

Here the adj. is used as an adv.

5. Lively, brisk, Loth.

"The body, as she irreverently term'd the landed proprietor, looking unco gley and cany, she didna ken what he might be coming out wi' next." Heart of Midlothian, i. 237.

"Giving way to his mirth, he laughed till the woods resounded. As he drove along, he met his old eronic, James Barnes. 'How are ye, miller? Ye look as gley as if ye had got a prize in the lottery.'" Petticoat Tales, i. 226.


"The drivers were so gley and impudent, that it was worse than martyrdom to come with them." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 296.

7. Smooth, slippery, glib; gley ice, ice that is very smooth, because it facilitates the motion of any body, S. The term opposed is tawche.

8. Having a keen appetite, South of S.

"If we had—milk and meal, and greens snow, for I'm Gay gley at meal-time, and sae is my mother, lang may it be sae,—for the penny-fee and a' that, I'll just leave it to the laird and you." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 164.

9. Eager, keen; conjoined with the idea of avarice.

Wha creeps beneath a loud of care,  
When interest points he's gley and gare,  
And will at nothing stop or stand,  
That reeks him out a helping hand.  
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 411.

10. Attentive, S.

—The lad wha gloyest waits upon it,  
Receivès the bubble in his bount;  
Ramsay's Poems, i. 336.

In this sense it is used to denote the vigilance of a stationer who is on the alert, S.

"I have kept guard on the outposts—in many a war night than this, and when I ken'd there was maybe a dozen o' their riflemen in the thicket before me. But I was aye gley at my duty—naebody ever catch'd Eddie sleeping." Antiquary, ii. 251.

Isl. glogg-r, perspectus, considerans. This word is also rendered attentus. Moe-G. glaggnueber, diligentier, accurate; Luth. i. 3. xv. 3.

11. Transferred to the mind; acute, clever, quick of apprehension, S.

There was a sage call'd Albumasar,  
Whose wit was gley as any razor.  
Ramsay's Poems, i. 525.

I need na tell you how you shall behave,  
But' a unto your glegger wisdom leave;  
Rous's Helmore, p. 41.

For he's a man weel vers'd in 't laws,  
Kens halth their ents an' ins, their cracks and flaws;  
An' ay right gloy, when things are out o' joint,  
At settlin' o' a nice or kittle point.  
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 5.
"In that case I'll employ my ain man o' business, Nichol Novit (and Nichol's son, and anamist as gleg as his father) to agent Ellie's plea." Heart of Mid Loth., ii. 291.

It is often more fully expressed in relation to quickness of apprehension, gleg at the uptak, S.

"I ken what ye're thinking—that because I am landward bred, I wad be bringing to you disgrace afore folk; but ye mann ken I'm gey gleg at the uptak." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 10.

The Isl. term appears to have been primarily applied to vision; as the n. glogra-va, videre, is formed from it; and its root seems to be Su.-G. Dan. glo, attentis oculis videre. Sibb, by mistake views this word as a provincial care, of gled, glid, smooth. I have met with no vestige of this word in O. E.

It seems highly probable that our term is radically the same with A.-S. gleow, gow, sagax, industria, prudens, peritus, disertus; as it is so closely alluded in some of its significations, and especially in the primary one, as denoting quickness of perception. Had we any evidence that gleow had ever been compounded with ege, the eye, q. gleow-ege, it would not only give us nearly the form of the S. word, which might be viewed as an abbreviation; but, as signifying quickness of vision, would correspond with one of the most common senses of gley. Gley as by itself, however, as signifying sagax, nearly approximates to Su.-G. Dan. glo, attentis oculis videre.

GLEGLY, adv. 1. Expediously, S.
Some folks, like bees, are glegly rin.
To bikes bang'd fu' a stride and dun.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 105.

"He's a clever lad, though he be a proud one; he casts his sickle so glegly round the corn, and rolls a lauchter like a sheaf." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 403.

2. Attentively, S.
To this anld Colin gleegly gang to bairk.

Ross's Hebrides, p. 129.

GLEG-LUG'D, adj. Acute in hearing, S.

Few he tunes his lay!
Till gleg-lug'd echo tak her dinsome rout,
An' lav'rocks light to join the gleesome lute.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

GLEGNESS, s. Acuteness, sharpness, S.

GLEG-TONGUED, adj. Glib, voluble, S.

"Sae I wad hae ye ken that I haud a' your gleg-tongued advocates, that sell their knowledge for pieces of silver,—as legalists and formalists," &c. Heart of Mid Lothian, i. 313.

GLEG, s. A gad-fly. V. CLEG.

GLEIB, s. A piece, part, or portion of any thing. S. I suppose that it properly belongs to the North of S.

This can scarcely be viewed as an oblique use of E. glebe. In sense it rather approaches to that of Alcm. geteh, reliquum, q. fragments.

GLEID, GLEDE, s. 1. A burning coal, S.

—With eighteen holked full holle, for.
That gleid as the gledeis.
Al gloesed as a glede the gore there he glides.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., i. 9, 10.

Here stands ane yle, wyth reky stynys as gledis,
Vystreiking he betuix the coist skilles.

D. Virgil, 287. 5.

Fumantibus ardua saxia, Virg.

This is evidently the primary sense: A.-S. gleo, Teut. Su.-G. gleo, Ger. gele, pruss. C. gleo, id. from Su.-G. Isl. gleya, splendere, seintillare; A.-S. gleow-an, Teut. gleyen, gleedan, ignisseor, candescere.

2. A strong or bright fire.

Allace, echo said, in word that I was wroth!
Gift all this payne on my self mycht be brocht!
I haif seurit to be bryt in a gleid,

Wallace, iv. 751, MS.

All Duram toon that bryt wp in a gleid.

Fol., viii. 515, MS.

This sense is retained S. B.
Ye ken right well, fan Hector try'd
Thir bars to burn and scowlader,—
—I, like birky, stood the brunt,
And slocken'd out that gleed.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

3. Fire, in general.

—Furth she sprant as spark of gleed and fryre;
With spedy fute so swiftly rinnis shee.

Dougl. Virgil, 390. 29.

Here gleed seems synon. with fryre. It is used in the sense by Chaucer.

He sent hire pinnes, methe and spiced ale,
And wafres piping hot out of the gleed.

Miller's T., v. 3379.

4. "A temporary blaze, such as is made with brush-wood, opposed to a constant regular fire." Lord Hailes, Note, p. 283. S. Bann. Poems.

5. A small fire.

Thy awin fryre, freind, thocht it be bot a gleed,
It warnis weill, and is worth gold to th.'

Henryvngs, Bannatyne Poems, p. 123.

"The word is still common in this sense;" Chron. S. P., i. 114, N.

Expl. as signifying "a small fire on the hearth;"

Dunf.

6. A mass of burning metal.

Sum of the trouce spoune the spirkland gledis
The hiesand watteris strinkles and over spricks.

Stridentia aura, Virg.

7. A hot centure. There's nae gleed, S., the fire is quite gone out.


In this sense it is used in O. E.

Al wickendes in the world, that man maie work or thynk,
Is no more to the mercy of God, than in the sea a gleed.

Omnis insignitas quantum ad minus cordiam Dei, cat quasi scutilla, in medio mari.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 25, a.

Chaucer, id.

Are gloes here we, which I shal devise,
Avanting, liyng, anger, and covetise.

These four sparkes longen unto eilde.

Revese Pr., v. 3880.

9. A spark of or splinter from a bar of heated iron, Roxb.

On gleed occurs, but whether as signifying, in the flame, q. in gleed; or glittering, seems doubtful. The allusion is to swords.

Gaudifer, and Galliot, in glemest stell welleis,
As glavis gkowand on gleed, grynye that rile.

Geneiss and Gal., ii. 20.

To GLEID, GLEED, v. a. To illuminate.

The fyre flaituch gleeds the sky.

Baronne o' Quirity, A. Laying's Anc. Ball., p. 13.
GLEIS, s. Splendour.
Thir goddesses arrayt in this fine way,
Afore this prince fell down upon their knees,—
Quhair he rejoiced in his heavenly gles.
Vertue and Vyre, Everynet, i. 36, st. 10.
Isl. gis, nitor. Germ. geiss-en, fulgere. A. Bor., gisit, to glitter or shine.

To GLIE, GLITT, v. n. 1. To shine, to glitter.
Sum campanias, with speris, lance and targe,
Walkis wachand in reis and newro striels,
Arrayit battallis, with drawin aerdels that glesis.
Doneg. Virgil, ed. 18.

Yit I now deny now,
That all is gold that glesis.
Cherrie and Sae, st. 92.
Or Phaebus' bemes did glitt against the West,
I rait, and saw the feldis fair and gay.
Maitland Poems, p. 290.

2. It is used metaphor. To denote the polish
given to language.
Yore are the folks that comfortisuerie spirit,
Be fine delite and dite angelical,
Causand groes leid all of natures glesis.
Palace of Honour, ii. 3.
i.e., "making rude language to shine with
the greatest polish."
Teut. gleet-en, ignescere, candescere; Isl. gleot-a, prunas succendere, whence glett-a, fulgere. Su.-G. glatt, splendishas. This is evidently from the same fountain with Goid, s.

[GLEMAND, part. pr. Gleaming; Barbour, viii. 226.]

GLE-MEN, s. pl. Minstrel. V. GLE.

GLE, s. A daffodil, Ayrs.

GLUNDER-GANE, adj. A term applied to
one who is in a declining state of health, in
bad circumstances as to his worldly affairs,
or who has fallen into immoral habits. In
a similar sense glender-gear is used; Perths.
Loth.

The idea is probably borrowed from glander, S.
mortersheen, a disease of horses which is generally
considered as incurable.

GLENDER-GEAR, s. Ill-gotten substance,
Fife.


One may be said to be sent glendrie gates, when
there is as little hope of success, as of recovery to a
horse under the Glammers, or to one far gone in a
decline. Isl. glund-a, however, signifies turbarie, con-
fundere.

GLENGORE, GLENGOUR, GRANDGORE, s.
Luces Venerea.

—So many glengour markis
Within this land war nevir hard nor serene.
Donebar, Bonnaytyn Poems, p. 42, st. 4.

"That all manner of persons, being within the
freedom of this burgh, who are infected with the said
tagious plague called the Grandgore, devoid, rid and
pass furth of this town, and compier upon the sands of
VOL. II.

Leith, at ten hours before noon, and there shall have
and find boats ready — to have them to the inch
(island of Inchkeith), and there to remain till God
provide for their health." Order of Priv. Council, A.

Als John Mackrery, the clingis fulre,
Gat douibull garments agane the Yule;
Yit in his maist triumphant gleir
For his rewarded gat the grandgore.
Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 293, 299.

It seems doubtful which of these is the proper form
of the word. According to Arnot, it had the name
grandgore, parce qu'elle ce prenoit aux plus goriaces.
The reason given by Arnot is in the words of a Fr.
writer, Boucnet, Ann. d'Aq. fol. V. Yinkerton's
Hist. Scot., ii. 34, N. But as Fr. pourre denotes this
disease; also, the smallpox; it may be supposed that
the epithet grand had been perfixed for the sake of
distinction. The term, however, might originally
have been an equivoque. For pourre also signifies pome,
gorgeous, it has given birth to the phrase, Femoles
ta la grand gore, 'hulfing or flaunting wenches';
Cotgr.

If glengore be the original form; it may be, as Sibb.
conjectures, q. grandgore. It would appear that this
disgraceful disease was sometimes simply called Gorin
former times.

Sum dels in hydropesies,
And othes strange infirmitates,
Quhairin mony ane thousand dels:
Quhilk humane nature dols abbre,
As in the Gl. Grall and Gore.
Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 147.

GLENLIVAT, s. A fine kind of Highland
whisky, so called from the northern district
in which it is distilled, S.

"The Captain offerd a bet to Jekyl of a mustichkin
of Glendivat, that both would fall by the first fire."

To GLENT, GLINT, v. n. 1. To glance, to
gleam, S.

Phoebus well pleased, shines from the blue serene,
Glintis on the streams, and gilds the chequerd green.
Ramsey's Poems, i. 126.

O'er lang foes thee the Muse has been,
Sae frisky on the Simmer's green,
When flowers and gowans want to g lent
In bonny binks up the bent.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 92.

The rising sun owre Galston muirs,
Wi' glorious light was glintin;
The bares were hirplin down the furs,
Thelav'rocks they were chantin.
Burns, iii. 28.

It is used in the same sense in Cumberl and,
Wi' glintin' spure an' weel clean'd buits,
Lin sark, an' neve o' word breeches,
The braided gown' the midden pant,
Proud as a peacock stretches,
Reught crouse that day.
Stagg's Poems, p. 7.

"Glenting, glancing." Lancash.

2. To pass suddenly; applied to a gleam of
light, a flash of lightning, or any thing that
resembles it, S.

As fire-flaung darted through the rain,
Where a' was mirk before,
And glinted o'er the raging main.—
Ainsatrei Border, iii. 338.

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,
The joyless day how dreary:

C 3
GLENTIN STANES, small white stones struck or rubbed against each other by children, to strike fire, which they emit accompanied with a smell resembling that of sulphur, Dumfr. V. GLENT, v.

To GLEP, v. a. To swallow down, Orkn.
Ial. glepp-a, voro, dullutio; Dan. gulp,e, Norv. glup,e, id.; Su.-G. gulp, faux. Hence the proverb: Then aer alitid god, sam glup fylter; Semper ile laudatur, qui facere alia replevit. This the S. Prov. resembles, “They’re ay gude that gies.” Lat. glubre, id. The E. word gulp seems originally the same; but has undergone a transposition.

[GLEP, s. The act of swallowing, Ork. and Shet.]


[GLET, s. An intermission of rain, Orkn.]

To GLEUIN, v. n. To glow.

To GLEW, v. a. To make merry.

A.-S. glosan, jocari.

GLEX, s. Sport. V. GLE.

To GLEY, GLEE, GLYE, v. n. 1. To squint, to look obliquely, S.; [also, to look sideways, peeringly, or with one eye, Banffs.] Gly, Lincolns.; gly, glee, A. Bor.; skellie, synon.


Halderson renders glia, lippitudo oculorum; viewing it as a secondary sense of glia, nitela, nitor; ab effectu, he says, ‘Glyar or gogyl eye. Limus; Strabo. Glygias, straboclas.’ Prompt. Parv.

[2. To look steadily, to aim, as in using fire¬arms, Banffs.]

3. Metaph. to overlook.

“‘There’s a time to glye, and a time to look even.’” S. Prov. There is a time when a man must overlook things, which at another time he would take notice of.” Kelly, p. 339. Hence,

GLEY, s. 1. A squint look, S. skelly, synon.

[2. A look; aim; as, “Tak a gueede gley afore ye fire,” Banffs.]

GLEYD, GLEID, GLYD, part. adj. 1. Squint¬eyed, S.; [but in Banffs. it has generally the sense of blind of an eye. V. Gregor’s Gl.]

Among Sothern full besly he past:—
Spyand full fast, qhbar his awall seid be;
And couth weyll luk and wynk with the tae.
Sum scornyt him, sum gled carli call him thar.
Wallace, vi. 466, MS. — l. 211.
Ritson has gleed, S. Songs.

"Saw you that, and shot not at it, and you so ghy'd a gunner?" S. Prov. "A reprint'd to meddling boys,
that take up things that they have nothing to do with."
Kelly, p. 294.
Skinner derives ghy, without any congraduity, from A.-S. glowe-an, Belg. gloy-en, ignescare, candescere.
Our word, according to Sibb., is "perhaps from Teut. gloeren, limis oculis aspicer, quasi gly-o'yd." But it
is certainly more nearly allied to Isl. gloe, gloed, lippe prospectus, to be sand-blind, pur-blind; gyn, lipitudo ocellorum. This seems the origin of Teut. gloer-en. As glet to shine, in a secondary sense signifies, to squint; gley might be viewed as radically from isl. gli-a, splendere. For gleying seems primarily to denote the act of looking askance, q. d. darting a glance of the eye on any object obliquely.

2. Oblique, not direct; used in a general sense. That wa's gleyd, that wall stands obliquely, S.

3. A' gleyd', insufficient to perform what one undertakes, S.
In this sense it might seem allied to Isl. at standa gleid, distensis stare cruribus; glit-na, distorqueri.
A. Bor. glea, a-glea, signifies, crooked.

4. Used to denote moral delinquency; as,
"He gaen aw gleyd'" he went wrong in conduct.
"He's gaen aw gleyd', he has gone quite out of the right way, S.
"Did you ever hear of the unquhique Lady Hunting-
Glen-ganging a wee bit gled in her walk through the world. I mean in the way of — casting a legibgirth,
or the like?
Nigel, ill. 230.

GLEYIT, part. pa. The same with Gleyd'.

"In the action—perswit be David Wemyss again
I need scarcely observe that, in former times, while the feudal system was in force, and many persons of
the same christian name and surname belonged to one
clan or family, it was common to distinguish each by
some sobriquet. This was often borrowed from local
situation; but more generally from something personal,
in reference either to bodily or mental qualities, and
above all, from some defect. V. Scotch Mark.

GLEYNESS, GLEITNESS, GLEEITNESS, s. 1.
The state of being squint-eyed, S.
Gram. D. 12, a.

2. Obliqueness, S.

GLEYD, GLYDE, s. An old horse, S. B.
—An cruik gleyd fell ower ane huch.
Bonawighte Poesie, p. 159, st. 6.
i.e., a horse that was lamed by falling over a precipice.
Fan his peer gleyde was maclie',
He'd neither ca' nor drive,
The lyart lat, wi' years ma' dwang'd,
The traitor thiol did lea
Sibb. derives this from A.-S. gilte, castractus. But if
we supposed the denomination to be given from the
quality, it may be allied to Su.-G. Isl. glat-a, perdere; if
on a more general ground, to Isl. glat-r, equus gradarius.

GLIB, adj. 1. Smooth, slippery, S.; as in E.
"Wy' channelstane, bath gleb an' strong,
His army did advance."
Davidson's Seasons, p. 161.

2. Applied to anything that is easily swallowed, S.; as, "Sowens gang gibbilly oure."
Flummery is a dish easy of deglutition.
The yar the caos gael gibber down — Song.
i.e., more gibbilly.

3. Applied to what is quick or sharp, Gallo-
way.

4. Metaph. applied to one who is rather sharp in his dealings, ibid.
"A person too quick, as it were, for the world, or
glibb, is generally disliked." Gall. Encycl.

GLIBBANS, s. "A glibb person," i.e., one who
is sharp. Gall. Encycl.

GLIB-GABBIT, adj. Having a glib tongue, S.
—And that glibb-gabbit Highland Baron,
The laird o' Graham.
Burns, iii. 22.
"Two wolves may worry ane [ae] sheep. I kam to
tal ye that yer glibb gabbit steward, and his compeer,
Grime, are too [tw] soundrels." Deserted Daughter.

[GLIB-TANGT, adj. Given to babbling, or
blabbing everything heard, Banffs.]

GLIBBE, GLIB, s. A twisted lock of hair.
"His dress a tattered plaid, no shoes, no stockings,
no hat, no bonnet—the place of the last being supplied
by his hair being twisted and matted like the glibbe
of the ancient wild Irish—and like theirs, forming a
natural thickset stout enough to bear of the cut
of a sword," Tales Landl., 2 Ser. iv. 297.
"As the Britons (according to Caesar) wore their
beards on the upper lip only, and their hair long: so
the ancient Irish encouraged the growth of their
beards, and wore thick hair, (by the moderns called
Glib) hanging down their backs." Ware's Antiq.
Irel., t. 16.
Ir. glibh, a lock of hair, Ohbien.

To GLIBBER-GLABBER, v. n. To talk
idly and confusedly, Fife. To glibber-gabber, Ang.
id.

GLIBLE-GLAPPLE-s. Frivolous and confused
talk, Fife; synon. big-lag; E. gibble-gabbler.
The only word that has any resemblance is Isl.
glaft-yrd, verborum pessimantia. But, if not
merely from the sound, more probably from glibh, as
denoting the power of speaking with fluency.

GLID, adj. Slippery. V. GLAD.

[GLIDE, also GLIDE-OVER. V. GLIDE.] To GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, v. n. 1. To be
seized with sudden fear. It seems to be
more generally used impers. It giff him,
GLIFF, GLIFF, GLUFF, s. 1. A panic, a sudden fear, Loth. gliff, id. A. Bor.


"They are as great cowards as ither folk, wi' a' their warrants and king's keys. I hae gien some o' them a gliff in my day, when they were coming rather o're me." Aniquesty, ii. 147.

2. "The shock, felt in plunging into water;"
Gl. Ross, S. B.

Flung-bred into the pool myself I keest, Weenin to keep his head aboon at least; But o'er I walt, I cleair was at the foot, I samna tell yow, wha a gliff I got.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 42.


To Gliff, v. a. To affright or alarm, South of S.; as, He gliffit me.

"And now that ye ha' gliffit us amaste out o' ear very senses, the house is to be rugged down neist about our lags." St. Johnstone, i. 114. V. GLIFF.

GLIFFIN, s. 1. A surprise, fright, Ayrs.
To the spot as Watty krekit,
Neel slade redless I the tide,
Hech! It was an unco gliffen. —
Picken's Poems, ii. 47.


To Gliffin, v. n. To startle, to look up quickly, as when awakening from a disturbed sleep or dream.

The King then wynkty a litlly way;
And slept not full encrely;

Bot gliffin up oft sodanly.
For he had dreid off thai thre men,
That at the tothyr fyr war then.

Barbour, vii. 184, MS.

Instead of glissnyt, Pink. edit. It is gliffin also in edit. 1620.

This may be allied to Tent. glap-en, insidiari, observare. But it seems more probable that this word, as well as gliff, v. and s. as all conveying the idea of something sudden or transitory, are derived from some Goth. v. signifying to shine, as Su.-G. gle, anc. gli-a; especially as gleum, which is nearly allied, signifies to glow.

As gliff is equivalent to glance, it is to be observed that most of the terms which respect the motion of the eyes seem borrowed from the action of light. Thus blink, to wink, is from Dan. blink-er, which signifies both to wink and to shine. We may observe this analogy in Glimmer, Glend, Gliss, Gliak, Glinnyt, and perhaps in Gley, q. v.

Isl. glem-ar sc is rendered, Visus hebescit; glapumdr, hebes occulis; and glep, caliginem occulis effundere; Haldorson.

GLIFFRING, s. [An eager, nervous attempt to act when one is startled, surprised, or frightened]; apparently synon. with Glaum.

"A chylde that is learning to goe, albeit he gripe, he cannot holde himself vp, but it is the grip of the nourse, that holde vp the chylde. It is so betweene God and vs, we are all infatnes, Jesus hes vs in his hand, we make a gliffing to grip him agane, but when he lettes vs goe, then we fall: So this is our comfort that we are griped by God, and his grip vpholdes us, for when he gripes to the heart of any man, his hand never lowes agane, and thou shalt never goe out of his grippe." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 212.

This is evidently a frequented form from gliff, to be seized with sudden fear, implying action when one is under the influence of fear or fright of any kind. Jamieson's conjecture regarding its derivation is very fanciful, and has been deleted.

GLIFF, s. 1. A glimpse, a transient view, S. Gliff, a sudden sight of any thing by chance; Clav. Yorks. Dial. Chesh. id.

"Gliff, a transient glance of any thing." Gall. Encycl. It is thus distinguished from Gliek. "Gliff is the short view; glik, the little light which gave the short view." Ibid.

This distinction, however, seems rather to be local; the terms being elsewhere used as synonymous.

It is expl. "an opening and shutting of eyes." Dumf. V. GLENN, v.


Gliek has been communicated to me as a synon. Gael. word, but I can find no printed authority for it.

2. A moment; as, "I'll no be a gliff," or, "I'll no bide a gliff," i.e., stay a moment; "He'll be here in a gliff." Sometimes the phraseology is, "a wee gliff.

"Wad ye but come out a gliff, man, or but say ye're listening?" Tales of my Landlord, i. 207.

"And then if you're dowie, I will sit wi' you a gliff in the evening myself, man, and help you out wi' your bottle." Guy Mannering, iii. 86.

3. For a gliff, for a moment, S.

"I have placed the fire-wood so as to screen you—Bide behind it for a gliff till I say. The hour and the men are both come; then rin in on him, take his arms,
and bind him till the blood burst free his finger-nails." Guy Mannering, iii. 281.

This secondary sense of the term, primarily signifying a glimpse, is strictly analogous to the use of Glen*, Glim*, which has both significations.


GLIFFIE, GLIFFY, s. A moment, S.; a diminutive from Gliff.

"My mother had—read the gudman into a sort o' dover, and had thrown herself back just for a gliffy, to tak a nap in the easy chair." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 203.

GLIFT. V. GLIFF, v.

GLIM, s. The venereal disease, Ayrs.

Frae itch, the seat', or gilm, to clear ye,
Sal Nit; aut forte Hydrargyr;
An' sic like curs, in common canting,
War never to the Doctor wanting.
Pickens' Poems, 1785, p. 174.

GLIM, s. An ineffectual attempt to lay hold of an object, Aberd.

—Ane, like you, o' skilly ee,
May many gilm and snapper see,
Yet spare your blame.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 336.

Glim is also used as an adj. signifying blind, Aberd. Hence, glim-glam, blind man's buff, from gilm and glam, to grasp at an object.

Glim may be allied to Isl. glam, visu hobes. V.
GLAUM, v.

To GIE one the GLIM, to give one the slip, to disappoint one, Aberd.

But, sang, I gae mysel' the glim,
For a' my cracks.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. S. V. GLIM.

I know not if there be any affinity with Isl. gleym-a, Dan. glumm-er, to forget, to leave out.

To GLIME, v. n. To look askance or a' quint, Roxb.

2. To cast a glance on; used in a general sense, Selkirk.

"In half an hour they had sic a squad gathered the-gither as never glection on. There ye might have seen anld gray-beard ministers, lairds, weavers, and poor hinds, a' sharing the same hard fate." Brownie of Rodback, i. 40.

3. To view impertinently with a stolen side-look, continued for some time, Upp. Lanark.

It differs from the v. to Gledye; as the latter signifies to look with a quick side-glace.

GLIME, s. An indiscreet look directed sideways, towards an object for some time, Ibid.

GLIM-GLAM, s. 1. The play of Blind-man's Buff, or Blind-Harry, Banffs., Aberd. V.

GLIM, s.

2. I am told that, in Angus, this word is used to denote a sly look or wink. But my information is not quite satisfactory.

GLIMMER, s. The person who is blind-folded in the sport of Blind-man's Buff, Aberd.

Ial. glymt-a signifies insinuate. But as many of the terms, which denote the action of the eye, are transferred from the motion of light, perhaps the radical idea is to be sought in Su.-G. glimm-a, splendescere, as signifying to cast a glance, like a ray darting from the sun. The Su.-G. v. may be originally the same with A.-S. ge-lem-an, retained in the participle gelemand, radiates, radiis spectabilis; Lye.

[Dan. glimmer, to shine; Swed. dial. glem, a glance; Ritz.]

*To GLIMMER, v. n. To blink, to wiuik, to look unsteadily, S.

GLIMMER, s. A smooth shining lamellar stone, Mica of mineralogists, Loth; in some parts of S. called Sheeps siller.

Teut. g-te-lieck-en, g-te-liek-en, glick-en, nitere, splender; Kilian.

[To GLINDER, v. n. To peep through half-shut eyes, Shet. Isl. glynr, winking eyes.]

[GLINDERIT, adj. Ringle-eyed, Shet.]

To GLINK, v. n. To look obliquely, to cast a glance to one side, Ayrs.

GLINK, s. A side-look, Ibid.

This learned writer evidently rejects g from the number of the radical letters entering into the formation of this word. And it would seem that he is right; for Teut. lick-en is synon. In the same manner leem or lene, A.-S. leom, is the root of E. gleam.

To GLINK, v. a. 1. To jilt, Border; Blink, synon. Fife.

2. To look askance on; or as expressive of the transient character of such affection, as it may be compared to a fleeting glance.

In this sense a jilt is said to gie one the glisks.

[GLINKIT, adj. Giddy, light-headed, unsettled, Shet.; synon. glaklit.]

To GLINT, v. n. To glance, &c. V.

GLENT, v.

GLISK, s. 1. A glance of light, a transient ray, Dumfr.

"Glisk, a glimpse of light; a little light flung suddenly on a dark object." Gall. Encycl. V. GLIFF, s.

"And so ane morning siccan a fright as I got! twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccan play, for the neb o' them's never out of mischief; and they just got a glisk o' his honour as he gaed into the wood, and banged off a gun at him." Waverley, iii. 233.

"The flocks thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the rudding east glisk of returning light," Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 277.

The term glisk, from its termination, might almost seem to be an inversion of Isl. aug-lios, clarus; if not formed from glis, nitor, and euga, oculus, q. glis-aug-a, the glance of the eye.

But whatever be the origin, it seems to have been anciently the same with O. E. gliske. "Gliscar is given as synon. with glyar, one who looks askant; and Gluskyge with Glynger." Prompt. Parv. Now, glisk may have primarily denoted a side-glace, or looking at any object askance.

It has been understood as denoting a glance with the corner of the eye in passing. This corresponds with the sense of A. Bor. v. "Glent, to look askew. North." Crose.

3. It is sometimes used to denote a light affection in any way; as, "A glisk o' cazhul," a slight cold, Fife.

GLISNYT, GLISINT, pret. Blinked with the eyes, like one newly awakened from sleep; synon. glimmered.

Affrayit I glisnit of slepe, and starts on fete, Dug. Vergil, 49. 11.

The Queene is walknit with ane folloun fray, Up glisnit, and beheld sche wes betray'd, King Hert, i. 48.

Glissenitt occurs Barbour vii. 184, rendered glanced by Mr. Pink. But it is glissenig in MS. V. Glisten, v.

This is the same with E. glisten, A. S. gliam-tan, coruscate. V. Glesi.

To GLISS, v. n. 1. To cast a glance with the eyes.

He glissed up with his eigne, that grey wer and grete, Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 2.

This is merely an oblique sense of Glesit, q. v.

2. To shine, to glisten.

Her girdele shaw'd her middle jimp, And gwodin glist her hair. Hardymunye, Sc. Scot. Bab., i. 2.

Glyste up, O. E., although not expl. by Ritson, must be understood in this sense.

Sche glyste up with the bedews store, A sorrowfull wakeing had sech there, Le Bonne Florence, Ritson's E. M. R., iii. 70.

Isl. glyss-a, scintillare; glysa, nitor, splendor. Verel. gives Sw. glans as the synonyme.

GLISTER, s. Lustre, glitter.

"The glister of the profite, that was jequit heirof to have insegit to Scottis men, at the first sicht blindit manye memis eys." Knox, p. 110.

Su.-G. glistera, scintilla, Teut. glister, id. glister-eu, glister-eu, scintillare, fulgere. Although glister be used in E. as a v., I have not observed that it occurs as a s.

GLIT, s. 1. Tough phlegm, that especially which gathers in the stomach when it is foul, S.

2. A slimy substance in the beds of rivers, S.

This is nearly allied to E. gleet, improperly derived by Johns. from A.-S. glitan, to glide. Both words certainly have a common origin; Isl. glat, glaet-a, humor, liquor; Landnam. Gl., p. 414. Humor vel vapor perlicidus; G. Andr., p. 91. This he derives from glæra, glæt, vitreus. Perhaps Lat. glis, glīsit, humus tenax, is from the same origin.

The following is perhaps a more accurate definition:

"Glitt, oily matter, which makes the stones of brooks slippery in summer." Gall. Encycl.

GLITTIE, adj. Oozy, slimy, S.

The sel-meve cours on his glityn stene, For it's greyn with the dewe of the japinge mainge. Wind. Br. Tales, ii. 71.

The water-asks, ane cauld and saft, Craw'd over the glittie flure. Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin Mag., May 1820.

GLITTILIE, adv. "In the manner of oozie," Clydes. Ibid., p. 452.

GLITTINESS, s. Oozeness, Clydes. Ibid.

GLITTIE, adj. Having a very smooth surface; often applied to that which has become so smooth that it will not sharpen edge tools, Roxb.

Su.-G. glatt, lubriques, viewed by Hivre as the same word which signifies nitidus; and indeed smoothness or polish is always conjoined with a shining appearance.

[GLLAMMICH, s. As much as the hand will hold, Banffs.; liter. a mouthful, and in this sense it is used in Ang. V. GLAMMACH.]

[To GLLAMMICH, v. a. To eat greedily. V. GLAMMACH.]

[GLLOCK, v. and adv. V. GLOCK.]

[GLOAGS, s. A mixture of burstin and milk, Shet. V. GLUGS.]

[GLOAM, s. The moon, Shet.; Isl. ijomi, A.-S. leona, brightness, radiance.]

GLOAM. It gloams, v. imp. Twilight comes on, Aberd.

GLOAMIN, GLOMING, s. Fall of evening, twilight, S.; glomming, A. Bor. This is sometimes called the edge of the evenin, S.B.

The glomming comes, the day is spent,

The sun goes out of sight,

And painted is the occident


Shaw gives glommin as a Gael. word signifying "the evening," but it seems to be an adopted term, having no cognates.

A.-S. glömmwe, glömming, id.

In A.-S. this word was applied to the dawn as well as to the twilight; morgen-glömmung, crepusculum matutinum, aegna-glömmung, crepusculum vespertinum. Wachter, mentioning the A.-S. word, views it as derived from Teut. glimm-en, to glimmer, to shine faintly. As Germ. gleam signifies turbid, he thinks that there has been a transition from the idea of obscurity to that of mudness, because of the natural resemblance.

GLOAMD, s. The twilight, Loth.; synon. with Gloamin. This appears to be the same with Gloam', q. v.

GLOAMIN, adj. Belonging to twilight, S.

The lines, that ye sent o'er the lawn,—

Gin gloamin' hours reek'd Eben's ham.

Pickens's Poems, 1788, p. 176.
GLOAMING-FA', s. The fall of evening, South of S.
"'Gin ye'll promise to cut the corn as cleverly as when ye kempit by the side o' bonny Mary Dinweddie, —I dinna ken but I might brie ye, wi' a -anni hour at gloamin'fa'; under the hazel bower hicks, and no ane o' the bears be the wiser for't." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 401.

GLOAMIN-SHOT, s. A twilight interval which workmen within doors take before using lights, S.
"I once mero voted yesterday for a gloamin shot at the muses; when the muse that presides o'er the shores of Nith, or rather my old inspiring dearest nymph, Cilla, whispered me the following." Burn's Works, iv. N° 36.
The idea seems borrowed from one taking a stolen shot at game in the dusk of the evening, when less in danger of being detected.

In Su.-G. skanrosk is used in a similar sense; denoting that portion of time, during which, as candles or lamps are not lighted, there is a cessation from labour. V. Skyming, under Skunn; Ibre.

GLOAMIN-STAR, s. The evening-star, Loth.

GLOAM'T, part. adj. In the state of twilight.
"'By this time, it was turst 'gane an' gloam't, an' the hie scorns booket sae clerichlike,—that I grew a wee thing eerie." Saint Patrick, i. 53.

GLOAN, s. Substance, strength; as, "It has nae gloan," it has no substance, Aberd.
Gael. glos, a fact, deed; q. a person who performs nothing. C. B. gallus denotes power.

To GLOCK, v. a. To gulp, to swallow any liquid in large draughts; as including the idea of the sound made by the throat, Ang. wacht, synon.

This seems radically the same with Teut. kloech-en, somitum reddere, qualem angusti oris vasculum solet; Su.-G. sklunk-a, Dan. klang-a. According to this analogy, our clunk must be a cognate to glock. Gael. gloc, the motion and noise of water confined in a vessel; Shaw.

GLOCK, s. A gulp, Ang. wacht, synon.

To GLOCKEN, v. a. To astound, Dumfr.


2. An unexpected disaster, Dumfr.

This term is thus illustrated. The mistress of a family, coming home, and finding her husband or child dead, no other person being in the house, would be said to have "gotten an unes glockenin."

Ist, glock-a, aperth ocula perquireris; q. to open the eyes hastily, when one is alarmed.

To GLOFF, GIFF, v. n. 1. To feel a sudden shock, in consequence of plunging into water; or perhaps to shudder from the shock, S. B.
I gair'd a witch fa' hekilins in a stank, As she was riding, on a widdle steak: The carling glock'd, and cry'd out Wilk-sawes. Ross's Helenore, p. 64.
"Glock'd, shivered;" Gl. Shirrefs.

2. To take fright, to be seized with a panic, S. B.

GLOFF, s. A sudden fright, S. V. GIFF.
[Gloff and Giff are similarly related to top and tip, drop and dip, and like them are often confounded.]

To GLOFF, v. n. To take unsound sleep, Fife.

Undoubtedly from the same sources with the old term Glofin, used by Barbour; though it must be acknowledged that this is very obscure.

GLOFF, s. Unquiet or disturbed sleep, Fife.

GLOFFIN, s. Unquiet sleep of very short duration, ibid. Being a diminutive from Gloff, s., it is distinguished from the parent term, as giving the additional idea of brevity.

GLOFF, s. 1. A sudden, partial and transitory change of the atmosphere, surrounding a person; caused by a change in the undulation, Ettr. For.

2. The sensation produced by this change; as, "I find a great gloff o' heat," S.

3. It is also applied to darkness, when occasionally it appears denser to the eye than in other parts of the atmosphere, Ettr. For.

GLOG, adj. Slow; used in composition, as glog-rinnin water, a river or stream that runs slowly, a dark and dead body of water, Perths.

Perhaps q. ghe-bugg, from Fris. buug-en, ignave et sequitor agere. Gael. clog, however, is expl. a soft lump, and glugor, slowness; Shaw. The latter is perhaps radically the same with Isl. klokk, klauk, mollis, non firmus; Verel.

GLOG, adj. Black, dark, having the appearance of depth; as, "That is a glog hole," Roxb.

Shall we view this as an oblique use of Glog as signifying slow? Dan. glug, Isl. glug-r, denotes a hole, an opening, but, without suggesting the idea of depth or darkness.

GLOGGIE, adj. Dark and hazy, misty; applied to the state of the atmosphere, Loth.

To GLOGG over, v. a. To swallow hastily, to gulp down, Aberd.

GLOG, s. A hasty draught, ibid. V. GLOCK.
[GLOGGO, s. A mixture of burstin and milk, Shet. V. GLUGS.]

GLOIS, s. A blaze. V. GLOSE.


Perhaps only a variety of Gloyd; or allied to Gloit, v.

To GLOIT, v. n. 1. To work with the hands in something liquid, miry, or viscous, Ang.

2. To do any thing in a dirty and awkward manner, Ang.

This word has evidently been borrowed from fishers. We find it used in a more primitive sense, in Sw. gloet-a, after fishiar, to grope for fish; gloet-a after aal, turbare aquam, to brogue for eels; Seren. v.o. Grope, Brogue. V. GLUDDER.

GLOITTRY. V. GLUDDERIE.

GLONDERS, s. pl. In the glonders, in a state of ill-humouer, to be pouting, to have a frowning look. I am informed that the phrase is sometimes used in this sense, Loth.

"The Queen, with quhome the said Erle [Bothwell] was than in the glonders, promisest favours in all his lawfull suits to wemen, gif he wald deliver the said Mr. George [Wischearth] to be keipit in the castell of Edinburgh." Knox, p. 50.

This is the word used in both MSS. Lond. edit., p. 55, glunder.

I have observed no similar word, unless we should suppose this to be a corr. of Isl. glasesyder, qui aspectu est terribiles; Verel.

To GLOOM, GLOWM, v. n. 1. To grow dark, S.B.

At last and lang, when night began to gloom,
And eere like to sit on ilka houm,
They came at last unto a gentle place.

Ross's Helenore, p. 33.

Johns. gives the E. v. as signifying, "to be cloudy, to be dark;" but without any example. Ross uses the same v. in a passive form.

Landgates unto the hills she took the gate,
After the night was gloom'd, and growing late.
Gloam'd, Ed. First. Ibid., p. 45.

On second thoughts I am inclined to view Gloomin as allied to this term.

2. To look morose or sullen, to frown, to have a cloud on one's aspect, S. V. GLOUM.

GLOMS, s. pl. The sulks, a sulky state; as, "He's in the glooms the day," Clydes.

GLOPPEN, p. n. To pour, to let the countenance fall, as when one is about to cry or weep.

Hit yaults, hit yamers, with waymyng wete,
And seld, with sighing sere,
"I ban the body me bare!"
"Aha! now kindeles my care!"
"I gloppe, and I grete,"
Then gloppen'd, and grete, Gaynour the gay.

He followed in on the freke, with a fresch fare,
Thorgh blason, and brente, that burneshe was bright,
With a burrich brand, thorp him he bare:
The brende was blody; that burneshe was bright.
Then gluppen'd, that gay:
Hit was no ferly, in fay, ——
He stroke of the stede-hede, strete there he stode.
The fure fue foreded, and fe to the grounds.
Gawynl gloppen'd in hert,
Of he was hasty and smert.
Out of his sterops he stert.

`Ibid.`, ii. 15, 16.

GLOPPEN is overlooked in Gl. Gloppe is mentioned interrogatively, so? Here it is unquestionably a v.

We find a variety of terms of the same form and signification in other Northern languages; Germ. glup-en, oenlos vultumque demittere; glupen, qui, neminem erectum vultu adipiscere audet; Wachter. Isl. glump-nest, vultum demittere; glump-in, tristia vel vultu nibilo, Verel.; glup-n, contristari, dolere, ad lacrymas riblius effundendum moveri; glup-in vid, in lacrymas solvi; G. Andr., p. 82, 83. Perhaps Belg. glup-en, to sneeze, to sneeze, has the same origin. The radical term may be Su.-G. glup, faux, as in the form of the countenance denoted by this word, the chops appear fallen.

But as A. Bor. gloppen signifies to startle; gloppin', frightened, Lancas.: and gloppen, surprise, Westmor.; glopp and gloppen may be equivalent to GLOFF, GLOF, q. v. This seems the most natural sense in last extract.

GLORE, s. Glory. Fr. gloire, id.

Thou halles court over christall heunelles cler.
With angoull, sanctis, and henebyne apetis serene,
That but causing thy gloire and lusynge synys.


To GLORE, v. n. To glory.

Quhy glore ye in your swin rathritnesse?

Doug. Virg., Proli., 311. 37. From the s.

To GLORG, v. n. To work in some dirty business, Ang.

GLORE, s. A nasty mass or compound of any kind, Ang.

GLORGIE, adj. Glorig, part. pa. Bedaubed, in consequence of being engaged in dirty work, or travelling on a miry road, Ang.

GLORIE, adj. Sultry; applied to a warm suffocating day, with a darkened sun, Ayrs.

GLOSE, GLOS, s. 1. A blaze, S.

2. The act of warming one's self at a quick fire, S.

Till suppertyme then may ye chols,
Unto your garden to repos
Or merelle to tak some glees.

Philot, Pink., S. P. R., iii. p. 12.

Germ. glaw, Isl. glasi, flamna; gloss-ar, corrosat.

This G. Andr. derives from Gr. γλαυκή, splendens. But it is evidently of Goth. origin, either from glas-a, id., or from los, lux, lumen, whence lyse, luco, with y prefixed.

To GLOSE, GLOZE, v. n. To blaze, to gleam.

The fire is said to be glozin, when it has a bright flame.

"Gudewife, carry up a glozin' peat, an' kennel a spunk o' fire in them baith; for the sea air mak's a' thing cauld an' clammy." St. Kathleen, iii. 167.

Germ. glawen, to shine.

Isl. gloss-a, flagrare, flammas emittere. V. the a.

GLOSS, s. 1. A low clear fire, free from smoke or flame, South of S., Gall. In Fife, the phrase red gloss is frequently used as opposed to flame; as, "There's a fine red gloss, but nae low."

"Glos, a confortable little fire of embers;" Gall. Encycl.
2. The act of heating one's self at a fire of this kind; as, "Cum in by, and tak a gloss," Loth. V. Glose.

Glossins, s. pl. Flushings in the face, Teviotd.

Ial. gloss, glossi, flamma, gloss-a, flagrare, flammis emittere. This origin is confirmed by the language of the prophet, Isa. xiii. 8, "Their faces shall be as flames!" and chap. iii. 24, "There shall be burning instead of beauty."

GLOSS, s.

The hardynt horse fast on the gret ost rait; The rent at rayss quhen sperys in sundyr glaid, Duschyt in gloss, dewayt with sperys dynt. Fra forgut styell the fyr flew out but stynt. Wallace, p. 234, MS.

This passage has been much altered in editions, because of its obscurity; as in edit. 1648, and 1673. The frerl then rose when spears in sunder glade: Dusched in drosses divided with spears dint. In edit. 1753, it is changed to gloss.

The meaning of gloss must be left undetermined, unless we regard it as the same word pron. Glor, q. v. It may be read glosh, as the contraction used in MS. frequently occurs for sch.

The meaning may thus be: "The noise that was raised, when spears were broken into shivers, blended with that of the stroke of spears, steared or stunned the ear."

To GLOTTEN, v. n. 1. To thaw gently, Loth., Roxb.

2. A river is said to be glettenit, when it is a very little swelled, its colour being somewhat changed, and the froth floating on its surface, Roxb.

GLOTTEN, GLOTTENIT, s. 1. A partial thaw, in consequence of which the water begins to appear on the ice, ibid.

It properly denotes the action of the sun on the ground, when after, or during the continuance of a frost, it modifies the surface, but scarcely penetrates farther. In this case it is said, There was only a glettenit the day. Sometimes pron. Glettenit, Roxb.

2. A river is said to have got a glettenit, when a little swelled, as above described, Roxb.

Su.-G. glopp, pluvia copiosa nivo mixta?

As it immediately refers to the effect of heat, and particularly of the solar rays, it may be allied to Alen. ghet, Su.-G. Belg. gloit, a live coal, Su.-G. gloedande, ardens, glowing, from glo-a, to shine, to burn. Thus the phrase seems merely equivalent to that, "There was only a glowing to-day;" i.e., not a proper dissolution of the frost.

Some might prefer deducing this term from Isl. jetu, humor.

To GLOUM, GLOOM, v. n. To frown, to look sour, to knit the brows, S.

"Sche glowned both at the Messinger, and at the request, and scarsele wald give a rude word, or blithy countenance to any that sche knew earnest favorers of the Erle of Murray." Knox's Hist., p. 321.

To be glem, Lincolns, frontem contrahere, to frown, Skinner; gloom, A. Ber. id.

This seems only a secondary sense of the O. E. v. used by Spenser, and also by S. writers, as denoting the obscurity of the sky.

"Storms are likely to arise in that flat air of England, which long has been glooming, that all the skill of the Archbishop's brain will have much ado to calm, before a thunderbolt break on his own pate." Baillie's Lett., i. 91.

Eve and Johns. rather oddly refer to A.-S. glumun, countenance. A more natural cognate is Germ. glem, turbidus; to this corresponds Su.-G. glumuny, qui faciem sublunaram habet.

It may be observed, however, that glome was used in the same sense as our word, as early as the reign of Henry VIII.

"I glome, I loke vnder the browes, or make a lour- yng countenance. Je recogine. It is a saver [sour] wyfe, she is ever glouning." Palgr., B. iii. F. 250, a.

GLOUM, GLOOME, GLOOM, s. A frown, a sulky look; pl. glooms, gloumes, the sulks, a sulky state, Clydes.

But sick a glem en ac brow-head, Grant I ne'er see again. Munsley Borer, iii. 13.

"Nove God's gloomens, like Boanerges, sonnes of thunder, armed with fierie furie, make heart and soule to melt." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 4.

This occurs in O. E. For Palgrave mentions "glaunus, a sower leke." Fel. 36, b. Gloomyn also signifies "sulky, gloomy looks." Gammer Gurton's Needle. V. Notes, Dodsley's Coll., xii. 378.

GLOUMER, s. One who has a downcast frowning look, Clydes.

To GLOUR, GLOW, v. n. To look intensely or watchfully, to stare; S. Gloor, Westmorel. id.

He girt, he gloir, he gapt as he war wald, Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 77.

The he gooris erin as he war agast, Or fleid for ane gaisit. V. Haund, Lyndsay & R. R., ii. 23.

Belg. glow-en, to peep, to peer. Tent. glower-en, to look asquint. This sense is retained in E. glower. Isl. glor-a, lippe prospecere. The common origin is Su.-G. glo, atentus oculist visere.

To GLOUR out, v. a. To glour out the een; to dazzle the sight by constant gazing, S.

"They followed him ay til he was caught up into glory, and there the poor men stood gazing and glowering out their eyes, to be held the place where he ascended." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 7.

GLOUR, s. 1. A broad stare, S.

What shall I say of our three brigaders, But that they are incapable of tears, Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward, That every glour they gave would fright a coward! Pennant's Poems, 1715, p. 22.

2. Sometimes used for the power of vision in general. Gley o' the glour, sharp-sighted, S.

GLOURER, GLOURIE, s. A starer, S.

[GLOURIKS, s. pl. The eyes, Shet.]

[GLOURIN, GLOURAN, adj. Staring, having large staring eyes;—staring with a vacant, silly look, Clydes, Banffs.]
[GLOURSIT, adj. Haggard, pale, wan, Shet.]

GLOUSSERTHIOCH, s. The offals of soup, Ayrs.

GLOUSTERIE, GLOUSSERTHIOCH, GLOUSTHERN, part. adj. Boisterous. The phrase, a glousterin day, denotes that unequal state of the weather, in consequence of which it sometimes rains, and at other times blows, Perths. In Tweed. It is applied to a day in which there is rain accompanied with a pretty strong wind; pron. also Gysterie, Gystherin'. When there is some appearance of a fall of snow, the term Gloustructorich is applied to the weather, Ayrs.


This seems S. B. Can it be corr. from GLOPP? q. v. Dr. Johns. justly observes, that this word is still used in Scotland. It is common in Fife and Perths., pron. g. glot.

The northern term which makes the greatest approximation is Isl. glott-a, indigantier subridere, whence glott, rius malignus, at suppressus, subrubus indigantius; Halderson.

GLOY, s. 1. Straw. "In the North of Scotland they stripe off the withered blades from the straw, and this they call gloy, with which they thatch houses or make ropes;" Rudd.

The chymnical calendar,
Quhils ruffis laithly ful roch thekit war
Wyth stra or gloy by Romulus the wycht.

Glyer, Virg., 267, 3.

2. This word in Orkney is understood different; being expl. "Straw of oats, kept much in the same manner as in harvest [in the sheaves, it would seem], only the oats being taken off."

3. A hasty thrashing, so as only to beat out the best grains, Clydes.

To these may be added C. B. cloig, helm, or straw made into bundles for thatching; Owen.

Fr. gloy, straw; Fland. gloye, ghtuye, fascis stramentorum, stramen arundinaceum. I suspect that Teut. klz, klze, Su.-G. klz, Franc. cléve, Germ. kley, keir, furfur, bran, are radically the same with gloy. Hence,

To GLOY, v. a. To give grain a rough thrashing, Loth.; now almost obsolete.

GLOYD, s. An old horse, Mearns., Banffs.; the same with Glyde. This term is used only by old people.

Seldom has I felt the loss
O' gloyd or cow, ouse, goat or yow.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 42.

Than into Leith I rode straight-way,
Put in my gloyd where he got hay.
Ibid., p. 58.

Shall we view it as an oblique use of Gael. gloaid, a sloven, from the slow motion of a horse of this description.

GLU, s. A glove, S. B. Glue, Wynt.

—Hawand thare-on of gold a crowne,
And glaynes on hys hands twa.

Wyntoun, vii. 8. 443.

Goth. gloa, Isl. glofe, anc. klofe, id. This G. Andr. derives from klafica, to cleave, because of the division of the fingers.

[GLUD, s. A glow of heat, Shet. Isl. gldi, id.]

To GLUDDER (pron. gluther), v. n.

Thir syllie freys worth wylls well can gluider;
And teill them tailes, and hale menis lyvis.
Richt wounder wull thae gluth all the wyvis.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 65.

This Mr. Pink. renders, to chat. But the sense in which it is now used, is to do any dirty work, or any work in a dirty manner; S. B. V. Gluir. Here it seems to signify, to carry on in a factious, but low and cajoling style. I cannot think that it has any affinity to Isl. giot, species sarcasmi, giotte, subride; Ol. Lex. Run.

Isl. giot-a signifies, prodigiere, dilapidare, to play the prodigal; giot, vita dissoluta; 2 prodigalitas.

GLUDDER, s. The sound caused by a body falling among mire, Ayrs.

"As he was coming proudly along,—his foot slipped, and down he fell as it were with a gluder, at which all the thoughtless innocents on the Earl of Angus' stairs set up a loud shout of triumphant laughter." R. Gilhaize, i. 8.

To GLUDDER, v. n. To swallow one's food in a disgusting manner, Ayrs.

C. B. gledith denotes a glutton.

GLUDDER, GLUSTRY, adj. 1. That kind of work is thus denominated, which is not only wet, but unctuous or slippery to the touch. Thus the work of tanning leather would receive this designation, S. B.

[2. Unsettled rainy appearance of the sky Shet.]
Alem. gisdir, lubricum, Schilther. A.-S. giud.

GLUFF, adj. To look gluff, to be silently sullen, whether seriously or under pretence, Dumfr.

Isl. giup-sr, tristis vel vultu nubilo; whence giup-a, giup-a, prolum demittere, tristari; animum despondere.

To GLUFF, v. a. To affright, Orkn.

Isl. glropri signifies stultus, fatuus, glapp-r, id. The v. Gluff may be allied; as fear produces a temporary fatuity. Or we may view it as radically allied to giup-a, giup-a, animum demittere. V. Gliff, v.

[GLUFFED, part. adj. Made to start back from sudden fright, Shet.]

[GLUFFS, s. A boisterous, brawling person, a frightful appearance, Shet.]

GLUFF o' heat. V. Gliff, s.
GLUM, v. n. To be sulky, surly, ill-tempered, Clydes., Banffs.

[GLUMSH, GLUMCH, s. 1. Lowness of spirits, melancholy, Banffs.

2. Sulky, surly mood or temper, Clydes., Banffs.]

[GLUMSH, GLUMSHIE, adj. 1. In low spirits, ibid.

2. Sulky, surly, ill-tempered, ibid.]

GLUNDERIN, part.adj. Glaring; applied to any thing very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste, Roxb., Loth.

Isl. glundr-a, nitescere.

GLUNDIE, adj. Sullen, Lanarks.

This adj. ought perhaps to be viewed as having a common fountain with the following noun, although the latter has greater latitude of signification.

GLUNDIE, s. A stupid person, Ayrs., Perths., Mearns; given as equivalent to S. Comr.

"Glundie, an inactive person, a fool?" Gl. Picken.

O. Fr. goalan is a provincial term, denoting a sloven; Cotgr. Isl. glundr-a, confundere, turbare. But it may be allied to Belg. kloent, a mass, whence klinic, a little mass; as we say of a dull or inactive person that he is "a heavy lump."


3. Also rendered "a ploughhirder;" ibid.

This would seem to denote one whose work is to attend the plough for removing earth, &c., from the couler.

GLUNIMIE, s.

Upon a time, no matter where, Some Glumimies met at a fair,
As dear and tight as ever were
A dark, a targe, and a claymore.

Melton’s Poems, p. 115.

In Mearns, I am informed, Glumimie, or Glunimae, is given as a fondling name to a cow.

This seems to be originally the same with Glumiesman, q. v.

GLUNNER, s. "An ignorant sour-tempered fellow,;" Gall. Encycl. This is apparently formed from Glundie.

To GLUNSH, v. n. 1. To look sour, to pour, S.

But when ane's of his merit conscious,
He's in the wrong, when praised, that glumness.

Burns, ll. 361.

Does any great man glumch an' gloom?
Speak out, an' never fash your thumb.

Burns, ll. 20.

This may have the same origin with gloom; if not allied to Isl. gleacha, cavillatio.

GLUMPS, s. pl. In the glumps, in a gloomy state, out of humour, ibid.

Probably allied, notwithstanding the necessity of supposing a transposition of letters, to Isl. gleam-an, gleam-ma, tristari, animo despendero, Haldorson; as denoting that disassembled look which indicates depression of mind.

[To GLUMPE, v. n. To turn suddenly and rudely upon one with a rough reply, Shet.]

[GLUMSE, s. A gruff way of speaking, a snap, Shet.]

To GLUMSH, GLUMCH, v. n. 1. To pour, to be in a state approximated to that of crying, Fife; [to be in low spirits, Clydes., Banffs.]

In Fife it has a different sense from the v. Glumsh, also used; as the latter merely conveys the idea of looking sour, discontented, or displeased.

An’ when her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gaung to gleamch an’ gleam.

A. Douglas’s Poems, p. 45.

[2. To be sulky, surly, ill-tempered, Clydes., Banffs.]

[GLUMSH, GLUMCH, s. 1. Lowness of spirits, melancholy, Banffs.

2. Sulky, surly mood or temper, Clydes., Banffs.]

[GLUMSH, GLUMSHIE, adj. 1. In low spirits, ibid.

2. Sulky, surly, ill-tempered, ibid.]

GLUNDERIN, part.adj. Glaring; applied to any thing very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste, Roxb., Loth.

Isl. glundr-a, nitescere.

GLUNDIE, adj. Sullen, Lanarks.

This adj. ought perhaps to be viewed as having a common fountain with the following noun, although the latter has greater latitude of signification.

GLUNDIE, s. A stupid person, Ayrs., Perths., Mearns; given as equivalent to S. Comr.

"Glundie, an inactive person, a fool?" Gl. Picken.

O. Fr. goalan is a provincial term, denoting a sloven; Cotgr. Isl. glundr-a, confundere, turbare. But it may be allied to Belg. kloent, a mass, whence klinic, a little mass; as we say of a dull or inactive person that he is "a heavy lump."


3. Also rendered "a ploughhirder;" ibid.

This would seem to denote one whose work is to attend the plough for removing earth, &c., from the couler.

GLUNIMIE, s.

Upon a time, no matter where, Some Glumimies met at a fair,
As dear and tight as ever were
A dark, a targe, and a claymore.

Melton’s Poems, p. 115.

In Mearns, I am informed, Glumimie, or Glunimae, is given as a fondling name to a cow.

This seems to be originally the same with Glumiesman, q. v.

GLUNNER, s. "An ignorant sour-tempered fellow,;" Gall. Encycl. This is apparently formed from Glundie.

To GLUNSH, v. n. 1. To look sour, to pour, S.

But when ane’s of his merit conscious,
He’s in the wrong, when praised, that glumness.

Burns, ll. 361.

Does any great man glumch an’ gloom?
Speak out, an’ never fash your thumb.

Burns, ll. 20.

This may have the same origin with gloom; if not allied to Isl. gleacha, cavillatio.
Haldorson expl. Isl. glenska, jocus morvis; q. a biting or sarcastical joke.

2. To be in a dogged humour, Roxb.

To GLUNCH and GLOUTH, v. n. To look doggedly, S.

GLUNSCH, s. 1. A frown, a look expressing displeasure or prohibition, S.

May grivels round his blather wrench, Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunche, O' sour disdain!

Dorus, iii. 17. V. Gusulsch.

2. A fit of doggedness, Roxb.

GLUNSCH, GLUNCH, adj. Having a sour or discontented look, Loth., South of S.

"But what's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a pickle lane?" Antiquary, i. 191.

GLUNSCOCK, s. A sour fellow, one who has a morose look.

—Glowrand, gapeand fule, thou art begyld; Thou art but Glunscrooch with the gilit hips, That for thy lourie mony a leish has fyld.

Dunbar, Everygreen, ii. 53, st. 7.

GLUNSHYE, GLUNCHYE, adj. 1. Morose, in bad humour, Selkirk.

"Heiryne [hearing] that scho was wilsum and glunchye, I baid na langer to haigel." Hogg's Winter Tales, p. 41.

2. Dogged, Roxb.

"Heiryne that scho was wilsum and glunchye, I aight that at kcullyng with hir in that thrawad gauche moode." Ibid., p. 41.

To GLUNT, v. n. To emit sparks, Ang., brand, synon. V. Glent.

To GLUNT, v. n. To pout, to look sour, Perths., Fife. In Fife it is used with greater emphasis than Glout. To glunt at one, to look at one with displeasure, Roxb., Fife.

It is asserted, indeed, that, in the dialect of the latter county, there is a shade of distinction as to signification, not only between Glunt and Glout, but between Glunt and Glushe, and also between Glushe and Glumsh. To Glunt is not only to look sour, but to express dissatisfaction in a veleening or whining tone. To Glumsh is not only to look sour, or even to whine, but to exhibit the appearance of one who is about to cry. For the difference between the last-mentioned term and Glumsh, V. Glushe.

Isl. glett and glettini signify irritatio, glett-ar, irritare, laecessare, and glett, risus malignus. The letter n, it is well known to philologists, is frequently inserted, especially when a word passes from one language into another.

GLUNTE, s. One who has a morose or sour look, ibid.

GLUNTOCH, s. A stupid fellow, Roxb.; evidently from the same origin with Glundie.

GLUNYFE-MAN, s. A rough unpolished boorish-looking man; a term generally applied to a Highlander, Banffs.

GLUPE, s. A great chasm or cavern, Caithn.

"Near the top of the rock, and on that which faces the Orkneys, there is a vast gulph or cavern (called by the neighbouring inhabitants, the Glope) stretching all around perpendicularly down, till its dusky bottom comes on a level with the sea, whose waves it holds communication, by an opening at the base of the intervening rock." P. Canisbay, Statist. Acc., viii. 150. V. also p. 165.

This may be merely a corruption of E. gulpe, Tent. golpe, vortex, vorago. It seems, however, nearly allied to Isl. glia, flumius inter montium et rupium conflagra et praecipitata decursum, vel ipse hiatus, per quem punctantur flumina; Verel. Ind.

Another Isl. term not only corresponds exactly in signification, but exhibits nearly the same form. This is gleypr, "Ogorley faltel gleypr; Damascen., p. 148. Fisca et hiatus montium.

[To GLUSH, v. a. To devour, to gobble, Shet.]

GLUSH, s. Anything in the state of a pulp; particularly applied to snow, when beginning to melt, S.

GLUSHE, adj. Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction; as, "The road's awfu' glushtie," Ang.; synon. Slushie, S.

GLUTHIER, s. 1. A rising or filling of the throat, a gurgling sound in it, as of one drowning; caused by grief, or otherwise preventing distinct articulation; as, "A gluther cam into his throat, and hindered him frae speaking," Roxb.; Guller, synon.

"At length he gae a great gluther, like a man drowning, and fell down with' sic a dunt he gart a' the moss shake again." Perils of Man, ii. 292. V. Gludder, s.

2. The ungraceful noise made in swallowing, S.

To GLUTHIER, v. n. 1. To be affected in the way described above, to make a noise in the throat as a person drowning, ibid.

A.-S. gelodr, para quadem corporis circa thoracem.

2. To swallow food voraciously and ungracefully, so as to make a noise with the throat, S.; synon. Slubber. V. Gludder, v.

In this sense it approaches nearly to O. Fr. ploutoyer, manger goulument; Lat. glutirr.

GLUTS, s. pl. 1. Two wedges used in tempering the plough. The end of the beam being moveable in the stilt into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it, Clydes.
2. The same name is given to the wedges used in tightening the **hooing** of a flail, ibid.

**GLUTTRE**, s. Gluttony.

In their browns, some smelt the slenthulm sleep.

Through their fronts, they slavish, like swains;

Thir chyfitane than was gret Hanses off wy'e.

Wallace, vil. 350, MS.

**GLUVABANE**, s. A bone between the joints of the thigh-bone, Shet.; Isl. klof, id.]

**GLYDE**, s. A sort of road; or perhaps more properly an opening, Aberdeen.

—Over a knabblie stone,

He rumbled down a raumage glisse,

And pe'dd the gardy-bane.

**O** him that day.


This is perhaps originally the same with E. glade,

an opening in a wood, which Serenius traces to Isl. **hlad**, platea, or gleid-er, expansa.

**GLYDE-AVER**, s. An old horse, Aberdeen.

**Gloyd**, id., Mearns, Banffs.; V. **Gloyd**.

[2. A person of a disagreeable temper, Banffs.]

**GLYSSORT**, s. pl. Grilse, young salmon.

"In another part of A. a like rental is given up in the Latin tongue soon after the year 1561; in which besides 37 barrels of salmon, are contained likewise 2 barrels of Glyssort [Grilse, f.] i.e., young salmon." Hist. of Abbays, &c. Keith's Hist., App. p. 183. I see no ground for any other conjecture.

**GNAFF**, s. Any small or stunted object, Loth. **Nefit**, mynefit, q.v., is nearly allied; but properly applied to persons.

"Atweel Jean ye's no want an orangar, aye twa.

What are ye seeking for the piece o' thae bits of gnaifs, my woman?"—Saxon and Gael, i. 120.

Isl. gnaifer, prominent, gnaif, name prominent; q. any small object that juts out.

To **GNAP**, v. To chirp as a grasshopper.

The greshoppers amongst the vegers gnapit.

Palace of Honour, Prov., st. 5.


To **GNAP**, **GNYP**, v. a. To eat, properly to gnaw, Aberdeen.

—**Guid** sends she maks,

At three baw bees the chippin,

An' disna spare her chees an cakes

To had our teeth a gnapin,

Fu' crumpit, that night.

V. **GNYP**.

Cook's Simple Straining, p. 119.

**GNAP**, s. A bite, a mouthful, S. B.; [a morsel of anything eatable, Banffs. Gl.]

I was sent to them with their small dishne;

And when I saw their piece was but a gnap,

Thought with myself of mending their mishap.

Ross's Helemore, p. 69.

[**GNAP**-the-ween, s. Cakes baked very thin; any kind of very light bread, Banffs.]

[**GNAP**, adj. Hungry, with good appetite, Clydes., Banffs.]

**GNAPING**, part. pr.

She pleads a promise, and 'ts very true;

But he had naithing but a jampin view:

But she in gnapping earneit, taks it a.

Ross's Helemore, p. 90.

The term is perhaps used metaphorically, from the eagerness of a hungry person in eating.

To **GNAP**, v. n. 1. "To attempt;" Gl. Shirr. S. B.

But keep me free your travel'd birds,

Wba—only ken to gnap at words,

And that I stands for pye.

Shirr's Poems, p. 223.

It appears properly to signify, to pronounce after the English mode; as synon. with **Knap**, q. v. Now, as **Knap**, used in this sense, seems merely the E. v. signifying to bite, to break short, used in a secondary or metaphor. way; it would appear that this is also the case as to **GNAP**, which in like manner primarily signifies to eat or bite, and the s. gnap a bite.

2. To bite at, to gnaw.

"In the nethermost [window] the Earl of Morton was standing gnapping on his staffs end, and the king & Monsieur d'Obignie above;" &c. McVil's MS., p. 55.

[3. With prep. at, used as a v. a. To taunt, to find fault with; as, "He's aye gnappin at somebody." **Gnappi'n**, the part. pr., is also used as a s., meaning giving to fault-finding; Banffs. Gl.]

**GNAP**, s. The act of speaking after the English manner, the act of clipping words, S. B.

Speak my ain leed, 'tis guid aul'd Scots I mean,

Your Souland gnaps I count no worth a peen;

We've words a' lenth, we well can ca' our ain.

Tho' frae them now my bairs sair refrain.

Ross's Helemore, Invocation.

**GNARR**, s. A hard knot in wood, S. Chaucer, id.

Teut. **knorre**, tuber, nodus. Wachter views this as formed from **knoll**, tuber, by a change common with the Germans, of l into r.

[**GNASHIEKS**, s. The red Bear-berry, a plant, Banffs.; *Arctostaphylyus* Uva-ursi, Spr.]

To **GNAT** v. a. 1. To gnaw, Ang.

2. To gash, to grind the teeth, Ang.

This, notwithstanding the difference of termination, may be from the same root with the other Northern terms used in the same sense: A.-S. gnac-an, Su.-G. gna-ga, Isl. nag-a, Alem. chenep-an, Belg. gnauh-en, knaugh-en, Germ. nagen-en. Isl. toot-en, however, signifies to pluck, vellico, G. Andr., and gnoed-en is nearly allied to the word in sense 2. Strick, pret. gnadde.

Lancash. *knatter* to gnaw, (Gl. T. Bobbins), seems to be a dimin. from **gnat**.

**GNAT**, s. A bite, a snap, Ang.
GNAW, s. A slight, partial thaw, Aberd.; perhaps a metaphor, use of the term, as signifying to nibble, q. only a nibbling at the frost.

GNECK, s. A notch, as in a stick, Moray.

Su. G. nocka, crena, incisura.

[To GNECK, v. a. To cut notches; part. pr. gneekan, gneekin, used also as an s., meaning the act of cutting notches; part. pt. gneekif, used also as an adj., cut into notches, notched. Banffs.]

GNEEP, GNEIF, s. A foolish fellow, a booby, a ninny; as Ye blind gneep, Aberd.

This term being very frequently conjoined with the epithet blind, it seems probable that it originally denoted some imperfection in the organ of sight, or some act indicating indistinctness of vision, like the phrase, blind stymie. V. Styme, v. Thus it may be viewed as allied to Isl. gnop-a, in altem se clevere et introspicer, Verel.; intentus intuere, also inhicare, Halvorson. Verel. translates gnip-a by Sw. kno, which corresponds exactly with our cognate term keek. According to this view, the primary idea suggested by this word, is that of a peeping, peering fellow, who has of course a very awkward appearance, and may be in danger of passing for a fool.

[GNEGUM, s. 1. A tricky disposition, Banffs. V. GNEGIE.

2. A hot, fiery flavour, generally applied to eatables, ibid.]

GNEGIE, adj. Sharp-witted, Moray.

Auld farran and gnegie was he, s7.
As travel folk are wont to be.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 302.

Apparently the same with Knacky, q. v.

To GNEISLE, GNISSLE, v. a. To gnaw, Aberd.

Su. G. gnisil-a, stridere, stridulum sonare. This Izre traces to Isl. gnysil-a, ny-sil-a, id. The root would seem to be gya-s-, friecare.

[GNEUT, s. A stupid person, Banffs.]

GNEW, pret. of the v. to Gnow.

—Wf the grips he was bith black and blue,
At last in twa the dowie raips he gnew.
Ross's Helene, p. 43.

GNIB, adj. 1. Ready, quick, clever in motion or action, B. S.; synon. gib.

Says a gub elf; As an auld carl was sitting
Among his bags, and loosing like knitting,
To air his roasty coin, I loot a laught,
And took a hundred dollars at a fruight.
V. Rancpur, s. Ross's Helene, p. 64.

An' wi' mischief he was saw gus
To get his ill intent,
He hawk'd the gound which he himself
Had yaird in his tent.

It is often used in a similar sense, to denote too much dexterity in laying hold of the property of another. E. light-fingered.

[2. Sharp in demanding one's own, Banffs.]

3. Short-tempered, ibid.]

Su. G. knappe corresponds in signification, citius, velex. Hence knappincludi, qui manu promptus est; knapp-a, tenacem esse; Dan. knibe, arcte tenere, siveprehendere.

[GNIBBICH, adj. 1. Curt in manner, Banffs.

2. Not inclined to be liberal, ibid.]

[GNIBBICH, s. A little person, with short features and curt manners; stringiness of manner is also implied, ibid.]

To GNIDGE, v. a. 1. To press, to squeeze, S. One is said to gnidge another, when he presses him down with his knees, S. B.

An' Aeacus my getter was,
Wha now in hell sits judge,
Where a fun-stane does Shyrais
Down to the yard sair gnidge.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

Fun-stane, whin-stone. V. Quhin.

This seems to be a very ancient word. Sibb. derives it from E. knead. But although this may be from the same root, there are many other terms more nearly allied: Su. G. knapp-a, to strive with fists and knees; Isl. knaa-a, knas-a, to thrust, to push; Tent. knuado-en, to beat, to knock; Belg. kntsche-en, id. Isl. knyu-a, knyu-a, trudere.

2. To gnidge aff, to rub off, to peel by rubbing, S. B.

With beetles we're set to the drubbing o't,
And then free our fingers to gnidge aff the hide,
With the wearisome work of the rubbing o't.
Song, Ross's Helene, p. 135.

Sw. gnid-a, to rub; Seren. gnuuga, id. Wideg. V. Knus.

[GNIDGE, s. A squeeze; a nudge, Clyde., Banffs.]

[GNIDGEAN, GNIDGIN, s. Squeezing, a continuance of squeezing, Banffs.]

To GNIP, GNYP, GNAP, v. a. 1. To crop, to gnaw.

Here first I saw, apouin the plesand green,
Ane fatail takin, four hors quhte as saw,
Gnypand grecissa the large fellids on raw.
Doug. Virgil, 86. 30.

Hir fairs stelid stude stamping reddy ellis,
Gnypand the fony goldin bit ginong.
Ibid., 104. 27.

Rudd. derives this from A. S. gnypa-an, stridere. But there is no such word; it is gayer-an. Sibb. refers to Tent. knabli-en, morisata, frender. But it is more nearly allied to knapp-en, mandere. Germ. kneif-en, knep-en, vellere, vellicare; Isl. knyp-a, vellere, secare; Su. G. knapp-a, fraengere.

Hence probably E. nip, as applied to the action of the teeth in browsing.

I have no doubt that Laneshe, knep, to bite easily, is radically the same with our gnip.

2. To eat, S. B. "Hence," says Rudd., "Gniper and gnapper, i.e., every bit of it, or bit after bit?" S. B. Rudd. V. GNIPPER.
3. It occurs, as would seem, in the sense of S. knap, a term used to denote the affectation of speaking with a high accent.

But keep me free your travel’d birds, Wha never ance dree’d Fortune’s birds, And only ken to snap at words.


[GNIP, also GNIPPER, s. A morsel of any thing, but generally applied to catables. GNipick and gnipickie are diminutives, Banifs.]

[GNIP, v. n. To throw out taunts in dark words; gnippin, gnippin, part. pr, used also as a s., and as an adj., Banifs.]

GNIPPER for GNOPPER, an alliterative phrase used to express the sound made by a mill in grinding grain.

They cowit him then into the hoppe, And brook his banes gnipper for gnopper. Allan o’ Maut, Jamieson’s Pop. Ball., ii. 237.

Su.-G. knapp-a, Belg. knapp-en, to knap, to crack; or, from Gnyp, v. V. sense 2.

To GNOw, v. a. To gnaw.

"But o’ then what becometh of Christus natural bode? by myrracle, it flies to the heaven againe, if the papists teach treudie; for how soon the mouse takes hold, so soon lieth Christ away & letteth her gnaw the bread. A bold and puissant mouse, but a feable and miserable god!" Reasoning betuix Cros-ragnell and J. Knox, Prol. iii. a.

GO, s. 1. A person is said to be upon go, who is stirring about, and making a fuss. A thing is said to be upon go, when much in use, Aberd.

[2. Excitement, fun, Banifs., Clydes.

3. A drunken frolic, ibid.

4. Distress, sorrow, misery, ibid.]

GO of the year, the latter part of it, when the day becomes very short, S.

GOADLOUP, s. The gantelope, “a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man.”

"Because I refused, they threatened in their anger, that whosoever gave me a drink of water should get the goadloop.” Weddow’s Hist. I, Append. p. 102.

Johns. refers to Belg. gantelope. But I can find no such word. The orthography of the S. word directs us to the etymon. Both it and the E. term seem corrupted from Sw. gatellopp, gatellopp, which thre drives from gata, a street, a way, also used to denote a double rank of men, who, a space being left in the middle, form a sort of hedge and leep-a, to run, because the person condemned has to run between them. Fr. hale, a hedge is also used for a double row of soldiers. V. Diet. Trev.

The gantelope is in Germ. called spiss-rute, from spiss, a company of soldiers, or spiss-en, pungere, and rute, a rod.

GOAFISH, adj. Stupid, foolish, Gall.

Ilk clachan’s fill’d wi’ goafish bards,
The ——— a man’l s free o’ them;
Their bladders to their beards, And e’r the brig o’ Dee wi’ them.

Auld Galloway Song, Gall. Encyc., p. 225.

V. GOFF, GUFF, GOVUS, and Gow.

GOAK, interj. An exclamation expressive of surprise, Berwicks.; a sort of oath, Goak me!

To GOAM, GOME, v. a. 1. To pay attention to, to own, to care for. It is generally used in a negative form; as, “He never goam’t me,” he took no notice of me; he looked as if he did not know me. In the same sense, a cwc is said not to goam a strange lamb, Roxb.

2. Applied to one so oppressed with sickness as not to take notice of any object, ibid.

This seems to be the same with A. Bor. gome, goam, to understand. “I danna goam ya, I danna understand you.” Grose. V. the origin under GUMPTON.

To the cognate terms mentioned under Gumption may be added Germ. gaumen, Tent. goom-en, observare, considerare, curare; goom, observatio, consideratio; cura; goomer, curator, custos; Isl. gaum-a, curam genera. This seems to have the same root with Gulf, q. v. that is, Isl. ga, gase, to give the mind to any object.

To GOAM, v. n. To gaze about wildly, applied either to man or beast, Loth.; synon. Gaave.

GOAN, s. A wooden dish for meat; Loth.

On whomelt tubs lay twa lang dails, On them stood meny a goan, Iramay’s Poems, l. 267.

Apparently the same with A. Bor. gun, a flaggon for ale; guan, goan, Chesh. a gallon, by contr. of the latter term; Ray. This perhaps is the true origin of S. gantree, A. Bor. gaun-tree, a beer-stand.

This word is also used in Galloway. It denotes the wooden dish employed for holding a workman’s porridge.

Isl. gope signifies, instrumenta et utensilia familiaria; busgaig, supellex domestica. But it is doubtful if there be any affinity. These seem formed from gaun-a, prossece.

Perhaps originally combined with the same with Gawan, or Gowan, a gallon, Chesh. “Gun, id. North. Gawan-pail, a pail with a handle on one side, Gloce.” Grose.

To GOAN, v. n. To lounge, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Gael. gion, the mouth; gionach, hungry; q. to prowl about for one’s food; or rather to Isl. gidal, socurs, lazy, indolent, goan-a, goan-a, intention spectare.

GOARE, s. A hurt, a wound.

“A man hath a goare in his legge; which legge, al-be-it, in a hudge degree festered; yet walketh and mooneth,” i.e. Forbes’s Eubulus, p. 152.

Evidently formed from the E. v. to Gor, the origin of which is uncertain.

GOAT, s. 1. A narrow cavern or inlet, into which the sea enters, Ang.
Is. giota, caverna terrae, seu cisterna sine aquis; G. Andr., p. 89. I know not, if gat, foramen, from gata, perforare, be allied. V. Got.

2. A small trench.

"Pila clavaria. A Goffe ball. Fovea, A goat.—Perute pilam sensim, Give the ball but a little chap. —Immissa est pila in foveam. The ball is goated."

Wedderb. Vocab., p. 38.

To GOAVE, v. a. To drive into a trench; a term formerly, at least, used at golf. V. the s.

GOAT-CHAFFER, s. The Cerambyx acedilis, Linn.

"Capricornus, the Goat-chaffer, Sibb. Scot., p. 31.

To GOAVE, v. n. V. GOIR.

To GOAVE, v. n. To go about staring in a stupid manner, Roxb.


GOAVE, s. A broad vacant stare, ibid. V. GOIR, v.

GOB, s. 1. The mouth.

And quhair their gobbe wer ungeford, They gat uppon the genniss. Chr. Kirk, st. 20.

i.e., their mouths being defenceless; an allusion to those who were armed with warlike gear, or with a helmet defending the whole head, are in the heat of action deprived of that part which protects the face.

2. The stomach, S. gebbie.

This word occurs in Maitland Poems, p. 333. V. GAB, GEEBE.

GOBICH, s. A name apparently given by corruption, to the goby.

"I cannot here omit mentioning an uncommon kind of fish called gobich, that made its appearance on this coast about 3 years ago: they darted to the shore with the greatest violence, so that the people took them alive in large quantities. The body of the fish was long, and its head resembled that of a serpent; its weight never exceeded 3 or 4 ounces." P. Kilmin, W. Muir, Statist. Acc., xii. 270.

From the description it might seem to be the Pipefish misnamed.

GOCK, Gocke, s. A deep wooden dish, Aberd.; probably from a common origin with Coog, Coag, q. v.

[GOCKIE, s. A stupid person; same as GAUKIE, Barfis.]

GOCKMIN, Cokman, s. A sentinel.

"They had a constant sentinel on the top of their houses, called Cockmin, or in the E. tongue, Cockman, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the approach of any body, to ask, Who come there?" Martin's West. Isl., p. 103. V. also p. 91.

It is written Cokman, more properly; P. Harris (Island) Statist. Acc., x. 27.

This name has most probably been left by the Norwegians possessors of these isles. Cockman is merely a corruption of Gokman.

It is perhaps allied to Germ. gueck-en, Su.-G. koe-a, Isl. gizg-aet, intentis occulz videre, S. to kiek, q. speculator; although adopted into Gael. For Shaw renders gochman "a watchman."

GODBIRNE, s. Godchild, the child for whom a person stands sponsor in baptism; according to the ritual of the Church of Rome, retained in this instance by some Protestant churches.

Bec quhat saltis my Godbairne gift?

Lyndsey, S. P. R., ii. 111.

I.e., the gift conferred by the sponsor. A.-S. god-bearn, Sw. god-born, nor. lustricus. V. GOSPER.

We find another proof of the use of the phrase, Godbairne Gift, in an act of Parliament formerly unprinted.

"And in the meantime being persewbe thair enemeyes to remove fra thair kyndlie rowymes—albeit the samyne landis beand gervin in godbairne gift to the cle of Huntly be the Cardinall, he was nevir myndit to put the kyndlie possessouris thairfro, but contentit with their sain devitises," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 164.

"The king [Ja. VI.], who was certainly of a genorous but inconsiderate temper, had promised what he called a Godbairne gift. And that he fully purposed to confer some mark of his favour upon the university, cannot reasonably be doubted." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 139.

GODDERLITCH, adj. Slutish, Aberd.; apparently the same with Gotherlisch, q. v.

GODRATE, adj. Cool, deliberate, Gl.

Godratelie, adv. Cooly, ibid.

Probably from A.-S. god, bonus, or as signifying Deus, and rasal, consilium; q. in consequence of good or divine counsel. Tent, godradel signifies oraculum; Isl. godradal, pietas; godradl, pius consultant.

GOD-SEND, s. 1. Any benefit which comes to one unexpectedly in a time of necessity; q. what has been sent immediately by God, S.

"I once thought that I had gotten a small God-send, that might have made all these matters easier." The Pirate, ii. 53.

2. The term used in the Orkney and Shetland islands, to denote the wreck which is driven ashore by the waves.

"It's seldom sic rich God-sends come on shore on our coast—no since the Jenny and James came ashore in King Charlie's time." The Pirate, i. 183. V. SEND and SAYND, s.

I observe no analogous term save Tout, goda-loon, Germ. goden-lohn, merces divina.

GOE, Geu, s. A creek.

"The names of the different creeks, (in the provincial dialects, geus are numberless,—as Whalgeus, Rodge, Ravenge, Tadelge, or the shelter of foxes, &c.)" Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc., x. 2, N.

"Guidon is a rocky creek, situated near the farm of Kerbuster. The name is supposed to mean the geus or creek of Odin." Neil's Tour, p. 25.

In Orkney, a creek or chasm in the shore is called geus. Whether this be radically the same with Geo, q. v. is uncertain.

The same term is used in Shetland, and expl. "a very small inlet of the sea." It seems to denote one much smaller than Voe.

I can see no other origin but that given under Geo.
GOFE, GOFF, GOYFF, GOWFF, GOWCHT, GOW, s.

"Words false and said in fume, and his crag & handis to stand in the gofe." Abern. Reg. A. 1538, V. 15, p. 141.

"His crag to be put in the golf." Ibld., A. 1543, V. 18.

"Wnder the pane of standing in the goffes quhill thai that achtounshis mak request for hir." Ibld., V. 16.

"His crag solse put in the goffes wnto the townas will." Ibld.

"Ordainit to stand in the goves quhill sax heuris at cwin." Ibld.

It seems the instrument that is meant in the following language: "Put his crag in the gowich." Ibld., Cent. 16.

It would appear that this term, which assumes so many forms, properly denotes the juggs or pilory. Whether it was always restricted to this sense, or denoted the stocks or gyes, does not appear. The C. B. term for pilory is cairmr-wuddf, literally a prison for the neck, wuddf, signifying the neck. Gof, golf, &c., more nearly resemble C. B. geymn, geymn, a fetter, a gype ; a manacle, a shackle. This is obviously the origin of the E. word gyeo. V. Gowstairn.

GOF, s. A fool, Roxb.

"A Bor. gofe, a foolish clown, North." Grose. V. Guff, Goyes, and Goaffish.

To GOFFER, v. a. To pucker. V. Goph-erd.

GOG, s. The object set up as a mark in playing at Quoits, Pitch and Toss, &c., Roxb., Loth.

"The parties stand at a little distance, and pitch the halfpenny to a mark, or gog; and he who is nearest the mark, has the envied privilege of tossing up for heads or tails," &c. Blackw. Magazine, Aug. 1821, p. 37.

Most probably a cant term.

Ial. gorg-inez, latenter prospectare. It can have no affinity to gog-r, unce ferreas piscatorum, which seems from a common origin with C. B. gurdeg, " a fibula, a clasp, a buckle," Owen.

GOGAR, s. Whey boiled with a little oatmeal in it, and used as food, Roxb.

This is probably a term of the Cumbrian kingdom, transmitted through so many generations that it has undergone a change in its application. C. B. goguer, "food for cattle, fodder;" gogor-inez, "to supply with fodder;" Owen. Davies renders it by Segres.

GOGAR-WORM, a worm of a serrated form, (a species q. Nereis Lim.) used for bait in fishing; different from the lug, Fife.

Apparently a Scandinavian term: Isl. gojar, unce ferreas piscatorum, gog-a, unce attrahere; Halderson; q. the look-worm.

To GOGGE, v. a. To blind, to blindfold.

"Glad was he to gogge the worlds eyes with the distinctions: of vaurie he made a byting & a toothless: lyes he dini-ded in coffious and pernicious." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1206.

GOGGE, s. pl. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind, S.

The E, v. gogge, to look asquint, according to Junius, is from Lat. oculus, having one eye only. Sec. Vol. II.

ren. derives it from Isl. gog-r, prominens. Perhaps, the s. is rather from Alem. gougl-are, Tent. gychelen, to goggle, præstigiius fallere.

GOGGIE, adj. Elegantely dressed, Fife.

This is probably from the same origin with E. agoy, which Johns. derives from O. Fr. a gowy, having all to one's wish; though perhaps rather from gogyne. Ætre en ses gogyes, to be frolisome, wanton, &c. Cotgr. It may, however, deserve to be noticed, that Isl. gosfug-r, gosfug-ur, signifies dotatus, pestes; whence gosfug-leikr, corporis dignitas, as evidently referring to the external appearance, from gosfug-a, to venerate. Ogoysf-ur, ignobilis.

GOGLET, s. A small pot with along handle, Moray.

Shall we view this as corr. from E. goblet? Isl. gosyel signifies water; but the connexion is too remote.

GOHAMS, s. pl. Apparently synon. with Hames.


GO-HARVEST, GO-HARST, s. The fall, when the season declines, or is about to go away; including the time from the ingathering of the crop till the commencement of winter, S.

"Other parts of it bear a thin grass, and in the goharvest and winter season is of a yellowish colour, which would appear to proceed from its being too wet, as indeed the whole is of a wet spony nature." Maxwell's Select Transactions, p. 10.

"You have seen," said he, "on a fine day in the goharst (post-annualseason) when the fields are cleared, a number of cattle from different farms collected together, running about in a sort of phrenzy, like pigs bordering windy weather," &c. Northern Antic., p. 404.

"Go-harvest, the open weather between the end of harvest and the snow or frost." Surv. Banffs., App. p. 40.

It would seem to be the same word that is corruptly pronounced Goes- or Goes-hairst. An old adage prevails in Tweeddale: "If the hart and hind meet dry and rise dry on Roved, there will be a good goes-hairst." This is otherwise given: "If the deer ly down dry, and rise dry, on the day of Eddleston Fair (Sept. 25), we will have a gote hairst."

[GOIACK, s. A piltack, Shefl.]

To GOIF, GOUE, GOVE, GOAVE, GOUPE, v. 1. To stare, to gaze, to look with a roving eye, S. Gauve, to stare, Clav. Yorks. Dial.

His face he chew bemettir for ane bounre, And all his membirs in mude and dunng boldoy, That lech that rial prince on him to goif. Doug. Virgil, 139, 32.

Thus in a stair, quhby standis thow stupifak, Gowand all day, and mathing hes vesite !

Palace of Honour, iii. 20.

But lang I'll goe and bleur my ee, Before alesse [that sight I see] Rammey's Poems, ii. 399.

Goup is used in this sense, Ang.

As they're see cracking, a' the house thangs out, Gouping and gazin at the new come ront. Royd's Helenore, p. 97, 98.

2. To examine, to investigate.

3. It is frequently used as signifying, “to look broad and stedfastly, holding up the face.” Shirr. Gl., pron. gove, also goyp, S. B.

—How he star’d and stammer’d,
When goven, as if led wi’ brinks,
An’ stumpan’ on his ploughman shanks,
He in the parlour hammer’d. Burns, I. 139.

Expl. “walking stupidly.” But this does not convey the meaning.

Some gloom’d this way, some that about,
Some goyp’d in air. Shirr’s Poems, p. 220.

Gauve, Northumb. spoken “of persons that unhand-somely gaze or look about them”; Ray.

4. It sometimes signifies not only to throw up the head, but to toss it from side to side. Thus cattle are said to gove, when startled, S.

5. Gove is expl. “to gaze with fear;” Gall. Encycl.

6. To flaunt, to play the coquette, S.

“I have bribed thee with the promise o’ a glaff at gloaming under the Cystye bower birks; I would rather add a whole night to the hour than Ronald Rodan and you gonan widow should war us.” Blackw. Magazine, Jan. 1821, p. 492.

gern. gaif-en, viosearwe, Sw. gaup-a, avide intueri, Belg. goyp-en, id. Isl. gaup-a, hiaro, also circumanipere, explained by the synonymous phrase gupa och koza; Verel. V. Goiv. Isl. goan-a seems to have the same origin. It conveys the vulgar idea attached to goff, of looking upwards; Prominens prospecto, veluti qui nubes suspiciat; goon-r, prospectatio in altum suspectant, G. Andr., p. 94. Goin, insepcto et staltu intuerer, Gunlauk. S. Gl. According to Wachter, Germ. gaif-en, as signifying to stare, must be traced to the idea of gaiving; because those who eagerly view any object, do it with open mouth. But the general root is certainly Isl. gaae, prospicere, attendere.

GOIFF, s. A game. V. GOLF.

GOIFF-BAW, s. A ball for playing at golf.

“The bailyes chargit Besse Senyor in jugement to deliner Besse Malysoun thre dosson and thre golfe bawis, and ane dosoun of hemp, or the prises of the same.” Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

[GOINTACKS, s. The rope by which the girth is fastened to the klibber or saddle, Shet.; Isl. gagnack.]

[GOIT, GYUT, s. Road or way; “the gate,” Shet.]

GOIT, s. A young unfledged bird, Gall.

“Gote, young birds unplumed;” Gall. Encycl.

This, I suspect, is merely a provincial variety of Geit. Get is used by Gawan Douglas for the young of brutes. V. Geit, s. As Isl. gyt-a, giot-a, parere, is applied both to birds and fishes, gyta, got, and yota, signify factura piscium.

GOLACH, s. 1. The generic name for a beetle, Ang. A black golach, a black clock; a horned golach, an earwig. Forficula auricularis, Linn.

2. The earwig, Loth., also called a coachbell.

In the more northern counties Golach is used instead of golach.

Gael. forchar-golach, an earwig. Golach is said to signify forked. Sw. klocka also denotes an earwig; Seren. vo. Ear.

GO-LAIGH, GO-LAIGH, s. A term primarily applied to a low, short-legged hen; and secondarily, to a woman of a similar shape, S. B.

From the v. go, and laigh, low.

GOLDER, s. A yell or loud cry, S.

“It’s enough to gar a sow scunner to hear your golders.” Saint Patrick, i. 206.

Isl. gaul, hoaston; A.-S. galdor, Isl. galdur, incantatio, from gal-a, canere, incantare.

GOLDFOOLYIE, s. Leaf-gold. S.

“Orichalcum, golfoolie.” Wedderb. Vocab., p. 29. V. FOLLY.

GOLDIE, GOOLIE, GOWDIE, s. A vulgar or boyish name for the Goldfinch, S.; abbreviated from Goldspink, q. v.

Goldspink is given by Phillips and Cotgr. as an E. name for the chaffinch, in S. Stilfaw.

GOLDING, s. A species of wild fowl.

“They discharge any persons whatsoever, within this realm in any way to sell or buy—Attelies, Goldleys, Mortynis.” Acts Ja. VI., 1909, c. 23. This is erroneously rendered Gordons, Skene, Crimes, Tit. iii. c. 3, § 9.

It is written Goldeine, Acts Mary, 1555, both in Ed. 1566, and in 1814, p. 488; Goldynles, Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 150; Goldynles, ib., p. 236. As this fowl is joined with the duck, teal, and atteal, it is most probable that it belongs to the Anus genus. The only term which I have met with that has any resemblance, is Isl. gul-œend, expl. Mergus major longirostris; Halldorson. It may be thus viewed q. gul-œend. Could we suppose the E. name Golden Eye to have been given in this early period to the Anus Clangula, Linn., and that this name had been received by our ancestors; golding or goldie, might be viewed as a cor. of this designation, or as expressed in the pl. gold-œyne, golden eyes.

GOLDSPIK, s. The Goldfinch, S.; (pron. goulspink.) Fringilla carduelis, Linn.

The mirthful maesik maid greit melodie,
The gay golspink, the meril rich meilise.

Lindsay’s Warsits, Proil., p. 3. 1592.

The golspink, music’s gayest child,
Shall sweetly join the choir. Burns, iii. 367.


GOLES, GULES, s. pl. The corn marigold, Mearms. V. GULDE, GOOL.

To GOLF, v. n. To move forward with violence.

This pig, quhen they hard him,
They come golfeand full grin.

Colquhoun Soc., F. 1, v. 158.

Perhaps from the game called Golf.
GOLF, Goff, Gouf, s. 1. A common game in Scotland, in which clubs are used, for striking balls, stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another. He, who drives his ball into the hole with fewest strokes, is the winner.

The earliest mention of this game, that I have met with, is in Aberd. Reg.

"At the golf, because that war partizmen wyth the said John in wyoming and tymesil," &c. A. 1558, V. 16.

"That the futball and golf be utterly cryt downe, and not to be vist." Ja. II., 1437, e. 71, Edit. 1666, c. 65. Murray.

Skinner, from this prohibition, seems to have adopted a very unfavourable idea of this amusement. As Lat. colaphus, a blow, is the etymology he mentions, he viewed it perhaps as something allied to boxing. Certó, he says, ludes hujusmodi merito interdictus fuit: tutius autem est ignorantiam interi. But the only reason of the interdiction was, that the attention given to these games prevented the regular practice of archery, and caused the neglect of weapon-shaving, which were necessary for training men for the defence of their country.

"That in na place of the realm thair bee vist fut-balls, golf, or other sic unprofitabill sports for the common good of the realm and defense thairof, And at bowis and subbutions be hauntd." - Acts Ja. IV., 1491, c. 53, Edit. 1666, c. 32. Murray.

"The golf," says Mr. Pinkerton, "an excellent game, has supplantet the foot-ball. The etymology of this word last not yet been given; it is not from Golf, Isl. pavimentum, because it is played in the level fields? Perhaps the game was originally played in paved areas." - Maitland Poems, Note, p. 579.

It is more natural to derive it from Germ. kolbe, a club; Belg. kolf, a club for striking bowls or balls, a small stick; & c. kolf, properly a hooked club, which is the form of that used in this game. Isl. kyllar, kylfla, kyllen, clava. Germ. Su.-G. klibba is certainly radically the same. Wachter derives it from klapp-en, to strike. Lat. clava, colaphus, C. B. etappa, id., and L. B. colpa, a stroke, seem all radically allied.

2. Golf, a blow or stroke, S., seems to claim the same origin; especially as this is the pronunciation of the word as used in the former sense.

She lends me a golf, and tells me I'm daff.
I'll never be like her last Goodman.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 53.

Since writing this article, I have observed that, in the Statist. Acc., Golf is derived from the Dutch game called Kolf, which is played in an inclosed area, with clubs and balls. In this area two circular posts are placed, each of them from about 8 or 10 feet from each end wall; "and the contest is, who shall hit the two posts in the fewest strokes, and make his ball retreat from the last one with such an accurate length, that it shall be nearest to the opposite end wall of the area." The game is particularly described, Statist. Acc., (Inveresk) xvi. 28, 30. N.

It appears that this game was anciently known in E. Hence Strutt, speaking of Golf, says "In the reign of Edward the Third, the Lat. name Cumbina was applied to this pasteime, and it derived the denomination, no doubt, from the crooked club or bat with which it was played; the bat was also called a bandy from its being bent, and hence the game itself is frequently written in E. bandy-ball." - Sports and Pastimes, p. 81.

GOLFBAW, s. The ball struck in the game of Golf, S. Teut. kolf-bal, pila clavaria. V. Golf-baw.

Golfer, Gower, s. A player at golf, S.

Driving their baws frae whin or tee,
There's no use gowfer to be seen.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

GOLINGER, s. A contemptuous term, the meaning of which is uncertain, Dumf.

Isl. goelengar, goelingar, illecchae, from goel-a, gaul-a, ilicce. Med goelingar som ok faedlar, with allurements and false persuasions; Verel. Ind., p. 97. Faedlar is allied to our Flare, flart, to cajole. V. Gileynour.

GOLNYIE, s. Apparently a subterfuge.

But who reason in generals,—
They bring but baut-gates and golinyies,
Like Dempster disputing with Menzies.—
Colvill's Mock Poem, P. ii., p. 41.

This most probably acknowledges the same origin with the preceding word; Isl. goeleng, the sing. of goelengar; if not the same with Gileynour, q. v.

GOK, s. Cuckow. V. Gouck.

GOLKGALITER, s. This is mentioned in a long list of diseases, in Roll's Cursing.

Golgakalar at the hait growing.


From the language connected, this would seem to refer to bile in the stomach; perhaps from Germ. kokken, evermore; S. kvekk, to keck, and A.-S. geolte, bile; or if we suppose the word changed, A.-S. geolster, sanies, tabum.

[GOLLAMUS, adj. Ungainly, large, unshapely; generally applied to persons. Shet.]

GOLLAR, Goller, v. n. 1. To emit a guggling sound, Roxb.

At first he spurr'd, an' fell a boking.
Then gollar'd, p.-t, and just was choaking.
Hoog's Scots Pastoralis, p. 21.

2. To speak in a loud, passionate, thick and inarticulate manner. It is frequently applied to dogs, when, in challenging suspicious persons, they bark in a thick and violent manner, Roxb.

This might seem allied to Isl. gol-a, ululare. Henn golur i poem, intestina illi lattant. But most probably the same with the v. to Goller, q. v.

GOLLERING, s. A guggling sound, as that emitted by an animal in the state of strangulation, Roxb. V. Guller.

"Gibb, &c. took such fits of seven days fasting, that their voices were changed in their groanings and gollerings with pain of hunger." Law's Memorialis, p. 192, N.

[To GOLLIE, v. n. 1. To bawl loudly, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To burst into tears with great noise, Banffs.]
GOLLIE, s. The act of bawling, Dumfr., evidently from the same origin with Goul, v., q. v.

[GOLLIEAN, GOLLIEAN', part. and s. 1. Bowling at the top of the voice, Banffs., Clydes.
2. Weeping accompanied with great noise, ibid.]

[GOLLIE, adj. Given to bawling or crying; generally applied to children, ibid.]

To GOLLIES, v. n. To scold, Ayrs.

This is evidently a provincial variety of Golyâ, Gallyè, or Goul, both having the same significane.

GOLLIMER, s. One who eats greedily, Teviotdale.

Fr. goûte, glutonous; goude, a throatful, or gude, the throat, and mere, mere, entire; q. "all throat."

GOLOSHIN, s. 1. A stupid fellow, a ninny, South of S.; synon. Sunf.

Isl. galas, incurious, negligent; galax, insanire; galays, incuria, osactanita.

GOME, GYM, s. A man; pl., gomys. It seems properly to signify a warrior, and sometimes a brave man, as freek is used.

Wrightis weltroom doune treis, wit ye but weyr, Ordainis hurtry full hie in holtis sa hairre; For to gryel their gomys greamest that wer, To gal the gayest on grund grayne undr geir.

Wallace, viii. 777, MS.

It is misprinted grymyn, Perth edit. The same word occurs in O. E.

I Gloton, quod the gone, glitve me yele, That I have trespassad with tounge. I cannot tel howe oft.

P. Thwachman, Fol. 26, a.

The travoyr schall be take, And never ayen hom come, Though he wer thoughtyre gone, Than Lamoots du Lake.

Lgh. Discours, Ritson's E. Rom., ii. 47.

This term is still used in Roxb.

Moes-G. gama, vir, homo, [isl. gami, i.d.]; A.-S. gama, vir nubilis, Seroen. vo. Groom. Alem. gom, id. gomme, paterfamilias. Sommer thinks that A.-S. gom, in comp. denotes excellence; as gom-rinc, a prince, a chishtain; a designation given to the three sons of Noah. V. Grume.

GOME-GRAITHE, s. Furniture for war.

We are in our gamen, we have no gome-graithe, But yet thou shalt be mached be myday to morne.

Sir Gaveston and Sir Gal., ii. 8.

V. Graithie.

GOMER, adj. A term formerly used about Crawford-muir, in relation to the chase. She was gomer. But whether spoken of the gru or the hare, is uncertain.

GOMRELL, GOMMERIL, GAMPHRELL, s. A stupid or senseless fellow, a blockhead, S.

By break of day, up fris my bed
Off dirt I'm rale'd to draw the seld—
Or drest in saddle, howse and bridle,
To gallop with some gamphred idle.

"Ye was right to refuse that clayering gommeril, Sir John; and as to Maister Angus, though a douce weel-dooin' lad, he is but draf an' saud to his brither."

Saxon and Gael, i. 73.

Gomerill is expl. by Grose, "a silly fellow;" but without any hint as to the province.

Sibb. derives this, with considerable probability, from Fr. gomprere, gomprene, which is thus defined Dict. Trev.: Goulu, gourmand, qui ne se plait qu'à faire bonne chere à la table;—one who minds nothing but his belly. Grose mentions gommeril, to idle, and gomerill, a silly fellow. Gomerstangs, "a great foolish wanton girls;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

GOMMERIL, GOMERAL, adj. Foolish, nonsensical, South of S., Fife.

"We dminna believe in a the gomeral fantastic bogles and spirits that fley light-headed fock—but we believe in a the apparitions that warn o' death, that save life, an' that discover guilt." Hogg's Brownie, &c., ii. 140.

GOMF, s. "A fool, or one who wishes to seek so;" Gall. Encycl. V. GUMPHIE and GUMPS, id.

GOUNED, part. pa. "Cheated;" Gall. Encycl. V. GUNK.

GONTERS, GONTRINS, interj. A term expressive of joyous admiration, Roxb.


GONTRINSNICKLES, interj. An exclamation, ibid.

Isl. goa signifies joy, goann gandet, G. Andr.; but these words are probably corrupted, as containing the abbreviation of several words combined and run together.

GONTRUM-NIDLES, an expression of the same kind, ibid.

GONYEL, s. 1. A large ill-shaped person, Roxb.


Wow, lass, but yestreen you was lucky, At drawing the valentine, when
The fent ane else was in the pockie
But jost you stark gomrel Tam Glen.

A. Scott's Poems, 1511, p. 154.

Isl. guna, homo pusillianum; gona, a, praecipes robor; goona, prominens prospecto, veluti qui mubes suspicet, G. Andr.; q. one who gazes wildly. Gomrul, however, signifies ambulatorius, a wandering person; which might be transferred to an idle foolish fellow.

GOO, GU', s. A gull; merely the Scottish pronunciation of the E. name of this species of bird, Mearns. V. Gow, id.

GOO, s. A particular taste or savour, generally of an ungrateful kind, S.; from Fr. gout, id.
To GOO, v. n. To make a noise with the throat, expressive of satisfaction; a term used with respect to infants, S.; croot, synon., S. B.

It seems originally the same with E. coo, a term descriptive of the cry of doves, supposed to be formed from the sound.

To GOOD, GUDIN, v. a. To manure. V. GUD.

GOODING, s. Manure. V. GUDIN.

GOODMAN, GUDeman, GUIDMAN, s. 1. A proprietor of land, a laird, S.

"As for the Lord Hume, the Regent durst not meddle with him, he standing in awe of Alexander Hume of Manderston, Coildin-known, and the Good-
man of North Berwick, and the rest of that name, was boasted with very proud language." Melville's Mem., p. 122.

This is the same person formerly designed Alexander Hume of North Berwick, and mentioned in connexion with "divers other barons and gentlemen." Ibid., p. 93.

Hamilton of Bothwelhaugh, who murdered the Regent Murray, is also called "the Goodman of Both-
welhaugh." Ibid., p. 183.

"The 16 of Junii (1603) Robert Weir broken on one cart wheel with one couler of one plench, in the hand of the hangman, for murdering the gudeman of Warri-
stone." Birrel's Diary, p. 61. The same person is called the Laird of Warriston, and lord Warriston; Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 109, 111.

In a kind of Poem, entitled, The Speech of a Fife Laird, newly come from the Grave, we have a further proof of the same simplicity of manners. The writer, in accounting for the sudden change of property, attributes it to the desire of rank.

Mark, then, I'll tell you how it was,
Which way this wonder came to pass:
—When I was born at Middle-yard-weight,
There was no word of Laird or Knight:
The greatest titles of honour then,
Was to be titl'd the Good-man.
But changing time hath changed the case,
And puts a Laird in the Good-man's place.
For why I mustUST, Good-man John,
And honest James whom I think on;
When we did meet whilsts at the hawking,
We us'd no cringes, but hands shaking;
No bowing, shouldering, game-scraping;
No French whispering, or Dutch gaping.
We had no garments in our land,
But what were span by th' Good-wife's hand.
V. GOUPHERD. Watson's Coll., i. 27, 23.

In regard to this quotation from Watson's Coll., I am indebted to Sir W. Scott for the remark, that—"born at Middle-yard-weight," is obviously a mistake of the printer, for—"born a middle-card weight," i.e., a native of the middle earth. V. MYDDLE END.

For the reason of this use of the term, V.Gun, adj.
sense 3.

Scoat of Scotstarvet frequently uses the term in this sense.

"Mr. Thomas Hamilton, son to the goodman of Priestfield, was secretary in Balmerino's place." Stag-
gering State, p. 63.

"Sir William Ker, the only son of Sir Robert Ker, of Ancrum,—from goodman of Ancrum attained to the marriage of the eldest daughter of the house of Lothian, and thereafter to be secretary when the earl of Lanark fell." Ibid., p. 102.

The learned Sir George Mackenzie has a remark on this head which merits observation. "This remembers me," he says, "of a custom in Scotland, which is but gone lately in disuse, and that is, that such as did hold their lands of the Prince, were called Lairds; but such as held their lands of a subject, though they were large, and their superior very noble, were only called Good-men, from the old French word, Bonne homme, which was the title of the master of the family." Science of Heraldry, p. 13, 14.

I find only two senses in which bon homme is used by old Fr. writers: first, as signifying a peasant; secondly, an old man. V. Cotgr. and Dict. Trev. To the first, our Gudeman, in the modern sense, corresponds. But that this term, as applied to a proprietor, has been transmitted from the Goths, appears from various proofs. V. Gun, adj., stymon. If it shall be found that Fr. bon homme anciently denoted a landholder; I would be disposed to view the term merely as a translation of that which had been formerly used in Frankish. But I can find no proof that the French used this phrase in the same sense. V. Du Cange, vo. Bon Homines; Dict. Trev., vo. Bon homme.

2. More generally, a small proprietor, one who is owner of his own farm, which he himself occupies.

"The Good-man of God's Croft hath a Lemurmerine Melene [farm], and many beside him that loueth God more than he, hath not so good, therefore the Good-
man of God's-Croft is not a sincere man, he loueth not God for himselfe, he is a mercarie, which they cannot be, who have not received so much from God." Bp. of Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 64.

I am informed, that in Fife, a small proprietor, who labours his own farm, is still called the Good-man of such a place.

3. It is now commonly applied to a farmer, in contradistinction from the proprietor, S.

The said guidman rancht down the poek,
An' out a handfu' gied him.
Burns, iii. 183.

4. A husband. V. GUDeman.

5. The master of a family, S., as in E.

"The gudman sayd unto his madin sone,
"Go pray thame bayth cum dawn withoutin hune."
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 76.

6. Gude man seems, in one passage, equivalent to man, in the allegorical description of Age.

Ane auld gude man befor the yet was sene,
Apeone ane steid that raed full easlie.
King Lawir, ii. 2.

7. [The master of an establishment, chief of a department, manager, the person in authority, Ayrs.]

"That morning before his death, February 17, the Goodman (Jaylor) of the Tolbooth came to his chamber, and told him he might save his life, if he would sign the Petition he offered to him." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 330.

"They paid Two Shillings Sterling to the Clerk of the Tolbooth, for inserting their names in his book; Two Merks to the Under-good-man of the Tolbooth." Ibid., p. 614.

The term is still used in this sense, especially in Ayrs, and to some extent in Renfrew. Indeed, it is a general sense more or less implied in all the varieties from 2 to 6 inclusive. Jamieson's defin.—a jailor, which is too restrictive, has therefore been substituted by the above.]
8. By a very strange perversion, or perhaps inversion, this designation has been given to the devil.

"A practice grossly superstitious prevailed in the northern parts of Scotland, till the end of the sixteenth century. It fell, indeed, nothing short of Daemon-worship, and was undoubtedly the remnant of Paganism. Farmers left a part of their land's perpetually untilled and uncropped; this spot was dedicated to the Devil, and called the Goodman's Croft. This monstrous superstition, the church in A.D. 1394, anxiously exerted itself to abolish," Arnot's Hist., Edin., p. 90. He refers to the Book of the Universal Kirk, p. 446; and explains the phrase in a Note, "the landlord's acre." I hesitate, whether this has not rather been by inversion, instead of the ill man, a name often given by the vulgar, and by children, to the Devil. It was a common maxim, proceeding from fear, to use very civil terms in speaking of the invisible world, or those supposed to have connexion with it. Fairies were generally called our good neighbours. Those supposed to be witches were also accosted or spoken of with great respect.

This was also called the old man's fold, this being a name still vulgarly given to the devil.

"The old man's fold, where the druid sacrificed to the demon for his corn and cattle, could not be violated by the ploughshare." P. Montquhitter, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xxxi. 145.

A similar phrase, however, is used in an innocent sense in Lanarks. The spot of ground, appropriated by a farmer for his own use, when he wishes to retire from the fatigues of his occupation, and resigns the farm to his son, is called the Goodeman's Acre.


The young goodman to bed did climb,
His door the door did lock in, &c.

Ramsey's Christ's Kirk, c. iii.

This designation, however, is not considered as appropriate till the day after marriage. Before this he is only called the Bridegroom.

GOODMAN'S MILK, the milk that is first skimmed from a sour coq, after the cream has been taken off for the churn. As, if possible, none of the milk must be mixed with the cream, a portion of the latter remains; which makes the upper part of the milk, that is taken out of the vessel, richer than what is left behind. It is therefore considered as a morsel exclusively belonging to the head of the family, because of its superior quality, S.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS, 1. A title given to the Fairies, S. V. Buneman.

In the hinder-end of harvest on Allhallow-even,
When our good Neighbours doth ride, if I read right, &c.

Montgomerie's Flying.

"The Scottish fairies—sometimes reside in subterranean abodes; in the vicinity of human habitations, or, according to the popular phrase, under the "door-stane," or threshold; in which situation they sometimes establish an intercourse with men, by borrowing, and lending, and other kindness of benison. In this capacity they are termed the good neighbours; from supplying privately the wants of their friends, and assisting them in all their transactions, while their favours are concealed." Scott's Minstrelsy, ii. 229, 230.

"The inhabitants of the Isle of Man call them 'the good people,' and say they live in wilds and forests, and on mountains, and shun great cities, because of the wickedness acted therein by all of them; and are most blessed where they visit, for they fly vice." They receive the same designation in Ireland. Ibid., p. 218, 228.

2. A flattering designation formerly given to Witches.

"That the good neighbours attended and prepared their charms over the fire; that the herbs of which they composed their charms, were gathered before sunrise; and that with these they cured the Bishop of St. Andrews of a fever and flux." Trial of Alison Pearson, A. 1588. Arnot's Trials, p. 345.

"Good neighbours was a term for witches. People were afraid to speak of them opprobriously lest they should provoke their resentment." Ibid., N.

In Alison Pearson's declaration, which is given far more fully in the Border Minstrelsy, the term is applied promiscuously to fairies and to witches. In the following passage, it seems applicable to fairies.

"Item, for hunting and repairing with the gude neighbours, and queenie of Elland, thir divers years by-past, as she had confest;—and that she was seven years ill-handled in the coast of Elland, that, however, she had gude friends there, and that it was the gude neighbours that healed her, under God."

Having said that one came to her "like a lustie man, and many men and women with him;—that the first time she gaed with them, she got a sair stroke true one of them, which took all the powrie [power] of her syde fre her;" she proceeds to speak of the good neighbours making their saives [saws] with pannes and fyres, (as in the account given by Arnot) evidently applying the designation to the men and women formerly mentioned. For, speaking of the very same persons, it is added: "At last they tuak away the power of her haide syde fre her, which made her ley many weeks." She clearly distinguishes the gude neighbours who took away the power of both her sides from those formerly spoken of under the same designation, when she subjoins, "that Mr. William Sympsone is with them who healed her, and tell her all things;—that he will appear to her before the court comes; that he told her he was taken away by them, and he bidd her signe herself that she be not taken away, for the teind of them are taken to hell everie year." V. Minstrelsy, ii. 216-218.

GOODWIFE, s. 1. Formerly used to denote the wife of a proprietor of land.

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' Goodwife's hand,

Watson's Coll.

V. Goodman.

2. A farmer's wife, S.

"This same day the lady Pittmedden, the good-wife of Iden, Mr. William Lumsden and his wife, &c., were excommunicate in both Kirks of New Aberdeen, being all papists." Spalding, l. 238.

The spouse of the farmer is thus distinguished from the lady, or wife of the laird. What a prostitution of ecclesiastical authority to pretend to excommunicate those who most probably had never had communion with the Protestant church! But this sentence was followed up in these times by a pretty profitable fruit called confiscation of goods. Thus an ecclesiastical sentence was often as beneficial, and therefore as desirable to others, as a civil act of forfeiture.

3. A female farmer, a woman who manages a farm, S.
4. Simply, a wife, S. V. GODWIFE.

5. The mistress of a house, an housewife, S.
   "When the lad came to the house, the good-wife hasted, and gave him meat to them." Feden's Life, p. 37.
   It is used by Barbour as synon. with housewif.
   He come sone in the house, and fand
   The housewif on the benitt sitand. —
   —Schyr, perfy,
   Quoth the gust wiff, I sail say wif.
   The Bruce, vil. 248, MS.

6. The mistress of an inn.
   Till thee ostye Themi Halliday led thaim rycht.
   —The gust wiff said, till [haff] applesyt him best;
   Four gentill men is cunnyn owt of the west.
   —The gust wiff cryede, and petually coth gret.
   Wallace, v. 741. 740, MS.

GOOD-WILLER, s. One who wishes well to another, S.
   "The earle Douglas—wold nevir give ear to his good wineris and favuneris." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 41, 42.

[GOOOG, s. 1. A large, festering sore, Banffs.

2. A dark, threatening cloud, ibid.]

GOOG, s. A term applied to the young of animals, to birds unfledged; also to very young meat, that has no firmness, Ang.
   A.-S. groen, young, or unyouth, youth.

GOOL, GULE, adj. Yellow.
   —ill-fart and dryft, as Densman en the rats,
   Lyke as the gleids had on thy gule snowt dynd.
   Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 50.
   Thou was full blith, and light of late,
   Very deliver of thy weed,
   To prove thy manhood on a steed.
   And thou art now both gool and green.
   Sir E repairing, p. 3.
   A.-S. goola, gul, Su.-G. gül, Isl. gul-ur, id. This Serein derives, although on very questionable ground, ab antiquiss. derivatisque fecundissimo Seytho-Scandico, Otta, gles, glis, nifer, splendrea.

GOOL, GOOLD, s. Corn Marigold. V. GUILDE.

GOOLGRAVE, s. Strong manure, Shetl.
   Isl. gult, flavus, and graft, samice?

[GOOR, s. Broken ice and melting snow of a thaw, Banffs. V. GAAR, GROO.]

[To GOOR, v. n. To be choked by ice in a melting state, as a stream during a thaw.
   The prep. up generally follows, Banffs. V. GROO.]

To GOOSE, v. a. To iron linen clothes, S.; a word now nearly obsolete; from goose, s., a tailor's smoothing iron.

GOOSE-CORN, s. Field Brome-grass, S.
   Bromus secalinus, Linn. Sw. gaas-hafre, i.e., goose-oats. Synon. Sleepies, q. v.

GOOSE-FLESH, s. A term used to denote the state of the skin, when it is raised into small tubercules, in consequence of cold or fear, so as to resemble that of a plucked fowl, Roxb.

GOOSY, GUSIE, s. Properly, a young sow; sometimes used more generally, S.
   "She didna only change me intil an ill-fared he-sow, but guidit me shamefully ill a' the time I was a gooisy." Hogg's Brownie, &c., ii. 331. V. GUSIE.

To GOPE, v. n. To palpitate, to beat as a pulse. V. GOUP.

[GOR, s. A disease; same as GRANDGORE, q. v.
   As in the gutt, gravel, and gor.
   Sir D. Lyndsay, ill. 127, Laing's Ed.]

GORAVICH, s. Upward.
   "I'm left tae sae frae mornin' tae e'enin' wi' my pair fatherless bairns, wheyll ye're hauin' up your vile fiumous garvich i' the wads here." Saint Patrick, ii. 337. V. GILRAGUE, of which this is a corr.

GORB, s. A young bird, Dumfr. V. GARB.

GORBACK, s. A sort of rampart, or longitudinal heap of earth thrown up, resembling an earthen wall, and suggesting the idea of its having been originally meant as a line of division between the lands of different propriators; Orkn. It is also called Treb.
   Su.-G. gor-a, Isl. gar-a, facore, and bark-ur, struus, cumulus; q. a heap of earth forced up; or Su.-G. bark, a ridge unploughed, q. a balk made by art.

[GORBEL, s. V. GORBET and GORBLIN.]

GORBET, GORBLET, s. 1. A young unfledged bird, S. B.
   Now sall I feld yow as I mae:
   Cry lyke the gorbettia of ane kae.
   Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 89.

2. Metaph., a child, Ang. V. GARB.
   It is also pron. Gorbet, ibid. Whence.
   GORBLET-HAIR, s. The down of unfledged birds, Aberd., Mearus; synon. Gorblin-hair.

To GORBLE, v. u. "To eat ravenously;" Gall. Encyc, V. To GORBLE up.

To GORBLE up, v. a. To swallow with eagerness; Loth.
   Raff soon reply'd, and lick'd his thumb,
   To gorbl't up without a gloom.
   Ramsay's Poems, ii. 531.

This, as well as the s., might seem to be formed from E. gor-belly, a paunch or belly. But perhaps it has the same origin with Gorbet, and Gorb, q. v.

GORBLIN, GORBLING, GORLING, s. An unfledged bird, S. gorbel, Moray.
   They—gave like gorblishes to the sky,
   With hungry maw and empty pouches.
   Ramsay's Poems, ii. 45.
2. Metaph. a very young person; Loth.

Gorby, s. A raven, S. corby. Rudd quotes this as used in Doug. Virg. But the quotation is incorrect; and I have omitted to mark it right. Norw. gorp, id.

Gor-cock, s. The red game, red cock, or moor-cock.

Gored, part. pa. Frosted, covered with crystals, Gall.

Gordlin, s. A nestling, S. B.; evidently the same with Gorlin.

Gordon, s. A wild fowl. V. Golding.

Gords, s. pl. A term used in Orkney, which seems to denote lands now lying waste, that had formerly been inhabited and cultivated.

Gorged, parts. pa. Frosted, covered with crystals, Gall.

Gorgy, adj. Having a coarse appearance; Ang.; apparently corr. from Gröf, q. v.

Gorge.

Gorgetches, s. pl. A calf's pluck, viz. heart, liver, and lights of an animal, Ayrs.

Gorgoull, s.

Gore, Gor, s. The rhum that flows from the eyes, in a hardened state, S. V. Gaar.

Gore, s. A strip of cloth. V. Gair.


Gore-hirding, s. The harvest-home, Shetl.

Hirding may be Ial., as signifying in that language curatio, custodia; and gor denotes cattle. For gor-tifer, Sw. gortif, is abacter pecoris, gortif, pecoris percussor, Verel. But the connexion between this and harvest-home is not obvious.

As Isl. gor signifies maturus, and Sw.-G. goer-a, maturascere; frukten goer-a, fructus maturus; shall we view it q. goer jorden, "the ripe fruits of the earth?"

Harrow, according to Rudbeck, was the O. Goth. name of the goddess Hertha or Earth; Atlant., i. 605. Or this might seem an inversion and slight change of Sw. iordens groeda, "the fruits of the earth." Perhaps the latter is most probable; as groeda denotes the harvest, from gro, germinare. Hence, it is said, the ancient Saxons called Saturn Gro and Grode. Ibid., p. 602.

Gore-pate, interj. An exclamation used by the vulgar in Roxb.

Goresta, Gorsta, s. The boundary of a ridge of land, Shetl.

Gorce, Gorce, the harvest-home, etc., etc.

Gorse, G. horm, to go. The language of the island here is Sw., as well as that of the mainland. It is not so well known as those of the Western and Northern districts.

Gorse, Gorse, a. G. horst, used in Orkney in the meaning of a garden, a plot of ground, usually enclosed by a wall or fence. The connexion between this and harvest-home is not obvious.

Gorgia, Gorgia, s. The name of a boundary or hedge, Orkney.

Gorged, parts. pa. Frosted, covered with crystals, Gall.

Gorgy, adj. Having a coarse appearance; Ang.; apparently corr. from Gröf, q. v.
GORLIN, s. A neckcloth, Loth.

Perhaps q. gordlin, what girds or surrounds the neck; Teut. gordel. Su.-G. gordel, zona, cingulum, gordl-en. Su.-G. gorl-t, cingere.

GORLING, s. A nestling, an unflledged bird, Clydes, Roxb., Dumfr.

This word, being also pron. gorbil, may have affinity to the local Sw. term gorbely, equivalent to E. gorbelled; from Su.-G. gor, gorr, excrementum, Lovain goor, sordes vuivam, q. having the belly always filled.

GORLIN-hair, s. The down of unflledged birds, Clydes.

"Gorlin-hair, the hair on young birds before the feathers come." Gall. Encycl.

GORLIN, adj. Bare, unflledged, S. A.

He—splooting strikes the stane his grany hit, 
Wi' pistol screeed, shot fras his gorlin doup.  
Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

GORLINS, s. pl. The testicles of a ram, Lanarks.

Probably a diminutive from C. B. gur, gur, a male, or gur, manly. Lhuyd gives kailh gur-ryn, and eirin gur, as signifying testicles.

GORMAND, GORMAN, s. A glutton. Fr. O. E. gourmand.

Greelie Gormand, quhy did thon not assuage The furious rage contrair that lustie quene, 
Till we sum frute had of hir body seen?  
Lyndsay's Works, 1593, p. 290.

GORMAND, adj. Voracious, glutonous.

The sille sauls, that bene Christ's sheip, 
Sould necht be givin to gormand wolves to help.  
Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 235.

[GORMOND-LYKE, adj. Glutton-like, ravenously. Lyndsay, Laing's Ed., i. 103.]

Fr. gourmand-er, to raven, to devour.

GORMAW, GOULMAY, s. 1. The cormorant.

The golk, the gormaw, and the gled, 
Bett him with buffets quhil he bled.  
Bannatyne Poems, p. 21, st. 10.

"The name gormaw is still retained by the common people. V. Gl. Compl.

2. A gluton, Lanarks.

Sw. gorma is expl. by Serenius, "to gobbled up." According to Dr. Cairns, convarant is from corrus vorans, Pennant's Zool., p. 608, Note. Analogically gormay be from Teut. gorre, valde avarus, and maape, Belg. maga, A.-S. maga, stomachus. I suspect that it is the same word which is vulgarly pronounced gramman, as a term for a voracious person, one whose appetite is never satisfied, S.

To GORROCH (gutt.), v. a. "To mix and spoil porridge." Gall. Encycl.

Gacl. goor, dirt; gernach-an, to hurt.

GORSK, s. Strong rank grass, Banffs.; synon. Gosk, q. v.

"Sandy fields should be late tothd, because, being a porous body, and naturally warm and growthy, they

soon entertain the communications of the dung; whereas, if they be early toth'd, they shoot out the whole into gorsk, by which means the mold is more diseas'd there than when the cattle entered the fold." Surv. Banffs., App., p. 58, 59.

[GORSTA, s. Same as Goresta, q. v.]

GOSH, s. A very low profanation of the name of God, as Losh seems to be of Lord; used as an irreligious prayer, Gosh guide us! S.

GOSHAL, s. A goshawk.

"Halks called Goshails, the halk, xvi." Rates, A. 1511.

GOSK, s. Grass that grows through dung, Ang.

[To Gosk, r. n. To grow in luxuriant patches, through the dung dropped by cattle, Banffs.]

Gosky, adj. 1. Rank, luxuriant, having more straw than grain, Ang.

2. Large in size, but feeble; applied to an animal, Ang.

Isl. kusk-r signifies strenuous, validus. But from the sense of the word, and existence of the s., this can scarcely be accounted the origin.

I am rather inclined to think that this, notwithstanding the change of the initial letter, is radically the same with huk, Teut. hynskn, siliqua; especially as Fr. gosse signifies a club, shell, or huk.

GOSLIN, s. 1. An unflledged bird, Ayrs., Gl. Picken; apparently an improper use of E. gosling.

2. Commonly used to denote one viewed as a fool; as, "He's a mere goslin, or gailin," S.

The latter view of the term is borrowed from what ought certainly to be viewed as an ill-founded prejudice against the goose, as if it were a fit emblem of folly; whereas, if the most circumstantial watchfulness be a proof of the contrary, we are bound to consider the goose as an animal possessed of uncommon wisdom. Be this as it may, our ancestors, ascribing so much folly to the parent, naturally enough supposed that its young would be still more stupid.

GOSS, s. 1. "A silly, but good-natured man, S." Rudd.

Soon as he wan within the close, He dounly drew in 
Mair gear free like gentle gos 
Than bought a new ane.  
Ramsay's Works, i. 237.

But, may be, gin la live as lang, 
As nae to fear the chirrin clang, 
Of gosse grave, that think me wrong. 

2. The term is frequently used to denote a mean gripping person; often, greedy goss, Loth. Gossie, id.

F 3
GOSSEP, Gossip, s. Gossip; one who stands a sponsor for a child.

For cowatiche Menteth, upon fals wy, 
Betrays William Wallace that was his gossip wy.
Wallace, xi. 848, MS.

Schyr Ibon Menteth that time was captaine that; 
Twysa before he had his gossip ba. 
Bet na friendship betwixt them syn was seyn.
Ibid., viii. 1893, MS.

J. Major, when giving an account of the treachery of Menteth, mentions this very circumstance as a peculiar aggravation. Vetus est proverbium, nullus est capitalior hostis quam domesticus inimicus: in Joanne Menthetho, cucius hisos libero de fonte leuanerat plurimum confidelat. De Gestis Scot., Lib. iii. c. 15, Fol. 73, b. Edit. Ascensian, 1521.

Similar is the account given by R. Brunne, in his translation of Langtoft’s Chronicle. It breathes all the violence of national hostility which characterised that disastrous period.

A Lhesu! when thou wilt, how rightwis is thy mode! 
That of the wrong has gilt, the endless may tred dre. 
William Wades is nomen, that master was of thees, 
Tithing to the kyng is conen, that robberie mischaenes. 
Sir Jon of Menekez sewed William so nebl. 
He toke him when he went lest, on nyght his leman bi. 
That was thought treson of Jak Schort his man. —— Seloulyth he endys the man that is fals, 
If he trest on his frendes, thei beglie him als, &c.
Chron., p. 329.

John Harding gives a very different account of this affair. But his testimony, it is well known, is of very little weight, as to any thing that regards Scotland.

And then therie of Anges Umfreulle, 
That Regent was of Scottand constitue, 
Toke Wylliam Wyles, then at Argyle, 
His brother John also without resuit, 
With rebelles mo, that were al destitue 
By battale ase, theys mytenne ful cruddyly. 
Where Umfreulle then had the victory. 
Chron., Fol. 167, a.

A.-S. godebi, Su.-G. gudibif, are used in the very same, lusitric, sponsor; from God and sib, sif, (whence S. sib,) as denoting one related by a religious tie. It appears, however, that this term was more generally applied to the female sponsor, who according to the forms still retained by the Church of England, is called God-mother. It was then written God-mither. Hence gossip, in the modern acceptance, is more generally appropriated to the same sex. The male sponsor was more commonly denominated God-father, Su.-G. Gud-fader; and the child, in relation to either male or female sponsor, A.-S. God-bearn.

These terms, originally appropriated to a relation of a religious kind, may at length have been used to denote another, which, although in itself merely civil, from the increase of superstition in the darker ages, came to be viewed so much in a religious light, as to give the name of a sacrament to that ceremony by which it was constituted. Hence, in consequence of the committal tie, the father-in-law might be called God-father, the mother-in-law God-mother; i.e., according to the meaning of the Su.-G. terms, to which ours seem more immediately allied, father in God, mother in God, or father and mother by a spiritual relation; as sire explains godfather, quasi sacer spiritualis. For in Su.-G. God signifies God. Most of the terms, indeed, that are now vulgarly used in S. with respect to alliance by marriage, were accordingly appropriated to the supposed baptismal relation. In this sense, not only were Godfather and Godmother used in Su.-G., but the child, for whom one stood sponsor, was called his or her godson or goddaughter; the terms now appropriated by the common people to denote the relation of a son-in-law or daughter-in-law. V. Ihre, vo. God. This learned writer remarks, that, in consequence of the spiritual relation supposed to be constituted at baptism, the right of the sponsor was viewed as equal to that of the natural parent. This right was denominated Gudsva, l. e., the law of the spiritual relation. V. God, comp. with father, mother, &c.

It may not be reckoned superfluous here to mention the reason why the Goths wrote the name of the Divine Being God. During the times of heathenism, they called their false deities God, pl. godin. After the introduction of Christianity, by a slight change, they, for the sake of distinction, gave the name of God to the Supreme Being; restricting that of god, sometimes written goth, to the gods of their idolatrous worship. Hence God, gods, afterwards had the sense of deaster, idoliun. Ihre thinks, that it is too plain to require any proof that the name, as applied to the true God, was borrowed from god, bonus, good. He suspects the idea of Gr. Goe, being derived from beau, video, beau, curro, or bu dispone; accounting it far more probable that the Greeks borrowed this term from the ancient Scythians, from whom, he says, they derived almost all their theology; and that it in fact has the same meaning with God, bonus. For this quality, he adds, is expressed by two words in Moes-G. gods, and thanthis or thantheus.

Thus Thibia gasothida gredagans; He hath filled the hungry with good things; Luke, i. 35, whence thanthisyan, benefaccare, thanthepilinon, evangelizare, thanben, benedicere. From thanthis, therefore he thinks, the Greeks and Latins, according to the various changes of cognate letters, made Zevs, Δις, θεος, Deus, Dios, &c.

It may be added, that, besides the use of the terms denoting affinity by marriage, there are other vestiges among the vulgar in S. of the Gothic mode of pronouncing the name of God. In these irreverent exclamations for preservation, help, blessing, which many are accustomed to use, they flatter themselves perhaps that there is no pronunciation of the divine name, because the term used is god, pron. in the same manner as god, good; as God save us. But not to mention the abridgment of supposing, or of acting as if one supposed, that preservation, blessing, &c., can come from any hand but that of God; it seems highly probable that this is not, as may be imagined, a corruption of the name now given to the Supreme Being, but the name itself as originally pronounced.

Goossie, s. A gossip, Ayrs, Gl. Picken; obviously a cor. of the E. word.

Gossiprie, s. Intimacy.

"As to that bishoprick he [Mr. P. Adamson] would in no wise accept of it without the advice of the General Assembly, &c.; however, we say no more about the matter, and only the name gossiprie gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew." Melville’s MS., p. 36.
GO-SUMMER, s. The latter end of summer, towards the beginning of autumn, S.

"The go-summer was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm; the corn was well winn, the garden herbs revived, July-flowers and roses springing at Martinmas, quilk myself pulled." Spalding's Troubles, i. 34.

GOT, GOTE, s. 1. A drain or ditch, in which there is a run of water, S. Gouts, drains, South, E.

"Witt pattle, ower the rige Il'll stride At her commen, Or take the gote free paddock-ride To muck the lan'.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 167.

The gote is deeper than the severch; the term properly denoting such a ditch as is used for draining marshes.

Gut occurs, evidently in the same sense, in Patten's Expedition into Scotland.

"In the way we should go—ther were ii pyles or holes, Thornton & Anderwike, set both on craggy foundations, and deivled a stones cast a sander, by a deep gut wherein ran a little river." Dalzell's Fragments, p. 33.

2. A slough, a deep miry place, Lanarks.

Belg. gote, gent, id. L. B. got-a, canalis; Alem. gosce, fluvius. Their traces these words, as well as Su.-G. rodiqina, canalis, whence E. floodgate, to giot-a, fluere, to flow. Here we see the origin of E. gutter, which Dr. Johns. whimsically derives from gutter, the throat. V. Goat.

Gote has the same signification in O. E. "Gote, aquagium." Prompt. Parv.

It affords a strong presumption of the propriety of the conjecture concerning the origin of E. gutter, that in Prompt. Parv., after Gote has been explained Aquagium, Goter immediately follows, which is rendered Aquarium.

GOTH, interj. A corruption of the divine name, Angus, Galloway.

"Goth, an exclamation, and a bad one, for it is no less than a mollification of the sacred name God. Goth man, God thy, [i.e., yes,] &c. Gall. Encycl. V. Gorthill.

GOTHERLIGH, adj. Confused, in a state of disorder; applied often to persons; Banffs.

This may be originally the same with Gotherlich, q. v.

GOTHERLISCH, adj. 1. Used in the sense of E. goddy, but always as a term expressive of ridicule or contempt; as, a godderlisch gowk, one who affects a great deal of sanctity, and introduces religion without regard to the season or any exercise of prudence, Kincardines.

2. Foolish, in a general sense, ibid.

It might be viewed as a northern term, compounded of Isl. godord, the priesthood, with the termination marking the adjective, q. resembling the priesthood. G. Andr. expl. the term, Cultum et legum Decorum administratio et praefectura; and godors maistr, in etnicimano iuri et sacris praefectura. I hesitate, however, as to the origin; as Gotherlich used as a s. in another county, is expl. with much greater latitude. V. the s.

GOTHERLITCH, s. "Want of delicacy, either in sentiment or manners," Gl. Surv. Nairn.

Perhaps the Belg. origin; q. God eer-loos, destitute of the fear of God. Kilian, however, gives gooder-hande, as signifying benignus, leonis, &c. Gocht, Dorn.

GOTHILL. "An Gothill," if God will, Mearns.

In the neighbouring county of Angus, the sacred name is, by the vulgar, sometimes pronounced Gocht, (sound th hard), when used as a profane exclamation. This is precisely the oldest name, known in the Gothic for the Supreme Being. For Ulphias writes Goth, Deus.

The same phrase is used in Dumfr. with a slight variation: In Gothall I'll be there. It is evident that In is used for An, if.

GOTTYN, part. pt. Got, obtained. Barbour, ii. 3; arrived, ibid., xviii. 454; boughten, ibid., xx. 131.

GOUF, s. The vulgar pron. of gold, S.

My good! my bands! alackane!

That we should part!

Ramsay's Poems, i. 304.

GOUDIE, s. A blow, a stroke, Ang.

Isl. gadd-r, Su.-G. gadd, clavus ferricus?

GOUDSPINK, s. The Goldfinch, S. V. Goldspink.

GOUERNAILL, s. Government, management, governaille, Chaucer.

Rycht lawly thus till him thai thaims commend; Besocht hini fair, as a peyr off the land;

To cum and tak sum governaille on hand;

Wallace, viii. 16, MS.

Govenrial, Doug. Virgil, 308. 10. Fr. gouvernail, which primarily denotes the helm of a vessel, by means of which it is steered, managed, or governed, is also used in a moral sense. Tenir le gouvernail, to sit at the helm; metaphor. to govern a state.

GOUFF, s. A smart blow with the open hand, Clydes.

To Gouf, v. a. To strike with the open hand, ibid.

GOUFF, s. The game of Golf. This, as it is still the vulgar pron., is the orthography of the Record; Acts Ja. IV., 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226.

GOUFF, s. 1. An odour, a smell, borne along in whiffs, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A fetid odour, such as comes from a foul drain, Banffs.

GOUMALOGIE, s. A woollen petticcoat formerly worn by women, having on its border large horizontal stripes of different colours; Loth.; most probably a cant term that has owed its origin to some trivial circumstance, or fanciful flight.
To **GOUK**, *v. n.* 1. To gaze, to stare idly, to gaze about in a vacant or foolish manner, Ang.
2. To expect foolishly, to lose time by delaying without reason.

Sum pynds fourth ane pan beddum to pret fals plakkis;
Sum goulis quilh the glas pyg grow al of gold ytt;
Throw curie of quantassence, thocht clay muggis cracklis.

*Dong.* *Virgil,* 233, b. 51.

But the idea of *expectation* is only secondary.

*Gouts* is rendered, “expects time foolishly, and delays”; *Gl.* Evergr. But I have not marked the passage.


But the Idl. cognate term is *giaegist*. *Ebrn afjlepse giaegist inn um unara clugum*; *The fool gazing through the windows of others*; *Isyrc.* 21. *The root is undoubtedly gaze*, prospeecce.

**GOUK,** *s.* The Cuckow. *V. GOWK.*

**GOUK,** *s.* A fool. *V. GOWK.*

[To **GOUK**, *v. a.* To befool, to deceive. *V. GOWK.*]

**GOUKED,** *part.* *adj.* Foolish, absurd. *V. GOWKIT, GAUCKIT.*

**GOUKEN,** *s.* The corr. pronunciation of *Goupen,* a handfull, Ayrs.

**GOUKMEY,** *s.* One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard, on the Frith of Forth.

“*Trigla gurnardus*; Grey Gurnard; *Crooner.*—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain, Hardhead, Goukey,* and *Woof.*” *Neill’s List of Fishes,* p. 14.

If the first part of this designation should be viewed as including the S. name of the cuckoo, it may have been seen for the same reason with that of *Crooner,* or *Crumer,* because of the sound emitted by this fish, being taken out of the water. *V. Crooner.* It seems almost certain, indeed, that there is here an allusion to the cuckoo; for the Red Gurnard was by the Greeks called *daxos,* or the cuckoo; by the Latins *cuculus*; by the Italians *cocco,* most probably for cuckoo, id.

To **GOUL,** **GOWL,** *v. n.* 1. To howl, to yell, to cry with a loud voice of lamentation, S. *O. E. golling, part. pr.*

Skars say’d thrus, quhen *golling* pleitously,
With thair woundis he assuald me in by.

*Dong.* *Virgil,* 50. 1.

It is used to denote both the howling of a dog, and the bitter lamentation made by man, S.

—— To the bent

Scard maunigh trots, and new to some lone haun
Scouts trembling fast; *The way she takes is mark’d*;
And, free their kennel, the mad ravyning pack
Are, *goeling,* led.

*Davidson’s Seasons,* p. 103.

2. To scold, to reproove with a loud voice, Lanarks.

*Isl. gol-a, goela,* is a term appropriated to the yelling of dogs and wolves; *G. Andr.* *Goul-a,* horrendum triste et inconditum vociferare, *paul. talis clamor; gool,* ululatus, Edda Saemund.; *gol,* G. Andr. This is the root of E. *yell,* if not also of *howl.* The *v.* in *Su.-G.* is changed to *yl-a.* *Lat.* ulul-are, belongs to the same family.

**GOUL,** **GOWL,** *s.* 1. A yell, a cry of lamentation, S.

2. A loud cry, expressive of indignation, S. A.

3. The loud threat or challenge of a dog, S.

**GOULIE,** *adj.* Sulky, scowling, Renfrews.

**GOULING,** **GOWLING,** *s.* 1. The act of reprocheprision in a loud and angry tone, S.

“*Gowling,* scolding with a frown,” *Gl.* Antiq. It rather regards the voice, however.

2. The act of yelling, or of making lamentation.

Thay scouting, *gouling,* and clamour about him maid;
The body snee bewailit haue they lade
In ane soft bed.

*Dong.* *Virgil,* 170. 40.

**GOULING,** **GOWLING,** *part. pr.* A term applied to stormy weather. *A gowling day,* one marked by strong wind, Loth.

**GOULE,** *s.* The throat, the jaws.

There may be some anc thrall, or symling steeds,—
To Acheron ruin dom that hellis eye,
Gappand with his pestiferous *goule* full wyde.
Fr. *gueule,* Lat. *gula.*

*Dong.* *Virgil,* 227. 45.

**GOULKGALITER,** **GOULKGALISTER,** *s.* 1. Expl. “a pedantic proudeful knave,” Ayrs.

2. “A simpletone, a wanton rustic,” *ibid.*

The first part of the word might seem to claim affinity with *Goseh,* a fool. It is, however, most probably a misapplication of the old term *Golkgaliter,* q. v.

**GOULL-BANE,** *s.* This name is given to a bone near the hip; S. B. I am informed, that it is the top of the *femur,* where it is lodged in the *acetabulum.*

**GOULMAU.** *V. GORMAW.*

*[GOUN,* *s.* A gown, S.]*

*[GOUNIS,* *s. pl.* Guns.*]

Than nayd thay not to charge the realm of France
With *gounis,* galayris, nor uther ordinance.


To **GOUP,** *v. n.* To gaze idly, to stare. *V. GOIF.*

*[Goup,* *s.* A sily stare; a wild anxious look, Banffs.]*

*[Goup-a-liftie,* *s.* Lit., one who stares at the lift, i.e., the sky; one who carries his head high, either through pride or defective vision, Banffs.]*
To GOU, Gowp, v. n. 1. To beat with strong pulsation; applied to the veins, Loth., Roxb., Lanarks.

2. To throb with violence; applied to any part of the body, where sores fester; as, "I think my finger's gaun to boel, its goupining sadly," ibid.

Gope, Dumf. "It gopes, gopes, like the heart of a gooring;" it beats like the heart of a young bird, when affrighted.

3. To ache, Lanarks. Isl. gauf-a, palpitare.

GOWPEN, s. A single beat of pain, ibid.

GOWPIN, s. The beating from a wound, Lanarks. Isl. gauf, palpitatio.

GOFHERD, part. pa. Puckered up by means of pins or rollers.

GOFHERD and gratiniesel perhaps signify what is now called puckered and quilled; from Fr. gof, swollen, or gof, gosul, a gulf, q. formed into cavities; gratiné, scratched. Purle is evidently corr. from pearl.

GOUFIN, GOWPIN, GOWPING, s. 1. The hollow of the hand, when contracted in a semicircular form to receive any thing, S. B. Goupins, both hands held together in form of a round vessel, S.

A niefvin' o' meal, or a gopeen o' aits,
Wad hae made him as blythe as a beggar could be.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 301.

When we came to London town,
We dream'd o' gowpins here;  
And rantily ran up and down,
In rising stocks to buy a skair.
Rowley's Poems, ii. 273.

For to the Grecians he did swear,
He had sae great envy,
That goud in goupens he had got
The army to betray.
Poes in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

2. A handful, S.

"Nocht heiles quhen thy ar tretit with soft and moderat empire, thay ar found richt humane and mko peypil, richt obeyxand to reason. And nocht allanerly kep thair faith efter the reason of thair contract, but gougies are goupin, or ellis sum things mair abone the inst mesure that thay sell." Bellend. Deser. Alb., c. 16.

This is now more commonly denominated a goup-en-few, S. A- Bor. goaping, or a goup-en-full, id.

3. Used, in our law, to denote one of the perquisites allowed to a miller's servant, S.

"The sequels are the small quantities given to the servants under the name of knavesh, bannock, and lock or goupens." Erskine's Principles of the Law of Scotland, ii. ii., Tit. 9, sec. 19.

4. GOUND in Goupens, great store of money, gold as it were in handfuls, or uncounted, S.

"There's—a laur night, an' a bonny—a kindly night for proving the locks that had the goud-in-goupins of the worldings, an' earning a melthit for to-morrow's sunken." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 163.

Westmorl. goupans, hands, has undoubtedly had a common origin.

Isl. goupem, gypm, Su.-G. gypm, manus concava; whence gautpe, to embrace, to contain. Their observes from Bertrand, that the Swiss use gau who in the same sense with Su.-G. gypm. He also observes, that Heb. gypen, denotes the palm of the hand, the fist; Pars. kef, id. It may be added, that Arab. signifi to take with both hands, duabus manibus cepit; and that this w. in Fiel is used by the Talmudists in the sense of, pugillo cepit. Their might have found a Heb. word, still more similar. This is cap, vola, the palm of the hand; thus denominated as being hollow, from cap, capah, curvavit.

To GOWPEN, v. a. To lift, or lade out, with the hands spread out and placed together, Clydes.

The v. also occurs in Isl. gaurm-a, ampelet; Haldorson.

GOUNFOW, GOWPINFULL, s. 1. The fill of the gowpin, as much as can be contained in the hand held in a concave form, S.

"So saying, he held four gowpinfulls of corn before his four-footed favourite. Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 161.

---For--penny whistle, will part wi' their gold
In gopinfuls; or, for a rosehill try
Will swap their fairest gem.—
Davidson's Saxon, p. 13.

2. A goupinfa' o' a' thing, a contemptuous phrase applied to one who is a medley, or composition of every thing that is absurd.

"Win-penny, wiping his brows, turned to a young lady who had laughed at him, without attempting to hide her mirth—"What's the tawpy giddin' at? by my certy, if I war at your lag I cud gar ye laugh the laugh o' Bamullo, ye goupinfa' o' a' thing." Saxon and Gaecl, i. 66.

GOURD, adj. 1. Applied to what is stiffened by exposure to the air; as to the sash of a window, when it will not move, Loth., Clydes.; pron. q. goor.

Fr. gourd, benumbed, stiff. This might perhaps be viewed as a different sense of Gourd, Gourd.

2. Not slippery; applied to ice, Clydes.; q. causing stiffness in moving upon it.

GOURDNESS, s. 1. Stiffness, ibid.

2. Want of slipperiness, ibid.
GOURDED, part. adj. Gorged; a term applied to water when pent up, S. B. V. Gurd.

GOURIES, s. pl. The garbage of salmon.

"Since the beginning of the troubles, and coming of soldiers to Aberdeen,—few or no corbies were seen in either Aberdeen, at the Waterside of Dee or Don, or the shore, where they went to flock abundantly for salmon gouries." Spalding, i. 332.

The refuse of the intestines of salmon is still called salman gouries, and used as bait for eels, Aberd. Isl. Su.-G. gor, gorr, sanies, excrementum. Hence, says Ihre, the proverbial phrase, Ego med gorr och haer, to possess any animal, cum intestinis et pilo, with the entrails and hair; or, as otherwise expressed, med hull och haer. V. Hilt and Harin. E. garbage has been viewed as comp. of gor and bagge, sacculus, q. totum compositum intestina includens; Seren.

GOURL. V. GURL.

GOURLINS, s. pl. "The black bulbous roots of an herb with a white bushy flower, good to eat, called Hornecks in some places of Scotland." Gall. Encyl.

As far as I can learn, this must be the Earth-nut or Daniaum flexuosum. Hornecks is supposed to be a corr. of Arnuts.

GOSTER, s. A violent or unmanageable person, a swaggering fellow.

"What is some of poor Battray G—d knows. I try'd to get his friends to send for him to Glasgow; but, after mature deliberation, & consulting with the Doctor, they resolv'd to let it alone. He is the only gostar and ruffian that is with them." Culloden Pap., p. 273.

Nearly allied to "Goster, to bully; North." Grose. Fr. gaustcir, ravage, devour, ruiner, Ital. and L. B. gaust-arc, id.; Ital. gaustatore, a spendthrift; also, a raverager.

[GOUSTROUS, adj. Tempestuous; as, a "gusty day," Roxb.; merely a slight change from E. gusty.

[To Goustic, v. n. 1. To storm with wind and rain, Ork. and Shet.; Isl. goster.

2. To speak in a loud, blustering manner, ibid."

[GOUSTEROUS, adj. A wild, swaggering, blustering fellow, ibid."

GOUSTROUS, GOUSTEROUS, adj. 1. A goustrous night, a dark, wet, stormy night; including the idea of the loudness of the wind and rain, as well as of the gloomy effect of the darkness; Dumfr.

2. Frightful, ibid., Ayr.; probably allied to the preceding word; or to A. Bor. goster, gawster, to bully, to hector.

Black grew the lift wi' gosterous night, 
Alded the thinner rain, 
Nocht could she see, nor eard, nor tree, 
Save whan the lichtestin' glair't. 

3. Strong and active, Loth.

4. Boisterous, rude, and violent, ibid.

In sense 1, which seems the original one, it more nearly resembles Isl. goster, ventus frigidus, aura subfrigida; goster, affluits frigidus; goster, gelidus, subgelidus; goster, aer, frigescit; G. Andr., p. 89. Most probably from gisula, aura frigida; Ibd., q. gieloter.

GOUTHART, part. adj. Expl. "affrighted, all in a fright;" usually applied to those who look as if they had seen a spectacle, Dumfr.; evidently from the same origin with Goutherfow.
GOUTHIFOW, adj. 1. Amazed, having the appearance of astonishment. It seems to suggest the idea of one who appears nearly deranged from terror or amazement, Ang.

It is perhaps allied to Isl. galdur, vesanne, amene. Ihre mentions Su.-G. galle as having the sense of victim, defectus, whence he derives galladur, vitiosus, adding; "I have a suspicion, that the Isl. word properly denotes that kind of defect which is produced by magical arts, and thus that it originates from Isl. galdur, incantation." The same idea had been thrown out by G. Andr. According to this etymology, gutherfow must have originally denoted one under the power of incantation, q. galladur-full.

GOUTTE, s. A drop, South of S. Fr. id.

"If he didna satisfy me that he had a right sense of the—defections of the day, not a goutte of his physic should go through my father's son." Heart M. Loth., i. 324.

"Gout for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians." Johnson.

GOVANCE, expl. "well-bred," Fife; but it seems to be rather a s. signifying good breeding.

Isl. gosf-a, venerari; gcsuq, nobilis.

To GOVE. V. GOIF.

GOVE'ITH-WIND, s. A foolish, vain light-headed fellow, Roxb. V. GOIF.

GOVELLIN, part. adj. 1. A woman's head-dress is said to be govellin, when it hangs loosely and ungracefully, Aug.

2. Applied to one, from the appearance of his eyes, when he is intoxicated, Ang.

In both senses, it seems to be a deriv. from Goif, q. v.

GOVIE, GOVIE-DICK, interj. Expressive of surprise; most commonly used by children, Loth., Perths.

GOVRANCE, s. Conduct, deportment.

Scho knew the freyr had sent hir governance, Scho wist it was no baits for to deny. 

Dunbar, Maidland Poems, p. 79.

From Fr. part. gouvernait, ordering.

GOVIT, part. adj. Hollowed out, Clydes.

This seems to be a reminant of the ancient Cumbrian kingdom of Stratclyde. For C. B. a gend signifies hollowed; geoper, a cave, gowevore, hollow.

GOVUS, s. A simple stupid person, Fife.

This nearly resembles gofish, used as an adj. by Chaucer in the sense of foolish; from Fr. goffe, Ital. gaffa, a fool; Tant. guf, prodigal. "Grovian, an oafish, weak, silly fellow, North." Grose. V. GUFF, 2.

GOW, s. The old generic name for the Gull, S.


GOW, s. A fool, Galloway.

"Gow, a name for a fool.—What a difference there is between—John Gerrond the gow, and George Wishart the sage." Gall. Encycl.

This must surely be viewed as originally the same with Goff, id.

GOWISHNESS, s. Folly, ibid.

"His madness is rather that of a poet. In truth, his Red Lion Frolis is as fine a specimen of gowishness as I have seen." Gall. Encycl., p. 224.

[To GOW OUR, v. a. To entice, allure, Banffs.; Lit., to gull or fool over. V. GOR.]

GOW, s. A halo, a cloudy, colourless circle surrounding the disk of the sun or moon; supposed to portend stormy weather, Ang. Brugh, synonym.

Isl. gyll, parcelion, solem antecedens, a colore aureo vel fulvo; gyll-a, desaurare, gull-r, flavus; G. Andr., p. 88.

GOW, s. To tak the gow, to run off without paying one's debts, to make what is called a moonlight flitting, Ang.

The word is undoubtedly allied to O. Teut. gowr, a country or region; especially as to tak the road, to tak the country, to flie the country, are equivalent phrases. Germ. gow, gowr, pagus, regio; Mosc. G. gauje, ingen alius regionis tractus; Birinwandans ala thata gauji; running through that whole country; Mar. vi. 55. Hence gow, or gowr, forms the termination of the names of many places in Germany; V. Gass, Kilian and Cluver, Germ. Ant. Lib., ii. c. 30. Hence also the terms used in Westphalia, Gow-gref and Gow-gericht, the president or governor of any territory. L. B. gopravius, id. Du Cange, id. gobia, pagus, regio. V. Spelman. Fris. gar, pagus, vicos rusticus. Wachter views all these as corresponding to Gr. γῆ, γαῖα, γαῖας, this earth.

GOWAN, s. 1. The generic name of daisy.

"We saw the pleasantest mixture of Gowan, so commonly called; or daisies white and yellow on every side of the way growing very thick, and covering a considerable piece of the ground, that ever we had occasion to see." Brand's Orkney, p. 31.

I have heard it conjectured, that gowan was merely A. Bor. goulans, corn marigold, pron. after the Scottish manner. It is so far favourable to this idea, that the term, in one of its senses, is applied to this herb.

A proverb is used, containing this word, the sense of which is by no means obvious; Ye sanna get that, though your head were like a gowan, S. It is synon. with another—though your head were as white's a lint-top. It has been supposed to refer to the partiality of the people of our country to fair hair, this being considered as an ornament.

Wedderburn distinguishes this from the Daisie, which he properly views as the Bellis of the garden, "Bellis hortensia, a deasie. Bellis-idiis, a gowan." Vocab., p. 18.

2. When the term is used singly, it denotes the common or mountain daisy.


Her face is fair, her heart is true, As speechless as she's bounie, O; The op'ning gowan, wet wi' dew, Nae purer is than Nannie, O.—Burns, iii. 279.
Ramsay's the Moes-G.

The sunshiny V.

Abounding from 5.

Having the constitution, Transferred bud, GOW

The applied I

The This

Gold.

V.

A根据ous having ox-eye, Brownie Globe-flower.

stalk EWE-GOWAN, LUCKEN-GOWAN, YELLOW GOWAN'D, GOWAN-GABBIT, it Shaw. its GOWAN-GABBIT, it Brownie Globe-flower.

It

EWE-GOWAN, s. A common daisy, S. B. apparently denominated from the eyes as being frequent in pastures, and fed on by sheep.

“A secret frae you, dear bairn! What secret can come frae you, but some bit waeful love story, enough to mak the pinks an‘ the eye-gowans blush to the very lip?” Brownie of Bodbeck, i. 215.

HORSE-GOWAN, s. This name includes the Leontodon, the Hypochaeris, and the Crepis, S.

LARGE WHITE GOWAN, the Ox-eye, S.

“Some of the prevailing weeds of the meadows and grass lands are,—ox-eye, or large white gowan, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,” &c. Wilson's Renfrewshire, p. 126.

LUCKEN-GOWAN, the Globe-flower. V. LUCKEN.

WITCH-GOWAN, s. A large yellow gowan, with a stalk filled with whitish sap, called witches’ milk.

Ye maun ruff’t i’ the bosom wi’ witch-gowan flower;
Ye maun starnch’t wi’ the powther of a pink i’ the bower.

“Witch-gowan flowers, are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pinnaceous sap, resembling milk, which when anointed on the eyes is believed to cause instant blindness. This pinnaceous juice is called by the peasantry ‘Witches’ milk.’” Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 110. V. GORE-CROW.

YELLOW GOWAN, s. The name given by the vulgar to different species of the Ranunculus, to the Caltha palustris or Marsh marigold, and (particularly S. B.) to Chrysanthemum segetum or corn marigold. V. LUCKEN.

In the West of S. it is applied to Hydropnos autumnale.

While on burn banks the yellow gowan grows,
Or waving lambs in blesting after eves,
His fame shall last. —— Ransay's Poems, ii. 5.


A. Bor. gowans, Corn marigold, from the yellow colour; V. Ray. Could we view this as the primary application of our gowans, it would determine the etymology.

Gowan’d, part. adj. Covered with the mountain daisy.

By the lands of the sweet winding Tay,
On you gowan’d lawn she was seen;
Some shepherd more lovely than I
Hath stole the dear heart of my Jean.
Terris's Poems, p. 80.

O gay are Scotia’s hills an’ dales!
Her glens and gowan’d greens. Ibid., p. 87.

Gowan-gabbit, adj. 1. A term applied to the appearance of the sky, when it is very clear early in the morning; as, “We’ll hae rain or [before] night, this morning’s o’er gowan-gabbit,” Loth., Roxb.

“A gowan-gabbit day,” a sunshiny day, when the gowans have disclosed themselves, Roxb.

2. Transferred to the human face; having much red and white; viewed as a mark of delicacy of constitution, Roxb.

Gowanie, Gowany, adj. 1. Abounding with mountain daisies, S.

O Peggy! sweeter than the dawning day,
Sweeter than gowan glens or new-mawn hay?
V. Gow.

Bannatyne’s Poems, ii. 94.

2. Having a fair and promising appearance; as, a gowanie day, a day which has a flattering appearance, but attended with such circumstances as are commonly understood to indicate an approaching storm, Fife.

In this case it is proverbially said, “This day’s gudenesse breeds the morn’s sickness.” The idea is evidently borrowed from the beautiful appearance of the ground when covered with daisies. Fleecin is used in the same sense.

Gowan-shank, s. The stalk of a mountain-daisy, Ayrs.

Hummo, the Wasps’ enraged chief
Flew furious thro’ the ranks;
Ilk wing was like a clover-leaf,
His legs like gowan-shanks.
Picken’s Poems, 1738, p. 100.

Gowan, s.

This gowan’s graithit with sic girt gretf,
He on his ways wrestly went, but wene.
Henryson Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

Lord Hailes gives this passage as not understood.
Gowan may signify, traveller; Dan. gaudente, going.
Or, V. Gow, 2. The writer says, st. 1,
Muvand allone, in monyng myld, I met
A miry man.—

This must certainly be viewed as a term denoting the untutored state of the young man whom the poet describes; from A.-S. gowan, tyrocinium, lyve; q. “one in a state of apprenticeship.”

Or, it may signify a youth, as opposed to auld man: Germ. jugend, juvenus; Mosc-G. jugons. Thus the sense may be; “This Youth, having received the preparative of such a previous lecture from Age, who foretold so many calamities, went on his way with displeasure.”

Gowcht, s. V. Goff, Goff, &c.

Gowd, s. Gold.

Gowd in Gowfens. Money in great store, or without being counted. V. Goupen.

To lay gowd. To embroider. V. Lay.

Gowdanook, Gowdnoon, Gowfnoon, s. A name given, by the fishermen on the shores of the Frith of Forth, to the Saury Pike of Pennant, Eox saurus, Linn. occasionally, if I mistake not, called the snipe-fish. It arrives in the Forth in shoals generally about the month of September.
GOWDEN-KNAP, s. A species of the pear, Stirlings.

"The pear tree particularly thrives in this soil. The golden knap or gowden knap, as it is here called, seems peculiar to this part of Scotland. The tree bears astonishing crops. The produce of many single trees of this kind has been known to sell for ten guineas. It is equal in beauty to any fruit tree whatever; it is never known to canker." Agr. Surv. Stirlings, p. 202.

GOWDIE, s. The Dragonet, a fish, Loth.

"Callionymus Lyra. Dragonet; Chantecler, or Gowdie." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 4.

Denominated, perhaps, by the vulgar, from its beautiful appearance, when newly taken out of the water; as if it resembled gowd, i.e., gold.

GOWDIE, s. A designation for a cow, from its light yellow colour; q. that of gold; Upp. Lan.

GOWDIE. 1. Heels o'er gowdie, tospay-turvy, heels uppermost, S.

Soon heels o'er gowdie ! in the gangs.—Burns, iv. 392.

My mind it wanders, at whate'er I bee, Gae heels o'er gowdie, when the cause I see. Morton's Poems, p. 121.

2. Gain hee [high] gowdie, a phrase used in Galloway and Dumfr. to signify that a child is going fairly out, or walking alone.

This term, as far as I know, occurs only in this phrase and the preceding one, Heels o'er gowdie, tospay-turvy. According to all the information I can obtain, neither in the north nor in the south of S. is there any use made of Gowdie by itself, or any definite sense attached to the term. It has frequently occurred, however, that from its connexion it must have formerly denoted some part of the human body. As in one of the phrases, it is equivalent to heels o'er head, it must undoubtedly have referred to some elevated part. This is also evident from the other phrase, hee, or high gowdie. Armer, god, denotes the bosom of a garment. Le sien, c'est à dire, l'intérieur des habits sur la pofitaine; l'ellette. But I prefer C. B. wedding, vulgarly says Davies, gowd-le, collum, cervix. Lhuyd writes it qohter, gowthiug, "the neck, the crag." Armer, kuthak, and gowck, id.

Heels o'er gowdie, thus appears literally to signify, having the heels thrown round or over the neck: and gain hee gowdie may mean walking with the neck elevated, q. walking without fear. It may be observed, however, that C. B. he signifies daring, adventurous.

GOWDIE, s. A goldfinch, S. V. GOLDIE.

GOWDNIE, s. That species of duck called Anas clangula, Linn., Fife; corrupted from the E. name golden-eye. V. GOWDY-DUCK.

GOWDSPRING, s. The provincial name for the goldfinch, Lanarks. It is also called Goldie or Gooldie.

GOWDY, s. 1. A jewel, or any precious ornament.

A pair of bedes black as sable
She toke, and bags me nyme about.
Upon the gowdies all without
Was wryte of gold, pur reposuer.


A pair of bedes gowded all with grecen
Chaucer, Prog., v. 150.

This is rendered by Tyrwhitt, "having the gowdies green."

Palsgr. has the phrase, gaułyde of beedes, which he renders by Fr. signeau de paternoster; B. iii. F. 36.

2. Gowdy is used as a fondling term in addressing a child, or any beloved object; as, My Gowdy; Caithn.

—My tender girld, my wally gowdy.

Evergreen, ii. 20.

i.e., "my rich or precious jewel."

The word is of Fr. origin, gaulée, prayers beginning with a Gowdeil. Tyrwhitt accordingly quotes the following passage from Monast. V. iii., p. 174. Tria paria peculiarium del Corall cum le gaudeaux argenti deaerata. It seems to have been at first used to denote those beads used by Papists for devotion; and afterwards to have signified beads used in dress, or any thing of the same ornamental kind.

GOWDY- DUCK, s. The golden-eye, Shetl.


Evidently synenm. with the E. name; q. Gowd- (or Gold) eye. (i.e., eye) duck.

To GOWF, GOWFF, v. a. 1. To strike, S.

But, word and blow, North, Fox, and Co.,
"Cowf'd Willy like a ba', man."

Kilburn's S. Songs, ii. 126.

[2. To strike with the open hand, Clydes.]

GOWF, s. A blow that causes a hollow sound.

A gowf in the haftit, a blow behind the ear, S.

GOWF, s. To the gowf, to wreck, to ruin, Aberd.

Perhaps q. driven off like a ball by the club.

GOWFFIS, s. pl. V. GOFE, GOYFF.

GOWFFRE, s.

"A lows gowfne of qulheit satene goufre criopt
alower with three small cordonis of gold tegidder."

Inventories, A. 1578, p. 223.

This denotes cloth with figures raised on it by means of printing-frames. It seems here used as a s., but is properly an adj., from Fr. goufrer, "printed; also set with pusses." Gaufrer, "to print a garment; also, but less properly, to decke, or set out, with pusses." Cotgr. Hence gaufrer, a wafer's iron, or print; for gaufrer primarily denotes a wafer, as bearing an impression on it, made by the baker's tools.

This gives the origin of Goupherd, q. v., although we are left at uncertainty, whether the term as there used signifies puckered, or impressed with raised figures.

GOWGAIR, s. A mean, greedy, selfish fellow, Teviot.

Tent. gawne and Dan. gau, signify sally, cunning, cautious, and giper, a design, a scheme. But perhaps it is softened from gawd-gair, greedy of gold.

It is communicated as retained in the following rhythm of the nursery:

Gow, gow-glentie,
Brow brentie,
Ee, ee brentie,
Ee wintie,
Mouth, mouth merry,
Nose napie,
Cheek, cheek cherry,
Check cherry,
Nose, nose nap,
Mou' merry,
Chin, chin chap,
Chin chapie,
Thus expressed in Angus: Craig worry.

This seems to be applied to a child, merely by accommodation. Gow, like the following terms, ought to refer to some part of the head; and, in conformity with the other rhythm, to the brow. Accordingly, Lhuyd gives gdy as signifying supercilium, the brow. Owen expl. it (guy) a glance, a look. Glandeg is comely.

Glentie, however, would seem equivalent to bright glancing; and is more appropriate to the ee, as brentie is to the gow or brow.

GOWINS, s. pl. GOWNS.

Now pure as Job, now rowand in riches;
Now goewins gay, now brattis to imbrass.

Hearensome, Bamntyne Poems, p. 123, st. 5.

L. B. ym-a, ym-a, vestis pellicia; Gr. Barb. ym-a, id. C. B. ym, toga; Ital. gomma.

GOWIS, s. pl. [The pillory or juggles.] V. GOFE.

GOWISTAR, s. “A woman sentenced to stand in the Gowistair for 2 hours.” Reg. Aberd., xvi. 584.

This probably denotes the stair, or elevated steps, on which the juggs were fixed. V. Gofe, Gowis, &c.

GOWISHNESS, s. Folly, stupidity. V. GOF.

GOWK, GOUK, s. A fool, a simpleton, S.

With pensive face, where'er the market's by, Minutius cries, “Ah! what a gook was I.”

Romany's Poems, i. 325.

Daft gook! cries ane, can he imagine
Sic havered stuff wilt e'er engage any
To read his works, anither age in!


At first view this might seem merely a metaphor, use of the word signifying a buckoo. But when we trace it in cognate languages, it appears to be radically different. Franc. gouch, stolidus, Alem. gick, Germ. gauk, Su.-G. goek, Isl. gick, stultus, fatitus, C. B. coq, id. A.-S. gooc, præceps, rash, unadvised; has undoubtedly a common origin with the words already mentioned. Under this, Somner refers to Text. goek, which both signifies, præceps, and stultus. Wachter rather fancifully derives the Germ. word from kauw, vacuo, inanis.

In. gook, a light, giddy, phantastical or whimsical fellow;” Obrien. [Isl. gikk, a rude fellow.]

[To Gowk, v. a. To befoul, deceive, Clydes.]

GOWKIT, GOUK, GECKIT, GYCKIT, part. adj. 1. Foolish, stupid, S.

-Ane hundred standis heiry
Peranter ar as gookkit fulls as I.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 93.

Fool gowkit child, sic stuff as that to true;
Gin ye believe them, none will credit you.

Morrison's Poems, p. 187.

“Let these bishops then in time bite upon this, who for one preaching made to the people rides forthie postes to court; for a claes attending on the flocko, spends monthes in court, councell, parliament and conventions; and for a thought or word bestowed for the weale of any soule, cares a hundrenth for their apparel, their trays, fleshly pleasure, and goekit gloriositie.” Course of Conformitie, p. 27.

So many masteris, so many gookit clerkis.

It would appear that gook had been formerly used as a v., like Su.-G. goek-as, ludificari, from goek, stultus; Teut. goek-en, morionem agere.

2. Light, giddy. In this sense it is often applied to young women, who are light in their carriage. A gaukit queen, Ang. Glaitkit, synon.

Scho was so gaukit and so gend,
That day ane byt scoe eit nocht.

Pebis to the Play, st. 3.

V. GUCK, and HIDDIE GIDGE.

It occurs also in the form of Gocket.

“The town was ill vexed; it was divided in three quarters, and ilk quarter went out with their bailleys time about.—This gocket gyse was begun by our baille, to show his love to the good cause, being a main covenanter.” Spalding, ii. 231.

There can be no doubt, I apprehend, that this is the meaning of gok't, in The Magnetick Lady.

Nay, looko how the man stands, as he were gok't!
She's lost, if you not haste away the party.

Ben. Jenson's Works, ii. 41.

GOWKTLIE, GOUKTLIE, adv. Foolishly.

Gif on faultt their be,
Alas! men hes the wyit!
That gives an gaukeltie
Sicrewelris oneprite.

Arbuthnot, Maitland Poems, p. 141.

GOWK-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of folly, S. O.

“Though Archy Keith might have done a very gook-like thing when he joined their cloth, it cannot be disputed that he has done a very genteel part by sticking to it.” Reg. Dalton, i. 234.

GOWK, GOUK, GOLK, s. The cuckoo, S. more generally gouckoo, S. B. goek, Stirlings. gook, A. Bor.

“The cuckoo (Cuculus canorus, Linn. Syst.), or gook of this place, is found, though but rarely, in the retired and romantic hills of Hoy and Wea.” Barry's Orkney, p. 311.

It is often, but improperly, written gall.

The gok, the gormaw, and the gled, Bent him with buffets quhili he bled.

Dunbar, Bamntyne Poems, p. 21, st. 10.

The following old rhyme is still used in Fife; although it is given imperfectly—

On the ninth of April,
The gok comes o'er the hill,
In a shower of rain;
And on the of June
He turns his tune again.

The following old lines are repeated in the south of S.:

The first and second of April,
Heard the gok another mile.

This word is common to almost all the Northern languages; Su.-G. goek, Isl. gokk, Alem. eaveus, Germ. gauk, goguck, Belg. kokkuck, Dan. kuckuck. C.
GOWK-BEAR, s. Great golden Maidenhair, Ayrs.


It is singular that the same fancy of ascribing this plant to the cuckoo should prevail in different provinces in Sweden. In one it is called Cuckulliijn, i.e., Gowk's-lint or flax; in others, Gieckraag, or Gowk's-yce. Linn. Flor. Suec., N. 966.

GOWK'S ER R AND, a Fool's errand, an April errand, S.; also, to hunt the gowk, to go on a fool's errand.

"Has Jove then sent me 'mang this fowk.'
Cry'd Hermes, "Here to hunt the gowk!"
Romany's Poems, ii. 490.

"This is also practised in Scotland under the title of Hunting the Gowk." Grose's Class. Diet., vo. April Fool.

Both expressions signify that one is intentionally sent from place to place on what is known to be a wild-goose chase. The first, although equivalent to a fool's errand, does not seem immediately to originate from gowk as denoting a foolish person, but from the bird which bears this name.

Young people, attracted by the singular cry of the cuckoo, being anxious to see it, are often very assiduous to obtain this gratification. But as this bird changes its place so secretly and suddenly; when they think they are just within reach of it, they hear its cry at a considerable distance. Thus they run from place to place, still finding themselves as far removed from their object as ever. Hence the phrase, hunt the gowk, may have come to be used for any fruitless attempt; and particularly for those vain errands on the first day of April.

Nor is it unlikely, that the custom of sending one on what is called a gowk's errand on the first day of April, has had its origin, in connexion with what is mentioned above, from the circumstance of this bird's making its appearance in our country about the beginning of this month. It is said, indeed, that it is generally about the middle of April that it is first observed. But if we reduce this to the old style, it will fall within a few days of the beginning of the month; and it is well known that it is silent for some short time after its arrival; its note, which is that of the male, being a call to love.

"Somebody," continued Robin, "sent them on a gowk's errand, to look for smuggled whisky in my house; but the chiel's gaed aff as wise as they came." Petticoat Tales, i. 227.

Colonel Pearce (Asiatic Researches, ii. 334) has proved that it is an immemorial custom among the Hindoos, at a celebrated festival held in March, called the Huli, when mirth and festivity reign among the Hindoos of every class, to send people on errands and expeditions that are to end in disappointment, and raise a laugh at the expense of the person sent. The last day of the Huli is the general holiday. This festival is held in honour of the New Year; and as the year formerly began in Britain about the same time, Maurice thinks that the diversions of the first day of April, both in Britain and India, had a common origin in the ancient celebration of the return of the vernal equinox with festive rites." Indian Antiq., vi. 71. V. Brand's Antiq., i. 123.

GOWK'S HOSE, s. Canterbury Bells, Campanula rotundifolia, Linn. Stirlings. pron. gock's hose.

GOWK'S MEAT, s. Wood sorrel, an herb, S. Oxalis acetosella, Linn.


It is singular, that this plant should have the same name in S., as in Gothland in Sweden. Ostrogotis, Gockemut; Linn. Flor. Suec., N° 406.

GOWK'S SHILLINS, Yellow Rattle, Rhinanthus Crista galli, Linn., Lanarks.

As the flower is yellow, it would seem more natural to have given this plant a name borrowed from some gold coin.

GOWK'S SPITTE L E, s. The frothy matter frequently seen on the leaves of plants; which is said to be the work of a species of insect called Cicada spinosa by Linn.

Sir R. Sibb, seems to embrace the vulgar opinion, that it is the juice emitted by the plants.


"Gowk-spittles, a white frothy matter common on the leaves of plants, about the latter end of the summer and beginning of autumn.—These spittles are said to be the gowks or euckows, as at the season they are in the greatest plenty." Gall. Eneyel.

GOWK'S STORM, s. 1. Several days of tempestuous weather, believed by the peasantry to take place about the beginning of April, when the Gowk, or cuckoo, visits this country, S.

This is different from the Tyughit storm, which has an earlier date; but is viewed as corresponding with the Borrowing Days, Loth.

2. Metaph. used to denote an evil, or obstruction, of short duration.

"Whereupon Lorn wrote to the Lord Duffas a letter, wherein he told him that he had prevailed with a nobleman in England to take off the great man upon whom Middleton depended, if he could get £1000, and that being done he hop'd that this was but a gowk-storm," &c. Sir G. Mackenzie's Men., p. 70.

[GOWK'S THIMLES, s. The Hairbell, (Campanula rotundifolia, Linn.) a plant, Banffs.]

To see the Gowk in one's sleep. 1. To imagine a thing without any solid foundation; to be given to vagaries, Fife.

2. Used as a proverbial phrase, denoting a change of mind, in consequence of conviction that one was in an error, Fife.

Ye'll see the Gowk in your sleep, "You will, on second thoughts, repent of that which you now do, or resolve to do; when you awake in the morning, you will see matters in a different light."

Apparently borrowed from the mistake of one who imagines that he hears the cry of the cuckoo before he has actually arrived.
GOWLIS, s. pl.  
—The rosy garth depaynt and redolent,  
With purpure, saurce, gold, and gowgis gent,  
Arrayt we be Dame Floris the Queens—  
Goldyn Targe, Banantyse Poems, p. 9, st. 5.

This Lord Hailes renders marigoldes. But it seems rather the same with gules, a term in heraldry signifying red; as the poet’s description is metaphor, and no particular flower is mentioned, but only the colours, in such terms as are commonly appropriated to heraldry. Dunbar seems inclined to blazon this field. The word is used by Doug. as signifying red.  
—Sum grez, sum gowgis, sum purpures, sum saigruine.  
Virgil, 401. 2.

GOWN-ALANE, “with her gown only;  
without a cloak, or any superior covering  
on the body;” S. B. Gl. Shirriffs.

[To GOWP, v. n.  To beat, throb, ache. V. GOUP.]

[GRAAM, adj. Greedy for food, salacious, Shet.]  
To GRAB, v. a. 1. To seize with violence a considerable number of objects at a time, Renfr.

2. To filch, to seize what is the property of another, Lanarks.; [to get possession of by unfair means, Banffs.]

3. With the prep. at added, to grasp, ibid.

GRAB, s. 1. A snatch, a grasp, a clutch, Loth. "Grabs, little prizes;" Gall. Encycl.

2. The number of objects thus seized, ibid., Renfr.

[3. An advantageous bargain; as, “Ye got a grab o’ that beast the day;” Clydes., Banffs.

4. An advantage of any kind implying greed or dishonesty, Clydes., Banffs.]

[GRABBAN, GRABBIN, s. The act of taking possession by unfair means, ibid.]
[Grabbie, adj. Greedy, avaricious, given to cheating, ibid.]
Su.-G. grabb-æ, arripere, avide comprehendere; whence graphtanembe, as many objects as one can grasp in one's fist, or niente. Dan. greben, caught, apprehended; greh, a grasp, an handful. This is evidently the origin of Tent. grabel-en, avide raspere, E. grasp; and has probably a common origin with E. grip, S. grip, Su.-G. grip-a, apprehend, which latter deduces from grå, the hand, observing the analogy between this and Heb. pyrıs, agroph, the fist.

GRABBLES, s. pl. A disease of cows, in which all their limbs become crazy, so that they are unable to walk, Ang.

GRACE DRINK; the designation commonly given to the drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal, S.

"To this queen [Margaret, Malcolm Cammore's queen] tradition says, we owe the custom of the grace drink; she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever satd till grace was said, was rewarded with a bumper." Eneycy. Britann. vo. Forfar.

GRACIE, adj. 1. Well-behaved, Ang.

It is a common Prov. in Angus.—"A wife's as dother's never gracie;" i.e., an only daughter is so much indulged, that she is never good for any thing.

Shall we view this as a cor. of Fr. gracietx, O. Fr. gravel, gentle, affable, courteous, benign?

2. This word is used in the sense of devout, religious; as, "He's no very gracie," he does not pay much regard to religion, S.O.

GRACIE, Gracie, s. 1. A pig, Roxb. V. Gius, Ghyce, from which this is a diminutive.

[2. A fat, ungainly woman of loose character, Banffs.]

GRADDAN, s. 1. Parched corn, grain burnt out of the ear, S. Both the corn, and the meal, prepared in this manner, are said to be graddaned, S.

"The corn is graddan'd, or burnt out of the ear instead of being threshed; this is performed two ways; first, by cutting off the ears, and drying them in a kiln, then setting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as coal. The other is more expeditious, for the whole head is burnt, without the trouble of cutting off the ears; a most ruinous practice, as it destroys both thatch and manure, and on that account has been wisely prohibited in some of the islands. Graddaned corn was the parched corn of Holy Writ. Thus Boaz presents his beloved Ruth with parched corn; and Jesse sends David with an Ephah of the same to his sons in the camp of Saul. The grinding was also performed by the same sort of machine the quern, in which two women were necessarily employed; thus it is prophesied, Two women shall be grinding at the mill, one shall be taken, the other left. I must observe, too, that the island laizers are as merry at their work of grinding the Graddan, the kayers of the antients, as those of Greece were in the days of Aristophanes, Who warbled as they ground their parched corn.


"At breakfast this morning; among a profusion of other things, there were oat-cakes, made of what is called Graddaned meal, that is, meal made of grain separated from the husks, and toasted by fire, instead of being threshed and kilo-dried." Boswell's Tour, p. 190.

Considerable quantities of wheat, parched in the same manner, have of late years been found in digging the Canal, between Forth and Clyde, along the line of Antonine's Wall, in those subterranean structures which have been viewed as Roman granaries. Hence it would appear that the Romans also used parched corn.

2. The name of that kind of snuff which is commonly called bran, as consisting of large grains, S.

3. The name of a very fine snuff formerly used in Scotland, and generally known by the name of Scotch snuff, Fife. This is of a light brown colour, very fine, and nearly resembles what is called high toast. It is made of the leaf of tobacco, much dried by the fire, without any fermentation.

Gael. graddan, snuff. The origin of the name is obvious. Before snuff was became so general an article of trade, in consequence of general consumption, those who used it prepared it for themselves, by toasting the leaves of tobacco on or before the fire. When sufficiently parched, they put these leaves into a box, grinding them with a kind of pestle. Hence, from the resemblance of the mode of preparation to that of grain, the snuff was called graddan, S. graddan, and the box in which it was bruised the mils or mill.

[To GRADDAN, v. a. To parch grain by scorning the ear; part. pt. graddaned.]

According to Pennant, graddan is "from grin, quick, as the process is so expeditious;" but he has not observed that Gael. grin'd-am signifies to burn, to scorched, and that graddan, the name given in that language to parched corn, is evidently formed from it. This v., however, is not confined to the Celt. Su.-G. grin'd-a, has the same meaning; assare, igne torre; grin'dula brod, namen coquere, to bake; grin'dpuru, a frying-pan. These conjectures that this word is more properly broed-a, as pron. in some parts of Sw. But there is every reason to think that he is mistaken; especially as the traces of this v. appear in E. grit-iron, and S. Girtle, q. v.

[To GRADE, v. a. V. Graif.]

[To GRAEM, v. n. To be in a passion, Shet.; Isl. grámur, wrath.]

GRAF, Graff, Grawe, s. A grave, Loth. graif.

"Violators of graves" are declared infamous, Stat. Will., c. 11.

"I'll hok it a graif wi' my ain twa hands, rather than it should feed the corbies." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 166.


GRAFF, adj. 1. Coarse, vulgar; applied to language, Lanarks: grauf, E.

2. Gross, obscene; Renfrews. The same with Graif, sense 3.
GRAFFE, s. 1. A ditch, trench, or foss.

“The enemy forsoaking our works unoccupied, the
graffe filled with their dead bodies, equal to the
banck, the works run’d in the day-time could not be
repair’d.” Monroe’s Explo’d, P. I, p. 69.

2. Metaph. used, a channel.

“This magnanimous king [of Denmark] was not
depicted, but with a courageous resolution makes use
of the time, retiring to one corner of his kingdom, to
prevent the losse of the whole, being naturally forti-
ified with a broad graffe, as the isle of Britain.”
Monroe’s Explo’d, p. 29.

Belg. graffe, a ditch or trench.

GRAGGIT, part. pa. “Wrecked, excommuni-
cated, consigned to perdition. Sax.
wracan, exulare,” Gl. Sibb.

I mak ane vow to God, and ye us handill,
Ye stilt be curst and graggit with bulk and candil.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 251.

Ish. krakad-r, gravissimo contemptu receptus.
The etymon given above is not satisfactory.

GRAGRIES, s. A species of fur; Balfour’s
Practicks, p. 86. V. GREECE.

To GRAID, GRADE, v. a. To make ready;
as, to graid a horse, to put on the necessary
furniture for riding or work, Fife.

From the same origin with Grath, q. v.; but retaining
more of the original form of the word.

GRAID, part. pa. Dressed, made ready; syn-
on. Graithed.

Of sic millis theyt began,
Quhill the supper was graid.
Ranf. Coliyear, A. iiiij. s.

Ish. graid-r, expeditus; Test. ghered, paratus.

To GRAIF, GRAWE, v. a. To bury, to inter.

—Exsus unto the Latyns gulf
Thel same dayis of respite the dide corps to graif.

Law, love, and lawtie graivin law thy ly.

Bannatynes Poems, p. 190, st. 5.

Graveyn, interred.

At Jerusalem thowyt be,
Graveyn in the Barrow to be.

Barbour, iv. 209, MS.

To grave in a garth, to dig in a garden; Cumberland.
Hence, graff, a grave.

“Thow grave; to break up ground with a spade; North.” Grose.

gra-fa, Test. gra-van, Dan. gra-v, to dig, Su.-G.
be-grafr-a, to bury; Belg. begraven, Chaucer,
grave, id.

To GRAIG, v. n. 1. To utter an inarticulate
sound of contempt or scorn, Aberd.

[2. To find fault with, to grumble at; as,
“He’s graiqin’ an’ shakin’ his heid at the lads
an’ lasses takin’ a bit dance,” Banffs.

3. To hesitate, hum and haw, grumble about,
ibid.

4. To break wind through the throat, to
delch, ibid.

G[GRAIGIN, GRAIGAN, 1. As a part;] grumbling
and fault-finding, Banffs.

2. As an adj.; having the habit of grumbling
and fault-finding, humming and hawing, ibid.

3. As a s.; the act of grumbling, fault-finding,
&c., ibid.

Ish. graedge, graedaka, ira seria, odium; fervor iræ.
This would seem to be derived from Su.-G. græn-paa
en, to be displeased with one. Or shall we rather refer
to C. B. grey-ach, to murmur, growl also murmuring;
from grey, a broken rumbling noise.

To GRAINE, GRANE, v. n. 1. To groan, S.
Yorks.

Under the payends and the heavy charge
Can grae or gel the eull lound barce.
Doug. Virgil, 178. 11.

2. To complain of bodily ailments, S.

“A groining wife and a grunting horse ne’er fail’d
their master.” Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 11.

A.-S. græn-ian, Belg. græn-en, id.

GRAYNE, GRANE, s. A groan, S. Doug.

They grunet and lait gied with graneis,
Ilk gossex weder greivin.
Chr. Kirk, st. 15.

V. the n.

GRAIN, GRANE, s. 1. The branch of a tree, S. B.

Apeun ane grane or branche of ane grene tree,
His thir wechty harnes gude in nede.

V. also Acts Js. vii. 351, c. 11, Murray.

2. The stock or stem of a plant.

—The chebow holde oﬀ oft we se
Bow down there knoppis, sowpit in there grane,
Quhen they are chargit with the heavy rune.
Doug. Virgil, 292. 8.

Lye thinks that grein is used in the same sense in

3. A branch of a river, S.

Toner is kneud ane grane of that river
In Latyns bekit Donabasium, or Inter.
Doug. Virgil, 7. 21.

“That branch of the river which runs between Mr.
Fraser’s bank and the Allochy Island, is called the
Allochy Grain, or North Branch of the river, and the
other is called the South Branch of the river.” State,
Leslie’s Powis, c., 1805, p. 22.

4. It also signifies the branches of a valley at
the upper end, where it divides into two;
as, Lewinshope Grains, South of S.

5. The prongs of a fork are called its grains,
S.

This is derived from Su.-G. grean-a, Ish. grein-a,
divider, Hence the phrase, Aen green air slig, the river
divides itself. Grein, pare, distinctio; also signifying a
branch. Belg. greinen, boundaries, is evidently a
cognate term.

GRAINER, s. The knife used by tanners
and skinners for stripping the hair from
skins, S.
Teut. *grean-er,* synon. with *gaer-wen,* pelles con-

Grainter, Gra natour, Gra nitari, s.  
One who has the charge of granaries.  
This is my Grainter, and my Chalmerdale,  
And has my gowd, and gro, under his curris.  
*Lindsay,* *S. P. R.**, ii. 222.  
[*Item, for a granatour to turs for the Kingis tieris  

Graintler-Man, s. The same with *Grintle-Man,* q. v.  
To Graip, v. a. 1. To grope, S.  
2. To feel; used in a general sense.  
Schyr, I call shew yow for my wage,  
My pardeneis, and my prevelage,  
Qhillik ye saill se, and graip.  
*Lindsay,* *Pink. S. P. R.*, ii. 63.  
A.-S. *grasp-an,* id. In sense 2, perhaps from *Moos-G.*  
grisp-an, Su.-G. *grip-a,* arripero; S. *grip.*  
Grap, Grip, s. 1. The griffin.  
Nixe come the gorgoul and the *gratip,*  
Two fairfull foals indel.  
The *gled,* the *grip,* up at the barcouth stand  
As advocates expert in to the lawis.  
*Hensongey,* *Bannadynge Poems,* p. 110, st. 5.  
2. The vulture.  
"Appert to Remus sex *grapip,* afore any foul, ap-  

er to Romulis; and quhen he had secharin the  
saum, apert to Romulis xix *grapip.*" Bellenden's  
*T. Liv.* B. i. c. 3.  
This proof confurms the conjecture formerly thrown  
out, that the northern terms of this class had some-  
times denoted a real bird, viz. the vulture. For  
the language of Livy is; *Sex vultures,*—duplex numerous  
Romuli.  
It would appear that this name, generally ap-  
priated to a bird which is merely the offspring  
of fancy, was by the ancient Goths given to a real one.  
Hence that ancient Runie distich;  
*Mikelar grapa a haudli;* the grip is larger than a hawk.  
Wachter thinks that there can be no doubt that this  
word passed from the Hyperboreans to the Greeks and  
other nations; as in the Scythian language it denotes  
a ravenous bird, from *Moos-G.* *grip-pan,* Su.-G. *grip-  
a,* Germ. *greif-an,* rapere; whence undoubted Fr.  
*greiff,* the claw or talon of a bird.  
*gryps,* Gr. *γρυπ.* Kilian renders *Teut. grifoen,* id. q.  
*grif-hoen.*  
But I suspect that this word sometimes denotes a  
vulture; particularly in the account given of Theseus.  
And on his brese thare sat a grisly *grype,*  
Qullil wyth his bill his bally throw can bore.  
*Henrysee's Orpheus,* Edin. edit., 1508.  
Graip, s. A dung-fork, an instrument formed  
with three iron prongs for cleaning a stable, S.  
The *gratip* he for a harrow take—* Burns,* iii. 133.  
V. *Sturl.* v. n.  
A. Bor. "*gripe,* a dung fork," Grose.  
Su.-G. *gripe,* id. tri dens, quo ad stabula purganda  
untor pastores; *Hire. This he derives from *grip-ai,*  
prehendere. It is also called *dyngreip,* Wardog. Teut.  
gripe, greepe, grype, fuscina, tri dens. Hence most pro-  
bably Gael. *greipadu,* id.; *Shaw.*  
To Graith, Grathe, v. a. 1. To make  
ready, to prepare, S.  
Schippus we graith, and many redly made  
Betwix andhards and the mont of Ida.  
*Doug. Virgil,* 67. 17.  
2. To dress, to put on military accoutrements.  
Thir men retorneied, with owtyn noyce or dys,—  
Than graithd sone thir men of armany keynes.  
*Wallace,* iv. 230, MS.  
Buke is used in a similar manner.  
The word has the same meaning in O. E.  
*Arurag greithete* hym and ye folk a boute.  
*R. Glone,* p. 64.  
The term occurs in a peculiar sense in the Battle  
of Harlaw, st. 5.  
He vowed to God omnipotent,  
All the hailes lands of Ross to haif,  
Or ells be graithed in his graip.  
*Evergreen,* l. 80.  
It may, however, be reducible to the sense of dressed:  
as A.-S. *ge-retd-ian* is sometimes used; *Somner.*  
3. To dress food.  
"Of conkys graithand or makand reddle flesh or  
fish, not wel nor convenient for men to be eaten."—  
Chalmerlale Air, c. 38. § 41.  
4. To steep in a lew of stale urine, &c., S.  
"Those, who had not science enough for appreciating  
the virtues of Pound's cosmetics, applied to their necks  
and arms blanching poultices; or had them 'boukit  
an' graithed'—as housewives are wont to treat their  
webs in bleaching."—*Glenfergus,* l. 84.  
greit-d-a, Su.-G. reda, expelive.  
Graith, adj. 1. Ready, prompt.  
As quhym did the Phitones,  
That quhen Saul abyssy wyed  
Off the Felystynys mych,  
Tayst, throw hir mykilled slecht,  
Samuelis spryte al tile  
Or in his stedd the iww spryte,  
That gaiff rycht graith anser hyyr to.  
*Barbour,* iv. 759, MS.  
A.-S. *ge-rad,* ge-reed, paratus, instructus; Teut.  
ge-reed, citrus, ge-reed, paratus.  
2. Not embarrased, not impeded.  
Throw the greit preyse Wallace to him socht;  
His awful deed he eschewit as he nocht;  
Vayr ane ayk, wyth men about him set;  
Wallace mycht nocht a graith strak on him get;  
Yelt schole he thaim, a full ruld slope was maide.  
*Wallace,* iv. 76, MS.  
Gret has been substituted in editions.
3. Straight, direct.

Fawdoun was left beside thaim on the land;
The power come and socedyn him fand;
For their slooth hand the graith gatt till him yeld;
Off othir trade scho tak as than no held.

Wallace, v. 135, MS.

4. Earnest; as denoting accurate observation.

Othir than alepyt, this taytayt tak graith heid.
He met his eye, and bad him haif no dreed;
On sleip he is, and with him bot a man;
Ye may him haif, for oay craft he can.

Wallace, xi. 1063, MS.

In all the edit. it is gud or good.

GRAITH, GRAITH, GRAETH, s. 1. Furniture, apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for travelling, &c., S. gear, synon.

Let thame commund, and we sail furnis here
The terme graith, the werkmen, and the wrichis,
And all that to the schipis hands of richtis.

Doug. Virgil, 373. 40.

It is also applied to the necessary apparatus of a ship.

V. LEDSMAN.

In a charter granted by the city of Edin'. 1454, are those words: "Ane altar to be made in the said il, with buke, and chalice of silver, and all yther graith belondand thairte." Trans. Antiq. Soc., i. 375.

Horse-graith, the accoutrements necessary for a horse, whether as employed for riding or for draught, S. The term graith is sometimes used by itself, when the application is understood.

"Upon the third day of January 1632, the earl of Sutherland, being in Querrell wood beside Elgin, directed thairrsea his led horse with his graith to the Bog, minding to lodge there all night, by the gate going south." Spalding's Troubles, i. 17.

Horse-graith, furniture necessary for a house, S. Su.-G. hygraeth, utenella, supellex domestica; Germ. hausgraeth, Belg., without the prefix, hygraeth, id.

Moister-graith, the beam by which horses are joined to a plough or harrow, Ang.

Riding-graith, furniture necessary for riding on horse-back.

Here farmers gash, in vidum graith
Ged holdin by their cottaars.

Burns, l. 40.

2. Accoutrements for war; synon. geir.

—Go dree yow in your graith.
And think weill, throw your lie courage,
This day ye sail wyn vassalage.
Than drest he him into his geir,
Wausounile like ane man of weir.

Lyndsay's Sygur Meldrum, 1394, A. viii. a.

3. It is used apparently as equivalent to substance, riches.

Philotus is the man,——
Ane ground-rich man and full of graith:
He wandis na jewels, cloth, nor worth,
Bot is baith big and bles.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 8.

4. Applied to some parts of wearing apparel.

"They make shoone, buties, and oother graith, before the litter is barked." Chalmearian Air, c. 32.

5. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work.

"They skinner hunger their lethir in defaul of graith, that is to say, alme [allum], egges, and oother graith." Chalmearian Air, c. 32, § 2.

[6. Company, companions; as, "Ye'll ken him by the graith he takes up wee." Banffs. Gl.

The term, however, is generally applied to persons of indifferent character.]

7. Warm water so wrought up with soap as to be fit for washing clothes, S.

See the sun
Is righ for up, and we'er not yet begun
To freith the graith; if knacker'd Madge, our aunt,
Come up the burn, she'll gie us a wicked rant.

Tammas's Poems, ii. 86.

8. Stale urine, Ang. It seems to receive this designation, as being used in washing.

In both these senses it corresponds to the first; properly signifying, the necessary apparatus for washing.

9. Materials of a composition; transferred to the mind.

Virgillis sawis ar worth to put in store;——
Full rich tressoure thay bene & pretius graithce.

Doug. Virgil, Prolat. 159. 28.

10. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S.; synon, Geir and Heddles.

"To deliuer to the vobeter ane graith of iiij c." Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.

"Ane nyne hundredth graith and tua pillaris pertaining to the vobeteris craft." Ibid., p. 19.


A. S. ge-rædæ, phalera, apparatus; geraated horse, instructus equus; Germ. graeth, geraete, goods, stuff, tackling. Wachter mentions geraete as an ancient word signifying, supellex uxoria, or the paraphernalia belonging to a wife; as rings, chains, bracelets, apparel, &c. S. Spechkre, q. v. Hence he-rgraete, supellex castrensis, q. war-graith. The word appears in S. G. and Isl. in the more primitive form of rede, reithis, reidi; but in the same general sense; instrumentum, apparatus. Gadr haestro med enu beta reidi; a good horse with the best furniture; Knyl. S., p. 28.

Var that skip at wael but baeth at monum oc auditum reidi; navis bene ornata erat viris atque armamentis: the ship was well built both with men and all kind of graith; Heims Kr., T. I., p. 653.

GRAITHLY, GRAITHILIE, adv. 1. Readily.

—Than, with all our harnays, we
Sall tak our way harnwart in by.
And we sall gyi'd be graithily.
Quhill we be out o' their daunger,
That lyis now enclosyet her.

Barlow, xir. 708, MS.

Readily, directly; or perhaps distinctly; as denoting that they would have no difficulty in finding a safe way through the moss. Grait signifies quiduit; not, as Mr. Ellis renders it, gustet; Spec. I. 244.

2. Eagerly.

I gyripit graithlie the gil,
And every moodwart hill.

Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

V. GRYPPIT.

GRAM, adj. Warlike; superl. gramest.

Wrightis walterand done treis, wit ye but weir,
Ordnit hurdis ful lie in holtis an hair;
For to grieve their [thir] gomys grameat that wer,
To gar the gayest on grund grayne undir gleir.

Glosan and Gle., ii. 13.

This seems to be only an oblique sense of the original word, Su.-G. Isl. Alem., Belg. gram, A.-S. gram, iratus. This transition is not unnatural; as we speak of the rage of battle. It has been thus used in Su.-G. and Isl. gram, homo ferox; Then love gram, homo ille ferocissimus; Mot tholik gram wear han effeke; contra talesm athleticism ille imbecillia erat; Hist. Alex. M. ap. Ihro. A.-S. gram-lan, grem-a, to be angry; Su.-G. grusse, iritate, Alm. grem-a, irrito.

Perhaps we ought here to advert to GRAMES-DIKE, (Gramydelic, Booth.) the traditionary name given to the wall of Antonius between Forth and Clyde. But the reason of the designation is buried in obscurity. The idea, that it was thus denominated from a hero of this name, who first broke through it (Booth, cxxx. 55.) is so plausible, as not to require confirmation. Were there any reason to adopt Buchanan's hypothesis, that this wall was built by Severus, we might discover a tolerable foundation for the name. For it might be viewed as the translation of the Lat. or Celt. designation. But all the historical evidence we have, as well as that derived from the inscriptions which have been discovered, goes to prove that it was erected by Antonius.

It is a singular fact, that the same name is given to a wall, as the name actually built by Severus in the North of England. Goodall accordingly has observed from Camden, that the wall built by Severus, between Solway Firth and the mouth of the Tyne, is to this day, in the language of the Welsh, called Gaul Sever, from the name of the Emperor who erected it; and by the English and Scotch, who live in its neighbourhood, Griminidike, which in their language, literally signifies, the wall of Severus: for with them Severus is rendered Grim. He adds: "It must nevertheless be acknowledged, that other walls in England are equally called Griminidikes; but it may be considered that this is done improperly, by borrowing the name of the most famous wall." Introd. ad Fordun. Scoticron., p. 28.

This indeed seems to be the only reasonable conjecture we can form, with respect to the reason of the name given to the wall of Antonius. Severus, because of his victories, being much celebrated in Britain, especially as he erected a wall of such extent, after his name was given to this, it might naturally enough be transferred to that which had been reared by one of his predecessors in S. This idea is confirmed by the circumstance of his name being given to other walls which were not built by him. It has indeed of late been supposed, that even that wall in the North of England was not the work of this emperor; but, we apprehend, without sufficient reason.

GRAM, s. 1. Wrath, anger.

—Defend I said be one of tho, Qblik of their feld and malice never he, Out on sic gram, I will have no reapref. 

Palice of Honour, ii. 25.

i.e., "Fie on such wrath!" Chancer, grame, id.
A.-S. Su.-G. gram, id. Isl. grami, or Goda gremi, Decorum ira; Olai Lex Run. V. the adj.

2. Sorrow, vexation.

"Lat vs in ryst lolf, in sport and gam, In Venus eurt, sen born tharce I am, My tyne we sold I spend; wenys then not so long?"

But all your selaie sall returns in grame. Sis thannies lustis in bittir pane and we.

Doug. Virgil, 96. 23.

A mannes mirth it wol turn al to grame. 

VOL. II.

A.-S. gram is not only rendered ira, but molestia, injuria; Germ. gram, moeror. Su.-G. gram not only signifies iratus, but moestus, triestis, and groenew sjy, dolere; whence Ital. gramo, O. Fr. grames, triestis, E. grim.

GRAMARYE, s. Magic.

Whate'er he did of gramarje,
Was always done malauteously.

Eay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 11.

Dark was the vaulted room of gramarje,
To which the wizard led the gallant knight.

Ibid., vi. 17.

This is evidently from Fr. gramaire, grammar, as the vulgar formerly believed that the black art was scientifically taught; and indeed ascribed a considerable degree of knowledge, especially in physics, and almost every thing pertaining to experimental philosophy, to magic.

I find this term in what Bishop Percy views as a Legend of great antiquity—

My mother was a western woman, 
And learned in gramarje,
And when I learned at the schole, 
Something she taught it me.

Reliques Ant. E. Poetry, i. 66.

The learned Editor gives materially the same view of the origin of the term. "In those dark and ignorant ages, when it was thought a high degree of learning to be able to read and write, he who made a little further progress in literature, might well pass for a conjurer or magician." Note, Ibid., p. 61.

GRAMASHES, s. 1. Gaiters reaching to the knees.

2. Sometimes applied to a kind of stockings worn instead of boots, S.; commonly used in the pl. Gammashes, id. Cl. Yorks., Dial.

He had on each leg a grammash,
A tep of lin for his pamash.


—Dight my boots;
For they are better than grammashes
For one who through the dubbis so plashes.

Ibid., p. 81.

This is pron. Gramashens, Ayrs.

I've guid grammashes worn mysel',
As blue's a blawart i' the bell,
Sin' e'er I gook to kirk or fair;
An' saw but few could match me there.

Picken's Poems, i. 124.

L. B. gamach, pedulis lani species, quae etiam superiores pedis partem tegit, vulgo Gamache; Du Cange. In Languedoc, he adds, garamako is synon. 
Fr. Germ. gamaches, gamashes, id. These terms, notwithstanding the change, are certainly from the same source with Gamesens, q. v.

GRAMMARIOUR, s. The teacher of grammar in a college; apparently, the same with the Professor of Humanity in our times.

—"The landsi quairvpon the said college is foundit, with the yairdia and croffis of the samene, with the mansis, yairdis, and croffis of the canonist, medicinier, and grammariour, with certane other chaplanyria." Acts Ja., vi. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 577.

The Fr. term used in this sense is grammarien.

GRAMMAW. V. GORMAW.

To GRAMLLE, v. n. To scramble, Upp. Clydes. Hence,
Gramloch, adj. Avaricious, taking much pains to scrape substance together, ibid.

Gael, greimach-am, to take hold, to hold fast; greimach, fast holding, from greim, a bit, a morsel.

Gramlochlie, adj. In an extremely avaricious manner, ibid.

Gramlochness, s. An extremely worldly disposition, ibid.

Grampus, s. Expl. “an ignoramus,” Teviotdale; apparently a cant term, borrowed from the whale thus denominated.

Gramshoch (gutt.), adj. Coarse, rank; applied to the growth of grain, vegetables, &c., Ayrs.

This might seem formed from Ramesh, strong, by having A.-S. ge prefixed.

Gramshoch (gutt.), s. Such an appearance in the sky as indicates a great fall of snow or hail, Ayrs.

Gramultion, adj. Extremely cious, rowed king, 1814, 1814, 1814, 1814.

Gramshoch, s. Common sense, understanding, Fife; synon. with Rumblegumtion, S.

Granate, Granit, adj. Ingrained, dyed in grain.

Syno nixt brie raid in granate violet.
Twolf dauinbilsis, ilk ane in their estait.

This is the same with granit, Virg. 399, 20, rendered by Rudd. “of a scarlet or crimson colour.”

The colour here meant is violet. Fr. engrené, id. Ital. grana, [coccus ilicis], the berry used for dyeing cloth of a scarlet colour. [The colour thus produced was considered the best in quality, and the word ingrane thus came to mean fast-dyed. V. Gl. Accts. of Lord High Treas., Ed. Dickson, Vol. I.]

[Granatour, s. The keeper of a grange, or granary. V. Grainter.]

Grand-dey, s. A grandfather, Fife.

V. Dey.

Grandgore, s. V. Glengore.

Grand-schir, Grandsher, Grantschir, s. Great-grandfather.

“And herewith his majestic—having consideration that his said vnquhile darreest grandsher deceasit from this present lyff in the field of Flowdoun, before the renewing of the said brench infellation, ratifies, &c. Acts J. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 619.

‘The estait—if Lamington has been peacable—possess be me, my father, gudshir, and grantschir, thre scoor and ten yeirys bygane.” Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 454.

‘Has declarit and ordainit the saidia contractis to be ratifit, in speciale the contractis maid betwixt vnquhile oure sourane ledys fedir quhom God assolye, her gudshir, & grantschir, with the kings of France, and of all othar contractis some the deesiis of vnquhile king Robert the Bruce,” &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

“Thare is sundrie kindis of nativitie, or bondage; for some are born bond-men, or natives of their gudshir, and grandsher, qhom the Lord may challenge to be his naturall naties, be names of their progenitours gift they be knawin: sic as the names of the father, gudshir, Quon. Attach., c. 90, § 5.

Avo, et groase,—avi, et groasi, Lat. It seems to be still used in this sense in Moray, and probably in some other northern counties.

His grandsher, his gudsher, his daddie,
And mony ane mair o’s forbeirs,
Hid rente the farm already.

Rumbleguml, Jamieson’s Popul. Ball., I. 292.

To Grane, v. n. To groan. V. Graine.

Grange, s. 1. “Corn, farm, the buildings pertaining to a corn farm, particularly the granaries;” Gl. Sibb.

—The fomy riner or flode
Brekis over the bankis, on spait quhen it is wod:—
Qubyll housis and the flookys hitsis away.
The corne strangeis, and standand stakkyis of hev.

Dong. Virgil, 55, 33.

i.e., “the contents of the granaries.”

2. “Grange (Granaganium) signifies the place where the rents and tithes of religious houses, which were ordinarily paid in grain, were delivered and deposited in barns or granaries.” Nimmo’s Stirlingshire, p. 508, N.

It may be observed, however, that O. E. grange is expl. by Palsgr. as having a signification different from this; “Granghe, or a little thorpe, [Fr.] hameau;—petit village;” B. ii. F. 37.

It confirms this account, that a number of places are called Grangye, or the Granges of such a place, which seems to have been connected with religious houses. They could not have received their designations from the primary use of the term, unless we should suppose, what seems contrary to fact, that they had been the only places in the vicinity where barns or granaries were erected.

Fr. grange, L. B. grang-in, from Lat. gran-um, grain.

[Granian, s. “The act of crying or screaming; a continued scream,” Gl. Banffs.]

Granit, part. adj. Forkeid, or havinggrains, S.

This epithet is applied to Neptune’s trident. Thus Neptune says concerning Eolus—

He has no power nor authoritie
On seys, nor on the thre granit seaptor wand,
Qahile is by cut gemit me to here in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 17, 23.

V. Grain.

Granitar, s. An officer, belonging to a religious house, who had the charge of the granaries. V. Grainter.

Grank, s. “The groaning or howling of a wounded hart.” Rudd.

The dere so deillie woundit, and so lame,
Unto his kynd resett gan fliying hame,—
All blude beprent with mony grank and groane.

Doug. Virgil, 225, 5.

Perhaps it rather denotes a kind of neighing; from Teut. grevick-en, false ridere, ringere; grevick, risus equinus.
GRANIE, Granny, s. 1. A childish term for a grandmother; also applied to a grandfather.

The hearts of the young men grow lightsome, to see
The gladness which dwells in their old granie's eye.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 51.

Cumb. grandy, Lancash. grany, Yorks. granep, all used for grandmother.


3. Sometimes ludicrously transferred to an old tough hen; as, "That's a granney, I'm sure," S.

One might almost suppose that this had been originally corr. from Lat. grandaen-us, ancient.

GRANIE MOLL, "a very old, flattering, false woman," Gall. Encycl.

The latter part of this designation might seem allied to Teut. moelle-bryer, parasitus, from O. Sax. moelle, offa.

[To GRANT, v. a. and n. To agree, assent; also, to confess. V. Gl. Barbour, Skewt's Ed.]

[GRANTING, s. Confession. Barbour, xix. 43, ibid.]

GRANTEINNEIT, part. pa. Perhaps, figured.

"Ane sort of blak slavet embodierit with silvyr.—Ane uther of glasit satine granteinneyit, freineyit with a freinyie of gold about." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 230.

This is perhaps the same word which is printed granteizd, Watson's Coll., i. 20, (V. Gorphey'd) most probably according to a false orthography. Fr. Granditent denotes a species of superior dye, perhaps what we called ingrained. But it cannot apply here, as the article described is said to be quhit, I see no cognate term, therefore, save O. Fr. grasnier, literally to scratch, to scrape; which may have been used to denote some kind of figured work on the satin, corresponding with what is now called quilting.

GRANZEBENE, s. The Grampian mountains in S.

"Tay risr far beyond the montanis of Granzebene fra Lochtay, quhilk is xxvii mylis of lenth, and x mylis of breit." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 9.

Ballet derives this word from Celtic graem or grant, crooked, and ben, mountain, because these mountains are crooked. According to Baxter, s. Granni eddles, from the ancient worship of Apollo Graevius; Gloss. Mr. Pink, says that "the Grampian hills seem to imply the hills of warriors;" as, according to Torstens, "in the earliest times every independent leader was called Graem, and his soldiers Grams;" Enquiry Hist. Sco., I. 144. But I suspect that the Lat. term Grampius is a corruption, and that Grann-ben is the true name. Ben, as signifying a mountain, although perhaps radically a Celt. word, might be adopted by the Goths; for it is retained in the names of several places in Germany. V. Wachter. Might not the first syllable be from Su.-G. graens, Germ. grasse, limes? q. the mountains forming a boundary between the two great divisions of Scotland.

Since writing this article, I have met with another etymology, which is left to the judgment of the reader.

"Grampian, from Grant and Beinn. Grant, like the dyes of the Greeks, has two opposite meanings. In some fragments ascribed to Ossian it signifies beautiful. This meaning, now, is obsolete, and it signifies deformed, ugly, &c.

"The old Caledonians, as those mountains abounded in game, and connecting beauty with utility, might have given the name in the former sense. Mr. Henry Saville, and Mr. Lhuyd, two eminent antiquaries, call them Grant Beinn, from which comes the soft indeluted "Grampian of the Romans." P. Kirrmichael, Banffs. Statist. Acc., xii. 428.

To GRAP, GRAPE, v. a. 1. To grasp, to handle, S.

They grasp it, they grip it, it greets, & they grane. Burns, iii. 126.

2. Metaph. to examine.

But first I pray you grasp the matter well,
Reproche me not, quhill the work be overseen.

Duns. Virgil, 12, 12.

A.-S. grap-an, "to feel, to handle, to grasp;" Sommer.

GRAPE, s. A vulture. V. GRAIP, s.

GRAPE, s. A three-pronged fork. V. GRAIP.

GRAPIES OF SILIIVER.


Teut. grepe is given by Kilian as synon. with harke, harpgave, uncus; Belg. harke, perhaps, from the old root hark, a term used to describe a certain kind of weapon. Belg. greep denotes the hilt of a sword.

GRAPPLING, a mode of catching salmon, S.

"In the Annan,—there is a pool called the Rockbole,—where incredible quantities of salmon are caught, by a new and singular mode of fishing, called grappling. Three or four large hooks are tied together, in different directions, on a strong line, having a weight of lead sufficient to make it sink immediately as low as the person inclines, and then by giving the rod a sudden jerk upward, the hooks are fixed into the salmon, which are thus dragged to land by force." P. St. Mungo, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xii. 395.

The same mode is observed in the Highlands, P. Kilrarity, Inverm., ibid., xiii. 512.

GRAPUS, s. A name for the devil, or for a hobgoblin, Ang.

Su.-G. grip-a, prehendere, or grabb-a, its deriv. arriper? The composite term Doolie-grapus is often used in the same sense. V. Doolie.

GRASCHOWE-HIEDET, adj.

—Gryt graschowe-hei det, gerga mullers—

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 109.

Not, as Mr. Pink, conjectures, from Goth. graschewa, horribilis; but more probably from Fr. grasceau, greyau.

GRASILLOCH, GRASILLAGH, adj. Stormy, boisterous; as, "a graschiloch day," a windy, blustering day, Ayrs., Lanarks.

"Is this you, Angus man? — what wiu' has blown you here in sic grasslegh weather?" St. Patrick, i. 216.

This may be allied perhaps to Isl. grassley-r, Immanis, Su.-G. grasselig, Dan. grasselit, frightful. Three views hrid, procilla, as from the same fountain with grasselit. Wachter considers Germ. graus, horror, whence greislichkeit, terribilis, as applicable to the horror produced by cold, as well as to that which is the effect of fear. But this etymon is by no means satisfactory. I am inclined to think, therefore, that Grasshelp is allied to Teut. gheraes, furor, rabies, gherasch, color, velox; Belg. graus, noise, racket, geraasd, "raged, made a noise," Sewel; especially as this writer renders disturbing by geraus. With the common addition of lig, or lyk, signifying like, this would be geraasly; which would naturally be abbreviated into grasly, or grassly, like garath into grath, &c.

[GRASS, s. Grace, Barbour, xiv. 361, Skeat's Ed.]

GRASS-ILL, s. A disease of lambs, S.

"When about three weeks old, and beginning to make grass their food,—a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called the Grass-ill." Prize Ess., High. Soc. Scot., iii. 351.

GRASS-MAN, GERMAN, GIRSEMAN, s. The tenant of a cottage in the country, who has no land attached to it.

"There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants cottars, and grassmen, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there through the country frae their dwellings, and conveyed sic gear as they could get out of the way."

Spalding, ii. 187, 188.

This word has now fallen into disuse, but is still perfectly intelligible to elderly people, Aberdonians, who recollect the time when Girsman and Cottar were used as quite synonyms. V. GERS, GERSS.

GRASS-MEAL, s. "The grass that will keep a cow for a season," Gall. Encycl.

If this is properly defined, the term must be viewed as different from Gress-Maie, q. v.

GRASS-NAIL, s. "A long piece of hooked iron, which has one end fixed to the blade of a scythe, and the other to the scythe's handle." Gall. Encycl.

To GRASSIL, GRISEL, GRISSL, v. and n. To rustle, to make a rustling or crackling noise.

Some effr this of men the clamor rais,
The takillis, grassillis, cabillis can franz and frais.

Doug. Virgil, 15. 44.

By the interpolation of a comma, this is printed as if it were a s. pl. But this must be a typographical error; as Rudd explains the word as a v.

I have not heard the v. itself used, but frequently its deriv. girsilin.

"There was a girsilin of frost this morning." S. This exactly corresponds to the use of the Fr. v., gresil, "covered, or hoar, with reeme." Gresil, "reeme, or the white frost that hangs on trees." Cotgr. The Fr. word, which the Editors of Dict. Trev. view as radically the same with gresle, grette, hail, may probably be from gresil, an old Celtic word of the same meaning with the latter. Fr. gresil-l-r, to crackle. This is perhaps radically allied to A.-S. hrystl-as, eripilare, Su.-G. hrista-t, rist-t, quater, primarily used to denote the noise made by the shaking and friction of armour. V. GRISSL.

GRASSUM, s. A sum of money paid by the tenant to the landlord on entering into possession of his farm, S. V. GERSSUM.

GRATE, adj. Grateful.

"I wald let my gude will and grate mynd, be the same apper towards yow, throw quhais procurement I obten the benefits of that godly and faithfull—societie, quhairof presently I am participant." Davidson's Commentation of Vprichines, Dolic.

To GRATIE, v. a. To make ready. V. Graithe.

GRATHING, Wall. ix. 1158, Perth. edit. read gruelling, as in MS. V. GRUCH.

GRATITUDE, s. A gift made to a sovereign by his subjects.

"Albeit ane gratitude is grantit to the kings grace be the three estatis of his realme, for supportatione of sik necessar erandis as his grace bar ad, that na exaction be maide vpone the tennatis for payment of the said contributione," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1335, Ed. 1814, p. 394.

This term, by a curious change of idea, is evidently used in the sense of grant, or as synon, with benevolence as used in the history of England. L. B. gratius, gratis, beneficium. Dona et Gratia; Rymer, A. 1508.

GRATNIS. Houlate, ii. 8. 12, an error for gratius in MS., gracious. Precious is afterwards spelled in the same manner, pretius.

GRATNIZED. Watson's Coll. i. 29. V. GOUNHER.

GRAUS, s. pl. Groves.

—The range and the fade on bred
Dunys throw the graus.—

Doug. Virgil, 103. 50.

A.-S. graf, Alem. grooe, locus.

GRAUTE, s. Enormity; Reg. Aberd. Fr. gravité, grievousness.

GRAULS, GRAWL, s. A young salmon. V. GRISE, GILSE.

GRAUNT, adj. Great. V. GRUNE.


Perhaps dusky-coloured grey; Belg. graus, grys, id.

[To GRAVE, v. a. and n. To dig to pierce; also, to dig for shell-fish in the sand, Shet.

—quhilk weeth both deip and wyde,
That Landousc dil graus in tull his syde.

Laidey, ii. 365, Laidlay's Ed.]

GRAVIN, GRAVYN, GRAWE, GRAWYN. V. GRAF, v. i.

To GRAYVITCH, v. n. To gadd about in a dissipated way, Ayrs. This is viewed as a corruption of Gilravage, q. v.
GRAY, adj. Used metaphor, like black, as denoting what is bad, or perhaps fatal. "You'll gang a gray gate, yet;" S. Prov.—"You will come to an ill end;" Kelly, p. 380. "Ye'll take a bad, evil, or improper course, ye'll meet an evil destiny;" Gl. Shirr. "'Tis a sad and siring pity to behold youth's blood gaun a gate ane gray." Blackw. Mag., June 1830, p. 291.

GRAY, s. The Gray, the twilight; S. V. Grey.

GRAY, s. A drabbing; as, "Ye'll get your gray," you will be well trimmed. "I'll gie him his gray," a threatening of retaliation on the person addressed, Roxb. Perhaps a ludicrous use of Fr. gré, will, wish, desire, recompense; or from the phrase, Faire gré, payer, satisfaire a ce que l'on doit; equivalent to S. payment, i.e., drabbing.

GRAYBEARD, Greybeard, s. A large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding wine or spirituous liquor, S.

Whate'er he laid his hand on, Bët hoghead, anker, greybeard, pack, Past all redemption was his own, He'd even a chopin bottle take.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 67.

"There's—the heel o' the white loof, that cam frae the Baille's; and there's plenty o' brandy in the greybeard that Luckie Macleary sent down, and winna ye be supposed like princes?" Waverley, iii. 240.

"The whisky of the low-country is no more to be compared to our own than ditch water.—I hope you will make some of the tenants give the big greybeard a cast the length of Inverness." Saxon and Gael, i. 91. 92.

Denominated, most probably, from its bearing a kind of Gorgon's head.

GRAY BREAD, s. Bread made of rye; perhaps also, of oats. "Baxteris sail baik bried, baith qubyte and gray, to sell after the price and consideration of gude men of the town, as the tymre sail be convenient." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Practicks, p. 70.

All the bread made of the flour of wheat seems to be denominated gubyte. Hence the rude rhyme repeated by young people on the last day of the year—

Gie us of your white bread, And none of your gray.

V. Hoomanay.

"He is the honest man that will put to his hand to labour, and will sit down with grey bread conquist by his labour, who he eats all dillates with idleness.—He that eats without labour (set him at the table head) he has no honest." Rollock on 2 Thess., p. 201.

GRAY DOG, s. The Scottish hunting dog, S.


GRAY FISH, s. A name given principally to the Coal fish, Gadus carbonarius, Linn. "Gray fish, as they are called, abound every where around the coast, and constitute a great part of the sustenance of the inhabitants.—They seem to be the intermingled fry of various genera, and are called by the inhabitants Selachia. P. Canisby, Caithin. Statist. Aoc., viii. 154.

"There is a species of fish taken on this coast, which goes by the general name of Gray fish." P. Kilmartin, Argyles., ibid., p. 93.

GRAY GEESE. A name vulgarly given to large field stones, lying on the surface of the ground, South of S.

"In the name of wonder, what can he be doing there? —Biggin a dry-stane dyke, I think, wi' the grey geese, as they ca' thae great loose stones." Tales of my Landlord, i. 81.

GRAY GROOT. It is a common phrase, "It's no worth a gray groot," or, "I wadna gie a gray groot for't;" when it is meant to undervalue anything very much, or represent it as totally worthless, S.

Christing of walks we are red of, The parish priest this he can tell; We aw him bought but a grey groot, The offering for the house we in-dwelt.

Herd's Coll., ii. 40.

This phrase seems borrowed from some of the base silver coin which had been current in the reign of Mary or James VI. Our acts accordingly use a synonym phrase, gray plakkis.

—"And for all other alayed money, quhilk is subject to refyning, as babcis, thre penny groits, twelw penny groits, and gray plakkis, sic prysces as thay wer cuyect for, or hes had cours in tyne bipast." Acts JA. VI., 1501, Ed. 1814, p. 526.

GRAY HEADS, s. pl. "Heads of grey-coloured oats, growing among others that are not." Gall. Encycl.

GRAY HEN, s. The female of the Black cock, Tetrao tetrax, Linn., S.

[GRAY LINTIE, s. The grey linnet, Clydes.]

GRAY LORD, s. Apparently, the Coal fish full grown.

"The coast of St. Kilda, and the lesser Isles, are plentifully furnished with variety of cod, ling, mackerel, congers, braziers, turbot, graylords, sythes." Martin's St. Kilda, p. 19. V. Gray Fish.

GRAY MERCIES, interj. An expression of surprise, Angus.

Gray mercies she replies, but I maun gang, I dread that I has hidden here o'er lang.

—Gray mercies, cousin, ye sall hae your fair, The first time I to town or merrit gang.


This is evidently corr. from O. E. gramercy, which Johns, erroneously resolves as q. Grant me mercy. The Fr. phrase is grand merci, great mercy. It retained its original form in Chaucer's time.

Grand mercy, lord, God thank it you (quod she) That ye haurn saved me say children dere.

Clerks Tale, v. 8964.

Shall we suppose that the S. form is from the plural, for grandes mercies? Lacombe gives Gramaci as used for Grand-merci. Dict. Suppl.
GRAY OATS. A species of oats, S.

"In some farms, they sow a good deal of what goes by the name of gray oats, which are only valuable, because they yield a pretty good crop upon our thin channelly ground, where hardly any other grain will grow." T. Blackford, Perth's Stat. Acc., iii. 207.

GRAY PAPER. Brown packing paper, S.

"This stuff hath he occupied instead of gray paper, by the space of more than these ten years." M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 441.

The phrase must have formerly borne this sense in E., as this is the language of Bale in his Declaration.

Fr. peper gris; Isl. gracippur, charta bibula, vel emporetica.

GRAY SCOOL. The designation given in Annandale to a particular shoal of salmon.

"Those too, it is probable, spawn sooner than the last and largest species, called the Grey Scool, which appear in the Solway and rivers about the middle of July," Fisherman's Lett. to Proprietors, &c. of Fisheries in Solway, p. 8. V. GILSE.

To GRAYF, v. a. To engrave.

Volcanus thare among the leafy,
Steryls to cume dyd in the armeoure grayf.

Doug. Virgil, Rur. 266. 29.

A.-S. grean, Belg. graan, Isl. graaf, id. Ly words Moea-G. grab-ar, foder, are the origin.

GRAYS, s. pl. "A dish used by the country people in Scotland, of greens [coleworts] and cabbages beat together," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

Probably denominated from its mixed colour.

GRE, GREE, GRIE, s. 1. A step, a degree; referring to literal ascent.

The birdis sat on twistis, and on greis,
Melodiously makand their kyndle gleis.

Police of Honour, Parl. st. 3.

Greese, stairs into a chamber; Clav. Yorks. Dial.


2. Degree, quality.

Qhilik souerane substance in gre superfiate
Na cunnyng comprehend na nor discerne.

Doug. Virgil, Prov., 308. 43.

"From gre to gree," from one degree to another; R. de Brunne.

3. The superiority, the preeminence, fame.

"To James Lord of Dowgheas thay the gre gave,
To go with the Kmgis hairt."—Iliadate, ii. 11.

V. GROVE.

Said thou than casse, it were great scheme allace!
And here to wyne greis hapily for ever.

V. Quair, ii. 40.

"To wyn the gree, or victory. This is a Scottish phrase, still used with us." Tytl. N. Hence gree S. B. denotes "vogue, fame," Gl. Shizz.

4. The reward, the prize.

Quod he,—standard the bullis face forgane,
Qhilik of thare dereyne was the price and gree.

Doug. Virgil, 143. 45.

Hence, to bear the gree, to have the victory, to carry off the prize.

And ilk wha best on fute can ryn lat se,
To prif his pitch, or wersill, and bere the gree.

Ibid., 129. 36.

To bear the gree is still commonly used in the same sense, S.

The grey yet hath he gotten, for al his grete wound.

P. Plowman, Fol. 93.

The Herdman gaff the child the gree,
A thousand pound he had to fee.


The sheus let crie,
To stenten alle ranour and envie,
The gree as wel of o side as of other.


"Pau! was a craftsmen, and had a handicraft; he was a weaver of tents and pavilions.—Besides this he was a gentleman, and for other sciences he was well brothet vp, brothet vp in the laws at the feet of Gama-liell, who was a chiefe lawyer, (and yet for all this he was a craftsmen), an Hebrew of the trybe of Beniamin, of a good estimation, he that got that benefit to be a citizen of Rome, he was a gentleman. Wel, a gentleman nowadayes thinks it shame to put his sonne to any craft: but perchance the next day he will be hanged for theft, or mutthin, if he have not a craft to sustaine him. Dy on this idle nation, and thou Scotland bears the gree of idleness and loitering. Wherefore was all this labouring? Because, saith he, I should not be chargeable unto you." Rollock on 1 Theos., p. 69.

To bear the gree is still commonly used in the same sense.

And mair I Wad na wiss, but Allan bears
The gree hisell, and the green laurel wears.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

5. A degree in measurement.

"The last and outmainst iame is named Hirtha, quhare the elevation of the pole is lxxx. greis." Belled. Desr. Alb., p. 13.

6. Relation, degree of affihity.

Tyl James than of Scotland Kyng
This Erle of Mare be gud countryng
Wes Emyes son: swa he and he
Wes evynike in the tother gree.

Wynount, lx. 27. 56.

i.e., "in the second degree."

7. Gradation, in an argument, or in a climax.

"The prophet in description of these vanities, maketh these greis. The earth bringeth forth the tree, it groweth by moistour," &c. Knox's Resoning with Croasraguell, Parl. ii. b.

8. Expl. "humour."

Quhen we heir your prophets cast in dout, sayand, Quha wat quhat day Christ was borne on? can ye think him on any uther gree, but nixt efer to speir, Git Christ be borne!" N. Winyet's Third Tractat, Keith's Hist., App., 216.

Keith renders it as above; although it is not quite clear, that it does not merely signify step or gradation, as transferred to the mind. Lat. grad-as is used in all these senses, except the third and fourth; which may be viewed as oblique uses of the word as applied in sense second. From the Lat. word Sw. grad, and Teut. grased, id. are immediately formed.

GREABLE, GREABLE, adj. [1. Harmonious, living in peace and good will, Clydes., Banf's]; abbreviated from Fr. aggreable.
To GREE, v. n. To agree, to live in amity, S.

My cousin Betty, whom ye ken and saw,
And left full dowly down at Bonny-ha',
Whan ye come aff, sal your companion be,
And like twa sisters ye will sort and gree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 112.

Fr. gre-er, to agree, to give consent unto, Tent. grey-en, grees-l-en, grees-en, placere, gratum sive acceptum esse. This has been viewed as allied to Lat. gratu-ère; but perhaps rather to Su.-G. greed, A.-S. greth, pax, foodus. It is indeed by no means improbable that the latter have the same origin with the Lat. term.

To GREE, v. a. To reconcile parties at variance, S.

The revolution principles
Have set their heads in bees; then;
They're fallen out among themselves,
Shame fa' the first that gree them.

Jacobeit Relics, i. 146.

[GREABLE, adj. Harmonious, &c. V. GREABLE.]

GREANCE, s. Concord, agreement, Lanarks.

GREEMENT, s. The same with Greance, S.
Ye'll mak amends when ye come back.
Gued greement's best.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

GREE, v. Tinge, dye; juice for staining.
The bonny bairn they in the hurry tint;
Our fouks came up and fand her in a glent
'Bont sax or seven she looked then to be;
Her face was smear'd with some dun colour'd gree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 127.

In some parts of Ang. gree denotes the ichor, which comes from a sore in a brute animal.

This word seems formed by the writer, metri causa.

GREED, s. Covetousness, S.
This word occurs in the metrical version of the Psalms used in the Church of S.
My heart unto thy testimonies,
And not to greed incline. Psal. cxix. 36.

This version was prepared by Mr. Rous, an Englishman, and member of the House of Commons, (V. Baille's Lett., i. 411.) As greedfulness is the only s. used in the E. language, it may seem odd that greed should occur here. But I find from an early London edition, that the line had been originally,

Not covetousness incline.

The line, being a foot too long, had been altered, either by the commission appointed by the general Assembly for making "corrections and animadversions" on this version, A. 1649, or afterwards in the course of printing.
The only noun in A.-S. is graedynesse, from graedig.
In Isl. we find graedal, gala, voracitas, whence graudal-gar, gulosus, Su.-G. graedal, id., as originally denoting voracity of appetite, in which sense the S. word is very frequently used. The A.-S. adj. and s. are also rendered vorax, voracitas. This seems the original sense, from the meaning of the word in its earliest form that we are acquainted with.

To GREED, v. a. To covet, Aberd.

GREEDY-GLED, s. The name of a sport among children, Ang., Kincardines.
"It seems to be the same with that in Fife denominated Shyne-Glod-Wylie, q. v. Evidently denominated from the common mode of designating the kite, among the vulgar: 'the greedy gleg.'"

When she among the helper barrows was seen
At Greedy-Glod, or warpling on the green,
She 'clipet them 'a', an' gar'd them look like draft,
For she was like the corn, an' they the calf.
Ross's Heleanore, First Edit., p. 10.

GREEK (of stones), s. The grain, the texture, or particular quality of one stone as distinguished from another, S.

"The [the stane quarries] consist of 3 different kinds of stone, one of a bluish black colour, with a fine greek, capable of receiving a polish like marble." P. Carnock, Fife, Statist. Acc., xi. 483.

Su.-G. gryt, which primarily signifies a stone, is used in the same sense with our greek. Thus, wara of gout gryt, is an expression used with respect to stones which are proper for the end in view. In the same sense we speak of a gude greek.

[GREEK, s. Daybreak, Shet.; Sw. gry, to dawn. V. GREKING.]

To GREEN, v. n. To long. V. GRENE.

GREEN, adj. 1. Not old; applied to the milk of a nurse, Aug.

—Jean's paps wi' salt and water washen clean, Reed that her milk gat wrang, fan it was green.
Ross's Heleanore, p. 13.

V. MILK-WOMAN. Teut. green, recens; juvenis.

2. Fresh, not salted, S.; as, green fish.

Teut. groen visch, plicia recens; groen eische, caro recens, non saltta.

3. Recently opened; applied to a grave.

"New & grein graves;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

4. As opposed to dry or sapless. To keep the banes green, to sustain the body, to preserve in ordinary health, S.; q. to preserve them in a state of moisture, to keep the marrow in them.

"Albeit you were nae great gun at the bar, ye might aye have gotten a Sherifsm, or a Commissaryship, among the lave, to keep the bane green." St. Ronan, i. 240.

Let fortune add a social frien',
To clab a fire-side crack at 'e'en,
An' tak a skair
O' what may keep the bane just green,
An neything mair.
Picken's Poems, II, 41.

GREENBONE, s. 1. The viviparous Blenny, a fish, Orkney.

"The Viviparous Blenny, (blennius viviparus, Lin. Syst.) from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of green-bone." Barry's Orkney, p. 391.

It receives the same name in the Frith of Forth.

"Blennius viviparus, Viviparous Blenny; Greenbone. Here this species sometimes gets the name of Eelpont and Gaffer, but more frequently [that of] Greenbone, from the back-bone becoming green when the fish is boiled." Neil's List of Fishes, p. 8.

2. The Gar Pike or Sea-needle, Esox belone, Linn.

"Acus alters major Bellonii: our fishers call it the Gar fish, it is sometimes an ell or more in length, with a beak or neb eight inches long. Some call it the Green-bone." Sibb. Fife, p. 127.

It seems to receive this name from "the light green, which stains the back bone of this fish when boiled." V. Pennant's Zoöl., p. 274.

GREEN BREESE. A stinking pool, Banffs.

Allied perhaps to Isl. bru-a saestuare, from the boiling up of springs in a pool.

GREEN-COATIES, s. pl. A name for the fairies, Aberd.

GREEN COW. A cow recently calved; denominated from the freshness of her milk; similar to the phrase, "a green milk-woman," used in Angus; Roxb.

The term is evidently metaphorical, borrowed from the vegetable world, as plants, &c., retain their verdure only in proportion to the shortness of the time that has elapsed from their being cut down.

GREEN GOWN. 1. The supposed badge of the loss of virginity, Roxb.

2. The turf or sod that covers a dead body, Loth. One is said to get on the green gown, when brought to the grave.

GREEN KAIL, s. 1. That plain species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like savoys, or become curled; called German Greens, S.

2. Broth made of coleworts, S.


GREEN-KAIL-WORM, s. 1. A caterpillar, S.

2. Metaph. applied to one who has a puny appearance or girlish look.

"Shakel my knackers," said the officer laughing, "if I do not crack thy fool's pate! What does the green-kail-worm mean?" Perils of Mau, i. 199.

GREEN LINTWHITE, GREEN LINTIE, s. The Green finch, a bird, S. Loxia chloris, Linn.

GREEN MILK, s. Milk of a cow just calved, Banffs.

GREEN SLOKE, Oyster green, S. Ulva lactuca, Linn.

GREEN YAIR, a species of pear, S.

"The Green Yair, or Green Pear of the Yair, is a small green fruit, sweet and juicy, but with little flavour." Neil's Hortic., Edin. Encycl., p. 212.

GREEP, s. "The pavement made for cattle to lie upon in the house;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This is evidently the northern pronunciation of Grepe, q. v. But the definition is rather inaccurate.
Greech, s. A fire without flame. V. Grieschouch.

Greesome, adj. Understood to be an erratic for Grousome.

Yet wad she chesp thy lowzy pow;
Thy grousome gries were never skaitly.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 184.

Greet, Greete, s. "The greet of a stane," the peculiar distinguishing texture of a stone, Aberd., Roxb. "When they mean to split it, they begin by drawing a straight line along the stone in the direction of its greet."


Su.-G. gret simp. greit, inf. gretit, lapis. This is merely a variety, in provincial pronunciation, from Grit, s., q. v. Greek is synon.

Griep, s. A Grecian or Greek.

Your hame passage by blude mon fundin be,
And hae your asking be delth of ane Griepian.

Doug. Virgil, 42. 1.

1. A fault, an offence.

The briddill now refuse they net to dre,—
And to implore forgiveness of all gref.

Quyet and end of barnys and myself.

Doug. Virgil, 453. 43.

2. Indigation for offences.

Lerne for to dreed gret Jone, and not ganestand,
And to fully gladly the Godsis command;
And for thare grefe wele saucht we to be wer;
Sum tyme in bre ill will grow gret Jupiter.

Doug. Virgil, 454. 20.

Fr. grief, an injury.

Gref, Grieve, s. 1. An overseer, a monitor.

This awetreene gref answerit angrily,
For thy crampeing thow salt balth crake and cowne.

Heavysone,unnatyne Poems, p. 132.

2. Grieve still signifies the manager of any farm, or the overseer of any work; as the road-grieve, he who has charge of making or mending roads, S.

"A grieve (or overseer) has from L. 4 to L. 7, besides his shoes." P. Duurniah, Skye, Statist. Acc., iv. 135.

"A good grieve is better than an ill worker.;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 5.

This word, although sunk in its meaning in our country, had, and still has a very honourable acceptation on the continent. O. Teut. gref, judox, prexes, prefectus. In composition it is equivalent to count; comes; regulars. Hence the Germ. titles, Landgrave, Margrave, &c. This order has been inverted, according to thure, as to Su.-G. gref. He observes, that although it primarily denoted a Count, it is now, after the example of the Germ., transferred to a prefect of any kind. Alem. Gram, L. B. Grafius, Graph-lu, Grae-lu.

Many theories have been formed as to its origin. Kilian deduces it from grave, hoary, as corresponding to Lat. pater, senior, senecto. But in A.-S. the word occurs, not only in the form of grave, comes, prexes, but also of reofa, as in Scegre-reofa, Hickes Gr. A.-S., p. 136. Whence the modern term sheriff, reofa, reo, E. a steward. Hence it appears most probable, that g is merely the sign of the old prefix gr, Moos.-G. ga. Thare is no doubt that the word in its simple form is derived from O. Goth. reofa, argua, multacan, whence raeofa, pare; all denoting the work of a judge. V. Grieve, v.
This, however, may be noster causa; as grete is used in this sense in the same stanza.
R. Brunne uses grete for weep, p. 148.
I am Thomas your hope, to whom ye cry & grete,
Martir of Canterbury, your baile salle I bete.

GREAT, GRETE, s. The act of weeping or crying, S.
The earw. 1.
curious 275.
The especially ORE is seems Peep, in the greik V.
Ardent mentioned can "
'True'
5.
Grandees.
state Moes-G.
may say

GREETIN'-FAO'D, adj. Having such a cast of countenance as one who is about to cry, S.
GREETIN'-FOW, adj. In that state of incivility which produces great tenderness of affection, even to the shedding of tears, S.
GREETIN' WASHIN, the designation given to the last washing that a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family; from the circumstances of tears being often shed at the idea of parting, S.

GREKING, GRYKING, s. Peep, break of day, S. "Greek of day," Rndd.; sometimes skreek, S. B. V. GREEK.
Phoebus corseit bird, the nictis orlagere,
Clappin his wings thryis had crawn clee.
Approaching near the greking of the day.
Doug. Virgil, 202, 10.
It assumes the form of gryking in the Prophecy of Thomas of Eresdoun, MS. Cotton Library.
In a land as I was lent
In the gryking of the day
Ay alone as I went
In Huntle bankys me for to play
I saw the throstyl and the jay—
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 275.
Sibb. mentions "greik of day," as still used.
This word may be radically allied to Su.-G. gry, graw-en, Dan. gry-or, illescere, used to denote the dawn. Teut. gra, the dawn. But it seems rather to have the same origin with modern S. Creek, q.v. also, Skreek.

[GREME, GREIM, s. Dirt, Shet.; Eng. grime.]
[To GREME, GREIM, v. a. To soil, to daub with dirt, ibid.]

GREMIT, GREMIT, part. adj. 1. Soiled, begrimed, ibid.

2. Applied to an ox or cow with a white face spotted with black, ibid.
Dan. grim, grinned, lampblack, soot, grime, grimet, streaked, begrimed; Sw. dial. grin, a spot or smut on the face. V. Grime, in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

GRENALD, s. Garnet.
Fr. grenet, "the precious stone called a granat, or garnet." Cotgr.

[GREENCHER, s. A great-grandfather, Shet. V. GRANDSHIER.]

GRENDDES, GRENDES, s. pl. Grandees.
The grete grenades, in the greenes, so gladly they go.——
The grete grenades wer agast of the grym here.
Sir Gianw and Sir Gal., i. 5. 10.

To GRENE, GREEN, GREIN, v. n. 1. To long for, to desire earnestly; in whatever sense, S.
Sum grenis quhilk the gers grew for his gray mere.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a 53.
They came ther justice for to get,
Will nevyr grein to cum again.
Battle Redequaer, Evergreen, ii. 224, st. 1.
"But I green to hear better news." Spotswood, p. 410.

2. The term is more strictly applied to a woman with child, who is said to green for any thing, particularly some kind of food, that she earnestly longs for, S. Hence the phrase, a greening wife, Rudd.
It occurs in this sense in the S. Prov.; "Greening wives are ay greedy!" Ramsey's Prov., p. 28.
It occurs in another proverb.
"You may be greedy, but you are not greening. An excuse for denying what one asks of us, because the want of it will not make us mischiev." Kelly, p. 305.
Sibb. derives this from Teut. gryned-en, appeterre.
But this cymon reminds one of the S. adage, addressed to those who are supposed to ask, more from covetousness, than from necessity; "You may be greedy, but ye're not greening," Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 53. The origin certainly is Moes-G. gairn-en, Su.-G. gurn-as, A.S. gern-an, desiderare; whence also E. yearn.
Perhaps Germ. geir-en, cupidere, retains most of the primitive form.

GREENING, GREENING, s. 1. Ardent desire, longing; especially in sense 2, mentioned under the v. S.
Fras ladies to a servante wench,
I can well fit them biis inch;
An' if they're fey'd that they should pinch,
I'll try them on;
Perhaps I may their greening stuch,
Eve I hae done.

2. The object of this longing.
Fras anes that thou thy greening get,
Thy pain and travel is forget;
Cherrie and Slae, st. 37.

GRENE-SERENE, s. "The Green-finch; so denominated from the sweetness of its song. It is commonly called the Green linnet;" Gl. Compl.
GREYTE, adj. A denomination of foreign money.

"The successor of Scotland—sallansuere to ever ilk man spone all things that thay haif to say for him to buy, &—under the pan of thysale of his office, & the payment of xx lb. grete to de king," Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 245. That is, great; for this seems a translation of the Belg. phrase, een pond Groot, i.e., pond Flousmisch, containing six Guelders, "Sowol.

"The said John Makisone [sall pay] for his schip, of five last xxijij s. grete vsuale money of Flandris, the said William Tedrik—xxij s. grete of the samyn money.

—And ordinis that letterz be writtin to distrayne the sildis persons, ther landis & gudis, for the said pundis gretis or the xalez thereof as it now gais [i.e., is current]."


[GRET, adj. Great; in gret thing, in a great measure, Barbour, xvii. 196, Skeat's Ed.]

To GRETE, GRET, v. a. To weep, lament; pret. gre; part. pr. grendand; Barbour. V. GREIT.

GRETE, s. Sand or gravel in rivers.

For to behald it was ane glore to se—
The siluer scaltis fyshis on the grete
Ouer thewtr clerem sprokilland for the hote.

Doug. Virgil, 400. 5.

Grete occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 150. He fonde a wele ful gode,
Al white it was the grete.

"From gresede, Sax. Corn.—The cor was now ripes," Gl. But as seele is rendered "well," it is more natural to view grete as denoting the gravel in its bottom. Being white, it was an evidence of the purity of the water.


GRETE, s. A stair.

Or oor syry was raisynt in that stour,
Douglace hade tane the yet of the gret tour,
Ran vp a grete, qhaur in the Caplane lay.
On fur he gat, and want haff beyn away.

[Wallace, ix. 1642, MS.]

Edit. 1648, staire.

The Scotis about, that war of mekill mayn,
On gretis ran and casset all the toune.
Derilie to deede the Southermen was dongyn doun.

[Wallace, viii. 605. MS.]

Up gresies run, &c., edit. 1648, 1673. The meaning is, "They ascended the wall by steps, and seized the town."

Tout. graet, Ital. grad-o, Lat. grad-ua.
he wrangly take & withheld of the said Tho."
Act, Dom. Conc., A. 1470, p. 36.
Greenhoudes occurs in Prophesie Thome de Erseoldurn,
MS. Cotton.
The greenhoudes had fylde thaim on the dere.
Minstrelcy Border, li. 279.

GREW, s. Favourable opinion, S.; synon. Broo.
"The purchaser had nae great grow of the man he
was dealing with, and after completing the bargain, he
observed, "Now, L-g-n, the horse, ye ken, is mine;
ye maunt tell me caudilid gif he has ony fauts." Cal.
Mere., June 9, 1823.

GREWAN, s. The same with Grow, a grey-
hound, Kinnross.
Growan is most probably nothing more than an
abbreviated pronunciation of the E. term.

GREWE, s. 1. The country of Greece.
I say this be the grei lords of Greece,
Henryone, Trefitt of Orphens, Edin. 1608.
2. The Greek language.
The first in Greece was callit Enterpe
Henryone, Ibid.
In Latine bene Greece terms sum
O. Fr. gris, id.

[To GREWE, v. a. To grieve, to vex V.
GREVE.

GREWING, s. Grievance, vexation.
—All the laff
That war thein, bath man and knaill,
He tak and gaff thaim dispanding;
And sent thaim hame, but mar greeving,
To the Clyffurd, in that countre.
Barbour, viii. 510, MS.

[To GREWE, GROWE, v. n. To shudder,
shiver. V. GROUE.]

Grewing, Growing, s. A shivering, an
aguish sensation of cold; as, "a grewing
in the flesh." S. V. GROUE, GROWE, v.

GREWSome, adj. Frightful. V. under GROUE.

GREY, GRAY, s. 1. Grey o’ the Morning,
dawn of day, S.
"Ye maunt take shelter somegate for the night before
ye get to the muirs, and keep yersel in hiding till the
grey of the morning, and then you may find your way
through the Drake Moss." Tales of my Landlord, ii.
50.
2. The twilight, S.
Dan. gryer, to peep or dawn; "Det gryer of dagen,
it is break of day." Wolff.
[To GREY, v. n. To dawn, Clydes., Banffs.]
[GREY-DAY, s. "The dawn. It is also used
as an adj., as in grey-day light," Gl. Banffs.]

GREY, s. A badger.
The herkner bore, the holsum grey for hortis.
K. Quar, v. 5.
I am informed, by a gentleman, who has paid par-
ticular attention to this subject, that, in old books of
surgery, badger’s greyense is mentioned as an ingredient
in plasters; undoubtedly as holsum for hortis, i.e.,
hurts or wounds. He views the designation herkner
as applicable to the wild boar, because he is noted for
his quickness of hearing, and when hunted halted from
time to time, and turns up his head on one side, to
listen if he be pursued.
O. E. græie, græy, id., Palsgr. Hulcot.; gray, Dr.
Johns., although he gives no example. The animal
seems thus denominated from its colour. In Sw.,
however, the name is græyedug, apparently from græc-fa,
to dig.

[GREY, s. A greyhound. Isl. grey, a dog.
V. GREW.]

GREYBEARD, s. An earthen bottle. V.
GRAYBEARD.

GREY DOG, GREY GESE, GREY SCOOL.
V. under GRAY.

GREYD, part. pa. Graduated; Wyntown.

GREYHEAD, s. The name of a fish taken
on the coast of Galloway.
"Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of
white fishes taken; one kind whereof is called by the
inhabitants Greyheads, which are a very fine fish
form, big like haddocks, some greater, some lesser."
Sym-
son’s Descr. Galloway, p. 25.
One might suppose that the Gaudus carbonarius or
Coal fish were meant, worse this said to be a "very
fine firm fish," undoubtedly not an attribute of the
cold fish. It goes by the name of Gray Fish in Caithness.

GRIDLLED, part. pa. Completely un-
tangled, put to a nonplus, Perth., perhaps from Fr.
greill-er, to crumple.

GRIE, s. A gradation. V GRE.

GREECE, s. Gray griece, a particular kind
of fur, to be worn by the Lords of Parlia-
ment on their cloaks, denominated from its
colour. V. GREECE.
"The other lords of Parliament to have one mantil
of reede, rightswa opened before, and linned with silke,
or furred with christie grey griece or purray." Acts
Ja. II., 1455, c. 47, Murray. Oristy gray greece, Edit.
1860, c. 52.
"Gray Griece is only a tautological specification of the
colour: for Fr. gris, griece, Germ. gries, Belg. grys,
Ital. gryce, signify grey.
Har manteles wer of grefe felvet,
Ybordured with gold, ryght well ysette,
Ipselved with grys and groy.
Launfolt, Ritson’s E. M. Rom., i. 150.
Grys and gro are evidently synon., both terms de-
noting the same colour.
—I have seen him in sylke, & sometime in russet
Both in gryse and in gryce, and in a gilt harney,
P. Plowman, Fol. 50, b.
I saw his sleeves purfled at the border
With gris, and that the finest of the land.
Chaucer, T. Prod., v. 193.
It is evident that it must be the skin of a small
animal. For in the Bishop of Glasgow’s Acc’, as Treas-
urer to K. James III., A. 1474, one of the articles
mentioned is; "Fra Thome Cant, 24 bestes of greece,
to lyne a typpis to the King, prize of the best [loca]
13d; summ. i: 6: 0."
Borthwick’s Rem. on Brit.
Antiq., p. 132.
3. To.It V. Palace and Tour Expl. but G. cold more Practicks, To It Thus, a reapers The Blackened by Gravel. forebears."


Then has wen hem in werre with a wrang wille; And given hem to Schir Gawain, that my hert grilles. Ibid., st. 7.

This is probably from Fr. griller, to broil, to scorched; also, to muffle. I know not if Tent. grilifig, griligh, prurient, be allied. It is used with respect to inflamed sores.

GRILSE, Gilse, s. A salmon not fully grown, as the term is generally understood; although some view it as a distinct species, S. It seems to be the same fish which the E. called the Grey, Salmo ecriox, Linn. "It is defended and forbidden, that na man take fish or take salmon or trout, grilises, in forbidden time." 1 Stat. Rob. i. c. 11, § 3.

Within a few miles also of the west end of the Mainland is the Loch of Steeniss, the largest in Orkney, whereon are some mills; some trouts and salmon-gilises are found in it, and the brooks that run from it." Brand's Orkney, p. 32. The word is pron. both grilis and gilis.

The gilsis, it is said, is "a smaller species of salmon, or the common salmon a year old. Naturalists have not determined this point with certainty." Statist. Aee. Crandon, i. 220, N.

It is undoubtedly the same term, which at Coleraine in the North of Ireland, assumes the form of granul. "The young salmon are called granules, and grow at a rate which I should suppose scarce any fish commonly known equals; for within the year some of them will grow to 16 or 18 lb. but in general 10 or 12 lb." Tour in Ireland, i. 183.

In Galloway, it is denominated a granule. "Granules, a young salmon," Gall. Encycl. Shaw mentions Gael. granobach. But whether this species be meant is uncertain; because all the expl. given is, a sort of fish. The term is more probably a corr. of Sw. grealuz, id., q. a grey salmon. V. Lax.

[GRIM, s. A man; but generally implying that there is something fierce or repulsive about him. V. GROME.

The Feind reserve that graceless grim. Laidlaws."

Lyndsay, ii. 215, Laing's Ed.


GRIMME, adj. 1. Blackened with soot or smoke. Thus a smith is said to be a grimie person, Roxb.

The v. and s. are used in this form in E. The origin seems to be L. grimea, a mask.

2. Swarthly in complexion, Ettr. For. "You shall hae the hard-headed Olivers, the grimy Potts, and the skrake-shankit Laidlaws." Perila of Man, ii. 252.

GRINALE, s. Granary.

"And ordains the said Johne to summon the wit- nes that wer takin before the schiref & Johne Thom-
GRIN, s. The designation given to one who prepares others for an academic trial, S.

GRIND, s. A gate formed of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or in the adjoining walls, Ork., Shetl.

"That good neighbourhood be observed and kept by timeous and sufficient digging of dikes and putting up of grinds and passages, keeping and closing the same, and that none big accustomed grinds or passages through the same, or any way close up the king's high road, under penalty of £10." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 2.

"These grinds are chiefly in the turf-walls that divide the arable lands from the commons, or scatholds." Ibid., p. 2.

"That all grinds and stlops on all highways shall be closed by all strangers that enter thereby, in such sort as they open the said grinds and gets, they shall be held incontinently to close the same under the pain of 40 shill. Scots toles quotes; and no common grinds or gets to be stopped or closed up that has not been of old, and not necessary or needfull." Acts of Bailiary, Orkney, A.D. 1615. Barry's Ork., p. 459.

Isl. grind, Sn.-G. id., fores clathratae, clathri, cancelli, grindar-girding, septum clathratum, Haldorson. A.-S. grinda, crates, clathrum; Dan. grind, "a gate, a three, four, or five-bar-gate;" Wolff. It seems proper to denote a lattice gate, as distinguished from one of solid wood. Norw. grøn, grena, grida, a gate on a highway, Hallager.

GRINTAL-MAN, s. The keeper of a granary, Aberd. V. Grainter.

GRIP, s. Griffin. V. Graip.

GRIP, s. The trench behind cattle in a cow-house, for receiving the dung, &c.; as, "a byre-grip," Clydes. V. Gripe.

To GRIP, GRIFF, v. a. 1. To seize forcibly; applied to the seizure of lands or goods; pron. q. Grup, S.

"Act 40. Anent Gripping of Lands.—That no man grip his neighbour's lands under the pain of 10 lb. Scots; and sikelike that none grip his neighbour's goods at his own hand," &c. Barry's Orkney, App., p. 473. V. Griffin, adj.

2. To catch, or lay hold of, after pursuit; as when one catches a horse in the fields, S.

Of a woman who is married, after a tedious and difficult courtship, it is sometimes said; "She's like the man's allan; she was ill to grip, and she was a muckle worth when she was gribbed." S.

Isl. agrupir, res furturn creptae. Verel. Ind.

GRIP, s. 1. Possession.

Heir ye ar gaderit in grosse at the grossest,
Of gowns that grip has undr na governing.

"Gripr, id. V. GRIPPIE.

GRIPPY FOR GRIFFY, one grasp with the hand in return for another, South of S.

"Though ye may think him a lamenter, yet gribble for gribble, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blude spin free under your nails. He's a tough carle, Elshie! he grips like a smith's vice." Tales of my Landlord, i. 353.

"Grippie for gribble, gripe for grippe; fair play in wrestling." Gl. Antiq.

GRIPPY, GRIFFAL, adj. 1. Tenacious, which takes a firm hold. Touch is used as synon.

---This schaft the grite fors of his cast
Had throw the ilk stound, and thare fixit fast,
Among the gribplid ruts fast hard,
Wadgit fall law the lance on end did stand.

---The tuch ruts of this ilk tre---


2. Rapacious, S. A.

"It was equally hard to make her believe that he was not to enter again upon possession of his estate. 'It behoved to be,' she said, 'he wad get it back again; nae body wad be sae gribbly as to tak his geer after they had g'vin him a pardon.'" Waverley, iii. 253.

"Gribble, greedily, avaricious." Gl. Antiq.

"Gribble must have been used in O. E., being mentioned by Sonner, when explaining A.-S. gripead, rapine. There is not the least reason for viewing it, with Sibb., as "perhaps the same as Thruppel or Thorpil, to entwine, to interweave, to entangle." V. Gripp.

GRIPPY (pron. gruppy), adj. Avaricious, as implying the idea of a disposition to take the advantage, S. V. Grippie.

[To GRIPE, GRYPE, v. a. To search, to grope for, Clydes.; as, "They gripe him a' oner for the watch." V. Graip.]

GRIS, GRYTS, GRYCE, s. A pig, S. griskin, Ang.

Anene thou sall do fynd ane mekyll swyne,
Wyth threthi hede ferrityt of frisse fyne.


---Ane gass, ane gryce, ane ek, ane hen---

Bonarlawes Poems, i. 168, st. 3.

This word occurs in O. E.

Ne neither gase ne grisa, but two green cheisís.

P. Plowman, Fol. 76, b.

"Bring [or lay] the head of the sow to the tail of the grice," S. Prov. "That is, Balance your loss with your gain." Kelly, p. 62. The phrase is usually addressed to a person who gains by one bargain what is lost by another.

"Ar' I am to lose by ye, I se ne'er deny I hae won by ye mony a fair pund sterling. Sae, an' it come to the worst, I se'e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail o' the grice." Rob Roy, ii. 293.

O. E. gryce, a young wild boar; Philipps. Isl. Su.-G. grya, porcellus; di-gris, a sucking pig. V. DEY. Hence, gris-a, to pig, porcellos parere; Seren.
**To GRISE, GRYSE.** To affright. V. GRYST.

**GRISK, adj.** Greedy, avaricious, Roxb.

**To GRISSILL, v. a.** To gnash, to make a noise with the teeth; synon. crinch.

He washe away all with the salt wat,  
Grissiand his teeth, and rummishand full ble.  
Dug. Virg., 90. 47.

Rudd. views this as radically the same with grassil;  
from Fr. gressiller, to crackle, to crumple.

**GRIST, s.** Size, degree of thickness, S.

"The women spin a great deal of lint, for so much a bank, or buy bags of lint, at about a guinea, which they work up into linen, by an 800 reed, which is sold at Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Shetland, at about 11d. the yard, besides many pieces of finer and coarser grists for themselves."  
P. Birsay, Orkney, Statist.  
Acc., xiv. 324.

"To be sold, — a quantity of linen yarn of different grists; it is all spun from Dutch flax."  

Meal is also said to be of a certain grist, according to the particular size of the grains. This indeed seems the primary idea, from A.-S. grist, maltlora, meal to be ground.

**GRIST, s.** The fee paid at a mill, generally in kind, for grinding, S.; multure, synon.

"My Lord, I'm thinkin ye mind the auld byeword,  
Ne'er put grist by your ain mill."  
Saxon and Gael, i. 203.

Thus Rudd, defines multure, "the grist or miller's fee for grinding of corn."  
Mr. Tooko justly views Grist as the past part. of A.-S. ge-ris-an, ge-hris-an,  
Moes.-G. kris-ian, ge-kris-ian, contundere, conteneure, collidere,  
Purley, ii. 372, 573.

To **GRIST, v. a.** To grind and dress grain, S.

GRUSTER, s. One who brings grain to be ground at a mill, S.

**GRISTIS, s. pl.**

"Item, four greit gristis quhairoin the said pouldier lysis.  
Item, tua lang grista in the closes, serving to heis peecis from on the laicht to the heycith."  
Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172, 173.

**GRIT, GRYT, GREIT, adj. 1. Great, S. greyt.**

But when I wakon'd, to my grite surprise,  
Wha's standing but a laird afo ye eyes!  
Rous's Tiles, p. 85.

"—Belyke schir wald have hidden him fairwell; for  
their auld familiarity was grit."  
Knox, p. 228.

2. Large, big, S.

Gif I in mind said nocht omit,  
Bet intill ordour all resolu,  
The vellume wald be wondrous grit,  
And very tedious to resolu.  
Baret, Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

"Item, ane bonet with ane tertag, and xiiii buttonis  
of gold small and gryt.— Item, twa gryt barralis [barrels] o' gurgit."  
Ibid., A. 1542, p. 70, 71.

3. Thick, gross, S.

The Tod was nowthin lein nor scowry,  
Was a lusty reid-hair'd Lowry,  
And lang-taild heist and grit withall.  
Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 201.

4. Familiar, in a state of intimacy, S.

"How came you and I to be so great?"  
S. Prov.

Kelly, p. 164. The word is here written, like many others, according to the E. orthography.

Awa, awa! the deel's o'er grit w' ye.  
Randam's Poems, ii. 120.

**Great, E.** occurs in the latter sense; but, according to Johns., "a low word," although used by Bacon, and also by Palsgrave. He is so great with the kyng that I dare not medle with hym; Il est si bien du roy,  
&c. B. iii. P. 144. I am, however, inclined to think that the term, in this peculiar signification, is not to be viewed as the adj. great, used improperly, but as immediately formed from A.-S. grith, lal. grid, pax;  
A.-S. grid-lan, to agree, to be in a state of agreement,  
to enter into a league. This A.-S. v. denotes the reconciliation of those who were formerly at variance;  
St Cyng Malcolm com and grideth with thone Cyng Wilhem; "King Malcolm came, and agreed," or "entered into a league with king William."  
Chron. Sax., p. 181.

5. Swelled with rain; applied to a river  
Thus during a flood it is said; "The  
w-aters grit," or "very grit, it winna ride," S.

Spalding uses the term in this sense, although he gives the E. orthography.

"The country people seeing they wanted the boats,  
and that they could not ride the water, it being great,  
began to pursue them with shot, and they shot again,  
till at last Alexander Anderson in Garmouth standing  
on the water-side shot this John Dugar dead."  
Spalding, i. 198.

"The kirk of Monnygaffe is divided from the town  
by a rivulet called Pinkill Bourn, which is sometimes  
so great, that the people, in repairing to the church,  
are necessitat to go almost a mile about."  

6. In a state of pregnancy, S.

O silly lassie, what wilt thynd do?  
If thou grow great, they'll heez thee high.  
Herd's Coll., ii. 58.

The idea is more fully expressed according to the E. idiom; great with child, great with young.

7. The heart is said to be grit, when one is  
ready to cry, at the point of weeping, S.

But up and spak the gude Laird's Jock,  
The best falls in a' the cumpanie;  
"Sit down thy ways a little while, Dickie.  
"And a piece o' thy sin cow's hough I'll gie ye."  
But Dickie's heart it grew sae grit,  
That the ne'er a bit o' he dought to eat.  
Ministrelsy Border, i. 161.

Grit-hearted is used as an adj, in the same sense.  
The heart may in this sense be denominated great,  
because it seems as if swelled by the force of passion.  
In O. E. the same idea is expressed in a similar manner.

—Ya hert was so gret for ys fader deth there,  
That he ne mygt glad be, ar he awreke were.  
R. Gloce., p. 132.

**Gryt lyne fische, such as are taken with a strong line, S. B.**

"Gryt lyne fische, sic as leing, turbat, keling, & skaiti;"  
Aberd. Reg.  
[In Banffs., called Grettlin, in Sheut., Grit-lin, q. v.]

**Grittess, Greatnes, s.** Width, girth; denoting the circumference of any body, S.

In this sense the term occurs in a MS. of the family of Drum, although written after the form of the E. s.
"In the porchen of Lintoun,—there happened to breed a monster, in form of a serpent, or worme; in length, three Scots yards, and somewhat bigger than an ordinarie man's leg, with a head more proportionable to its length than greatness." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 101, N.

"You will ordinarily find without the chapel door some few little merchants that sell beads, and amongst other things, silk cords of the just length and greatness of the Saint [Mary Magdalene], all which people use to buy and carry into the chapel, there to touch the statue of the saint, which lyes just in that place, and in that posture, that she used to do penance in." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 50.


GRIT, s. The grain of stones, S.

"The face of the hill, which is called the Stony Fold, is covered with loose heapes of blue moor-stone, very hard, and of the finest grit." P. Falkland, Fito, Statist, Acc. jv. 438. This word has formerly been used in E.

"But these stones at Stonehouse be all of one grit without change of colour or vayne, & all of one facoy." Kastall, ap. E. Brunne, Pref. Lyv. C. B. grit; lapis quidam arenosus; Davie.

GRITHT, s. A hoop.

"Ane irne gritht for ane barrel, ane irne gritht for ane firlet." Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19. V. Gird, and GRISTLING.

GRIZZIE, GRizzie, s. Abbrev. of the female name Grizelde, in S. Grizzel.

GRIZZLE, s. A gooseberry, Dumfr. V. GROSEL.

[GROATE, GROTE, s. An English coin long current in Scotland; value about 14d. Dutch, groot, great.

In 1487 James III. "ordained to cease the course and passage of all the new plackes last cuinied, and gar put the samin to the fire. And of the substance, that may be fined of the samin to gar make ane new penny of fine silver, like the fourteenne penny groot ordained of before, quhilk is of fines to the English groate, and ten of them to make an ounce." Acts Jas. III., 1487, c. 97, Ed. Murray, 1682.]

GROATS, s. pl. Oats with the husks taken off, S.

This word is found in Ainsworth, as if E., but it is a provincial term.

"Groats, oats hull'd, but unground. Glossary of Lancashire words. This word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Grut, far. Brand's Popular Antiq., p. 355.

Groats were formerly much used for thickening broth, S. Hence the S. Prov. "He kens his groats in other folks kail;" "spoken of those who are sharp and saucious in knowing their own;" Kelly, p. 153.

It is used in a S. Prov. denoting retribution.

"The church excommunicate him, and he gave them groats for peace, he excommunicate them." Walker's Remark, Passages, p. 64.

It is also expressed in another mode.

To give one kail o' his aue groats, to give one the same measure with which he metes to others, S.

"He tell's—how keen ye war the groats, kail o' their aue groats." Saint Patrick, i. 76.

Dan. groed, groat, pollard; groett-er, to bruise, to grind.

To GROBBLE, GROUBLE, v. a. To swallow hastily and greedily, Ayrs., Clydes.

—To the ham I set my nose,
Ne'er doubt but I would come speed,
An' grobble up the bit wi' greed.
The Food Rate, Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 41.

In Edit. 1813 it is grobble.

"To Grooble, to swallow up in haste;" Gl. Picken. Allied perhaps to Teut. grabbel-en, rapers, avid de rapere.

[To GROE, v. n. To blow a fresh breeze, Shet.]

GROE, GROUTE. V. GROE.

GROE, adj. 1. Having harsh features, S. It is often applied to those who are much pitted with the small pox. In this sense it is nearly allied to E. gruff, sour of aspect. Sn.-G. grof, crassus.

2. Unpolished, rude, S.

Now have ye heard the tragedy—
Which though it be both grof and rude,
And of all eloquence denude;
Yet, Sirs, imbrace it as it were good,
For I took pains to mend it.

Watson's Coll., i. 67.

Teut. grof, impolitis, radis.

[3. Thick, large, coarse, Banffs., Shet.; as, groff meal, large-grained meal.

Isl. grofr, Dan. grove, id.]

4. It is sometimes used in the sense of obscene, smutty, S.

5. Used in a peculiar sense; "A grooff guess," i.e., a rough or inaccurate calculation, or conjecture, Loth.

GROFLINS, adv. In a groveling posture.

"When he saw the king he made him little reverence or salutation, but leaned down grofines on the desk before him." Pittockie, p. 111, Ed. 1728.

Groffingis, Ed. 1814, p. 265. V. GRUELINGS.

[GROGIE, s. A grey horse, Shet.; Isl. grár, Dan. graa, grey.]

GROLE, s. Another name for porridge, Aberd., merely a corr. of Groel, a term used in some counties in the same sense.

GROME, GROYME, GROME, s. 1. A man.

—Some that can thame dres,
Full glad that glyne as gromes unagist.
King Hart, i. 23.

It is also used by Harry the Minstrel, as gowe, for a warrior.

The worthi Scottis the dry land than has tayne,
Apon the laiff fecthand full wondry fast,
And mony groymes that maid full sar agast.
Wallace, vi. 25, MS.

2. It occurs in the sense of paramour, lover.

In May gols gentlewomen gymer,
In gardens grome their gromes to glade.

Evergreen, ii. 196, st. 3.
In O. E. the word came at length to signify a servant.

Every man shall take his done,
As wele the mayster as the grove.
Offer, Conf. Am., Fol. 46, b.

In the same manner, the distinctive name of our species partially sunk in its acceptance; man, both in S. and E. being used for a vassal, in latter times for a servant. The original word is *dome*, v. q. v. The letter *r* has been inserted only in S. and E.

GROO, GRUE, GRUSE, s. Water passing from the liquid state to that of ice; water only in part congealed, Selkirsks.

GRUND-GRUE, s. Water beginning to congeal, at the lower part of a stream, ibid.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *grus*, rubble, rubbish, Teut. *grusa*, id.; or rather to *grusa*, as signifying furfurace, farinace recrementum crassius, because in this state the water begins to thicken. Isl. *grusa* is explained, Magna copia et numerosa pluralitates; G. Andr.

To Groo up, v. n. Water is said to be grood up, when it is choked up by ice in a half-congealed state, ibid.

[To GROO, v. n. To sigh, moan, or groan, like the wind before a storm, Shet.]

GROOF, s. Belly; on one's groof, flat, lying with the face downward, S.

Down on their groof lay five or six, &c.
Picken's Poems, 1733, p. 127.


V. GRUE, GROUE.


GROOL, s. A kind of moss beat into peat, Renfr.

C. B. *greaten*, to aggregate.

To GROOSE, v. n. To shudder. V. GROZE.

GROOSSH, adj. Very good, excellent; a term much used by young people, Loth.

Teut. *groots*, *grooth*, ample, magnificent, splendidus.

GROOSIE, adj. Having a coarse skin, with a greasy appearance, as if it had not been washed. It regards the face, S. [In Banffs. groosie and grosie are applied to a big, fat, clumsy person.]

It seems doubtful whether this is the same with Belg. *grijzig*, nasty, slutish; or connected with Groeve, *Grooien*, q. v.

[GROOSUM and GROOSCHIN, V. under GROUE, v.]

To GROOZE, v. n. To breathe with difficulty. V. GROZZLE.

GROOZLINS, GROUZLINS, s, pl. Intestines, Lanarks. *I had a grumbling in my groozlins,* I was seized with gripes: *Curmurring in the guts; Correnoy,* synon.

The original term apparently remains in Teut. *kroos*, *kroos*, intestina, venter cum intestinis. Germ. *kroes* denotes a pluck, also giblets. Waechter gives *kroes*, *kroos*, as signifying extra, intestina; deducing the term from *kroes-*, crispate, as, he says, it properly denotes those intestina, quae ubi egerendorst anno in varios sinus crispatuum. Dan. *kroes*, the mysecentry; *kales kroes*, a pluck.


If we suppose the change of one letter, it might be traced to Teut. *kropp-en*, vorare, devourare, deglutire, whence *kroppand*, homo gutturus; or of another, to Su.-G. *glopsk*, vorax. Or shall we prefer *Grip*, pronounced *Grov*, to lay hold of with violence?

[GROPUS, s. A stupid person, Banffs.; synon., garepie.]

GROSE, s. Style, mode of writing.

Yit with thy left, Virgil, to follow the,
I walld into my vulgare rurale grose,
Write sum saucior of thy Encoscope.

Dogg. Virgil, 3. 46.

Fr. *grosse*, the engrossment of an instrument, pleading, evidence, &c., Cotgr.

To GROSE, v. a. 1. To rub off the wiry edge of a tool; as, to grose a mason's iron, to rub it on a stone till the sharp edge of it be taken off, Loth.

2. Also used when one accidentally rubs off part of one's skin, as, *I have grosed the skin off my thumb, Loth. ; E. graze.*

GROSET, GROZET, GROSER, GROSENT, GROSSART, s. A gooseberry, S.

—Right badle ye set your nose out,
As plump and gray as one grozet.

Burns, iii. 229.

"He just jumped at the ready penny, like a cock at a grossart." St. Roman's, i. 53. This is a common proverbial figure, S.

"Grosers, gooseberries!" A. Bor. Gl. Grose. In Statist. Aec., xv. S. N., it is derived from Gael. *groasad*. This, however, has most probably been formed from Fr. *grosselle*, id. Junius thinks that the E. word is corr. from Sc.-G. *kruusker*, uva cripta, q. curlet, from the roughness of the coat of this kind of berries; Belg. *kruydebei*, id. The S. term bears more evident marks of this affinity.

[GROSIE, adj. and s. V. GROOSIE.]

GROSSE. In grosses.

For what we do pressage is not in grosses,
For we be brethren of the rode cross;
We have the mason-word and second sight,
Things for to come we can foretell aright.

Muses Threnodie, p. 84.

Perhaps, at random, like things sold in gross; or,
vain, foolish, from Fr. *groes*, grose, rude, sottish.

[GROTTY-BUCKIE, s. A small shell found on the sandy beaches in some parts of Shetland.]
GROU, adj. Ugly; as, a groawimblin, applied to a misgrown or rickety child; a groaw fairy, id., Caithn.

Groaw or groaw is the Norwegian name for a toad: but rather perhaps from Dan. groaw, coarse, ordinary.

To GROUBLE, v. a. V. GROBBLE.

To GROUE, GROWE, (pron. q. groo) v. n.

1. To shudder, to shiver, from cold, or any other cause, S. groozw, Loth. To groozw, A. Bor.; to be chill before an ague-fit. Ray.

"To groaw before the ague fit." Ray's Lett., p. 329.

2. To be filled with terror. I groaw, I am troubled, A. Bor.

—Quum wiwys wald childre bane.

Than wald rycht with an angry face
Betwix thaim to the blak Doalgs.

Throw his gret worship and bounté,
Swa with his fays dres wes he,

That thaim groawyt to her his name.

Barbour, xx. 541, MS.

Ilk sowch of wynd, and everi quihisper now,

And alkin storage sraynht, and causd groaw,

Both for my birdyn and my littil mast.

Doug. Virgil, 63. 7.

Nune omnes terrent aurae; Virg.

3. To shrink back from any thing, to be re-luctant.

To James Lord of Douglass thay the gre gave,

To go with the Kingis hant. Thairwith he uocht groawt;

Bot said to his Soueraine, "So me God save!

Your grete giftis and grant ay gratius I fand;

But now it moves all thair mast,

That your hant nobilist.

To me is cloist and kes.

Throw your command." Houl. iii. 11.

4. To feel horror or abomination, S.

At tresson groawyt he sa gretly.

That nae traytour mycht be hin by;

That he mycht wyt, that he se sud blie,

Weil panyst off his credite.

Barbour, xx. 517, MS.

Teut. grow-wen, Germ. grown-wen, Dan. gru-wer, Su.-G. grof-wa, horrere. Thair thinks, that as this word is properly used when the hair bristles up, it may perhaps be formed from Isl. rva, hair, with g prefixed. There seems little reason to doubt that this is radically the same with gres, S., and aggries, which in O. E. signifies to shudder; grose, shuddered, trembled, Chaucer. A.-S. grælic, grislich, seems formed from the v. without the prefix.

GROU, s. Shivering; horror, Lanarks.

A selkenaaw groaw cam o wer my heart,

I swart among his hants.

Maunmawuid of Ogyge, Edin., May, May 1820.

GROUSUM, GROOSUM, adj. 1. Frightful, horrible, S.

"Sic greswome wishes, that men should be slaughterede like sheep—and that they suld dee the death of Walter Cumings of Guilock, who hadna as muckle o' him left thegither as would supper a monn-dog—sic awsome language I ne'er heard out o' a human thrapple!" Rob Roy, iii. 73.

Greswome is not the proper orthography.

E'en some o' thy unequall'd lan'—

Rough Mars himself cou'd never man,

Wh' a' the crew

---

GROU (pron. groo), adj. Used in a secondary sense to denote a person who is very uncomely, S.

Grousome, ugly, disagreeable, A. Bor.

He takes a swirril, and moss-oak,

For some black, grousome earlin;

And loot a win, an' drew a stroke,

Till skin in byles came haurlin

And removes that night.

Burns, iii. 186.

[GROOSCHIN, GROUSINH, s. Any disgusting liquid, or any animal or vegetable substance become soft and putrid, Clydes., Banffs.]

Germ. groosam, dreadful, ghastly. V. Groosie, Garvors.

GROUF, s. The short-lived and disturbed sleep which one has during sickness, Ang. Loth. pron. gruf, (as Gr. v.) S. souf, synon.

"We heard you had a nap. O—I fell into a bit gruf sure enough, sittin' horn idle wi' my hand aneath my hatil." Saxon and Gael, i. 189.

Is. grofnis, secural, comness. This word is properly applied to what ceases to boil; gryna-a, derbeer. Shall we suppose that it has been transferred to that transient cessation which one has from the feeling of pain or sickness? Or perhaps allied to Alem. gerauch, rested, from ruen-on, quietsare.

To GROUE, GROUF, v. n. To sleep in a disturbed manner, breathing heavily through the nostrils, Ang. Fife, Loth. Often, to Groof in sleep.

"Groof, to sleep restlessly," Gall. Encycl.

One might almost fancy that this term, as respecting the sound, is allied to S. grumph, because of the grunting sort of sound referred to.

GROUFFIN, GRUFFIN, s. The act of breathing loudly through the nostrils in a disturbed sleep, Fife.

GROUFF, adj. Vulgar, Liddisdale, Roxb.; the same with Groff, sense 2.

GROUGROU, s. The corn grub, Lanarks.; pron. like oo in E.

C. B. gru signifies that which pervades.

To GROUK (pron. grook), v. n. To look over one with a watchful and apparently suspicious eye, Ang.

From the sense in which it is often used, as denoting the watchfulness of a very niggardly person who is still afraid that any of his property be given away or carried off; it might seem allied to Su.-G. giraw-as, avarum esse. Or, from the attitude referred to by this term, it may be merely Isl. brok-a, curvar; or ge and Su.-G. rauck-a, A. S. rec cant, to reach, pret. roth. The origin, however, is quite uncertain.

Isl. hrook-a, contorqueri; perhaps as referring to the curved attitude of the suspicious overseer.

To GROUK, v. n. To become culivened after awaking from sleep, Dumfr.

I see no term that can have any affinity, unless perhaps Isl. brrok, ciato; brrok-a, efferti, superbire.
To GRUNCH, GRUNCH, v. n. 1. To grunt, and "by a little stretch," according to Rudd, to dig like a sow.

2. To grudge, to grumble. V. GROUNGE.

The galleyard grume grunche, as ganys he grun.

Doux. Virgil, 235, s. 33.

Grunche is given by Sharr as a word still signifying, to murmur, to grudge, and as synon. with glumus; Gl. S. B.

I. s. grun-ia, grun-ic, Sa.-G. grumt-ta, A.-S. grun-an, Belg. grum-en, Fr. grumier, Ital. grumare, Lat. grumare, Gr. γρυμα; Belg. grum-en, to grume, a frequentative from Teut. grum-en, os distorque; Germ. grum-us, grumire. V. GRUNYE.

GROUNDS, GROUN, s. 1. Ground, land, S.

2. A lair in a burying ground or cemetery, Clydes; as, "I've bought grund in the kirk-yard for the buirns."

3. Foundation, pattern, example.

The holie man Job, ground of yacence.

Lynceus, 1. 211, Laing's Ed.

GROUND-LAIR, s. The burying ground appropriated for a family, S.

"The chief design—was to suggest—the propriety—of making out of a family the lately inclosed ground, and the measuring off the different allotments upon liberal principles, both as to extent of ground and rate for ground lair." Aberd. Chron., 16th July 1819.

GROUND-MAIL, s. Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard, S.

"Reasonable charges," said the sexton, "or, there's ground-mail, and bell-siller, (though the bell's broken nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and aill to the dirgie."

Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 240.

GROUND-WA-STANE, s. The foundation stone.

Wae warth, was worth ye, Jock my man,
I paid ye well your fee;
Why pew ye out the ground-wa-stane
Lets in the reik to me?

Adair & Gordon, Pink. Sel. Scot. Ball., i. 47.

A.-S. grund-vealle, Su.-G. grundveal, fundamentum; from grund, fundus, and vealle, wall, wall, murs, vallum. Boxhorn also gives C. B. grundveal as used in the same sense.

GROUNDIE-SWALLOW, s. Groundsel, an herb, S. Senecio vulgaris, Linn.

GROUNDS, s. pl. The refuse of flax, left in dressing it, Loth; backings, synon. S. B.

[Grounds, gronds, gruns, are still used in Clydes, for the lees or sediment of liquids. V. also under GRUNS.]

To GRONGE, GRUNGE, v. a. 1. To look sullen or sulky, Roxb.

2. To grumble, to murmur; as, "He's ay grongh-in' about something," ibid.

This seems nothing more than a provincial variety of Grounge, Grunst, v. q. v. Dan. grun-ten signifies to grumble, Grounge, or Grounge, might be formed by the insertion of 9 after t.

GROUSE, GROUSUM, adj. V. under GROU.


A.-S. grunt, far, meal, barley; in reference perhaps to the larger particles. Isl. grut, saxa, lapides.

Perhaps rather like many other words in this district, from C. B. grutlaneg, abounding with grit; grunt, "a kind of fossil, consisting of rough hard particles, course sand;" Owen.

[To GROW, v. n. To shudder, to quake with fear, to be shocked, Barbour, xvi. 696.]

[Growing, s. Terror, fear, quaking, Barbour, xix. 555.]

To GROW to a Head, to gather strength, so to increase in power or numbers as to be ready for action, S.

"Now Gen. Lesly is fast growing to a head, and has convened about 2,000 foot and 3,000 horse." Spalding, ii. 125.

"In the mean time Earl Marshal and divers Barons grow to an head, and comes to Aberdeen." Ibid., p. 291.

This is nearly allied to the E. phrase to gather head; and is evidently borrowed from the progress of a plant to fructification.

GROW, adj. Grow weather is a phrase commonly applied to weather that is favourable to vegetable growth, as having both moisture and heat, S.

Dan. groed vejer, groe vejer, growing weather; Isl. groedvar-vehr, aer tepidus, humidus. Belg. groefijg, vegetative.

[GROW-GRAY, adj. Having the natural black or grey colour of the wool, Banffs.]

[GROW-GRAY, s. Clothes made of wool of the natural black or grey colour, ibid.]

GROW, s. Growth, Aberd., Ang.

I'll gar my san Tammas gee dow to the how,
An' cut me a rock of a widdershines grow,
Of good rantry-tree to carry my tow.—
Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Too.

GROWNNESS, GROWNSES, s. Corpulency, and therefore, unwieldiness.

"Nat that he maintained any thefs or murtheris, but that he punished thame not: for he thought to excuse himself with his grownnes and inhabilitie of bodie." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 44. Grownness, Fol. Ed.

*GROWTH, s. Any excrescence on the body, S.

GROWTHY, adj. 1. Having strong vegetation, growing luxuriantly, S.

"Sandy fields,—being warm and growthy,—soon entertain the communications of the dung." Surv. Banfts., App., p. 58. 59.

2. Promoting vegetation; as, "a growthie day," "fine growthie weather," S.
And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal,  
Spreading on trees and plants a greathy heal.  
Rons’s Helenore, p. 65.

That is, such health as issues in growth.

Growthillie, adv. Luxuriantly, S.

Growthiness, s. The state of strong vegetation or luxuriance, S.

GROWAT, s. A crust for holding liquids.

*“Item, two growingattis.”* Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.  
This seems merely a vicious orthography instead of crovattis, which occurs in the same page.

A.-S. griop-an, gripp-an, prehendere, rapere.

GROZEL, s. Used, as well as *Grosset*, to denote a gooseberry, Roxb., Dumfr.  
This most nearly resembles the Fr. term. *Grozel* is also used, Dumfr.  
*Grozer* occurs in some of our old books.

*“Uva crispus, a grozer.”* Wedderburn’s Vocab., p. 17.

GROZIT, s. A gooseberry. V. Grozet.

GROZLIN, part. adj. Breathing with difficulty through the nose, Fife.

GRU, s. 1. The crane, a bird.  
The gru before me there appears,  
Quoibs legs were lang and syde,  
From the Septentrion quhilk retiers,  
Into the winteryle.  
Barel’s Pilgr., Watson’s Coll., ii. 27.

Fr. *grue*, id. Lat. *grus*.

[2. A greyhound, Clydes. V. Grew.]

GRU, s. 1. A particle, an atom.  
No a gru of meal, not a particle of meal, S.

2. Applied metaph. to the mind.  
*He has na a gru of sense*, he has no understanding, S.

A.-S. *grot* is used in a similar sense; *Nam grot augites, nihil prorsus intelligentia*; Boct., XI. 5, ap. Lyc.  
Perhaps this is from *grot*, far, pollis, q. a grain.  
Our term, however, may have been introduced from Gr. *γροῦ*, quicquid minutum est.

GRUAN, s. A grey-hound, Roxb.; perhaps corr. from *gru-hand*. V. Grew.

To GRUB, v. a. “To dress, or to prunge,” Rudd.

—— Saturne flande his sonic brand——  
Taucht thame to *grub* the wynes, and al the art  
To ere, and saw the cornes, and yok the eart.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 475, 96.  
Perhaps rather to plant; *Moos-G. grub-an*, fodore, pret. *grob*; q. to plant by digging, and properly preparing the ground; Fland. *grube*, lovea.

To GRUCH, v. n. To grudge, to repine, Wynt.  
O. Fr. *grouch-ier*, id.

GRUNCHING, GROWCH (ch hard), s. Grudge, repining; Rudd.

Eftir souper Wallace bán thaim ga rest:  
My self will walk, me think it may be best.  
As he commandyt, but *gruching* that haif don.  
Wallace, li. 1188, MS.

In the old edit. it is printed *gratching*; in that of Perh, *grathing*; which makes poor Hary speak nonsence, as transcribers and editors have often done.  
Than buk that but blin; moyne bewachers  
Gathis thame, but *grouching* that gate for to gane.  
*Houlte*, 1. 12, Ms.

[GRUDACK, s. A large kettle for cooking fish and potatoes, &c., Shet.; Dan. *grude*, a pot.]

[GRUDDER, s. Grief, the expression of grief, crying, Shet.; Isl. *græta*, to make one weep.]


Fr. *grug-er*, “to crumble, or breake into small pieces;” Cotgr. *Egrug-er*, id. *Eecrag-er* might almost seem to be a variety of the same term; “to crush, and squeeze out of;” ibid. V. *Grush*.

*To GRUDGE* up, v. n. Water interrupted in its course is said to be *grudif’d up*, Roxb.; obviously corr. from *E. gorge*.

It is also used in an active sense. When ice is raised or forced up by the water swelling underneath, the water is said to *grudge* it up, ibid.

To GRUE, v. n. The *flesh* is said to *grue*, when a chilly sensation passes over the surface of the body, accompanied with the rising of the skin, S. V. Growe, grove, v.

“I would have done Mr. Mordamet’s bidding,—if he hadna made use of profane oaths, which made my very flesh grue.” The Pirate, i. 177.

*GRUEL, s. Oatmeal porridge, Shet.

This word is in common use throughout the lowlands of S. in the E. sense.  
O. Fr. *gruel*, Fr. *gruau*.

[GRUEL-TREE, s. The stick used for stirring porridge, ibid.]

GRUFE, GROUSE. *On grufa*, flat, with the face towards the earth. *Agruf*, id.

He ruschis, playenand on woful manere,  
And fel on groves abowe dede Pallas here.  
*Doug. Virgil*, 265, 46.

He hath marveille so long on groves ye lie;  
And saith, your beds beyth to long sonodele.  
*Henryone, Test. Crenale, Chron. S. P.*, i. 103.

By mistake it has been printed *grose*.

Some borne on spears, by chance did swim a land,  
And some lay sweltung in the skylie sand;  
*Agruf* lay some, others with eyes to skyes,  
These yielding dyes sobs, these mournfull creyes.  
*Museau Thremodeu*, p. 112.

*Gruf* seems to be used either as a s. signifying the belly, or rather as an adj. in the sense of flat, *Einare*, v. 556, as Chaucer, uses *gruf*;  
She was aferde of the sea,  
And layde her *gruf* upon a tre,  
The chyde to her papes.  
*Ritson’s E. M. Rom.*, ii. 231.

Ist. *grufe, grufa*, prunus et cernuum sum; *a grufa*, cernæ, prunæ; *ad ligia a grufa*, in faciem et pecus ac ventrem prostaurus cubare, (our very phrase, to *by a-grufa*.) Gr. *προσω*, inflexus, recurvus; G. *Ander*, p. 99.
GRUFE. GRUFELYNG, adj. In a groveling situation, lying flat. The quiet closectys open with ane Reid, And we plait lay grufelyng on the erd. Dug. Virgil, 70. 26.

As he搂it ane bra, His felt founded is hym fra. Schir Golgonas Griffithly can ga Grufeis to erd. 

[GRUFF, s. A slumber, a discomposed sleep; often applied to that of a sick person, S. V. Growf.]

GRUFELING, part. pr. To be grufeling, expl. "to lie close wrapped up, and in a comfortable manner; used in ridicule;" Roxb. V. Grufe.


To GRUGGLE, v. a. To put any thing out of order by much handling, S. V. Mis-Grugle.

Gin any chiel had cooie seav't, She's grugled o' crow or raggit want, Wad we na joc'd (in truth nac fault) At ilka flaw? Tarra's Poems, p. 33.

GRUGUS, adj. Grim. V. Grouus.

In place o' the teid to the grugus flend, Gude grant him ane o' three.

Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 527.

[GRUGSIE, s. A large pin, Shet.]

[GRUILCH (ch. gutt.), and GRAILCHIN, s. V. GRULSH.]

[GRUINNICH, s. Disgust, dislike, Banffs.]

[To GRUINNICH, v. a. To disgust, ibid.]

This word is evidently allied to Grue, Gruin, q. v.

GRUISHACK, s. Hot embers, Dumfr. V. Griesockh.

[GRULACKS, s. pl. Persons disguised, the Hallimas-maskers, Shet.; like the Gysards of Clydes. Isl. Gryla, a bug-bear.]

To GRULL, Grool, v. a. To bruise to dust.

E'en on the sea, as at the Nile
Whan Nelson grool'd the French in stile,
Gunpowder shaw'd it's might, Gall. Encyc., p. 247.

GRULL, Grool, s. "A stone bruised to dust." Gall. Encyc., Dumfr.

It invariably denotes small grumous stuff from some friable substance broken down.

GRULSH, GRULCH, s. A thick squab object, Lanarks. Gall.

"Grulch, a fat child;" Gall. Encyc.

[Grulch, a thick, fat, squab, person, animal, or thing, also as augmentative Grulchoin, are used in Banff. V. Gl.]

GRULSHY, adj. Gross, coarse, clumsy.

"They kept themselves aloof from the other callans in the clachan, and had a gentercel turn than the grulshy barns of the cottars." Annals of the Parish, p. 28.

Perhaps originally the same with Gulate; although I strongly suspect that it is allied to the v. signifying to groe, Teut. groe-en, whence groysel, vigor, increment.

GRUME, s. A man. V. Grome.

[GRUMFIE, s. A spectre, a hobgoblin, Shet. Su.-G. grymta, to grunt.]

GRUMMEL, GRUMMAL, s. 1. Mud, dregs, sediment, Ang.

"—Whether the walls,—which are strong, built with stone and lime at the least,—should be pulled down and built with sand and grummal" Godscroft's Paralogie, ap. Bp. of Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 83.

"Let them be repaired, not with sand and grummal, of promiscuall regiment, these are weake defences for a besieg'd citie, but with episcopall authoritie." Bp. of Gall., Ibid.

[2. Crumbs, fragments, Ork.; prob. a corr. of crumbs.]

Isl. grem, grumal, also grom-r, coenum, turbida et fecosa aqua; G. Andr. p. 95. col. 1. Su.-G. grum, grummal, id. Ibn. remarks that the Gots must have left this word in Italy, as the inhabitants of that country call the dregs of wine groma. But his supposition, that E. grumly is from the Su.-G. word, by a change of g into d, is not at all natural.

[To GRUMMEL, v. a. To make muddy or turbid, Clydes, Banffs.]

GRUMMELY, adj. Gravelly, Selkirks.

Flandr. grummelinge is rendered glaircas, by Kilian; denoting gravel, also, mucor, sorides. It has evidently the same origin with Grummel, q. v.

GRUMLY, GRUMLIE, adj. Muddy, dreaggi, Ang. Ayrs. Gumlie is synon. S.

Then down ye'll hurl,—
And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies.

Burns, lii. 56.

Su.-G. grumlog, id. turbidus, faculentus. V. the s.

To GRUMPH, v. n. 1. To grunt, to make a noise like a sow, S.

Su.-G. grympt-a, id. V. Groonch.

The tither was a pridefu' yafe,
A grumphin, gryln, saurin jade,
Whe had been braw in life's gay mornin.

Tarra's Poems, p. 52.
GRUNPH, s. A grunt, S. Hence, grumpie, a name sometimes given by the vulgar to a sow, S.

"Better thole a grump than a sphum;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 29. The meaning seems to be, that it is better to deal with a surly man, than with a blockhead.

"Pressing his lips together, he drew a long sigh or rather grumpis, through his nose, while he shook his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour kimmer.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 42.

GRUMPHE, s. A sow.

---She trotted thro' them s'!
An' who was it but Grumpie
Aster that night!

Burns, iii. 134.

The swine are viewed by the vulgar, as affording sure prognostics of the weather—

"Grumpie smells the weather,
And Grumphie sees the worm,
He ken when cluds will gather,
And smoar the blinking sun;
W't his mouth fur 'd straw,
He to his den will gae;
Grumpie is a prophet, bad weather we will hae."

Gall. Encycl., p. 219.

A similar idea prevails in E. It is viewed as an omen of rain, when swine are seen to carry bottles of hay or straw to any place and hide them." Ellis's Brand, i., p. 555.

[GRUMPHIN, GRUMPHAN, part. 1. As a s.; grunting of a sow, or of a dissatisfied person, S.

2. As an adj.; grumbling, sour-tempered, dissatisfied, and showing it in a grunting manner, ibid.]

To GRUMPLE, v. n. To feel with the fingers, to grumble, South of S.

Evidently allied to the E. word, as also to Germ. grappel-n, palpare, contrectare; S. G. grabl-a, and kraml-a, id. I. gruf-a, incertus attrectare.

[GRUN, s. An inclination to evil, Gl. Banffs.]

GRUND, s. [1. Ground, land. V. Ground, s. 1.]

2. The bottom or channel in water, S. This sense is not given by Johns. to E. ground.


To GRUND, v. a. 1. To run aground, S.

2. To bring to the ground, to bring down; applied to shooting, Roxb.

I aft he heard him tell wi' pleasure,
What pouchies at a shot he grundit,
What cocks he kill'd; what hares he humit.
Hogg's Scottish Pastoral, p. 7.

GRUND-AVIE, s. The vulgar name for Ground-Ivy, S.

GRUND-ROTTEN, s. The brown rat, S.


[GRUND-SEM, s. pl. The nails that fasten the lower boards of a boat to the keel, Shet.; Dan. grund, and se. Gl. Ork. and Shet.]

To GRUND, v. a. To grind, to cuttle; often pron. Gran', S.

"Gran, Ground, to whet;" Gl. Shirrefs.

 Isl. groen-a, attenuate.

GRENDEL, GRUNDYN, part. pa. Ground, whetted; old part. of grind.

All kynd defenses can Troianis provide,—
The gründin darts lete doun thik fall.
Dugg. Virgil, 296. 18.

GRUND-STANE, GRUNSTANE, s. A grinding-stone, S.

GRUNE, MS. grunye.

---Betwix Cornwall and Bretayn
He saylyt; and left the grunye of Spainye
On northhalf him; and held their way
Quhill to Savill the Grunt cum thal.
Barbour, xx. 324. MS.

In former edit. it is rendered the ground of Spainye.

But the term seems to signify a cape or promontory, probably Cape Finisterre, or perhaps Cape St. Vincent, as this must lie to the northward before one sailing from Britain can reach Seville. This may be Fr. groin, the snout, used metaphor. Isl. grøn, os et nasus, bounn propprie, G. Andr.; also, grøn, C. B. groan, a beak or snout. A. Bor. groye, a swine's snout. This is only to suppose the same figure as in the use of A.-S. nerve, Su.-G. nae, the nose, for a promontory. It may, however, signify coast.

Savill the ground, i.e., grand or great.

To GRUNGE, v. n. To look sullen. V. Grounge.

[GRUNI, s. Green isle, Shet.; Dan. Gron, green, and ey, island.]

GRUNKLE, s. The snout of an animal. The gab and grunkle is a common phrase, Stirlings. It seems to be merely a corrs. of Gronltle, q. v.

GRUNNISHULE, GRUNSTULLE, s. Groundsel, an herb, Senecio vulgaris, Clydes.

[GRUNS, s. pl. Sediment, lees, Clydes., Banffs.; grunzie, full of dregs, Shet. V. Ground.]

To GRUNS, GRUNCH, v. n. To grumble, complain, Clydes.; part. grunshin, grunchein, used also as a s. and an adj., ibid.]

GRUNSIE, s. Expl. "a sour fellow," Gl., S. B.

Leitch lent the be' a lounderin lick,
She blew fast like a flain:
Syne lighted whare fase were maist thick,
Gart as gaff grunzie grain.
This seems immediately allied to Germ. grun-ken, grunnire. I suppose that Grunsky is synon. For this is the orthography of Ed. 1805. This resembles Su.-G. grynnt-a, id. Tent. grijnus-en is nearly allied in signification; ringere, os distorqueuere, fremere, fremedere, &c., Kilian.

GRUNTILL, GRUNTE, s. 1. The snout.
   Hair is a reliek, —
   The gruntill of Santit Antoniau sew,
   Qualik bar his haly bell
   Lyndsey, PRINT. S. P. R., li. 69.
2. Used for the chin and parts adjoining; or face in general, S.
   The gollowns gristles after thy gracious grunctle.
   Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.
   May gorge round his blather wrench, —
   Wha twists his gruntle wi's glunch
   O' sour disdain. —
   Burns, ill. 17.

   Gl. Surv., p. 692, from Gruntill, the snout or face.

GRUNTILLLOT, s. The designation of a sow; probably from S. Gruntle, v.
—Meny galt com befor,
   Gruntillot and gaimd.
   Coolie's Sow, F. 1. v. 162.

[GRUNTIN, part. adj. Grumbling, finding fault with everything, bad-tempered, Banffs.]

To GRUNTYE, v. n. 1. To gruntle in a lower key; as denoting the sound emitted by pigs.
   Evidently a deriv. from grunt, or Su.-G. grynnt-a, id.
   "Wilt thou neuer be a citizen of heaven, expecting for the glorious coming of Christ, but ay by as a sowe muzing and gruntingly upn the eart?" Rollock on 1 Thess., p. 9.

2. A term used to denote the cheerful cooing made by infants when they are highly pleased, S.

GRUNTE, s. 1. A grunting sound of any kind, S.
   He was so bleiss, some did think
   That he had got his morning drink.
   He threw a gruntle, hands did fold,
   Sometimes on his Kane's head took hold.
   His cloowly brown, and friezed hair,
   Did tell he was thurt cross grind'd ware.
   Cleland's Poems, p. 92.
   Can litle's music be compar'd
   Wi' gruntyes thee the City Guard?
   Ferguson's Poems, ii. 34.

2. The sound made by infants, indicating satisfaction, q. a little grunt, S.

To GRUNTSCH. V. GROUNCH.

GRUNYIE, s. 1. It is used in a ludicrous sense for the mouth, S. V. Rudd. vo.
   Growchis.

FY, skowterd skin, thae art but skyes and skrunple;
For he that rested Lewrance had thae growchis.
   Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

V. HUSHION.

2. A grunt.
   Syne Sweirnes, at the second bidding,
   Com lyk a sew out of a midding;
   Full slepy was his growchis.
   Dunbar, Bannandye Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

The learned editor of these poems is mistaken in rendering it snout. As here used, it is evident that the word is immediately formed from Fr. gryner, to grunt. For the more remote origin, V. GRUNLE.
   O. E. "gryne of a swyne, [Fr.] gryny.

This seems sometimes at the second bidding, to cavilly or without any connexion, refers to under the v. to Grudge, observing. "Grumly, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance."

[GRUNYIE, s. Disgust, Banffs.; appar. the local corr. of GRUING, q. v.]

[To GRUNYIE, v. n. and a. 1. To grumble, to find fault; generally with prep. at. Banffs.

2. To disgust, ibid.
   The part. grunyie is used as a v., s. a., and an adj. in the same district.]

[GRUNZIE, adj. Full of dregs, Shet. V. Gruns.

GRUOUS, GRUGOUS, s. Grim, grisly, S.B.

"I believe gin ye had seen me than, (for it was just i' the glounin) scavik about like a haffen-shaker, you wad hae sae me for a water-wraith, or some growous ghaist." Journal from London, p. 4.

   For Paris an' the growous carls
   That st' the wife come in,
   And gart me wish I were awa'
   While I had a hale skin.

From the same origin with Grow, v.

To GRUP, v. a. To lay hold of firmly, S.; to grip, E.

GRUPE, GROOP, s. A hollow or sewer made in a stable or cowhouse, behind the stalls of horses or cattle, for receiving their dung and urine, S. A. Bor.
   The mucking o' Geordie's byre,
   And shooing the groop ass clean.
   Jacobite Song.

Dan. grope, a pit, a hole. The hole into which the ashes fall receives this designation.
   A.-S. groope, a small ditch, Su.-G. groop, id. Tent. groope, groop; grope, groves, sulens; Moes.-G. grob, focea; from A.-S. grofe-can, Su.-G. grafo, Moes. groeban, to dig.

GRUPPET, part. Strained, sprained, S.B.

It seems formed from A.-S. grip-an, to seize, to grasp; the cause being put for the effect, a strain being often occasioned by overstretching. Somewhat in a similar manner Su.-G. foerstrach-a signifies to sprain, from foer, denoting excess, and strach-a, to stretch.
To GRUSE, v. a. To press, to compress, Fife.
Teut. grus-æn, redigere in rudus, Germ. grus-æn, conterere, comminuere; from grus, sand; gravel.

GRUSE, s. Water in a half congealed state. V. Groo, Grue.

To GRUSH, v. n. To crumble, Lanarks.
This is evidently a very ancient word, the same with Teut. gru-æn, redigere in rudus, to reduce to rubbish; grusæ, rudus, fragmenta lapidum, glareæ, grit, gravel; also bran. Germ. grus-æn, conterere, comminuere; grus, scab, as saw-dust, and the like; grütse, grütte, far comminutum; A.-S. grut, grüt, id. Su.-G. grus, glareæ, sabulum, etc. quoque arenae similis est; Íthae. Dan. græus, rudus, rudera, ruina.
This learned etymologist observes that the ancestors of the Swedes used Krus. Så het sendter att i krus; Minugin illud conoéité; Hist. Alex. Magn. Su.-G. kross-a, conterere. Hence it appears that the E. v. to crush is radically the same also, to crush. From the use of the Teut. and German terms, we may also conclude that E. grit, as applied both to meal and to sand, or rough round particles in general, and groats, had the same origin. For the term properly denotes any thing that is crushed or made small. From grüt and gryt in A.-S., and ga-kronte, Mocs-G. Vers. Luke xx. 18, ("shall be broken"), it would seem that t had originally been the final letter. To this s had afterwards been added; as the term still appears in this form in Germ. grütse. Hence,

GRUSH, s. Any thing in a crushed state; what has crumbled down; as, "It's a' gone to grush." or, "It's a' to grush," Lanarks. This is very nearly allied to the Su.-G. phrase given above, att i krus.

GRUSH, adj. The same with Grushie, Roxb.
An' it treats the vale o' humble life,
W't unckle cark, an' care, an' strife,
W't five grush bairnies an' a wife.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 91.

The dearest comfort o' their lives,
Their grushe weans an' fath'ful wives;
The nattling things are just their pride,
That sweetens a' their fireside. Burns, iii. 6.

Alem. grœs, grezer, Germ. gross, Fr. gros, magnus; Teut. grotesch, grosteh, amplus. Wacher seems to view Lat. grœsus as the origin. Isl. grese, var conturæus; whence græsus-legr, cyclopicus, bellumius et grandis; G. Andr., p. 97. Olaus mentions O. Cimbr. gross, as corresponding to Germ. gross; whence græsteur, insigni robore praecettis, cetera signifying strong; Læx. Run. Perhaps we may add Fländ. groese, groser, vigor, incrementum, from Teut. groess-æn, virere, virescere, frondere, to grove. For grushe seems particularly to respect the growth of plants; as Teut. green, viridis, (E. green,) properly signifies that which is in a growing state, being merely the part. pr., for it is also written greyenæ. Perhaps it may be viewed as still more nearly allied to Isl. groësa, than to any of the terms mentioned. This is expl. by Halderson, Vegetatio radicum perennium; also gramen virescentes.

[GRUTE, v. The thick sediment of oil, Shet.; Isl. grûtr.]

GRUTTEN, part. pa. Cried, wept, S.
Dar'st thou of a' thy betters slighting speak, That have nae grutten nae mickle, learning Greek?
Tommy's Poems, i. 354.

V. Gret.

To GRUZE, Grooze, v. n. To shiver, Roxb.; synon. Groe, Growe, q.v.
This is the same with "Growe; to be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit; North." Grose. Germ. groae-æn is synon. with gras-æn, to quake, to shiver; to feel horror; A.-S. agris-æn, horriere.

GRUZIN, Groozin, s. A shivering, ibid.
Germ. gras, horror. It has been justly observed that E. shiver does not exactly convey the sense either of the v. or of the s. We have a synon. phrase which is the only one that expresses it,—"a creeping of the flesh."

To GRUZZLE, GRUSE, GROOZE, v. n. 1. To use the mouth as children often do, who retain the custom of moving their lips as if they were still sucking, so as to articulate indistinctly, Loth.
2. In Renfrewshire, this term denotes the half-plaintive sound emitted by an infant, when it awakes, or between sleeping and waking. It differs in signification from the v. to Gruntle; as it gives the idea of a sound expressive of satisfaction.
3. To make a continued suppressed grunting, Clydes.
This seems to be the same with the account given of its use, Dumfr.; "to breathe loud while speaking." "Growze, to breathe uneasily;" Gall. Encyl.
4. To eat voraciously, with an ungraceful noise, Lanarks.
This might seem to be a deriv. from Gruse, v. as denoting the indistinctness of articulation which proceeds from compression of the lips. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. gris-æn, ringere, or distorquere, or depraveare.

GRUZZLE, s. A continued grunting of the description above mentioned, Dumfr.

To GRUZZLE, v. a. To bruise, to press together, Fife; a dimin. from the v. to Gruse, q.v.

GRYE, s. A claw, a talon; used in a general sense, Ayrs. Fr. grie, grieve, id.

To GRYIS, Grise, v. a. To affright.
Terribil thochtis oft my hart did gryis.
Palace of Honour, i. 71.

—Na kynd of pane may rýse.
Unkneawin to me, of new at me may gryse.
Doug. Virgil, 160. 27.
A.-S. agries-an, horriere; agrisente, griesie, horribilis; Isl. grielega, horribiliter; Germ. gros-æn, horriere; gras, horror; Gl. Pez. orgruise, abhorrescent. V. AOGIS.

To GRISE, v. n. To shudder, to tremble.
My sprèit abhorris, and dàs gryse.
Tharon for to remember,—
Doug. Virgil, 38. 51.
GKYT-LYNE-FISCHE. Large fish, as cod and ling, caught by the long or deep-sea line.

V. GRYT-LINE.

GRRYPPIT, pret. Searched, groped in.
I gryppit graithlie the gill,
And every modywart hit;
But I myght pike thare my fyl,
Or penny come out.
—Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 18.

It seems to signify, searched by means of the finger or hand; as synon. with rype, although merely the v. grip, E. grip, used in a peculiar sense.

GRRYPPY, Grippy, (pron. gruppy), adj. Avaricious, as implying the idea of a disposition to take the advantage, S. V. Grippy.

"It may be, that standing now clear and free of the world, I had less incitement to be so grumpy, and so was thought of me, I very well know." —The Provost, 315.

A.-S. grife, avarus, griping, Sonnem. This seems radicially allied to A.-S. grip-an, Su.-G. grip-a, prehendere, S. grip. Grip is used in Edda Saemund, in the sense of rapina. Su.-G. gripir, piratae vetere; A.-S. gripend, rapensa. THEIR derives grip-a, from gripe, an O. Goth. word denoting the hand; as hand-a, to take, from hand, manus.

GRRY, adj. Great. V. Grit.

GRRY-LINE, s. V. GRRYT-LINE.

GRRY-LYN-FISCH. Large fish, as cod and ling, caught by the long or deep-sea line.

V. GRYT-LINE.

GRRYTH, s. Grace; quarter in battle.
On the our low lie the wov son thir thre.
Longauell entryt, and al the maistir Blair;
Thaid gaft no gryth to fregk at they fand thair.
—Wallace, x. 834, MS.

Grit, peace. O. E.
So wele were the chastised, all come tille his gryth,
That the pes of the land the sikered him aile with.
—R. Browne, p. 34.

GRRUARD-FISH, s. The sea-pike, Frith of Forth.
"Eox Lucius, Sea-pike; Gar-pike; Guard-fish. This is occasionally taken in the entrance of the Frith." —Neill’s List of Fishes, p. 16.

GRRUB, s. Scum, foam, froth, Shtet.

GRRUBERNAMENT, Gouvernament, s. Government.

"It was murmurit and meinit be sum evil ad-visit persons,—disfancariss off his grace gouvernament and regiment of this realme,—that thair wees na frie acces nor libertie to the repair and resort to our said souerane Lorde," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 94. Gouvernament, ibid., p. 95.

Lat. gubern-are; or Fr. gouvernament.

GUBERT, adj.
Their gourn was gay.
With gurbart warke wrought wondrous sure
Purild with gold and silver pure.
—Wad’s Coll., ii. 7.

This may either signify, tasseled, or fenced like button-holes. Fr. guipure, a gross black thread, whipt about with silk; guipures d’or, golden and wreathed aglets or tags; Cotgr. This may be the origin of the name of that piece of mourning-dress called weepers. For it can scarcely be borrowed from the v. Weep.
GUC [466] GUD

Guckit is most probably the same with Gouphenard, q. v. although in both places the precise sense is uncertain.

To GUCK, v. n. To trifle, to play the fool.

Guckit, adj. Foolish; giddy. V. GOWKIT.

GUCKIE, s. Foolishness.

1. I knew that all the world erin
   Sail at your guckie geck.


GUD, GUDE, &c. 1. Substance, goods, property.

The ost was blith, and in a gud estate,
   No power was at wald mak them debate.

Gret ryches wan off gold and gud thaim fill.

Wallace, viii. 1160, MS.


The power send thaim wyn and wenesoun,
   Refreshyt the ost with gud in gret fussion.

Wallace, viii. 1169, MS.

3. Used to denote live stock.

"And sylkly to refound—four scor drawing oxen,
   And thirsoir and ten head of kyn and yong guidis,
   With thir hundredth heid of scheip," &c. Acts Ch. 1.,
   Ed. 1814, V. 594; i. e., young animals, as calves, &c.

A-S. Su.-G. gud bon, facultates, Ist. gisaid, id.

Germ. gud, quaevis possessio mobilis et immobils.

Tut. good not only signifies bona, facultates, but fruges, according to the second sense given above.

GUD, GUDE, adj. 1. Good, in the general sense of the term, S.

2. Brave, valiant.

A kayht Schyro Jhon cald Strevylene—
   Wyth a welle gret multytud
   Of manlyk men bothe stowt and gud,
   ——Past to the castell of Loch Lewyn.

Wynkyn, viii. 29. 8.

Chyr Willame snythly the Mowbray,
That yharnyt to be at assay,
Wyth othir gud, went to the yhate.

Ibid., viii. 31. 133.

V. Sought.

Su.-G. gud, fortes, V. Ihre. Alem. gute, strenuus; Gute kuehle, strenui milites; Schilter.

3. Well-born, S.

Suppise that I was maid Wardane to he,
   Parli as waye exclarg ge to me;
   And ye ar ber cumyn off als gud bluid.

Als rychtwis born, bo awrenture and als gud.

Alsforthwart, fair, and als likly off person.

As eur was I; thairfor till conclusion.

Latt ws schyes v off this gud company,

Syns callis cast qhna sail our master be.

Wallace, vii. 574, 375, MS.

It is doubtful, if this be the meaning, v. 375. It may signify brave. In v. 377, it means, honourable.

It is still frequently used in the same sense. Many a quarrel, to the effusion of blood, has been produced at schools, by the use of this term; although not understood, by any of the combatants, as having the least relation to moral qualities.

"You are no see gude as me;" i.e., "You are not so well-born."

I have met with one instance of this use of the word in O. E.

"Why, my Lord? quoth she, you that are of so high and honourable descent, can you offend my lady by loving her? or you that are as good as she? do not deserve love for love? She is the child of a king and so are you." Hist. Palladine of England, p. 72.

It is undoubtedly used in the same sense by Shakesp.; although none of his commentators take any notice of it; and this is overlooked by John, among all the various explanations he gives of the term.

But he shall know I am as good—

Glocester. As good?

Thou bastard of my grandfather!

First Part K. Hen. VI.

Glocester evidently objects the bastardy of Winchester to the claim he makes of goodness or honourable descent.

4. Als gude, As gude. With als or as preceding, also frequently following, equal in value or quality, equivalent; applied to what is given in return for something else, though different in kind, S.

"Albeit the perseware obtene and evict the samin fra him, quna was decernit to warrant the samin, yit he sould give him ais mekill and als gude thairfor, gif he hes oght quairbeith with he may do the samin." Baillour's Fract., p. 929.

This idiom seems borrowed from the ancient mode of purchase, by barter of commodities or goods.

5. Used in the language of threatening, conveying the idea of ample retaliation, S.

"I gae the bastard a penny to buy anuif," said the pauer: "and he rendered no account of his intromission; but I'll gar him as gude." Redgauntlet, iii. 305.

6. This phrase is also metaphor. used. It is said of one who, in reasoning or scolding, makes a sharp retort; "He gae as gude as he got;" or, "He gae as gude again," i. e., in return, S.

7. In regard to quantity, signifying much; as, "Ye have as gude's a pund wecht." S.

8. In regard to number, signifying many; as, "There were as gude as twenty there," S. Aughted, &c., Aberd.

We find some scanty traces of this peculiar use of the word in ancient dialects. In the version of Ulphilas, Joseph of Arimathaia is called gudas raygine, an honourable counsellor, Mark xv. 43; or as rendered by Wachter, nobilis decurio. Where we read "a certain noblemen," Luke xix. 12; it is manna godakunde, homo nobilis. Meibomius observes, that the Germans formerly called a nobleman, or one of the equestrian order, gudeman. In an old Alem. poem quoted by Schiller, gudstan signifies noble. Still worth her gudstan; Ab co tempore factus est nobilis. Alem. gudeman, nobiliis; Schilter, vo. Guat. Hence our term gudeman was formerly applied to a landholder. V. Goodman. In the Laws of Upland in Sweden, guda and goddares givna, respect the proofs given of good extraction. Notat probare natales ingenus, vel bono se loco ortum esse; Ihre. Su.-G. gud, nobilis. In the Danish Laws, gud is commonly used as signifying noble; gude mantel, viri nobilis; Orkneyinga S. vo. Golgr. Noblemen were often called boni homines. V. Wachtter, vo. Gurt. Moes-G. godakunde seems to be from gud
or gode, bonus, and kuolu, a termination used in composition, from kus, genus, q. boni generis; as Plantus expresses it.

Hace erit bono genuere natum.— Pers. Act. iv., sc. 4.

Gude, adv. 1. Well, S.

"It is so used in expressing menace. To one who is about to do what another disapproves, it is commonly said; "Ye had as guede no," S. This is much the same with the E. phrase, "Ye had as well not;" but, to a Scottish ear, it sounds more emphatic.

2. Very, extremely; as, "It took me a gude lang while to gang there," Clydes.

Gude-chalp. Very cheap, as cheap as possible.

To sell richt deir, and by gude-chalp,
And mix ry-mell amang the saip,
And saifren with eyl-dolc. Sir D. Lyneisay, ii. 197, Laing's Ed.

This phrase answers to bon marché in Cotgr., and was common to Eng. and Scot. Halliwell mentions that in Douce's collection there is a fragment of an early book printed by Caxton, who promises to sell it "good chere."

Gud, Gude. Used in composition, as a term expressive of honour, or rank, as in Gudemman, a proprietor of land, a laird, &c. V. under Goodman.

Gud, Gude. Used in composition, to denote the various relations, constituted by marriage, to the kindred of the parties; and, in some instances, as a mark of consanguinity.

Rudd has observed that "in all names of consanguinity, or affinity, where the E. use step, or in law, we use, good." As to consanguinity, however, it is used only in denominating the grandfather and grandmother; and it is not so commonly applied to a stepfather, &c., as to a father-in-law, &c.

Gud-brother, s. A brother-in-law, S.

Gae hame, gae hame, good-brother John.
And tell your sister Sarah,
To come and lift her leaf' lor'd!
He's sleepin' sound on Yarrow. Minstrelsy Border, iii. 77.

"Levir, frater mariti vel uxoris, a good brother." Despaut. Gram., B. 4, b.

Gud-dame, Gudame, s. A grandmother, S.

Hyr gudame hynde Eneas;
Off Affryk hail sildy lady was.

Wytoun, iii. 3. 167.

My gudame was a gay wif, bot scho was ryght gend.


Gud-dochter, s. 1. A daughter-in-law.

Fyty chalmeris helds that roll airc,
Quharein was his gude dochteris ladyis yinge.

Doug. Virgil, 55. 48.

2. A stepdaughter, S.

Gud-fader, Gud-father, s. 1. A father-in-law, S.

"He—left behynd hym his gud fader Dioneth with ane legiun of peypil to gouerne Britane." Bellend. Cron., B. vii., c. 12.

2. A stepfather, S.

"Socoer, patre mariti vel uxoris, the good fader." Despaut. Gram., B. 5, a.

"These barons [of Roslin] were buried of old in their armour, without any coffn; and were successively by charter, the patrons and protectors of masonry in Scotland. And the late Roslin, my goodfather (grandfather to the present Roslin) was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of James VII., who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well-versed in antiquity; to whom my mother (Jean Spottiawood, grandniece of Archbishop Spottiawood) would not hearken, thinking it beggary to be buried in that manner." Father Hay's Memoirs of Families, Ms. Adv. Libr.

Gudemman, s. 1. A husband, S.

—Venms, moder til Ene, efferde,
And not but caus, sendt the folleyn rerd,
The dreifull heist and assemblay attanis
Agains his son of peupil Laurentanis,
To Vulcanis his husband and gudemman,
Within his goldin chalmer scho began
Thus for to speik.— Doug. Virgil, 255. 14.

But it wad look, ye on yr feet had faken,
When your goodman himself, and also ye
Look sae like to the thing that ye and be.

Roa's Helmore, p. 123.

2. The master of a family. V. under Goodman.

Gudemmanlike, adj. Becoming a husband, Ayrs.

"It's your wife, my lad,—ye'll surely never refuse to carry her head in a guedemanlike manner to the kirk-yard." The Entail, i. 301.

Gud-moder, Gud-mither, Good-mother, s. 1. A mother-in-law, S.

"I pity much his mother, who ever loved this cause, and his good-mother, whose grace and virtue for many years I have highly esteemed." Baillie's Lett., ii. 187.

2. A stepmother, S.

"This Caratax fled to his gudmoder Cartumandia queno of Scottis, quhilk efter deecis of his fader Cadallane, was marryt apon ane valyeant kyghte namit Venistus." Bellend. Cron., B. iii., c. 15. Suaue necevate; Both.

In this sense it is emphatically said; "A green turfs a good good-mother," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 11.

Gud-sister, s. A sister-in-law, S.

"Glos est mariti soror vel fratris uxor, a good sister." Despaut. Gram., B. 12, b.

Gud-Soxne, Gud-Sone, s. 1. A son-in-law, S.

"He [Hengist] sendt ambassatouris to Vortigern: saying, he was nocht cumyn in Britane to defraud his gud soine Vortigern of the crowne of Britane, for he was mair dere and preuious to hym than ony ither thyng in ord." Bellend. Cron., B. viii., c. 18. Generum, Both.

Cyt that thou seks an alienare vnknav,
To be thy massel or thy gud soine in law.
Here are lett thy fantayse and consue.


This might at first view appear a tautology. But in law seems added to distinguish this relation from that of a stepson.
2. A stepson, S.

—Colkelby was goszp to the sam—
Colkelby with the said thrid penny bocht
xxilj hen leggs [eggs] and with thame socth
To his gud son for godlydly reward.  
Collettie Soov, v. 384.

Su.-G. gudson, id.

It is not easy to account for this use of the term gud. It has been observed, vo. Gosp, that the words appropriated to the spiritual relation, supposed to be constituted at baptism, between the sponsors and the child, might at length be extended to the various affinities produced by marriage. But it must be acknowledged, that this hypothesis is liable to one very considerable objection. There seem to be no traces of such a transition in any of the cognate dialects, or indeed in any modern language.

It might be conjectured, that we had borrowed this idiom from the Fr. who use beau to express the same relations; as been-pere, a father-in-law, also, a stepfather; belle-mere, a mother-in-law, less properly, a step-mother, &c. But Fr. writers give no satisfactory account of the origin of this phraseology. Pasquier supposes that been-pere has been cor, used for het per, q. blessed father. It is improbable, that this form of designation was transmitted from the Franks. For as beau properly signifies beautiful, Teut. schoon, id., is used in the same manner; schoon-vader, uxoris patri, q. stepfather; schoon-moder, uxoris mater, &c.; Kilian. This corresponds to bekonde wader, behoude-moeder, a father, a mother by marriage.

The only conjecture I can form, is that beau, which frequently occurs in the sense of decorous, and schoon, purus, are used as signifying honourable. S. gud, by the same analogy, may be allied to Moen-G. guda, decorous, honestas; which, as has been formerly observed, is rendered honourable, Mark xv. 43. This mode of expression might be primarily adopted in regard to the parents, and be afterwards transferred to all the near connexions. Or, shall we suppose, that it was meant to denote the respectability of the relation constituted by marriage, although there is no consanguinity, as opposed to that which originates from bastardy?

In connexion with what has been said above, we may observe that Mr. Tooke has not hit upon the proper origin of the E. term step, as used in designations expressive of relation without consanguinity. He objects to the various derivations formerly given; as that of Becanus, who renders stepmother, q. stiftmother, because commonly severe in her conduct, dura, saeva;—of Vossius, q. fulcis mater, a stiff or strong support of the family;—of Junius, q. the mother of orphans, from A.-S. steywan, Alem. stift-an, orzabe; and of Johns. "a woman who has styped into the place of the true mother."

"One easy corruption," Mr. Tooke says, "of this word, sted (locus, place, stead) in composition, has much puzzled all our etymologists." Thus, viewing step as, in this connexion, a corr. of sted, he refers to the "Dan. collateral language," in which he says, "the compounds remain uncorrupted;—stiftfader, stedmoder, &c., i.e., vice, loco, in the place of, instead of a father, a mother, &c." Div. Purl., i. 439—441.

But had this acute writer turned his eye to the Sw. or Germ., he would have found something that would have lent more plausibility to his idea as to the original meaning of the term; while he must have seen that there was no necessity for supposing so great a change of its form. For Su.-G. stytfrater is stepfather, stytmoder, stepmother, stytson, stepson; Germ. stiftfater, stiftmoder, stiftson; corresponding to A.-S. steyfader, steymoder, steyson. Now, the word sted being composed in A.-S., as signifying place, it is incongruous to all the rules of analogy to suppose that, in a solitary instance, without any apparent reason, it should be transformed in the same language, into steop.

Wachter says, that step and stef are from A.-S. stow, locus, which is in all languages used in the sense of vice. He therefore views stief-fader as vice-father. This would have answered Mr. Tooke's purpose better than the proofs brought from Dan. Their, however, prefers the etymon given by Junius to that of Wachter; adding in confirmation, that in A.-S. an orphan is called steop-cild; Joh. xiv. 18. Ne laete io ein steop-cild, I will not leave you orphans.

GUD-SYR, GUD-SCHIR, GUDSHER. (pron, gutsher), s. A grandfather, S.

For to pas anywe theweth he
And arryve in the Empyre.
Qahare-of than lord wes hys gud-syr.
Wynoun, vi. 20. 102.

"This Mogallus after his coronation set hym to follow the wisdom and maneris of Galdus his gud-schir," Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 2.

Gudsher, Qnom. Atch., p 57, § 5.

For what our gutchera did for us
We scarce dare ca' our ain,
Unless their stetsteps we fill up,
An' play their part again.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 15.

V. SCHIR.
Beleysre has been formed by O. E. writers in imitation of beau pere.
Here bought the barne the beleysre gyltes,
And all for her forefathers barren they worse.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 44, a.

It seems doubtful, whether this be meant of ancestors in general, or strictly of a father-in-law. For Langland here speaks of the mixture of the posterity of Shem [Solh must be meant] with that of Cain; whom perhaps he calls their beleysre, alluding to the relation constituted by marriage, in the nearest degree. Belaire, however, in a metrical Genealogy affixed to R. Glone., is used for grandfather, corresponding to goodsire.

This Richard than regnyd sone
After his belaire, as was to done.
P. 592.

GUD-WIFE, s. Simply, a wife, a spouse, S.

"Greit is the lufe quhilk the natural father & mother hes to their childer, greit is the luf quhilk the gud marit man hais to his gud wife." Abp. Hamilton's Cat., Fol. 17, a.

[GUDABLY, adv. Probably, possibly, Shet.]

GUD-DAY, GUDDAY, s. A salutation, bidding good day; as, "He gae me a gudday." S.

—"Bot ambition, potentnes, the greitines of the toone, the desire to se and be seen, to gif and tak guddays,—ar not conuenient to the purpose of ane monk, or the tranquility of ane religious man." Nicol Burne, F. 182, a.

[GUDDEN, s. Manure, Shet.; Dan. giidën, giödning, id. V. Gude, Gudin.]

GUDDICK, s. A riddle, Shetl.

A diminutive from Isl. Su.-G. gæst, enigma, from gæta, a, divinare. Dan. gaede, id.


To Guddle, v. n. 1. To be engaged in work of this description, ibid.
[2. To work in a careless, slovenly way, generally applied to household work; also applied to children playing in the gutters, Clydes. Guggl is so used in Shet.

The term, when so used, implies that the person so working is not only doing careless work, but getting dirtied as well.]

To GUDDE, v. a. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream, South of S., Lanarks. Gumph, synon. Roxb.; Gimle, Lanarks.

"I guddle them in aneact the stanes," &c. Hogg. V. Gump.

[GUDDLER, s. One who catches fish as described above, Clydes.]

GUDDLING, s. The act of catching fish by groping, Selkirk. [Clydes.]

"So this is what you call gaping?" 'Yes, sir, this is gaping, or guddling, ony o' them ye like to cat.' Hogg. Ibid., p. 170.

Perhaps originally the same with Isl. gud-a, liquida agitare; guld, agitatio liquidorum; as he who fishes in this way often makes the water muddy to favour his intention, or in fulfilling it.

To GUDDE, v. a. To mangle, to cut any thing in an awkward and improper way, to haggle, S.

This is corrupted perhaps from Fr. coutele, slaughtered, a deriv. from couteau, a knife.

GUDE, adv. Well, &c. V. GUD.

GUDE, s. Frequently used as a substitute for the name of God, in those thoughtless and irreverent addresses made in common conversation, or as expressive of surprise or terror, S.


For the origin of this sense of the term, V. the latter part of the etymon of Gosser.

GUDE, GUID, s. Substance; also, rank.

MAN OF GUID. 1. A man of property or respectability.


"The prouest, bailyes, & men of guid of the town." Ibid., V. 19.

"The men of guidis barnis," the children of the wealthy inhabitants, ibid.

2. A man of high birth.

Galloway was a man of gude,
Dyscanit of a noble blude.
—and this is buxane castrle ye sic,
Ane bacteris son of bas degrio.


V. GuDE, adj. 3. Well born.

To GUDE, GUIDE, GOOD, v. a. To manure, to fatten with dung; sometimes, gudin.


"The place qnhar he winnes his pettis this yier, there he saw his corne the next yeire, after that he gudet it well with sea ware." Monroe's Isles, p. 46.

"He quha is infeth therewith [ware], may stop and make impediment to all other persons, as well within the flound mark, as without the same, to gather war for mucking & guding of their leandess." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Ware.

This is evidently a very ancient word. For Su.-G. gouda, which primarily signifies, to make better, meleiorum reddere, is used in a secondary sense precisely the same; stercorare, quum lactamini meliores reddat tur agrum; Ibre. Isl. giolda, to fatten, to cherish; both from god, bonus. [Dan. gilde, to manure.]

GUDIN, GUDDEN, GOODING, s. Dung, manure, S. pron. gudin. [Gudden, Shet.]

"They dung their land for the most part with seaware, which having gathered, they suffer to rot, either on the coasts, or by carrying it up to the land upon horses or on their backs; they lay it in heaps till the time of labouring approach; which is the reason why the skirts of the isles are more ordinarly cultivated, and do more abound with corns, than places at a greater distance from the sea, where they have not such gooding at hand." Brand's Descrip. Orkney, p. 18, 19.

Isl. Su.-G. goudinnen, lactamen; also gouded, id. [Dan. gioden, giudning, manure, compost.]

GUDE-ANES, s. pl. A term used in Roxb. and Loth., to denote one's best clothes, as opposed to those worn every day, or at work. "She cannae cam ben, for she has na her gude-anes on;" She cannot make her appearance, as not being dressed; q. good ones.

GUDE BREAD, bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals, Berwicks.

I am at a loss to know whether the term gude originally respected the superior quality of the bread, or its more honourable use.

GUDE'EN, s. Used as a salutation, equivalent to Good evening. S. Hence the phrase, Fair gude e'en and fair gude day, as denoting intercourse merely civil.

"I can pay my way where'er I gang, and fair gude'en and fair gude day is a' I want o' him." Saxon and Gael, i. 77.

[GUDE-FOLK, s. pl. The fairies, the elfin race, Clydes. Guid-Folk, Shet.]

GUDELESS, adj. This occurs in the phrase, S. B., "Neither gudeless (gueedless, Aberd.) nor ill-less."

1. Neither positively good, nor positively wicked.

2. Neither beneficial nor hurtful.

GUDELIE, GULDIE, adv. With propriety, in a becoming manner.

With respect to the cause of a minor, it is said; "Gif he be of sic age as he may not gudlie sweir, or yit be absent and furth of the realm, his tutor or curator may sweir for him." Balfour's Pract., p. 382, A. 1594.
GUDEN, s. Goodliness, beauty. —To such deyte, It was to see her youth in gudelied, That for rudeness to speke, thereof I drede. King's Quair, ii. 30.
A. S. godlie, pulcher, and the termination had.

[GUDEMAN, GUDEMANLIKE. V. under GUD, GUDIE.]

GUDEN, s. 1. A gudeyng, a gratuity, Aberd.
2. The proportion of meal, ground at a mill, which is due to the under-miller, Roxb.

To GUDGE, v. a. To cause to bulge. To gudge a stone from a quarry, to press it out with a pinch or lever, Fife.

[To GUDGE UP. To raise or separate by driving in wedges; as quarry-men often do, Banffs.]

To GUDGE, v. n. To poke, to prog, for fish under the banks of a river or stream, Roxb.

Unless the term contain an allusion to the use of a carpenter's gudgeon, I know not the origin.

[To GUDGE, v. a. and n. To eat ravenously or too much, to be glutinous, Clydes. Prob. allied to Gudge, to cause to bulge.]

GUDGET, s. One who is glutinous, or has the appearance of being so, Roxb. V. GUDGIE.

To GUDGET, v. n. To be glutinous, ibid.

GUDGIE, adj. Short and thick; square; as applied to the form of the body. A gudge carl, a thick stout man, homo quadratus.

[Gudgie is used as a s., Clydes. In Banffs, Gudge is used in the same sense, but applied to any object; as, "a gudge o' a stick." V. G. Banffs.]

Fr. gomj, chuffy; Gael. guya, a fat fellow, Shaw.

GUDGEON, s. A strong iron pivot driven into the end of the axle-tree of a wheel, S.

"Rollers of wood—are made five feet long, and from 16 to 18 inches diameter, having an iron gudgeon in each end." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 58.

GUDGEONS of a mill, the large pinions on which the axle-tree turns, S.

Fr. gomjon, "the pin which the truckle of a pully runmeth on," Cotgr. Gudgeon is used in a similar sense, E., though overlooked by Johnson.

[GUDGEON, GUDGEONE, s. A lamp. Accts. Lord H. Treas., i. 87, Dickson.]

GUDGET, s. 1. A soldier's wench, a trull.

Had she na scheme, take she na care, — All honest besties to dispyse,
And lyke ane man hit dispyse,
Unwomanlie in sic ane wyse,
As gudget for to gageg. Philotus, S. P. Ro., ii. 33.

Mr. Pink. leaves this word unexplained. Sibb. refers to gysert, nummer, as if it were synon. But it is evidently from Fr. goujate, termed from gouge, both having the same signification.
Fr. goujat, valet de solat; Lliga, calo. Les goujats font plus de disordre que les maitres dans un village, Dict. Trev.

2. It is used, as would seem, for a servant attending the camp.

"Whether thou be a captain, or a single soldierr, or a gudet, beware to bee in cuill companie. Say not, I am not a principal man, but a servante, I must obey the autoritie, and I must follow my captaine." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 23.

This, according to Borel, is the sense of the term in Languedoc. En Langeduco gudgeon signifie simplement une servante; Dict. Trev. I suspect, however, that the designation has originated from gouge, which signifies a soldier's pay; as soldier itself, from sold, sould, stipendium.

[GUDLIE, adv. V. GUDELIE.]

[GUDLIE, adj. Goodly, of good proportions, large, very good, S.]

Hope hes me hecht ane gudlie recompance.
Sir D. Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 7.]

GUDLINE, GULDENE, GULDLING, s. A denomination of foreign gold coin.

"Ordaines the gudlines with the interest due, advanced, and payed by the burrows,—for arms brought home to the kingdom, and the prices of the silverwork given in for the use of the publick,—to be first payed out of the foresaid excise."—"For payment of their saide gudlines and price of their silver-work."—"Granted for payment of the gudlines, silver-work, and others publick debts." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1614, vi. 163.

Gudlines, ibid., p. 264. "For payment of the gudlines, prices of the silver-work." &c.

Mr. Chalmers says, "that gudlingis appears to have been a species of alloy, or base metal, which it was common to mix with gold, in Lyndsay's time." Gl. Lynds. But the term cannot admit of this sense. For it occurs in the singular, as determining the character of a particular kind of money then current.

"He gave hym in kepyng tua vicornis & ane Philipis gudline;" Aberd, Reg., Cent. 16.

"Ane goldin gudlyn." Ibid., v. 16.

"The soum of fyve (five) gudlynis. Ibid., V. 17.

The phrase Philipis gudline may refer either to a Spanish gold coin, called a Philippus, current during the sixteenth century in Hainault, (V. Du Cange, Philippis;) or to a French coin of the same metal, which might be denominated from Philip IV.

But, as there are various misnomers of foreign terms in our Acts, Guldine, I apprehend, must be viewed as a corrs. of Guldin, a term well known in the Low Countries as denoting a Guilder. Teut. guldin, aureus, aureum, aureus nummus xx stufcorum; Kilian. We find in Junius a phrase analogous to that of Philippis Guldines. This is Kerdeses guldin, Nonencler., p. 279, vo. Aureus. Guldin literally denotes the kind of metal, i.e., golden; a denomination transmitted from the times of ancient Rome. But it would appear that the Gudlines or Gilders had more alloy than the Ducats, being called hard. For Lyndsay accuses the goldsmiths of mixing fynce dutcot gold with hard gudlingis.

29. They are good willy o' their horse that has nane; Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 31.

3. Acting spontaneously.

"Now was the batall deennct to Veany, and ane army rasit of gudewillie knychit." Bellend, T. Liv., p. 391. Belland, T. Liv., p. 391. Exercitum voluntarium, Lat.

Isl. gudwillie, Su.-G. a. gudwillig, Teut. good-willing, benevolent; Isl. gudwillidd, spontaneous; Germ. gutwilligkeit, benevolence.

GUDYAT, s. A servant attending the camp.

—"Thare was not ane suddart slaine, but onlie ane workman hurt, or elis ane gudyeat who was doing the office of nature, his heis downe, in the said trinche." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 109.

GUE, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

"He could play upon the gue, and upon the common violin, the melancholy and pathetic tunes common to the country." The Pirate, t. 39.

"Before violins were introduced, the music was performed on an instrument called a gue, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violincello." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 50, 60.

He subjoins in a Note: "A similar instrument appears to be in use at present in Ireland. I observed two kinds of musical instruments in Ireland, one called laung spit, with six brass strings; the other called a fiddle, with two strings made of horse's hair; both are played by a bow." Von Trolil's Letters on Ireland, p. 92.

Isl. giya signifies sheyla, a lute or harp; Su.-G. giya, fides, fidicula, a lute, a small lute or gittern; Thre. In modern Sw. it is expl. a Jew's harp; also musigga, q. the mouth-harp, Wideg. In an old Icelandie work, the Gjicla is distinguished both from the fiddle (as the gue is here) and the harp. Sla harp-u, draga fidel og giya. Vered. Ind. in yo. 

But it would appear that it is the same term with Gue that is given by Gudm. Andr. p. 87. Gya, instrumenti musicus genus, seu Lyra. He adds, however, another sense of the term—Pandura, i.e., "a sort of musical instrument, the ancient shepherd's pipe, consisting of seven reeds!" Ainsw. Most probably gun is the sound of the Isl. term, y being often pronounced u, as in yfer, Gr. τύφος, super. V. G. Andk., p. 106.

GUEDE, s. Whit. No gude, not a whit. Swiche a werk was nought, 
At noble; Thel al men hadde it thought 
It nas to large no gude.

Sir Tristram, p. 165.

It may be the same word that is used in the phrase, "Neither gear nor gude," i.e., neither one thing nor another, Aberd.

No gude, not a whit, may be immediately from the Fr. phrase, ne gouve, rien, nothing. This is viewed as merely the use of goute, goutte, a drop; but more probably from the Frankish or Gothic, and therefore radically different.

The Editor has justly observed, that "the words are more nearly allied than might be conjectured from their appearance, yu frequently being converted into u, and d into the similar sound of t. It is the nequid of the Latin." Gl. Junius mentions O. E. waid as synonym. with witt; never a witt, Blym. Mose-G. vaitha, A.-S. witt, Su.-G. watt, watts, id.

GUEED, adj. Good, North of Ang., Aberd. He's a gueed lad, and that's the best of a'.

Ross's Hecate's, p. 21.

In the curious passage where that odd writer Rabelais makes the affected Parisian pedant regain his own Limousin dialect, Urquhart, with equal humour, makes him speak broad Buchan.

"With this he took him by the throat, saying to him, Thou playst the Latin,—I will make thee play the foce, for I will now thycke thyne alive. Then began the poor Limousin to cry; 'Haw, gueed Master, haw, Lord, my haly, and St. Marshaw, haw, I'm worried: haw, my throppe, the bean [lane] of my cragg [craige], neck is brueck : haw,—lawt me lean [alane] Mawster: waw, waw, waw." Rabelais, B. ii., p. 33.

GUEEDLY, GUIDLY, adv. 1. Easily, conveniently, ibid.

2. Properly, with a good grace, ibid.

I—canna guidly recommend it.

Shirriff's Poems, p. 336.

GUEEDS, s. pl. Goods, North of Ang., Aberd.

—He wad garr the gueeds come dancing hame.

Ross's Hecate's, p. 29.


[To GUERDON, v. a. To reward; part. fr. guerdonyng, used also as a s. Fr. guerdon, reward.

The guerdonyng of your contidence, 
Is sum cause of thir gret enormities. 
Sir D. Lyndsay, Test. and Comp. Papynges, l. 1008.]

GUERGOUJS, adj. Having a warlike appearance; "a guergous look," a martial aspect, Ayr.

Fr. guerra, war, and guise, manner.

GUERRA. Courts of Guerra were held by inferior officers, for punishing the violence committed by individuals, or the feuds between one family and another.

"Thar has benc ane absurisme of law vait in tymes bigane be schirres, swaritaw, bailingis, and other officians, in the halding of courts of Guerra, to the
GUE

GUGEONE, Gugeoune, s. A lump.

"Item, a grete gugeone of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 13; [gugeoune, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 87, Dickson.]

Denominated perhaps from its size, as not being in the form of an ingot, but gross in its shape.

GUFE, Goff, Guffie, s. A fool; Gl. Sibb.

"Your wife! Weel I wat ye'll never get the like o' her, great muckle hallashaker-like guff." Hogg's Brownie, &c., ii. 186.

"Guff, a foolish clown; North." Grose. It has the same signification, W. Loth. Fr. gaff, id. Isl. gufa, metaphor—pro homo vappa et diabolari; G. Andr.

To GUFE and TALK. To babble, to talk foolishly, Teviotdale. V. GUFE, Goff, s.

GUFFIE, adj. Stupid, foolish, S.; it is also used as a s. in the same sense, S.

Skinner gives goffyke as an old term equivalent to stuffus.

GUFFISH, adj. The same with Guffie, Roxb.

GUFFISHELLE, adv. Foolishly, ibid.

GUFFISHNESS, s. Foolishness, ibid.

GUFF nor STYE, used in Fife for Buff nor Sty.

GUFFA, s. A loud burst of laughter, S.

"Jenny Rintercout has ta'en the exies and done naething but langh and greet, the skirl at the tail of the guffa', for twa days successively," Antig., iii. 116. V. GAFFAW, which is the preferable orthography.

GUFFER, s. The viviparous Blenny, a fish; Blennius viviparus, Linn.


GUFFIE, adj. Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks, clubbed, chunky, Clydes.

Fr. gouff, stuffed with eating; O. Fr. gouf, gouff, gouffe, gouf, bouff, enle, Roquefort.

GUFFINESS, s. Thickness and fatness about the temples or cheeks, ibid.

To GUFFLE, v. a. To puzzle very much, to nonplus, Fife. Probably formed from Guff, a fool, q. "to make one appear as a fool."

GUFF, s. A savour; generally used in relation to the sense of smelling, and to what is unpleasant, S.

One is said to have an ill guff, or a strong guff, when one's breath savours of something disagreeable. Gue, (Fr. gout, gout) is also used; but if I mistake not, still in reference to the taste.

Woffee occurs in the same sense, O. E. "I can nat awaye with this ale, it hath a woffe—Elle est de mauhaya gost." Palegro, B. iii., F. 181, a.

Isl. gufa, vapor; gusfor, vaporat, exhalat; gesfe, lantus afflatus; G. Andr.

To have nether to it; to be forsaken. Aske's Life of Edward the Confessor, 1631. 2. 1475, p. 112.

Skeene says on this head: "Quhat was the special jurisdiction belonging thereto I knawe nocht: And findis na mention theireof in onie vther parte of the laws of this realm, alwaies as it appears that they were halden be the ordinar judges foresaides, anent strife, debates, crimes, and trespasses committed be tuixt familiar and domestick persons, subject to ane maister, within the jurisdiction of the said Judges, conforme to the Lawes of the fewes, in sect. ult. de pace tenend, lib. 2. de feud. Si ministeriales aliquis domini inter se Guerram habuerint, comes sine index, in cuius regimine cum fecerint, per leges & judicium, ex ratione prosequatur. De Verb. Sign. vo. Guerra."

I have met with nothing more on this head; and need scarcely add that guerra in L. B. signifies war, from Germ. wer, id.

* GUESS, s. Used in various counties, perhaps pretty generally in S., to denote a riddle, an enigma.

As the E. word is obviously allied to the Su.-G. goet, goet, conjectura, goetii significat—acnigma; Ial. id., from goet-a, invernare; also, divinare. The word, signifying to conjecture, also appears in the form of Gits-a, q. Gits-a, as Haldorson observes.

* GUEST, s. The name given, by the superstitious vulgar in the south of S., to any object which they consider as the prognostic or omen of the approach of a stranger.

"When they sneeze, on first stepping out of bed in the morning, they are from thence certified that strangers will be there in the course of the day, in number corresponding to the times which they sneeze; and if a feather, a straw, or any such thing be observed hanging at a dog's nose, or beard, they call that a guest, and are sure of the approach of a stranger. If it hang long at the dog's nose, the visitant is to stay long; but if it falls instantly away, the person is only to stay a short time. They judge also from the length of this guest, what will be the size of the real one, and, from its shape, whether it will be a man, or a woman; and they watch carefully on what part of the floor it drops, as it is on that very spot the stranger will sit." Hogg's Mountain Bard, N. p. 27.

To GUESTEN, v. n. To lodge as a guest; still used occasionally, South of S.; A. Bor. id.

But Tobbet Hob o' the Mains had gusetten'd in my house by chance;
I set him to wear the fore-door wi' the spiler, while I kept the back door wi' the lance. Minstrelsy Border, i. 298.

From the same origin with Gesning, gesting; which is merely the gerund, or a s. formed from this v.

GUEST-HOUSE, s. A place of entertainment.

"This lower kingdom of grace is but Christ's hospital and guest-house of sick folks, whom the brave and noble physician Christ hath cured upon a venture of life and death." Rutherford's Lett., P. ii., ep. 63.

A.-S. gest-hüs, "diversorium, hospitalium; an inn, a house or place of entertainment;" Somner, from ges, a guest.

GUESTING, s. Entertainment. V. GESNING.
GUIDSHIP, GUIDSHIP, s. 1. Guidance, government.

"He—desired—that they would send to France for the duking of Albani,—to cum and receive the auctoritie and guidship off the realms, and to put ordeur inducing the tyme of the kings minoritie." Pitcattie's Cron., p. 290.

2. Treatment, S. B.

An' our ain lads——
Gar'd thon work hard, an' little sust'nance gae,
That I was even at their guidship was,
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 62.

GUIDE-THIE-FIRE, a poker, Fife.

GUIDE-THIE-GATE, a halter for a horse, Dumfr.

The reason of this, as well as of the preceding desig
...ation, is perfectly obvious.

GUIDON, s. A standard, ensign, or banner, un
...ch a troop of men-at-arms serve;
Fr.

"The Earle Douglas bore Percie out of his saddle.
But the English that were by did rescue him so that he
...e could not come at himself, but he snatcht away
...is with his guidon or witter; and holding it aloft, and
...aking it, that hee would carry that into Scotland as his spoil." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 98.

Hume explains the one term by the other: and they
...e evidently the same meaning. For guidon is from
guid-on, to direct, and witter is that which makes known,
the chief being known by the banner; from Goth. wit
...onstrate, Germ. wiss'en, Su.-G. witter, witter,
denotes a pole of wood erected on a cape or promontory,
kindled in order to make known the approach of an
...y. Both guidon and witter seem radically the same,
Goth. wett-a being probably the root of Fr. guid-
...er. V. Witter.

GUDE, GUILD, s. The name given to the barberry,
[Berberis pedunculuc racemosus, Linn.] in Selkirk.
...e also denominated the Guild tree.

The reason assigned for the designation is, that its
inner bark is yellow, from Dan. guild, flavus; in the
same manner as guild, denoting marigold, has its name
from the colour of the flower.

GUILDE, GUILD, Gool, s. Corn marigold,
S. Chrysanthemum segetum, Linn. Gules, S.
B. goudans, A. Bor. gols, A. Austr. Ray.

Corn Marigold, Anghis. Gules, Gools, Guile, or
Yellow Gouans, Scottis." Lightfoot, p. 489.

"Git thy fermer puts ane guidle in the lands pertain-
ing to the King or to ane Baron; and will not
clene the land: hee could be punished as ane traitor;
quha leaders and convoyes are host of enemies, in the
Kings lands, or the Barones." Stat. Alex. II., c. 18.

Lord Hailes, referring to the statute, that every
bondman, in whose land a single stock of guild should
be found, should pay to his lord a sheep as a fine, says;
"I am told that this ordinance continues to be enforced
in the barony of Tinwald in Annandale." Ann. Scot.,
ii. 339.

It is singular that a law of the same kind existed in
Denmark, to which Lightfoot has referred. Speaking
of the Chrysanthemum segetum, he says:—

VOL. II.
These golden flowers turn towards the sun all day, an ornament to the corn fields, and afford a pleasant sight to the passer-by, but are so very detrimental to the husbandmen, that a law is in force in Denmark, which obliges the inhabitants every where to eradicate them out of their grounds." Flor. Scot., I. 489, 490.

This fact he has probably borrowed from Linn., who in the account which he gives of the same plant, says—

"Danilege ostentatigruntur plantas omnes ex agris eradicare. Flor. Suec., N. 762.

The term is used in proverbial language. "As yellow as the guidle." "I wadna do that for ye, an' your hair were like the guidl." S.

There is a proverbial rhyme retained in the South of S., with respect to the North, which shows the general conviction our ancestors had of the noxious tendency of this weed. This appears both from the mode of expression used, and from the company with which it is associated—


Also thus expressed—

The Goils, the Gordon, and the hooleed Craw, The three worst sights that Moray ever saw.

As the Craw destroyed their lambs, the Goil prevented the growth of their grain, and the Gordon trode it down, or consumed it, when grown.

"The word," he says, "seems to be an abbreviation of the Germ. goldblumen. The name, indeed, has apparently been imported, from the resemblance of the yellow to gold: Tent. goud-bloeme, Dan. guld bloem, guld wurt, i.e., the gold-flower, the gold-herb. I am not aware, that our word, pron. gules, S. B. is not immediately formed from Sn.-G. gul, gol, yellow; which is most probably the origin of the term gold itself.

In the Latin of our laws, this plant is called Menelata. "Menelat," says the same learned writer, "is a Gael word. In the Welsh, Cornish, and Armoric dialects, melyn, or melen, is yellow, and, in the Irish, lat is a plant. Thus menelat is the yellow plant; and menelat is the same word transposed." Ibid., p. 347.

GOOL-RIDING, s. A custom of riding through a parish, to observe the growth of gulf, and to impose a fine on the negligent farmer, S.

"An old custom takes place in this parish, called Gool-riding, which seems worthy of observation. The lands of Cargill were formerly so very much over run by a weed, with a yellow flower, that grows among the corns, especially in wet seasons, called Gools, and which had the most pernicious effects, not only upon the corns while growing, but also in preventing their ripening when cut down, that it was found absolutely necessary to adopt some effectual method of extirpating it altogether. Accordingly, after allowing a reasonable time for procuring clean seed from other quarters, an act of the baron's court was passed, enforcing an old act of Parliament to the same effect, imposing a fine of 3s. 4d. or a weeder sheep, on the tenants, for every stock of goodwill that should be found growing among their corns at a particular day, and certain persons stiled gool-riders, were appointed to ride through the fields, search for goodwill, and carry the law into execution when they discovered it. Though the fine of the weeder sheep, is now commuted and reduced to a 1d. sterling, the practice of gool-riding is still kept up, and the fine rigidly exacted. The effects of this baronial regulation, have been salutary, beyond what could have been expected. Five stocks of goodwill were formerly said to grow for every stock of corn through all the lands of the barony, and 20 thavers of barley did not then produce one boll. Now, the grounds are so cleared from this noxious weed, that the corns are in high request for seed; and after the most diligent search, the gool-riders can hardly discover as many growing stocks of goodwill, for which they will afford them a dinner and a drink." P. Cargill, Perths. Statist. Acc., xii. 533, 537.

GUILDER-FAUGH, s. Old lea-land, once ploughed and allowed to lie fallow, Ayrs.

It was conjectured by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., of Auchenleck, who communicated this and a variety of other Ayshire words to me, that the term might perhaps refer to some mode of following introduced into S. from Guilder-land. V. Fauch, Fauch, e.

GUILT, s. Money.

"I did never hear of our nation's mutinie, nor of their refusal to fight, when they saw their enemies, though I have seen other nations call guilt, being going before their enemie to fight, a thing very disallowable in either officer, or soldier, to prefer a little money to a world of credit." Monro's Expid., p. 7.

"Nummus, a penny. Pecunia, coin or guilt." Wedder. Vocab., p. 20. V. GUI.

GUIND, s. A wild cherry. V. GEAN.

GUIZARD, s. A masker, S.

"When a party set forth as maskers, or, as they are called in Scotland, guizardis,—it angred well of the expedition if Morlaunt Mertoun could be prevailed upon to undertake the office of leader of the band." The Pirate, i. 30.

This custom prevails at weddings in Shetland.

"It is a common practice for young men to disguise themselves, and visit the company thus assembled. Such a party is known by the appellation of Guizards. Their faces are masked, and their bodies covered with dresses made of straw, ornamented with a profusion of ribbons," &c. Edmonstone's Zett., ii. 64. V. GYSAR, GYSARD.

GUK, GUK, a ludicrous reiteration meant to imitate the chanting of the Popish service. Sing on, guk, guk, the bleating of your queers, False fathers of the lady kirk, the xvi bander yeir.


The design of this term, especially as repeated, seems to be to compare the chanters to the cuckoo, whose name, Germ. zyppe, Thent. kuckock, Dan. kuckuck, &c., has probably been formed from the sound.

GUHKOW, s. The cuckow. V. Gowk.

GUKNSTON, GLAISKSTON, a contemptuous designation given to the Archbishop of Glasgow, because of the combination of folly and vainglory in his character.

"The Cardinall was knowin preude; and Dunbar Archbishoppe of Glasgow was knowin a glorius fuller." The Cardinal claiming precedence of Dunbar, even in his own diocese, the latter would not yield to him. "Gud Gukston Glaikes The foisaid Archbiishoppe lacked na reasonis, as he thocht, for maintenanice of that glorie——At the warre dure of Glasgow Kirk, the gane styving for stait betwixt the twa croce heirairis; sa that fra glouning they came to schooldring, from schouldeering they went to buffetis, and fra [to?] dry blawis be neillis and novellizing; and than for cherristis saik, thy cryst, Disperst, dodd pesperdou; and assayit quhill of the croces was fisest mettell, quhill staf was strongest, and quhill bedar could best defend his maisteris preeminence; and that their sauld be na superioritie in that behalfe, to the ground gansay baith the croces. And than beguna na ltitill fray; but yit
a mirie game, for rocketis war rent, tippetis war torne, crownis war knupst, and syd gounis mycht be have been a saen wantoncie wag frae the ae wall to the uther: Many of thame lackit birds, and that was the mai pietic, and thairfeir could not buckil uther be the byres, as sum bauld men wald have done." Knox's Hist., p. 51. Quackston Glikston, MS. II.
This is one of those alliterative modes of expression that were so much used by our ancestors.—Quackston is evidently from gouc, gowk, a fool, and Glikston, from glàoids, the unstable reflexion of the rays of light. The sense indeed is given simply in the words, a glòrius fulle.

[**GUL**, s. A form of address used in Orkney; same as "Sir."]

**GULBOW**, s. Expl. "a word of intimacy or friendship," Orkn. 
Isl. gild, sodalitium, and bo, incola, q. a member of one society?

[**GULBRULE**, s. The bellowing of an ox. Shet. Isl. gaula, Dan. brol, bellowing.]

**GULCH**, s. A thick, ill-shaped person, Roxb.; [augmentative, gulturin, Banffs.]
Allied perhaps to Teut. gulveigh, gulosus. V. GULSACH.

To **GULDAR**, **GULDE**, v. n. To speak in a rough threatening manner. Gulderan, boisterous, a term restricted to the larger animals; as "a gulderan dog." It is never applied to the wind, Gall., Dumfr.

"Gulder, to rave like an angry turkey-cock; to tyrranize." Gall. Encyc.

"Shall we view this as a kind of frequentative from Isl. gaul-clo, bears; also, laterra? This seems to have been originally the same with Gutter, v., to growl.

**GULDER**, s. 1. The sound emitted, or noise made, by a turkey-cock, South of S.

2. Metaph., a sudden, intemperate, angry expression of resentment, rebuke, or admonition, ibid.

[**GULDRERSOME**, adj. Boisterous, passionate, Dumfr.]


Gael. goll, a swollen angry face; Shaw.

**GULE, GULES**, s. Corn-marigold. V. GULDE.

**GULE, adj.** Yellow. V. GOOL.

**GULE-FITTIT**, adj. Yellow-footed, or having legs of a yellow colour; applied especially to fowls, S. V. GOOL.

**GULGHY**, s. A beetle, a clock, S. B. V. GOLACH.

**GULL**, adj. Chill; as, a could gull nicht, a chill evening, one marked by a cold wind, Banffs.
GULLIEWILLIE, s. 1. A quagmire, a swamp covered with grass or herbs, Ayr.

2. A noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fool, ibid.

This might seem allied to E. *gully*, a deep water, or the v. as signifying to run with noise. Did we look for any meaning in the latter part of this reduplicative term, which is often vain as to one of them, we might refer to *Well* or *Well-en*, a whirlpool.

GULLION, s. "A stinking, rotten marsh;" Gall. Encycl.; a quagmire, Loth; *gool*, a ditch, Lincoln.

O. Germ. *gult*, palus, voluntabrum, vorago, gurges: *gul-en*, absorbere, ingurgitare; *Su.-G. goel*, palus vel vorago. Ihre thinks it not improbable that Ial. *hlpv*, gurges, may be allied, as the letter *f* frequently alternates with the aspirate; *E. gully* seems radically the same.

GULLION, s. A mean wretch, Upp. Clydes.


GULLY, GULLIE, GOOLY, s. 1. A large knife, S. A. Bor.; [gullie-knife is also used in West of S.]

Quoth some, who must had tint their aynds,—
You gully is no use now.

Ramsay's Poems, xi. 220.

Hence to guide the gully, expl. "to behave cautiously," Gl. Ross. It properly signifies, to have the supreme management, S.; sometimes simply, to manage; the term well being conjoined to express the idea of caution.

But ye man strive the gully well to guide,
And daut the lassie slir, to gar her bide.

Ross's Hecatone, p. 40.

"Sticking gangs na by strength, but by right guiding of the goody;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 63.

2. A warlike weapon, S. B.

The gentles clapped a' their hands;
An' cry'd 'Ha, ha, ha, ha!
Ulysses has the gullies win,
Well may be bruik them a'.

*Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 57.

To GULLIGAV, v. a. To cut or wound with a knife, in a quarrel, S. B. from gully and *goll*, pron. *gau*, to excoriate; which Lyre derives from Ir. *gaill-in*, laeder, nocere; Jun. Etym.

GULLIEGAV, s. A broil, Fife.

This most probably has originally denoted a quarrel carried on to the effusion of blood; from Gully, a knife, and Gaw, to gall.

[GULLY, adj. Good, agreeable, Ork.]

GULOCH, s. An iron lever used in quarrying stones, South of S.; synon. *Pinch*. V. Gewlick.

GULP, s. A term applied to a big unwieldy child, Ang.

GULPIN, s. A young child, Angus.

This, I apprehend, differs from *Yolpin* merely in provincial pronunciation. It only more nearly resembles Su.-G. *golden*, a novice.

GULPIN, s.

"Sum of our young gulpins will not bite, tho' I tould them you shoud me the aquire's own sool." Waverley, iii. 60.

This is given as a provincial E. term and ought to belong to Hampshire. But I find nothing resembling it in Ray or Grose. *Gulp* denotes a big unwieldy child, Ang.; and *Gulpe* a frolicsome young fellow, S. But this term seems rather to contain an allusion to a young fish that is easily caught, as we speak of a gudgeon in this sense; and Tent. *gol-en*, *gulp-en*, signifies, ingurgitate, devide haurire.

[GULSA, s. The jaundice, Shet.; Su.-G. *gulsot*, id.]

GULSACH, s. A surfeit, S. B.

Allied most probably to *Gusoch*, gluttony; or perhaps only a secondary sense of this word, as expressive of the natural consequence of immoderate eating. *Gael. gole*, is gluttony; Tent. *gulsph*, gluttonous; gulsun, inglorious, vorax; Kilian. It seems doubtful, whether we should view the latter as formed from Lat. *gula*, the gullet; whence *gulos-us*; or from the Tent. v. *gul-en*, to devour, *gule*, a whirlpool.

GULSCHY, adj. Gross, thick; applied to the form of the body, Clydes.

Perhaps from Tent. *gulsph*, voracious.

GULSCHOCH, GULSACH, s. The jaundice; *gulsach*, Aberd.; *gulsot*, Ang.; *guls*, Shet.

"I saw vormet, that was gude for ane febil stomac, & sourakkitis, that was gude for the blac gulsot." Compl. S., p. 104.

The disease immediately referred to is what we now call the *black jaundice*.

"Ye ken well enough that I was ne'er very brownd'en'd upo' swine's flesh, sin my nither gae me a forlethe o't, 'at maist hae gien me the gulsach." Journal from Loch, p. 9.

"In Galloway, and the west march of Scotland, it is commonly pronounced *gulsoch*." Gl. Compl.

Su.-G. *gulsot*, id.; from gult, yellow, and sot, sickness. *Sot* is from Moes-G. *awtha*, id. Belg. *geelsucht*, Germ. *gelbe sucht*. This disease is in A.-S. called *geolu adip*. As first view, one would render this, as Dr. Leyden has done, "yellow *oil*, ibid. But *oil*, as Juvinas and others have observed, is undoubtedly from A.-S. *egl-an*, *egl-iun*, dolere, "to feel pain or grief, to ache" (Sommer), corresponding to Moes-G. *gole*, affliction, molestia; and, according to Seren., to Goth. *al-a*, timere. A.-S. *adl*, *adlu*, morbus, also, tabum, seems to be still retained in E. *addle*, as primarily applied to unproductive eggs, and thence to empty brains. In Ial. this disease is simply called *gala*; G. Andr., p. 99. "*Ieterus, the gulosoth*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19. In Sw. it is also called *Gulsicka*. V. Nemlich, Lex. Nosil. vo. *Ieterus*.

This s. is used as an adj. by Dunbar.

*Thy gulsoch* gane does on thy back it bind.

*Evergreen*, ii. 68, st. 19.

A month having a jaundiced appearance; as equivalent to *gule smoot*. V. Guls.

[To GULSH, v. n. To eructate, Shet.]

[GULSH, s. An eructation, ibid.]
GULSOCH, s. A voracious appetite, Angs. Tent. *guligh*, gulosus, ingluvious. V. GULSACH.

GUM, s. 1. A mist, a vapour.
Anne schot wynde unchast and litel on char, 
Pursayt the morning his, van and haw
With cloudy gum and rak onerqheimyt the air.

The gummis risis, doon falls the donk rym.
Ibid., 449. 35.

The term, as used in this sense, is by a literary friend deduced from Arab. gluma, denoting sorrow in all its forms.

Rudd. derives this from Lat. *gummi*, E. *gum*. I hesitate much as to this etymology, although I cannot offer a better one.

[2. A thin film on the surface of any body or liquid, Banffs.]

3. There is said to be a *gum* betwixt persons, when there is some variance, S.

This is probably a metaphor, application of the term as used in sense 1, q. a. mist between them.

[To GUM, v. n. To become covered with condensed vapour, or with a thin film, Banffs.]

GUM, s. The dross of coals, Lanarks.

This seems to be merely a corr. of E. *Cull*.

To GUMPiate, v. a. 1. Apparently, to swell.

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn or bunyan, that could as little bear a touch from the royne slippers of philosophy, as the inflamed gout of polemical controversy, which had gumfated every mental joint and member." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 198.

Ital. *gonf-*are, to swell; *gonfato*, swelled.

2. Expl. to perplex, or bamboozle.

[GUMIS, s. pl. Men; Sir D. Lyndsay, ii. 33, Laing's Ed. V. GOME.]

GUMLY, adj. Muddy. V. GRUMLY.
Wan worth ye, webster Tam, what's this
That I see gaunin *gumlie*?
The boddom o' the glass, aiea !
Is use bie an' drunlie.

Torras's Poems, p. 71.

Here it seems to signify having a troubled appearance. V. GRUMLY.

To GUMMILE, v. a. 1. To make muddy; as, "Ye're *gummlin* a' the water," Ayrs.

2. To perturb, to perplex, used in a moral sense, S. O.

"What business had he, wi' his controversies, to *gumle* law and justice in the manner he has done the day?" The Entail, ii. 189.

[GUMMERIL, s. A stupid person, Banffs. V. GOMRELL.]

To GUMP, v. a. 1. To grope, Roxb.

When I to ope the seal had *gumpit,
For vera joy the board I thumpit." A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 113.

2. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, ibid., Berwicks.

"'Do you ever fisg any?' 'O yes, I *gump* them whiles.' 'Oump! them? pray what mode of fishing is that?' 'I gaddle them in aneath the stanes an' the waves like.'" Brownie of Bodnoch, ii. 167.

Shall we view this as borrowed from Dan. gump, the rump of a fowl; Isl. *gump*-ur, podex; q. to catch by the tail! *Gums-*a, in the same language, signifies to delude.

GUMPING, s. The act of catching fish with the hands, Roxb., Selkirk.

"If y' will gang wi' me a wee piece up the Todburnhope,—I'll let you see *gumping* to perfection." Ibid.


GUMPING, s. "A piece cut off the *gump*, or whole of any thing;" ibid.

When part of a ridge, separated from the rest, is left uncut, this piece is called the *gumping*. Hence the phrase.

To cut the GUMPING, Gall.

"Two cronies, or a lad and lass in love, never cut the *gumping* on one another." Ibid.

Had not "Gump been expl. 'the whole of any thing.'"

I should have been disposed to view the term as denoting a trick, and to cut the *gumping* as signifying to play a trick; as allied perhaps to Germ. Sax. *gumpigh*, lascivus, (Kilian); or Isl. *gibbing-ur*, iriision, *gempse*, ludificatio; *gumse*, deludere, *gumps*, frustratio.

GUMP, s. A plump child, one that is rather overgrown, Ang., Fife.

GUMP, s. A numscull; a term most generally applied to a female, conveying the idea of great stupidity, Fife. *Gumph*, Clydes., Banffs.

[To GUMPH, v. n. To go about like a stupid person, to be in the sulks, Clydes., Banffs.]

To GUMPH, v. a. To beat, to baffle, to defeat, to get the better of, Aberd.

Can this be allied to Germ. *gump*-en, pedibus immum ploideret, ut equi lascivientes; or to Isl. *gum*, proelium, pugna?

GUMPHEE, s. A foolish person, Ang., Clydes.

Isl. *gumps*, frustratio, elusio; *gums-*a, illudere, laetare aliquem. Dan. *kamme*, a loggerhead, a blackhead. It is singular, that several words of the same meaning have such similarity of sound; as, *Sums*, *Tumbe*, q. v.

GUMPHION, GUMPHION, s. A funeral banner.

"The funeral pomp set forth; saulies with their batons, and *gumphions* of tarnished white erape, in honour of the well-preserved maiden fame of Mrs. Margaret Bertram." Guy Mannering, ii. 298.

"Next followed—the little *gumphion* carried upright, which was of a square figure, and embattled round, carried up by a staff traversing the middle backward, being charged with a mort-head and two shank-bones in saltier, and, in an escore above, *Memento morti*, which was borne by a person in a side mourning cloak and
crape; and on his left side marched another in the same dress bearing up another banner of the like form, charged with a sand-glass set on a pair of wings, with this motto above, *Fugit hora.*—Then the great gunfano or mort-head charged as afore-said." Account of the Funeral of John Duke of Rothes, A. 1581, Nisbet's Heraldry, P. IV., p. 147.

Most probably corr. from Fr. gonfanon (O. Fr. gom- phalon), a little square flag, or pennon, at the end of a lance. Isl. gunfano, militum vexillum; Alem. chundfano, id.; which some have derived from chund-en, band-en, indicare, signify dare; but others, with greater propriety perhaps, from Isl. gunn, praelium, and Su.-O. and A.-S. fana, vexillum; q. the banner of battle. That this funeral custom had originated from the display of the small banners of knights, &c., cannot well be doubted.

GUMPLE, GUMPLE-FEAST, s. A surfeit, Strathmore.

This term has been viewed as deducible from Fr. gusfer, to swell. Isl. gunne denotes a gluton, hulhu; and gumnakerg, vorabundus; G. Andr., p. 100.

To GUMPLE, v. n. To get into a sulky humour; part. pr. gumped, sulking, used also as a s., Banffs.

It may be allied to Isl. gafa, labium demissum, quale velatum; G. Andr., p. 89; or gläwma, gléwma, contristari, dolere. Glumett oc grinlet, facie torva et truculentia; Ed. Verel. Ind. V. Gloppa.

GUMPLAN, s. A continued fit of sulky humour, ibid.]

GUMPLE-FACED, adj. Having a dejected countenance, chop-fallen, sulky, S.

GUMPLE-FOISTED, adj. Sulky, in bad humour.

—"E'en as ye like, a wilful man maun hae his way; but—I canna afford to lose my sneezeing for a' that ye are gumples-fasted wi' me." Redgauntlet, iii. 146.

GUMPLES, s. Bad humour, the sulks, Banffs.

GUMPLFECK, s. Restlessness, Shet.

GUMPS. To tak the gumps, to be in ill-humour, to become pettish, Fife.

GUMPIONTION (pron. gumshion), s. Common sense, understanding, S. Gawnion or gumption, Northumb.

What tho' young empty airy sparks
May have their critical remarks—
'Tis small presumption,
To say they're but uncarned clarks,
And want the gumption.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

Sometimes I think it rank presumption
In me to claim the Muse's gumption.

Rex. J. Nic's Poems, 1. 82.

In a note on this article, Sir W. Scott remarks, that "painters call their art of preparing colours their gumption."

I had suspected that this word was allied to Isl. gosma, Su.-G. gomn, care, attention; and find that Grose refers to a similar origin, goos, to understand, A. For. Lancash. id. gaunless, senseless. Su.-G. gom- a, to give the mind to any thing. This word is very ancient, being evidently the same with Moes-G. gaum-fan, per-

GUMPTIONLESS, adj. Foolish, destitute of understanding, S.; also written Gumshionless.

"Haud your gumptionless tongue, man,—or we'll maybe stap ane o' the white-gown's gentry in that muckle kyte o' yours." Saint Patrick, iii. 46.

"Come awa, Watty, ye gumptionless cuif, as ever father was plagued wi'! and Charlie, my lad, let us gang together, the haverel will follow." The Entail, i. 185.

Gawmless, North of E., id.

GUMPUS, s. A fool, S.

GUN, s. A great gun, one who acquires celebrity, especially as a public speaker; a common figure borrowed from the loud report made by artillery, S.

"Albeit you were nae great gun at the bar, you might aye have gotten a sheriffdom, or a comissaryship among the fave." St. Ronan, i. 230.

[GUNDIE, s. The Father-lasher, a fish; cottus bubalis, Euph., Banffs.]

GUNDIE, adj. Greedy; rather as expressive of voracity, Roxb.

Isl. gyn-a, hiscre, os pandere. Hence,

Gundie-guts, s. A voracious person, ibid.

"A fat, pursy fellow." Grose's Class. Dict.

GUNK, s. To gie one the gunk, to jilt one, Renfrews.

A' the lads hae trysted their joes:
Sicce Willy cam' up an' ca'd on Nelly;
Altho' she was hecht to Georgie Browe,
She's gien him the gunk, an' she's gane wi' Willie.

Tennent's Poems, p. 163.

This may be merely an abbreviation of Bregnuk, id. V. Gank, and Begeek.

Gunkie, s. A dupe, Teviot.

Gunkerie, s. The act of duping, or of putting a trick upon another, ibid.

GUNMAKER, s. A gunsmith, S., Aberd. Reg.

[GNARRACK, s. A kind of skate, a fish, Banffs.]

GUNNALD, s.

—They come golfland full grim,
Mony long tuth it bore—
And mony gurr gunnald.

Collected Songs, F. i. v. 161.

This might signify "old favourite," Su.-G. gyn-an, favere, and adl, old.

To GUNNER, v. n. To gossip, to talk loud and long; generally applied to country conversation, Ayrs.
Quod 124; from G. firelock a. Aii. Mud, Very rain no from the Sw. A A The perhaps our Lhuyd, A Surly, 1. I,. gathering Ugly, 225, 1. Belg. cant Fat, A A proportion Full To GUNNER, [GURBLOITED, GURANIE, adj. Full of small boils, Clydes. [GURBLOITED, adj. A term applied to clothes that are badly washed, Shet.; Dan., Isl., Sw., gor, mud, dirt.] To GURD, GOURD, v. n. To stop; a term applied to a body of running water. It is said to gourd, S. B., when it is stopped in its course by earth, ice, &c. Qutat hern be thou in bed with hee full of beis ; Graifhit lyke sum knappare, and as thy grace gurdis Larkand like ane lenegeurs! Quod I., Lone, thou leis. 

The sense, however, is doubtful here. Doug. and Sibb. refer to Lat. inyurgitare, as the only probable origin. But Skinner mentions gords as used by one writer, and signifying a gathering of rain water, a torrent. He derives it from Fr. gourd or gourt, a torrent or whirlpool. To GURDE, v. a. To strike; the same with gird. He gurdes Schir Galeron groveling on gronde. Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 21. i.e., "strikes him down to the ground."
To GURL, v. n. To growl, Renfr. As applied to the wind, it denotes a sort of growling sound.

Weel may ye mind ye night see black,
When fearfu' winds loud gurl'd,
An' mony a lum dang down, and stack,
Heigh'! the air up swirl'd.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 61.

Germ. groll-en, murm尿are.

GURL, GURLE, s. Growl, snarl, Renfr.

Round her lug's,
Poor starvin' dogs
Growwe heros, w' hungry gurlz. Ibid., p. 102.

"A gurl of rage, like the first brush of the tempest on the waves, passed over the whole extent of Scotland." R. Gilhaize, i. 148.

To GURL, v. n. To issue, as water, with a gurgling noise, Roxb.

GURL, s. A place where a stream, being confined by rocks, issues with rapidity, making a gurgling noise, ibid.

This seems radically the same with E. gurgle, if not a mere corr. S. gurrg-a, to gargle; Dan. gurlge, the throat, the gorge, the gullet.

GURLIEWHIRKIE, s. Expl. "unforeseen evil, dark and dismal; premeditated revenge;" Ayrs.

It is scarcely possible to know the origin of terms of such uncouth combination and indefinite meaning. Can it be formed from Gurlie, as signifying bleak, stormy? Belg. gurru wer, denotes cold, bleak weather.

GURLIN, s. A boy, an urchin, Shet.; Isl. karl, id.]

To GURM, v. a. To soil, make dirty, defile, Shet.; part. pa. gurmit, soiled, grimed.]

GURM, s. The rheum of the eyes, the viscous matter that collects on dead fish when allowed to lie long in a heap, ibid.

Isl. gurn, cœmum; Sw. gorn, dirt, matter, pus.]


2. "A fisher's implement, used in inserting stobs or stakes in the sand, to spread nets on," ibid.

C. B. garwen, denotes "a rough female; a vairago," Owen; Gwethum, gross. Gureng, homo plebeius; guron, heros; Boxhorn.

GUR-PUG, s. A small Shetland horse, Shet.]

To GURR, v. n. 1. To growl, to snarl as a dog; Berwicks., Roxb., Loth., Lanarks.

"He was sittin' i' the song o' a bit cleuch-brae; when, or even he wist, his dog Keldier fell a gurrin' an' gurrin', as he had seen something that he was terrifed for." Brownie of Bodbeck, i. 12.

2. To purr as a cat, Aberd.

Shall we suppose this to be a corr. term from the same origin with E. gnar, its synonym? A.-S. gnurren, stridere; Teut. gnurr-en, grumire. Or perhaps slightly changed from Isl. kurr-a, murmure, fremere.

GURR, s. The growl of a dog, S.

"That he heard two voices of men, and the gurr of a dog as if turning sheep." Edin' Correspondent, Dec. 15, 1814.

GURR, s. 1. A rough knotty stick or tree, Ang.

2. A strong, thick-set person; conveying also the idea of stubbornness, Banffs.]

[GURRAN, s. A very strong, thick-set person, with a stubborn temper, ibid.]

This is perhaps allied to S.-O. gurin, gurtall, a pine tree not fully grown, aber immature, Hare.

GURRIE, s. A broil, Lanarks.; perhaps from Gurrr, v. to growl; as having been, like Collyshangie, primarily used to denote the quarrels of dogs.

GURTH, s. Curd after it has been broken down, or wrought small by the hands, Lanarks.

Perhaps merely a limited sense, and transposition, of Ir. kruith, curd.

GURTHIE, adj. Heavy, oppressive; applied especially to what burdens the stomach, Fife.

Fr. gourdi, benumbed. Roquefort renders it, peasant; weighty, ponderous, burdensome.

GUSCHACH, s. The cheek of the guschach, the fireside, Aberd. V. Coutchack.

GUSCHET, GUSHET, s. 1. That part of armour anciently used, by which the arm-pit was defended.

The tothir fled, and burst him nocht abide;
Bot a ycht straik Wallace him gat that tyd;
In at the guschet bramly be his bax.
The grounden snurdl through out his cost it schar.

Wallace, ii. 63, MS.

Fr. gusset, id. Hence E. gusset, often applied to that part of a shirt which goes under the arms.

2. The clock of a stocking, S.

An' first o' hose I hae a fourth,
Some frae the North, some frae the South—
Wi' different clocks, but yet in truth
We can' it guschet.


3. A guschet o' land, a narrow intervening stripe; a small triangular piece of land, interposed between two other properties, like the gusset of a shirt, or the clock of a stocking, S.

GUSE, Gus, s. 1. The long gut, or rectum, S.

[2. A goose, Clydes.]

[3. A tailor's smoothing iron, ibid.]
GUSEHEADDIT, adj. Foolish, q. having the head of a horse.

—“Na stranger, except he be of continual conversation with thame, can discern betwixt the popular and veurput estailt of the daft. Abbetis, gukkit Priers, guseheaddit Veronis, asinivitt Vicaris, and the pretland Prehandar.” Nicoll Burne, F. 187, b.

GUSEIHNORN, GUTSERN, s. The gizzard, S.


Gissern, Lincoln., from Fr. gester, id.

Johns. says; “It is sometimes called gisern.” This is indeed the ancient form of the word. “Gy-serne of fowles; Prompt. Parv.

GUSE PAN, s. Gibbet pan?

“The air sal ane mickle and lid pan, ane guse pan, ane fying pan, ane copper kettal,” &c. Bal-four’s Practicks, p. 235.


GUSHEL, s. A small dam made in a gutter or stripe by children or workmen in order to intercept the water, Fife.

It is applied both to the dams made by children for amusement, and to those made by masons, plasterers, &c., for preparing their lime or mortar. Probably from Flandr. gusset-en, to pour out, (Kilian, D’Army); because when these dams are broken down, the water bursts forth. Isl. gus-a, effusion, aqueae factus; gus-a, profounder, effundere.

GUSHING, s. A term used to denote the gushing of swine.


Isl. gus-a is rendered gingibre, as denoting the gaggling of geese.

GUSING-IRNE, s. A smoothing-iron; a gipsy term, South of S.

GUSSIE, s. 1. A term used to denote a young sow or pig, S.

2. Used also in speaking or calling to a sow of whatever age, Dumfr. Roxb.

[3. A coarse, lusty woman, S.]

Fr. gousse, stuffed with eating: from gousse, the husk, ped, of peas, beans, &c.

To GUST, GUSTE, v. a. 1. To taste, S.

“They are not reddic to taist or guste the all, sa oft as the browteres hes tunnit it. — They fill their bellies (they drink overmuch) in the time of the taisting, swa that they tire and lose the discretion of gusting or taisting.” Chalm. Air, c. 6, § 2, 3.

2. To give a taste or relish to.

Gust your gab with that, Prov. phrase for, Please your palate with that, S.

He’s nae ill boden,
That gust his gab wi’ oyster sauce,
An’ ken weel sodden.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 20.

To GUST, v. n. 1. To try by the mouth, to eat.

“Be their bot ane beast or fowl that hes nocht gustit of this meit, the tod will chews it out amang ane thousand.” Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. xi. Si qua non deusstatant, Boeth.

2. To taste, to have a relish of.

“Toddis will eit na flesche that gustis of their awin kynd.” Bellend. Descr. Alb., ut sup.

3. To smell.

The straung gustand cooler is al to schid. Doug. Virgil, 366, 16.

“The vulgar in the North of Scotland, frequently confound these two senses, and use them promiscuously;” Rudd.

4. To learn from experience.

“Having anis gustit bowe gudes fisching is in drummy watteris, they can be na maner leif the craft.” Buchanan’s Admon. to Trew Lordis, p. 5.

Lat. gust-are, Fr. goust-roir, gout-er. It may be observed, however, that Isl. kluota gusar, is explained, Pro odores, auctores, &c., quemlibet comcomitantum, which seems to signify that it originally refers to smell; as gusar is used with respect to the air, Spirat modicum; G. Andr.

GUST, s. A taste, a relish, S.

“We smel with our noys the sauoir of breid and wyne, we tast with our mouth the gust of breid and wyne,—yit thair is na substance of breid and wyne in that sacrament.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechism, Fol. 142, b. V. GUSTARD.

GUSTED, part. adj. Having a savour or relish.

“The flesche of thir scheipe cannot be eaten be honest men for fatnesse, for ther is no flesche on thain bot all quhyte like taleouc, and it is so very wyld gus-ed lykways.” Monroe’s Isles, p. 42.

Gusty, adj. Savoury, S.

The rantin Germans, Russians, and the Poles, Shall feed with pleasure on our gusty shotes.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 53.

Fu’ fat they are, and gusty bore. Ibid., ii. 333. V. CURK.

GUSTU’, adj. 1. Grateful to the taste, palatable, S.

2. Enjoying the relish of any thing, S.

The fleeces now frae the snow cap’d hills with speed Down to the valleys trot, dowy an’ mute; An’ reuin the hay-stack crowding, pluck the stalks O’ wither’d bent wi’ gustif hungry bite.

Davidson’s Seasons, p. 141.

GUSTARD, s. The great bustard, Otis tarda, Linn.

“Beside thir thre vncouth kynd of fowlis, is ane vther kynd of fowlis in the Mens maer vncouth, namit gusarlis, als mkele as ane swan, bot in the colour of their fedderis and gust of thair fleshe they are litil different frae ane pertrick.” Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11. V. also Sibh. Scot., p. 16, 17.

Bullet mentions this bird, but only in such terms as have been borrowed from Boece, who calls them gusarders. The name is probably a corruption of the Fr. name ostarde. V. Penn. Zool., I. 284; and Tour in S., 1790, p. 52.

GUT, s. The gout. S.

GUT, s. A drop, S.


"Being interrogated, 'How many guts' or drops of laudanum he was in use to take at a dose; he refuses to answer this question." Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial, p. 141.

The same term occurs in O. E., notwithstanding the slight difference as to orthography. "Goute, Gutta." Prompt, Parv.

Fr. goutte, id. It is probable, however, that the medical gentlemen of our country have borrowed it from Lat. gutta-va. V. Goutte.

GUT AND GA', a common phrase, denoting all the contents of the stomach, S.

She—nothing had her cravings to supply, Except the berries of the Hawthorn tree.

—But somehow on her they finish on a change,
That gut and gat she kept with braking strange.

Koss's Heptore, p. 56. Ga' is for gall.

GUTCHER, s. A grandfather, S. V. under Gud.

GUT-HANIHEL, s. A colic.

GUTRAKE, s. Provisions which have been procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper means, Fife.

It is possible that this term, from the sense given of it, may be a relic of the Hereship or Black Mail; and may have had its rise from its being said to one, who had been successful in lifting or driving a prey, "You have had or followed a grade truck;" or "ye have had a grade rake;" or excarnation.

[GUTRIV, s. The amus of a fish, Shetl.; Isl. gotrauf, id.]

GUTSY, adj. A low word, signifying gluttonous, voracious, S., evidently from E. guts, pl. the intestines.

GUTSILIE, adv. Gluttonously, S.

GUTSINESS, s. Gluttony, voraciousness, making a god of the belly, S.

GUTTER, s. A mire, mud; as, "The road was a perfect gutter," S. Often used in pl. Hence the phrase, Are gutters, bedaubed with mire, S.

San smear'd w'gutters was his bulk,
He stank't in his hide;
E'en I to him my shoulder got,
My back-bane links were sey'd.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 23. V. Plotter, s.

There, swankies young, in brow braid claitth,
Are springing 'o the gutters. Burns, iii. 3.

This term occurs in a very instructive proverb, addressed to those who pretend to trust to Providence, while they are totally regardless of the use of means; "Ye're no to lie down in the gutter, and think that Providence 'll come and tak ye out again," S. B.

To GUTTER, v. n. 1. To do anything in a dirty or slovenly way, Ang., apparently from Gutters, q. v. It also implies the idea of unskilfulness.

2. To bedaub with mire, S. B. —To the fire he stottit thro',
The gutters clypin frae him.

Turrans's Poems, p. 69.

[GUTTERIN, part. 1. As a v., working in a dirty and slovenly manner, botching, Clydes., Banffs.

[2. As an adj., unskilful and dirty at work, ibid.

[3. As a s., the continued working in a dirty, slovenly manner, ibid.]

The term, in this sense, might seem allied to Su.-G. guttia (sounded goutia), coenem; "mud, mire, slime;" Wideg. Hire remarks the affinity between this and A.-S. gyte, inundatio.

GUTTER-HOLE, s. "The place where all filth is flung out of the kitchen to." Gall. Encycl.

This may be merely a secondary use of E. gutter, a passage for water; which Junius traces to Cinbr. gutter, aqueus influx. But as Su.-G. guttia denotes mire, especially what remains after a flood, the S. word may probably have the same origin. A.-S. gyte signifies a flood; gyte-an, to pour. This former, however, is more probable.

GUTTERY, adj. Miry, dirty; as, a gutter road, a way covered with mire, S.

GUTTERBLOOD, s. 1. One meanly born, one sprung from the canaille; q. one whose blood has run in no purer channel than the gutter, S.

"They mean have lordships and honours neae doubt—set them up, the gutter-bloods," Heart M. Loth., ii. 144.

2. The term is also applied to one born within the precincts of a particular city or town, S.

"In rushed a thorough Edinburgh gutter-blood,—a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other." Nigel, i. 136.

3. One whose ancestors have been born in the same town for some generations, is called a gutter-blood of that place, Roxb.

GUTTERBLOOD, adj. Persons are said to be Gutter-blood, who have been brought up in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, and who are pretty much on a footing as to their station, Aberd.

To GUTTER, v. n. To eat into the flesh, to fester, Roxb., Clydes.; q. to form a gutter, or channel for itself.


This is undoubtedly a diminutive from E. gut. But the origin of this is quite uncertain. Skinner derives it from Tutt. kuttein, intestinum, Jumius from Gr. xeROS, concavitas. I would prefer Tutt. gote, canalis, tubus; E. gut being defined "the long pipe—reaching from the stomach to the vein."
GUT, adj. Thick, gross; applied both to persons and things, S.

This seems primarily to have been applied to persons of a corpulent habit, from E. gut, used in the pl. for the belly, S.


GUTTIE, s. "The name given to the small fish in E. called minnow, Ayrs.

From its round shape, as it is called the bag-mennon for the same reason, Lanarks.

GUTTINESS, s. Thickness, grossness, S.

GUTTREL, s. A young fat pig, Gall.

"Guttrels, young fat swine;" Gall. Encycl.; probably from E. gut, like S. Guty. V. GUTTEREL.

GUIDER, s. One who manages the concerns of another.

"...To the effect his Majestie—as father, tutor, guider, and lawful administrator to his heines said darest sone the prince may grant and dispone," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1614, vol. v. 139.

"Guider" is mentioned by Johnson as an obsolete E. word, used in the same sense.

GUYNOCH, s. A greedy person, Ayrs.

The same with Geenoch, q. v.

C. B. cheuannoeg, cheuanno, greedy, covetous.

[GUYT, s. 1. The threshold, Shet. V. GOIT.

2. A way or road, ibid.; same as gate, q. v.]

[GUZZLE, s. An angry blast of wind, Shet.; Isl. gusa, to gush, spirit out, gusta, to blow in gusts.]

GY, s. A strange hoggobblin-looking fellow, South of S., Ayrs.

Whether this term has been borrowed from the nursery tales concerning Guy of Warwick, I cannot pretend to determine. But I have met with no synonym.

GY, s. 1. Scene, show, Aberd.

We, to hau our Pastrn's, staw
Whare best we thought the gy
Wad be that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

Staw seems here to signify, stole, went out secretly.

O. Fr. gui, gus, façon, manière, air, mine; Roquefort. He refers to Lat. vitus as the origin.

2. Estimation, respect, ibid.

Now ye are crazy, sae an I,
An' crazy lock hae little gy
W' youngers swegh an' swack.

Ibid., p. 129.

To GY, GYE, v. a. To guide, to direct; [part. pa. gyt, guided, Barbour, xix. 708.]

Thus stant thy comfort in unsekenesse,
And waitis it, that suld the renle and gye.

King's Quair, i. 15.

Go to the batal, campieux maist foray,
The Troilians bauth and Italianis to gy.

Dong. Virgil, 261. 1.

It was used in E. when R. Brunne wrote—
Ine kyng of Wessex was a knyght worthis
For to gye vs alle, that now or comeis here.

Chron., p. 2. Chancer, id.

Rudd, views it as the same with Get, gie, to move.
But that they are quite different words, appeareth both from the meaning and pronunciation.

C. Skinner views it as merely guide curtailed. But O. Fr. guier is used in the same sense; whence guieour, a guide, and O. E. guyour, "guide, captain;" Hearne.

AQ. Adelard of Westjac was kyng of the empire,
Of Noreis & Surreis, guyour of ilk shiere.

R. Brunner, p. 6.

GY, s. A guide.

Bath Forth and Tay thai left and passit by
On the north cost, Guthrie was that gy.

Wallace, i. 633, MS.

Hisp. guta, id.


"The experienced seamen had let down with the chair another line, which, being attached to it, and held by the persons beneath, might serve, by way of gy, to render its ascent in some measure steady and regular," Antiquary, i. 173, 174.

"Ca' hoole, sirs, as ye wad win an auld man's blessing!—mind there's naebody below now to haud the gy." Ibid., p. 186.

Belg. gy-tounen, clew-lines, clew-garnets, q. gytons or ropes; gy-en, to muzzle a sail; Sw. gyg-tag, pl. gygetti, id., gya-e, to clew, i.e., to raise the sails, in order to their being furled.

The fr. word may perhaps be traced to Isl. eg, gae, gaa, prospecio, attendo, curo, cavus; as Fr. guider, E. guide, are probably from gae-a, curare, the dimin. of gae, or from goed, gied, animus, mens, which comes from the same root. L. B. guiare, praeire, is formed in the same manner. V. Du Cange.

GY, s. A proper name; Guy, Earl of Warwick, so much celebrated in O. E. poems.

And yit gif this be not I,
I wait it is the spiriet of Gy.

Interlude Droichus, Donante Poems, 175, st. 2.

This seems to have been a favourite idea with our poets. It is used by Dunbar.

The skoldit skin, hewd lyke a saffron bag,
Gars men deysyt their flesch, thou spiriet of Gy.

Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 16.

Lyndsay, also, when speaking of the means he need to divert James V., when a child, says:—

—Sunmyte lyke ane feild transfigurat,
And sunmyte lyke the grieslyes gait of Gy.

Complaint to the Kings Grace.

[GYAND, s. A giant, Sir D. Lyndsay, iii. 4.]

[GYDER, s. A pilot, a steersman, ibid. i. 183.]

GYDSCHIP, s. Guidance, management.

"...Walter Scott of Braxhame knyght, with ane greite multitude of brokyn mene, lychtit in his hienes gate, arayit in form of batale, tending to haue put handis to his persounes, & to bave ouerthravam thame [his attendants], and drawin his grace to thar invile gydeclyt and evil wait." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

[GYFF, conj. If, Barbour, i. 154.]
GYLF, s. v. a. May he give; as in "God gyff grace," Barbour, i. 34.

GYLBOYES, s. pl. Portions of female dress.


This piece of female dress, apparently a kind of sleeve, has undoubtedly been denominated ludicrously; perhaps from Fr. 'gilet bout,' "a boyse-cep, or tosse-pot." Cotgr.; i.e., toper, a drunken; because from their fullness they often dipped themselves in liquids of which the wearer drank; or on account of their size were compared to a 'gyle-fat' or 'gyle-bowye,' a tub for fermenting wort.

GYR CARLYNG, s. V. GYRE CARLING.

GYSS, GYSS, s. 1. "A mask, or masquerade;" Lord Hailes.

He bad gyllands ga grafth a gyss,
And cast up gancounits in the skyis,
The last came out of France.
—Heilie Harlottis in hawtane wyis.
Come in with mony sindrie gyss,
But yet iuche nevir Mahonne.
Dunbar, Bawdytyme Poems, p. 27.

2. A dance after some particular mode or fashion. It is so used by Henrysone as to admit of this signification.

Then came a trip of myce out of chair nest,
Richt tait and trig, all dausand in a gyss,
And owre the lyon lanist twys or thryss.
Everyewn, i. 186, st. 13.

According to the latter signification, the term is merely Teut. 'gysse,' Fr. 'guisse,' a mode, a fashion. As used in the former, it is from the same origin as Gyarg, q. v.

GYT, part. pa. Guided. V. GYX.

GYKAT, Maitland Poems, p. 49. V. GILLOT.

GYKERL, s. A giant, Shet. V. GYRE CARLING.

GYLE-FAT, s. The vat used in brewing, for fermenting wort, s.

"Gif ane burges—deceis,—his heire sall hawe—the best leid, with the mask-fatt, ane gyle-fat, ane bar roll, ane gallon." Burrow Lawes, c. 125, st. 1.

"'Hyrse' from Dan. goer, yest," Sibb. But there is not the least affinity. It is undoubtedly from Belg. gyt, new-boiled beer; Teut. 'gyp,' chylus, crenor cero-vis, Kilian. This is probably from ghyle-en, bullire, fervere; as the beer has been recently boiled, before being put into the gyle-fat; or as being still in a state of fermentation.

This is called the gyle, Orkn. Thus they have a common phrase, 'We'll ha a turned coeg oot of the gyle at Christmas, i.e., "an overflowing pot out of the vat in which the ale is working."

A. Bor. the gyll or gyle-disk, the tun-dish; gail-clear, a tub for wort; the gyll-, or gyle-fat, the vat in which the beer is wrought up. Ray's Coll., p. 29. E. keel-fat, a cooder. In O. E. the first part of the term signified new ale. "Gyle, newe ale;" Prompt. Farv.

GYLE-HOUSE, s. A brew-house.

"Johne Rattray—being in the garden yeardle, snedging tries on the north dyke, over against the coall stabell, for the gylle-house, Alexander Cuminghame—was immediately smitten with it to the ground," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 190.

GYLMIR. V. Gimmer.

GYLT, s. V. GILT, s.

GYLT, adj. V. GILTY.

GYM, adj. Neat, spruce, S. Johns. mentions this as an old word, but gives no ex.

The paynitr powne paysand with plamyg gym,
Kest vp his tele aone praud pleasad quhile ryg.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 1.


Owen traces C. B. gymmp, pulcher, to gym, sleek, glossy.

GYMMER (g soft), adj.

In May gois gentlewoman gynmmer,
In gardens grene their grumes to glade.
Scott,Everyewn, i. 186, st. 3.

Ramsay expl. this "court and enjoy." But it is unquestionably the compar of gin, gym, neat, trim, a word common to S. and O. E. This Rudd, and Sibh, improperly view as the same with Gymp, adj. q. v.

To GYMP (g soft), v. n. "He dare not gynmp, he dare not stir or talk freely," Rudd.

S. B. But it denotes more than mere freedom of speech; being equivalent to gibe, taunt.

Rudd., not having observed that various words in Su.-G. beginning with sk, and in Germ. with sch, are in S. written and pron. with g soft or j, has mentioned this v. without giving a hint as to its origin. It is merely Isl. skimp-a, Su.-G. skymf-a, skaem-a, Germ. schimp-en, Belg. schimp-en, to scoff, to taunt. This is now generally pron. Jamp, q. v.

GYMP, GYMP, JAMP, s. 1. A witty jest, a taunt, S. B. knock, synon.

Tharfor gude freynidis, for ane gymp or ane bord,
I pray ye nede me not at every wordes.
Doug. Virgil, 5. 19.

2. A quirk, a subtilty. This is one of the senses given by Rudd.

O man of law! I ast be thy suetelés,
With wys jympsis, and frandis interkat.
Henrycone, Bawdytyme Poems, p. 120, st. 18.

This word occurs, with very little variation, in most of the northern languages. Su.-G. skymf, ludibrium; Germ. schimpf, Belg. schimp, a jest, a cavil; that kind of jest that turns out to the reproach of the person against whom it is levelled. Isl. skymf, sport; also any jeering discourse. In the same language it assumes a form more nearly allied. This is jampen, ludificat, sarcasmas; G. Andr., p. 56. Wachter informs us, that schimpf and ernst are opposed to each other; ernst in schimpf koren, to turn serious things into jest. Belg. schimp-dicht and schimp-schrift, a satire, a lampoon; schamp-scheut, a dry jest. This approaches more nearly to Jamp, q. v. for the derivation of the Goth.' terms as used in this sense.
GYMP, GIMP, JIMP, adj. 1. Slender, thin, delicate, small, S.

The goth was also the priest and menstrual name
Orpheus of Thrace, in syde rob harpand he—
Now with gynp fingers doing strings smyte,
And now with subtlest eure yawntis lyte.

Dong, Virg, 187, 37.

O than bespak his dochter deir,
She was bain jimp and sma:
O row me in a pair o' sheets,
And tow me over the wa.

Adam o' Gordon, Pinkerton's Sel. S. Ballads, l. 43.

Rudd. renders it “neat, pretty, handsome.” The last is the only term that has any connexion. But it is applicable only to that species of handsomeness which implies the idea of delicacy of form. Thus in an old song, ladies are said to be jimp and sma. Jimp about the waist, is a phrase used to denote an elegant and slender shape, S.

2. Short, scanty, too little, in whatever way; as to length, breadth, duration, &c. Jump measure, measure that is under the proper standard, S. scrimp, synon. A piece of dress is said to be jump, when it is too short or too narrow.

The latter seems in fact the primary sense; as the word is undoubtedly from Isl. Sn.-G. skam, skant, short, skænnma, skænt-a, to shorten; in the same manner as gynn, v. e, and S., are from skym-p-a, skynf, &c.

To GYN, v. n. To be ensured.

GYN, Gene, s. 1. An engine for war; pl. gynnys.

The gynour than delynery
Gert bend the gyn in full gret hy; 
And the stane suertly swappt owt.

Barbour, xvii, MS. 52.

—Two galals of gene had he
For til assge it be the se.

Wyntoun, viii, 33. 77.

Gynys for crakys, great guns, artillery.
He gert engynys and cransys, ma,
And parwayt gret (yr alesa; 
Sprygaldis, and schot, on ser manecir
That to defend castel affers,
He parwayt in till full gret wane;
Bot gynys for crakys had he none;
For in Scotland yeit than but wene
The wae of thaim had nocht bene sene.

Barbour, xvii, 250, MS.

This was A. 1318, after Berwick was taken from the English. The Scots saw them first, in the beginning of the reign of Edw. III., A. 1327, used by the English army at Werdale in the county of Durham. V. Crakys.

Gyn is merely an abbrev. of Fr. engin, used to denote a military engine; and this from Lat. ingen-iun, which, as it primarily signified art, machination, came secondarily to denote a warlike engine, as being the effect of invention. In this sense it is used by Tertullian, de Pallio, c. 1, and commonly by the writers of the black ages.

It seems to have been early abbreviated. Et facer for gynys en Valencia—per combattre. Chonce, Pot. IV., Reg. Arrogan., Lib. 3, c. 23, ap. Du Canro.

Gynnys is used for engines by R. of Glouc. Gyn was changed at length to gun. This seems the natural origin of the latter term. Accordingly, Hart, in his edit. of Bruce, A. 1629, instead of gynnys for crakys, substitutes guns for crakgs.

The only circumstance that can cause the least hesitation to this etymology of the modern term is, that

Goth. gun, Isl. gunne, denote warfare, battle; and gunnur, in Edda, is used for a battering ram, aries pugnae; G. Andr., p. 99. Germ. guat, bellum, a Francic and Vandalic word, according to Wachter. Hence grandfane, Fr. guafain, vaullsum militares, from guat, and fane, a standard. Wachter, however, deduces gund from A.-S. guth, id. although on grounds rather doubtful.

2. “The bolt or lock of a door.” Rudd.

GYN, s. A chasm, a gap.

And thus his spelith he had into his he,
And with any quahine stane closit he the gyn.

Dong, Virg, 243. 25.

Rudd, is at a loss whether to view this as denoting the bolt or lock, or the door itself. But it is neither. The gynith stane seems to have been all the door that Cacus had. With this he filled up the mouth or opening of his cave, previously described as

An grisy ded, and an forworthin gap.

P. 247. 35.

A.-S. gin, hiaas, interscapolo, intervallum; Isl. gina, chasma nullum; from A.-S. gyn-an, Isl. gyn-a, to gape, to yawn.

To GYN, v. n. To begin; gynith, begins.

O ompti saile! quhare is the wynd sulb blew
Me to the port quhar the gynith all my game?

King’s Quair, i. 17.

I des for wo; me think thou gynis slepe.

Ibid., ii. 38.

V. GAN.

GYNEN, 3, p. pl.

At unlike tyne as gynen folk to renewe.

King’s Quair, iii. 46.

GYNNING, s. Beginning.

—Be his sturdy gynynge
He gert thame all hawe swylk dreyling.
That thare wes name, durt nech hym here,
Bot quha be name that calld were.

Wyntoun, viii. 43. 123.

GYNKIE (g hard), s. A term of reproach applied to a woman; as, She’s a worthless Gynkie, Ang.

A dimin. from Isl. gina-a, decipere, allicere, seducere; or Belg. gynake-ca, to mean:

It seems to be used in a less opprobrious sense in Fife, being expl. by a very intelligent correspondent there, “a light-headed, light-hearted, light-footed lassie; as, ‘See how the gynkie goes,’ see how tho maiden trips along.”

This word signifies a giglet, Renfrews.

GYNOUR, s. Engineer, Barb. xvii. 681.

V. GYN.

GYPE (g hard), s. A silly person, a fool, Aberd., Mearus.

Isl. geip-a, exagerare; essutire; geip, futilis exageratio; mugae.

[To GYPE, v. n. To stare in a silly or foolish manner; the prep. about is often combined: part. pr. gipin, used also as an adj. in the sense of silly, foolish, Banffs.]

GYPT, adj. Foolish, ibid.

I shed mysel’ frae searching sun, 
To spin a verse o metre;
GYR

GYPITNESS, s. Foolishness, ibid.

Darf gythlin thing? what gypitness is this?

Hairin yir love-tales wi' a hopeful kiss!

Ibid., p. 119.

GYPE (g hard), adj. 1. Keen, ardent in any operation, Ætr. For.

2. Very hungry, voracious, ibid.

GYPELIE, ade. Quickly and eagerly, nimbly, ibid.

"I striflit till thikle samen plesse as gypelye as I culde."

Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42.

The latter is probably the primary sense; as the term seems allied to Isl. gypes, vorax, G. Andr.; hians rostrum, Halderson. According to this signification, it may have been formed from gapes, biare, E. to gape.

[To GYRD, v. a. and n. V. GIRD.]

GYREDAND, part. pr. Dashing on and laying about him; sometimes the first meaning only, sometimes the second, and sometimes both, as in Barbour, ii. 417. V. Skene's Ed., and under GIRD.

GYRE-CARLING (g hard), s. 1. The Queen of Fairies, the great hag, Hecate, or mother-witch of the peasants." Gl. Compl. S., p. 318.

—The prophecies of Byrnon, Bedl and Marling, And of many other pleasant history, Of Reid Ein, and the Gyre Carling: Comfortand thee, quhen that I saw the sory.


—It is the sport of Marling, Or sum sche gaisit or gyrcarling.

Lyndsay, Pink. S. P. Repr., ii. 18.

Leave Bogles, Brownies, Gyr-carlings and gaisits.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 27.

I question the propriety of the first appellation. The Queen of Fairies seems to have had attributes of a less terrific kind.

Superstitious females, in Fife, are anxious to spin off all the flax that is on their rocks, on the last night of the year; being persuaded that if they left any unspun, the Gyr-carlin, or as they also pronounce the word, the Gy-carlin, would carry it off before morning.

The word is pron. Gyr-carlin, Border. The meaning of the last part of this designation is obvious. V. CARLIN.

The first syllable may be from Isl. Germ. geir, Tent. gher, Belg. gier, a vulture; which seems to be denominated from its voracity: Tent. gher-en, Belg. gier-en, Alem. gier-en, signifying appertene, to be earnestly desirous, to covet; and Su.-G. geer-en, to eat voraciously, whence Oser (G. Andr.) Geri, (Mallet, ii. 168), one of the wolves of Odin. The other is called Freki or Freidr, as the former supposes, from Lat. ferox, the work allotted to them being to consume the bodies of the dead.

Geri, according to Olaus, denotes one who is greedy and voracious, as if he were inhabited by Geri, the wolf of the god Odin, which, as is feigned in the Edda, fed its lair with the flesh and blood of those who were slain in battle. Lex. Run. v. Ge̅r.

To this Tent. gier-wolf, rendered by Kilian, lyonon, hele, has an evident analogy; and Belg. gier-wolf, a ravenous wolf.

Or, Gyr-carlin may be allied to Geira, the name of one of the Valkyriar, or Tames of the Gothic nations, whose peculiar province seems to have been to decide the fate of battle. They received their name, according to G. Andr., from mal, slaughter, and kior, lots; being supposed to determine the death of men as it were by lot. But the last part of the name Valkyriar is rather from Isl. kior-vat, Su.-G. koir-u, to chase; because they were believed to be employed by Odin to select in battle those who should die, and to make victory in- cline to what side soever he pleased. The three destinies of greatest distinction, among the Northern nations, were Urd, the past, Verandi, the present, and Sculdle, the future. V. Mallet, i. 103.

It merits observation, that as the Romans had three Parcae, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, there is a considerable analogy. For the first was supposed to preside over the birth, the second over the life, and the third over the death of each individual. V. Rosin, Antiq. Rom., Lib. 2, e. 15. In this manner were the attributes and work of the One Supreme dignified and distributed, during the darkness of heathenism.

2. Used as equivalent to E. hobgoblin, scarecrow, S. B.

"Altho' you had seen her yourself you wouldn' hae kent fat to mak' o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up anon' a curn air bear to fly awa' the rucks." Journal from London, p. 2.

"They said to me that knowis it, thair is not as mekle a quike thing as aen mouse may enter within that chalmer, the duiras and windois steikkit, it is so close all aboute. Judge ye how ghaist and gyre-carlingis come in amongs thame." E. of Huntly's Death, Baniantye's Journal, p. 490.

In like manner several other terms, originally denoting supernatural beings, are used to signify the imitations of them; as doolie, bagie, &c.

GYREFALCONS, GIREFALCONS. Thisis the reading of Houlate, ii. 1, MS., where it is Eyre falcons, Pink. edit.

Gyre Falcons, that gentilie in bewaye abounds, War dars Ducks, and dignie, to deme as efford.

i.e., "precious leaders."

Germ. geirfalk, id. according to Wachter, is comp. of geir, a vulture, and falke, a falcon; because the vulture is the prey of this species of falcon; gyererat, Kilian.

GYREFU, adj. Fretful, ill-humoured, discontented; as, "a gyrefu' carlin," a peevish old woman, Ayrs.

Tent. gheir (Isl. geir), vulture. In the latter language Geira signifies Pelican. It seems probable that the epithet is formed from Gyre in Gyre-carlin.

[GYRE-LEUKIN, adj. Having an odd look, queer, ugly, foolish, impish, Banffs.]

GYRIE (q soft), s. A stratagem, circumvention, Selkirkis; evidently allied to Ingyre, q. v.

[GYRNYG, s. V. GERNING.]

GYRS, s. Grass. V. GERS.

GYRTH, s. Protection, sanctuary. V. Girth.

[GYRTHIS, s. pl. Hoops. V. GIRD.]
To GYS, Gyse, v. a. To disguise; [to act as a gysar; part. pr. gysin, acting as a gysar; also used as a s., Banffs.] V. Gyts.

GYSAR, GYSARD, s. 1. A harlequin; a term applied to those who disguise themselves about the time of the new year, S. gysart.

I saw no gysars all this year,
But—kirkmen clad lyk men of weir;
That never cummis in the queer;
Lyk raffins is their array.

Scotland Poems, p. 289.

Whan gloanin gray comes frae the east,
Through a' the gysarts venture;
In sairs an' paper helmets dreit.

Ren. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 29.

"The exhibitions of gysarts are still known in Scotland, being the same with the Christmas mumming of the English. In Scotland, even till the beginning of this century, maskers were admitted into any fashionable family, if the person who introduced them was known, and became answerable for the behaviour of his companions. Dancing with the maskers ensued." Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 233.

2. A person whose looks are disfigured by age, or otherwise, S.

"The third was an auld wizen'd haue-coloured carlen, a sad gysard indeed, an' baul' as o'ny etercap."

The custom of disguising now remains only among boys and girls, some of whom wear masks, and others blacken their faces with soot. They go from door to door, singing carols that have some relation to the season, and asking money, or bread superior in quality to that used on ordinary occasions. One circumstance in the procedure of the Gysarts may appear very odd. It is common, in some parts of the country at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them who precedes the rest, carries a small besom, and sweeps a ring or space for them to dance in. This ceremony is strictly observed; and, it has been supposed, is connected with the vulgar tradition concerning the light dances of the Fairies, one of whom is always represented as sweeping the spot appropriated to their festivity.

The custom of appearing disguised at this season is of great antiquity. A similar one prevailed in many of the cities of Gaul during the times of heathenism, and was continued after the establishment of Christianity. We accordingly find that it was one of the canons enacted by the Council of Auxerre in Burgundy, A. 578, that no one should be permitted, on the calends of January, vetula aut cervolo facere. Some have understood these words of sacrificing a calf or deer. But they evidently signify to act the calf or buck, i.e., to counterfeit these animals. In a Homily ascribed to the celebrated Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, concerning the calends of January, it is said; "What wise man can believe that others are in their senses, who, acting the stag, wish to assume the appearance of wild beasts? Some are clothed in the skins of cattle, others have the heads of beasts, rejoicing if they can appear so much in a beastly form." An old Penitential prescribed three years penance for those who were chargeable with this offence. V. Menage, vo. Biche; Du Cange, vo. Ceruela; Spanhem, Hist. Christ., Sec. 6, p. 1133.

The singing of carols is also very ancient. The heathen Romans observed this custom during the Calends of January. Hence it was prohibited in some of the early canons of the Church, as a practice unbecoming Christians. Non observet dies, qui dicuntur Aegyptiaci; aut Calendas Januarii, in quibus cantilenae quaedam, et commissationes, et ad invicem donam doman-
HA', HAA, HAW, s. 1. The manor-house, S.; synon. with Ha'-house.

The hen egg goes to the haa,
To bring the goose egg awa.
S. Prov., "spoken when poor people give small gifts
to be doubly repaid." Kelly, p. 316. Elsewhere he writes it Hall. V. SLEDGERY, adj. slippery.

2. The principal apartment in a house, S.; the same with Hall, E.

"All that is said in the kitchen, should not be heard in the hall." Kelly's Prov., p. 9.
He followed me for seven year
Frac bour out and free ha',
Till the grammar-book frac his bosom
In my gown-tail did fa'.

Old Song.

HA'-BIBLE, s. The large Bible, formerly appropriated for family-worship, and which lay in the Ida, or principal apartment, whether of the Laird, or of the tenant, S.

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big Ha'-Bible, ane his father's pride; —
He wales a portion with judicious care,
And "Let us worship God!" he says with solemn air.
Burnes's Works, ii. 178.

"The big ha'-Bible was accordingly removed from the shelf where it commonly lay undisturbed from the one sacramental occasion to the other," &c. The Entail, i. 153.

HA'-CLAY, s. Potter's earth, a tough blue clay; so called because used by the peasantry to whiten the walls of their houses or ha's, Roxb.; synon. Cam-stane.

HA'-DOOR, s. The principal door of a gentleman's, or of a respectable farmer's house, S.

HA'-HOUSE, HALL-HOUSE, s. 1. The manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor, S.

GYTHORN, s. A guitar.

The croude, and the monycords, the gythorns gay.—
Hamlet, ii. 10.

The harps and the gythorns play in attanas.
Doug. Virgli, 475, 54.

Githara is the only word used by Maffei, which Doug. explains as denoting both harps and gythorns. The guitar, indeed, is merely a species of harp.

Chaucer, gyner; Fr. giterne, gyterne, evidently formed from cithara. V. CITHARISTS.


Daft gytilin thing! what gyptiness is this?
Rainin yir love-tales wi' a hopeful kisst
Come sing wi' me o' things wi' far mair feck.
Turras's Poems, p. 119.

Like James the First—the present proprietor—was more pleased in talking about prerogative than in exercising it; and excepting that—he set an old woman in the jones (or Scottish pillory) for saying 'there were mair rules in the heir's ha'-house than Davie Gellatly,' I do not learn that he was accused of shaming his high powers." Waverley, i. 130.

"I dare say, Mr. Wauverley, ye never kend that a' the eggs that were sic well roasted at supper in the ha'-house were aye turned by our Davie." Ibid., iii. 236.

"Some of the fearns and portioners of Linton, hold their properties of their superior by the following singular tenure; that they shall pay a plack yearly, if demanded from the hole in the back wall of the Hall-house in Linton." Notes to Pennicuik's Descr. Tweed., p. 161.

"I was just seeking you that you may gang after him to the hall-house, for, to my thought, he is far frae weel." The Pirate, i. 182.

2. The farmer's house, as contrasted with those of the cottars, Galloway, Aberd.

The hallo raised forth frae the ha'-house swarm
A pack of yeelpin tykes. The cottar's cup
At's air fire-side, roused by the glad alarm
Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a ten.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

"The cottage, built on an inferior scale, differed in no other respect from the farmer's or ha'-house." P. Monquhitter, Stat. Acc., xxii. 242.

HA'-RIG, s. The first ridge in a field; thus denominated, because it is cut down by the domesticies on the farm, i.e., the members of the farmer's family. It is deemed the post of honour, and given to them, as they are generally the most expert and careful reapers. The other reapers are understood to keep always a little behind those who have this more honorable station, which is therefore also called the foremost rig, Roxb.

The ha'-rig runs fu' fast awa',
For they're newfangled a's and a'.
The Har'st Rig, st. 12.
HAAF, s. The sea, as distinguished from inlets, or fishing-ground on the coast. This term is equivalent to the deep sea, Shetl.

“The average number of trips to the haaf seldom exceeds sixteen in a season.” Edmonstone’s ZetL. Isl., i. 242.

“Much gaudily ware will cre now be seeking a new owner, and the careful skipper will sleep sound enough in the deep haaf, and cares not that bale and kist are dashing against the shores.” The Pirate, i. 133.

HAAF, HA-AF, HAAF-FISHING, s. The term used to denote the fishing of ling, cod, and tusk, Shetl.

“The Udaller invited, or rather commanded, the attendance of his guests to behold the boats set off for the haaf or deep sea fishing.” The Pirate, ii. 194.

“Many persons now alive remember when there was not one six-oared boat in the ministry; and the first master of a boat to the Ha-af, or ling fishing, from Sanasting, is now alive.” P. Aitihating, Statist. Acc., vii. 533.

“Teiml has always been exigible on the produce of the haaf fishing. This haaf fishing (as the word haaf, or distant sea, implies), is carried on at the distance of from 25 to 30 miles from land.” Neil’s Tour, p. 107. Hence,

To go to haaf or haaves, in Orkney, signifies, to go out to the main sea; this being the sense of haaf, Isl. Sn-G. haf, mare, oceanus. The phraseology, used on the E. coast, is perfectly analogous. The cod and ling-fishing “is called the out sea fishing, from the fishing ground lying at the distance of 40 or 50 miles from shore.” P. Benholme, Kincard. Statist. Acc., xx. 230.

HAAF-BOAT, s. A boat fit for going out to sea for the purpose of the ling fishing, Shetl.

“The farmers pay—casual tenants from their cows, sheep, and haaf, or fishing boats,—for every haaf boat 12 ling.” P. Unst. Stat. Acc., v. 196. N.

HAAF-FISHL, s. The Great Seal, Phoca barbata, Shetl. Sélký is the name of the Common Seal, Phoca Vitulina.

HAAFLANG, adj. Half-grown. V. HALLFLIN.

[HAAG, s. Thrift, economy, Shetl.; Isl. hagr, id.]

[HAAGLET, s. Old pasture; applied to an animal that has strayed and come back to its old pasture, Shetl. Isl. hagr, pasture, and veča, to seek.]

To HAAP, v. n. To hop, S.; the same with Hop. But haap expresses the sound more properly.

Frac hallak to hallak I haapit, &c. V. HALLAK.

HAAR, s. 1. A fog. Sea haaf, a chilly, piercing fog or mist arising from the sea, S. [Applied to the fog caused by frost after rain, Clydes., Perths.]

[2. Rime, hoar-frost; synon. cranevich, Clydes., Perths.]

3. A chiller easterly wind, S.

“In the months of April and May, easterly winds, commonly called Haars, usually blow with great violence, especially in the afternoons, and coming up the narrow Frith, are exceedingly penetrating.” Nimmo’s Stirlingshire, p. 438.

“In common with all the eastern part of the island, this parish is well acquainted with the cold damp easterly winds, or haar of April and May. These haars seldom fail to affect those who have ever had an agrue.” P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc., xiii. 197.

Skinner mentions a sea haar as a phrase used on the coast, Lincoln; he expl, it, tempestas a mari ingrudis. Most probably it had originally the same sense with our term; which seems radically the same with Harh, adj. q.v.

This is expl. as denoting a gentle breeze, Fife.

Appears full many a brig’s and schooner’s mast, Their topsails strutting with the vernal haar. 

Anster Fair, C. ii., st. 6.

“The haar is the name given by the fisherman to that gentle breeze, which generally blows from the east in a fine spring or summer afternoon,” N.

From s. haor har, perhaps who may derive A. Bor.

harl, a mist; Ray’s Coll., p. 35.

The term Easterly Har is used in the West of S.

“The winds from the easterly points, which, coming from the continent, over a narrow sea, are sharper, blow less frequently, and their force is somewhat broken by the high land on the east side of the country, so that the cold damp called Easterly-hars, so prevalent on the east coast, seldom arrive here: consequently the cold is moderate.” Agr. Surv. Clydes, p. 4.

HAAR, HAUR, s. An impediment in speech, Roxb., E. Loth.

This is understood as generally applied to some impediment in the throat, which makes necessary for a person as it were to cough up his words, before he can get them rightly articulated; perhaps expressing the same idea with E. husky, as applied to speech. It is also expl. as synon. with Burr.

I know not whether we should view this as having any connexion with Haar, as denoting thickness in the atmosphere, often producing entarth; or trace it to O. Tent. harr-en, haerere, commorari.

[HAAR, s. A hair, a filament of hemp or flax, Shetl.]

HAAVE, s. Mill-haave, a name given to the vessel used in a corn-mill for measuring what is called the Shilling, M. Loth. It varies in size at different mills; but is generally less than a pease-firlot.

Isl. haør, also haf, modus, meta; haef-a, adaptare.

To HAAVE, v. a. To fish with a pock-net, Bord.

“A second mode of fishing, called haaving or hauling, is standing in the stream, either at the flowing or ebbing of the tide, with a pock net fixed to a kind of frame, consisting of a beam, 12 or 14 feet long, having three small sticks or rungs fixed into it.—When ever a fish strikes against the net, they, by means of the middle rung, instantly haul up the mouth of the net above water,” &c. P. Dornock, Dumfrieds, Statist. Acc., ii. 16.

This is evidently from Su.-G. haf, funda, rete mus, ex pertica suspensum, quo ex aqua pisces tolluntur. Ihre properly derives it from haf-e, tollere, levere, to have, because by means of it the fish are lifted above water; Dan. haav, a bow net. It is
singular, that to denote this mode of fishing, we should use the same phraseology with the Northern nations, as well as with respect to the Leister, q. v. Isl. haf-r denotes a drag-net; sagnen, G. Andr., p. 103.

[To HAVER, Hau, Havve, v. a. To divide into two equal parts, Banffs.]

[HAVERIN, part. pr. Halving, dividing fairly; used also as a s. Banffs.]

[HAVERS, s. pl. Halves, equal shares with another, Shetl.]

HAVERS AND SHAVERS. A phrase used among children or those at school. If one, who sees another find any thing, exclaims in this language, he is entitled to the moiety of what is found. If he who is the finder uses these terms before any other, he is viewed as having the sole right to the property, Loth.

The phrase more fully is, Haavers and Shaivers, and ha'v a' mine ain. This is pronounced indiscriminately by the finder, and by one who claims a share. But it seems probable that the words, Haavers and Shaivers, were originally uttered only by the person who did not find the property; and that he who did find it tried to appropriate it by crying out, so as to prevent any conjunct claim, Hae a' mine ain, i.e., "Wholly mine." It is also expressed differently.

"So soon as he got into the grave, he struck his pike staff forcibly down. It encountered resistance in its descent; and the beggar exclaimed, like a Scotch school-boy, when he found any thing, Nae haifers and quarters, ha'v a' mine ain, and none of my neighbour's." Antiquary, ii. 223.

Sharers also is sometimes used for Shaivers. Haavers is merely the pl. of Halfer, Halver, still retained in the phrase, To gang halvers. V. under Halfe. Shai- vers is undoubtedly a corruption of Savers; as he who claims a moiety, does so on the ground of their being mutually engaged in saving this property. V. Saver and SEPER.

Dan. halver-er, to divide in halves, to part.

HAB, HABBIE, abbreviations of Albert, or as expressed in S., Halbert. V. HOME.


To HABBER, v. n. To snarl, to growl, S. B.; corrupted perhaps from Habble.

HABBER, s. The act of snarling or growling like a dog, Aberd.

—When fell death had come to see them,
   An' g'en a habber,
   Will solemn air, 'lu' douce he'ld gie them,
   No more Lochaber.

Terres's Poems, p. 12.

To HABBER, v. n. To stutter, to stammer, S.

Belg. haper-en, Germ. hapers, id. Teut. haper-en met de tonge, hasaitare lingua, titubare; Kilian. In Sw. it is habble.

[HABBER, s. One who stammers or speaks thickly, Banffs.]

[HABBER-JOCK, s. 1. A turkey cock, Banffs.]

2. A big, senseless fellow, who speaks thickly and hurriedly, ibid.

HABBIE, adj. Stiff in motion, Loth, perhaps in allusion to the motion of a hobbyhorse.

[HABBIE-GABBE, v. n. To throw money, etc., among a crowd to be scrambled for, Shetl.]

[HABBIEGOUN, s. A habergeon, a coat of mail, Sir D. Lyndsay, ii. 178, Laing's Ed.]

To HABBLE, v. a. To confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity, Roxb.

To be HABILLED, to be perplexed or non-plussed, to be foiled in any undertaking, ibid.

HABBLE, HOBBLE, s. A difficulty, a perplexity, S.

—Let Reason instant seize the bridle, And wrest us frae the Passions' gudial; Else, like the hero of our fable, We'll aff be plunged into a habble.

Tunashkill's Poems, p. 41.


To HABBLE, v. n. 1. To snap at anything, as a dog does, S.

2. It is also used to denote the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, S.

Belg. hopp-en, to snatch, Tent. habb-en ende snabb-en, captare, captitare. Hence.

3. To stutter, S. V. HABBER.

4. To speak or act confusedly.

To habble a lesson, to say it confusedly, S.

HABBLE, s. The act of snapping, S.
HABBLIN, s. 1. Confused talk, as that of many persons speaking at once, Fife.

HABBLE, v. n. To hobble, Ayrs., Gall.

HABBOWCRAWS, interj. “A shout the peasants give to frighten the crows off the corn fields, throwing up their bonnets or hats at the same time.” Gall. Encycl.

HABBLE, adj. Having big bones, ill set; a term still applied to cattle, S.

HABILL, HABLE, adj. 1. Fit, qualified, S.

HABIL, HABLE, v. a. To enable, to make fit.

HABILITIE, s. Ability, bodily strength.

HABILLS, adv. Perhaps, peradventure; ablins.

HABIRIONYS, s. pl. Habergeons, Barbour, xii. 131.

HABIT, s. One who causes, or delights in, a squabble, Clydes.

HABITABLE, adj. Having big bones, ill set; a term still applied to cattle, S.

HABITAKLE, s. A habituation.

HABIT-SCARK, s. A riding-shirt; a piece of female dress, now common to all ranks, Perths.
HABOUNDANCE, s. Abundance. Barbour, xiv. 229.]

HACE, Hais, adj. Hoarse.

Old S. can not hald thare pees ar fre to flite, 
Chide qullill thare heds rife, and hais worthes hoes. 
Douglas, Virgil, Proo. 56, 29.

A.-S. In. haes, hæs, hes, Belg. heesch, Germ. Heisch, id. V. HERS.

[To HACH, v. n. To clear the throat of phlegm, to cough, Clydes.; pron. haugh.l]

HACHART, s. A cougher.

Ane was aze haie hachart, that hoist out floome.

In ed. 1508, it is hogeart; perhaps an errat. Probably from Haugh, v. q.v.

HACHEL, s. A sloven, one dirtily dressed, Ayrs.

"A gipsy's character, a hachel's slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackmooer's face, a club foot, or a short temper." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 149.

HACHES, s. pl. Racks for holding hay.

His stele was stabled, and led to the stalle, 
Hay hertely he had in haches on light.
V. HACK, i. Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 9.

[HACHIT, s. A hatchet. Barbour, x. 174.]


HACK, Haik, Hake, Heck, Heik, s. 1. A rack for cattle to feed at, S. Lincoln.

To live at hack and manger, S. Prov., to live in great fullness. V. HACHES.

At hack and manger Jean and ye seat live, 
Of what ye like with power to tak or give.
Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

—From him they took his good steed, 
And to his stable could him lead, 
To hackks full of corn and hay.
Sir Egeir, p. 38.

I haif ane helter, and elk ane hek. 
Dunsatyns Poems, p. 150, st. 7.

Sirken and Ray have derived this from A.-S. hege, hugge, sepes, or hæca, Belg. heeb, pensulins, repagalum. But Su.-G. haek exactly corresponds; locus supra praesepe, uli fœcum equis apponitur; Hier. The cognate Belg. word is hek, rails, inclosure.

2. A wooden frame, suspended from the roof, containing different shelves, for drying cheeses, S.

HACK, s. A chap, a crack or cleft in the hands or feet, as the effect of severe cold or drought, S. Hence the hands or feet, when chapped, are said to be hackit.

From Isl. hjækk-a, Su.-G. hack-a, to chop, in the same manner as the E. word is used in this sense.

[To HACK, v. n. 1. To chop, to become chapped through cold, Clydes.

2. To cut or chop; also, to indent, ibid.]

[HACKAMUGGIE, s. The stomach of a fish stuffed with a hash of meats, Shet.; Sw. hacka, to hash.

To HACKER, v. a. To hash in cutting, q. to hack small, South of S.

He turned him about, an' the blade it ran down, 
An' his threat was 'a hackit, an' ghestly was he. 
Hagg's Mountain Bard, p. 18.

A hack was frae the rigging hanging fu' 
Of quarter keeboks, tightly made and new. 
Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

In Banffs, the structure of such a hack is somewhat different, being "an open kind of cupboard suspended from the wall," Gl. Banffs.

3. The wooden bars used in the Tail-races of milldams, S.

"That ilk hek of the forsaids cruish be thre inch wyde, as it is requirit in the anid statutids maid of before." Acts 9, 1424, Ed. 1514, p. 5. Heck, Ed. 1566 and Skene.

"To require the said proprietors and tenants—to put their cruive and dam dykes, intakes and canals into the state required by law; and particularly to put proper hecks on the tail-races of their canals, to prevent salmon or grilse from entering them; and regularly to shut their sluices every night, and also from Saturday night to Monday morning." Aberd. Journ., Aug. 2, 1820.

4. Fish-hake, a wooden frame on which fishes are hung to be dried, S.

5. Fringe-hake, a small loom on which females work their fringes, Loth.

HACK, s. "A very wild moorish place," Gall.

"Hacks, rocky, mossy, black wilds." Gall. Enclyc. 
This, as far as I can discover, is merely a provincial variety of Hagg, as denoting moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; from "Hack, to low," ibid.; especially as Hags is expl. "Rocky, moor ground, the same with Hacks."

HACK, s. Muck-hack, a pronged mattock, used for dragging dung from carts, when it is carried out to the fields for manure, Ang., Mearms. V. HAWK.

"Sometime after this, and before the root appears above ground, they loosen all the ground completely with a hack, an instrument with a handle of about 4 or 5 feet long, and two iron prongs like a fork, but turned inwards." Stat. Acc., xix. 334.

Sibb. writes it Hack.

"Hawek, a kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart; Swed. hake, unous." Gl.

Su.-G. hacka, a mattock.

HACK, s. A chap, a crack or cleft in the hands or feet, as the effect of severe cold or drought, S. Hence the hands or feet, when chapped, are said to be hackit.

From Isl. hjækk-a, Su.-G. hack-a, to chop, in the same manner as the E. word is used in this sense.

[To HACK, v. n. 1. To chop, to become chapped through cold, Clydes.

2. To cut or chop; also, to indent, ibid.]

[HACKAMUGGIE, s. The stomach of a fish stuffed with a hash of meats, Shet.; Sw. hacka, to hash.

To HACKER, v. a. To hash in cutting, q. to hack small, South of S.

He turned him about, an' the blade it ran down, 
An' his threat was 'a hackit, an' ghestly was he. 
Hagg's Mountain Bard, p. 18.
Evidently a frequentative from E. hack, like Teut. hackel-en, conscienderine minutim. Isl. hjak-a, id. is itself a frequentative from hugga, to which our hay is immediately allied.

HACKREY-LOOKED, HACKSEY-LOOKED, adj. Having a coarse visage, gruff; or pitted with the small-pox, Orkn. and Shetl.

HACKS, HATCHES, s. pl. The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in curling, Dumfr.; synon. Stells.

"As the use of crampits is now very much laid aside, a longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the tee, and at right angles with a line drawn from the one end of the rink to the other. This is called a hack or hacket." Act of Curling, p. 6.


HACKSTEIN, s. A butcher, a cutthroat.

"At his return into Scotland,—he found Alaster Maclodand, son to Coll Macallan, and commonly called Coll Kittaghe,—with a crew of bloody Irish rebels, and desperat hacksters, gathered in the Isles." Cruanlaid's Hist. Edin., p. 155.

I have not found this word anywhere else. But it obviously denotes men who hack and hew without mercy, whose trade is butchery.

HACKSTOCK, s. A chopping-block, or block on which flesh, wood, &c., are hacked, S. Germ. hackstock, id.

HACKUM-PLACKUM, adv. Denoting that each pays an equal share, as of a tavern-bill, Teviotd.; synon. Equal-ual; perhaps from A. -S. aed, each, dat. plural, aedum, aspirated, and plack, (q. v.) q. "everyone his plack."

[HA' CLAY, s. V. under Ha']

HACQUEBUT OF FOUND.

"Item, thrice hacquebut of found, whole, and one broken:—Item, viii. barrells of hacquebuts of poudrer poulder," Bannat, Journal, p. 127. V. HADDIE.

Faucet derives hacquebut from Ital. arca boxa, the bow with a hole. V. Grose, Mil. Hist., ii. 291.

HACSHIE, s. Ache, pain.

Ann hacshie hes happenit hostilie at my hart rute. Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 52.

A. -S. aese, Isl. eke, ecki, dolor.

To HAD, v. a. To hold, to keep, S.

—"Grantit to the proest, &c., to have and to had thairin an mercat day oukliie—to have and to had ane an other mercat oukliie," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1614, vol. v. 93. V. HADL, v.

[HAD, s. A hold, grip, something to hold by, as for a child beginning to walk, Clydes., Shetl.]

[HADABAND, s. A wooden band for securing the ribs of a boat, Shetl.]

HAD, pret. and part. pa. Took, taken, or carried.

"They began and spoilt did a number of cattle free the ground of Frendaught, and abundantly had them to Bryaack fair." Spalding, i. 34.

"Gylderoy and five other lymmers were taken and had to Edinburgh." Ibid., p. 55.

"He is had to Aberdeen, and warded in the tolbooth." Ibid. p. 196.

This seems merely a softened pronunciation of hacise, hacied, the A.-S. pret. and part. pa. of habban, haebe-ah, haber. V. HAVE, v. to carry.

[HAD, s. A hole, a place of retreat, Shetl.]

HA'D, s. Restraint, retention; applied with the negative to denote prodigality, Ayrs.

"My people were wont to go to great lengths at their burraus, and dealt round short bread and sugar biscuit, with wine,—as if there had been no ha'd in their hands." Annals of the Parish, p. 305.

HADDR AND PELTER. A flail, Dumfr.

This designation seems descriptive of both parts of the instrument. The hadler, or hadler, is that part which the thrasher lays hold of; the pelter, that which is employed for striking the corn.

HADDIE, s. A haddock, S.

"Weel, Monkbarns, they're brow call her haddies, and they'll bid us unco little indeed at the house if ye want crappit heads the day." Antiquary, ii. 216.


HADDIES COG, a measure formerly used for meting out the meal appropriated for supper to the servants, Avg. It contained the fourth part of a peck. V. HADDISH.

Perhaps from A. -S. haed, Alem. heit, a person; as being originally used to denote the portion allotted to an individual. V. COO.

HADDIN, HAUDING, s. 1. A possession, a place of residence, S.; q. holding.

The her haddin' it be sma'. An' her tocher name a'va'; Yet a dinker dame than she Never blessed a lover's e.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 116.

V. HADDIE.


A wee bit honsie to my mind, Wi' twa three bonny trees coon'd, — Is a' I'd seek o' haddin' kind To mak me weel.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 103.

2. As signifying the furniture of a house, Clydes.; synon. plentissing.

Wad Phillis loo me, Phillis soud posses A gude bein house, wi' haddins heat an' fines; Sax aere-braid o' richesse pasture gras; The grun' was Rambs's ane, but now is mine.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 104.

3. The hadding o' a farm, the quantity or number of scores of stock, i.e., sheep, which a farm is reckoned to maintain or graze, Roxb.

4. Means of support; as, "I wad fain marry that lass, but I fear I haen hadding for her," S.
5. Used to denote equipments for riding, Ayrs.; synon. riding-graith.

"Ye maun just let me ride my ain horse wi' my ain hadd'ing." Sir A. Wylie, l. 225. V. HADL, HAULO, s.

HADDIN AND DUNG. Oppressed, kept in bondage; like one who is held that he may be beaten. V. DING, v.

"My lassie's—haddin an' dung, daresna speak to them that I'm sure she anes liket." Campbell, i. 334.

HADDISH, HADICH, s. A measure of any dry grain, one third of a peck; according to others, a fourth, Aberd.

The Haddish is one third of a peck. —By Decree Arbitral—one peck of meal to the miller, and 1 haddish to the under miller, for each bolt of sheeling of increase of all their corn, bear, and other grain. —Proof—regarding the mill of Inveraman, A. 1814.


This is evidently the same with Haddies Coy, q. v. But the measures differ in different counties. I shall venture another conjecture. Perhaps this is q. half-dish, as denoting a vessel which contains the half of what was held by that called the Dish; from half and A.-S. dis, dis; Tunt. diex, Æc., an ancient term which was in general use among the northern nations.

HADDO-BREEXES, s. pl. The roe of the haddock, Roxb. A.-S. bryce, fructus?

HADDYR. HADDER, s. Heath, ling, Erica vulgaris, Linn.; heather, S. hadder, A. Bor.

In heich hadyr Wallace and that can twan.

Throw that downwith to Forth sadly he sought.

Wallace, v. 300, MS.

i.e. high or tall heath; in Perth edit. incorrectly heith haddr.

"In Scotland ar mony bare oaks and hennis, quhilk etis nocht bot seir or croppis of hadder." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

When April winds the hether wave,

And sportmen wander by you grave,

Three volleys let his mem'ry crave—

Burns's Works, i. 121.

Moesg.-G. halthjo, ager, haithkow, silvestra; Isl. heithe, sylvua, tesgna, Su.-G. hed, holm iniculum, Germ. heide, solitudo, also, erica. It is strange that Dr. Johns. should refer to Lax. erica, as if it could have been the origin of E. heath.

To HAE, v. a. 1. To have; commonly used hae, S.

But we hae all her country's head to bydle.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89. V. HAIP.

2. To take, to receive, S.

Hae is often used in addressing one, when any thing is offered to him; as, Hae, sometimes expl. by tak that.

"Hae, lad, and run, lad!" S. Prov. "Give ready money for your service, and you will be sure to be ready served." Kelly's Prov., p. 131.

"Hae will make a deaf man hear," Kelly, p. 133. Note; "Here, take." More properly, "Hae gars the deaf man hear."

This is merely the imperative of the v.

HAE is half full; S. Prov. "Having abundance makes people's stomachs less sharp and craving.

Kelly, p. 152.

3. To understand; as, "I hae ye now," I now apprehend your meaning, Aberd.

HAE, s. Property, possessions, Aberd.

Belg, have, Germ. habe, Su.-G. haefs; all from the verb signifying to have.

Hence the phrase, S. b. haed and heil, "wealth and health."

It is thus expressed:

Lord bless you lang wi' hae and heil,
And keep ye ay the honest chiel
That ye hae been,
Synne lift you till a better bell!

Stein's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 112.

Alliterative phrases of this kind, were very common among the northern nations. Isl. heil or holdin, illaeus, incorruptus.

HAE-BEEN, s. An ancient rite or custom, Dumfr.; from Have been.

"Gude saul hae-benos should aye be uphauden.


HAEM-HOUGHED, part. adj. Having the knees bending inwards, S.

She was lang-toothed, an' blench-lippit,

Haem-houghed, an' haggis-fittit,

Lang-neckit, chumlet-chattit,

An' yet the jade to deel! The auld man's maw's dead, k.c.


The idea seems to be borrowed from haim or hem, i.e., a horse-collar, because of its elliptical form.

HA'EN, part. pa. 1. Had, q. haven, S.

Gryte was the care and tut'ry that was ha'en Baith night and day about the bony weenee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

Here, however, it may be for hadden, held.

Chaucer uses hane in the same manner—

—Ye hane saved me my children dere.

Clerkes Tale, v. 8684.

2. Often implying the idea of necessity, S.

"He had ha'en that to do," S.; a dangerous and delusive mode of expression, commonly used as a kind of apology for crime, as if it were especially to be charged to destiny.

[HAERANGER, s. A boat of from 14 to 16 feet keel, Shet.; Isl. heringr.]

HA'E-AND-HAF, adj. [1. In equal parts of two liquids or solid, Clydes.]

[2. Neither the one nor the other correctly, ibid.]

3. Half-drunk, S.

This term is also used as a s.

Steeking his eyn, big John Mc'Aff

Held out his musket like a staff;

Turn'd, tho' the shield was ha'ead-haf,

His head away,

And panting cry'd, "Sirs, is he a sfe?"

In wild dismay,

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 47.

HAFF, s. Distant fishing ground, Shet.; the same with Haaf, q. v.
HAFFANT, s. A paramour, Shetl.

HAFFIN, s. A concubine, a leman, Shetl.

HAFFIT, HAFFAT, HALFFET, s. 1. The side of the head; pl. haffits, the temples, S. It has been defined, perhaps more strictly, "the part of the face between the cheek and the ear, and downward to the turn of the jaw;" Gl. Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama.

"He had nothing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and on his haffits, which wan down to his shoulders; but his forehead was bald and bare." Pitcotte, p. 111.

And down thair haffits hang new
Of rubies red and spairies blew.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 11.

Her hand she had upon her haffit bahl.

Riis's Hafarn, p. 27.

—Eer in ane his bos helme rang and seundit,
Clynkand about his halffettis with ane dyn.


Of roses I will weave
To her a flowery crown;
All other cares I leave,
And buk her haffets round.

Riis's Hafarn, p. 117.

"I'll take my hand from your haffit;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 306, i.e., I will give you a blow on the cheek.

The same idiom occurs in O. E., although the terms be different. "And you make moche a do I wyll take my fysito from your chyeke:—Je partary mon moyng dace vostre ioe." Palsgr., B. iii., F. 293, a.

2. Used elliptically for a blow on the side of the head; as, "I'll gie you a haffit, and I'll scum your chaffets to you," Loth.; i.e., give you a blow on the chops.

This is viewed by Rudd, q. half-head. I have been apt to think that it was merely A.-S. heafus, caput, which in latter times, when going into desuetude, might have been used in an oblique sense. But I find that the former etymon is confirmed by the use of A.-S. haeld-heafus, in the sense of semicranium, sinciput, and ob hafites heafites ecco, for the megrim, q. the half-head, or hafihead.

Moos.-G. hawbik, Sut.-G. hafwul, Iel. hafusd, hafusd, the head.

A GOWF ON THE HAFFET. A stroke on the side of the head, S.

"(Clenching his fist.) Noo could I gi' him sic an a gowf o' the haffit?" Deserted Daughter.

TO KAIM DOUN ONE'S HAFFITS. To give one a complete drubbing, S.

Then may Gall's braggers trim,
An' down their haffits kaim.

Tarras's Poems, p. 139.

In allusion to combating down the hair on the temples.

HAFFLIN, adj. Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

HAFFLIN, s. That instrument used by carpenters, which in E. is denominated a trying-plane, S.


From half, and manor; L. B. maner-iun, villa.

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE, or BRIDAL, a clandestine marriage, S.

"—I carena by,
Tho' I try my luck with thee,
Since ye are content to tye
The half mark bridal hand wi' me.

Tammany's Poems, l. 309.

To gae to the half-mark kirk, to go to be married clandestinely. The name seems to have arisen from the price of the ceremony.

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE KIRK. The place where clandestine marriages are celebrated, S.

"1603, July.—Bruce, Broomhall's brother, being a student of philosophie in St. Andrews, went away with one Agnes Allane, a common woman, daughter to the deceased John Allane, taverner ther, to the borders to be married at the halfe marke church, (as it is commonlie named.)" Lamont's Diary, p. 207.

HAFLIES, adj. Poor, destitute.

Queen ilka thing hes the awin, outly we se, Thy nakit corse bet of clay and tonic carion, Haif, and hafes; quhairof art thow hes?

Houlte, ii. 27, MS.

A.-S. hafen-leas, inope, literally, loose from having, or without possession; Alem. habdos, Belg. havelos, it.-A.-S. hafen-least, Sut.-G. hafoandtles, egestas, paupertas.

To HAF, v. a. To fix or settle, as in a habitation, S.

"I hae heard him say, that the root of the matter was mair deeply hafted in that wild muirdland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh." Heart of Mid Lothian, iv. 28.

HAFT, s. Dwelling, place of residence. To change the haft, to remove from one place to another, S. B.

Now, loving friends, I have you left,
You know I neither stole nor ret,
But when I found myself infract,
In a young Jack,
I did resolve to change the haft
For that mistake.

Forbes's Dominie Depo'd, p. 46.

"Her bairn,' she said, 'was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill haft and waur guiding.'" Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 147.

Sut.-G. haftil, possessio, from haftil-a, a frequenter from hafto-a, habere; Iel. haftil-a, usuacere.

HAFTED, part. pa. Settled, accustomed to a place from residence, S.

"Ye preached us out o' our canny free-house and gude kale-yard, and out o' this new city of refuge afo
our hinder-end was weel hafted in it." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 296. V. the v. HAF.

"Animals are said to be hafted, when they live contented on strange pastures, where they have made a haunt." Gall. Encycl.

HAFT AND POINT, a phrase denoting the outermost party on each side in a field of reapers, Dumfr.
"Those on the ha'f and those on the point of the hook exerted themselves with so much success, that Hamish Machamish was compelled to cheer up his lagging mountaineers by the charms of his pipe. — The Highland sickles could not prevent the ha'f and the point from advancing before them, forming a front like the horns of a crescent." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 402.

To HAG, v. a. 1. To cut, to hew; hack, E. Isl. høgg-va, Su.-G. høgg-ia, id. Isl. høgg, verber.
   "Some friends said to him, 'Sir, the people are waiting for sermon,' (it being the Lord's day), to whom he said, 'Let the people go to their prayers; for me, I neither can nor will preach any this day; for our friends are fallen and fled before the enemy at Hamilton, and they are hashing and hagg'ing them down, and their blood is running down like water." Peden's Life, Biographia Scotica, p. 489.

2. To mangle any business which one pretends to do.
   "But let them hag and hash on, for they will make no cleanly work neither in state nor church." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 80.

HAG, s. 1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument, as an axe or chopping-knife, S.

2. A notch, S. "He may strike a hag i' the post," a proverbial phrase applied to one who has been very fortunate, Lanarks.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse wood.
   "Woods that are extensive are divided into separate lots called hags, one of which is appointed to be cut annually." Agr. Surv. Clydes., p. 137.

4. A term often used in public advertisements to denote one cutting or felling of a certain quantity of wood, S.
   "They [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of their being properly divided into 20 separate hags or parts, one of which may be cut every year." P. Luss, Dumbartons Statist. Acc., xvii. 244.

   "There is to be exposed for sale by public roup — a hag of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and birch, all in one lot." Edin. Even. Courant, March 26, 1863.

Sw. hygge, felling of trees.

5. The lesser branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work; sometimes auld hag, S.

6. Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a pit, or break in a moss, S.
   "The face of the hill is somewhat broken with crags and gles; the summit and back part is a deep mire ground, interspersed with moss hags." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 317, N.

He led a small and shaggy mag,
That through a bog from hag to hag,
Could brae as like any Bilhope stag.

Lay of the Last Ministril, C. iv., st. 5.

There is no affinity to Teut. ghebecht, lignetum sepius circumscriptum, to which Sibb. refers. Both are from the v., denoting the act of cutting. The word, in sense 6, might indeed be traced to Isl. høgg, his, as applicable to the yarning of a pit.

"His Honour was with the folk who were getting down the dark hag." — "Edward learned from her that the old hag, which had somewhat puzzled him in the butler's account of his master's avocations, had nothing to do either with a black cat or a broomstick, but was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day." Waverley, i. 121, 127.

The term hugg was used, in the laws of Norway, in the same sense with our hag. Hence the phrase Hugg oc hamma, expl. Limites communis saltus pastus cui et eund, ius pascedi et ligandii. Verelius here transposes the terms in his Lat. version; although he has preserved the natural order when translating the phrase into Sw., Scogshygg och Malebeta, i.e., the felling of wood, and pasture, from male, the mouth, and bet-a, to feed, to bait. Isl. hamna has properly no immediate reference to pasture, but has the general sense of community of possession; originally applied to the division of inhabitants in a certain district, who were liable to be called out on a predatory expedition by sea, from hamn, portus, the same with holf, a haven.

HAG-AIRN, s. A chisel on which the blacksmith cuts off the nails from the rod or piece of iron, of which they are made, Roxb.

From Hag, v., to hack, and airm, iron.

HAGGER, s. 1. One who uses a hatchet, Lanarks.

2. One who is employed in felling trees, ibid.

HAGMAN, s. One who gains his sustenance by cutting and selling wood, S. B.

HAG-WOOD, s. A copse wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it, S.

"A very small number of the remains of ancient oak forests are to be found in a few places on the banks of streams among the hills, which have grown into a kind of copse, or what is termed in Scotland hag woods." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 334.

To HAGGER, v. a. To cut, so as to leave a jagged edge; partly to cut and partly to rive, to haggle. Hagger'd, cut in a jagged manner, full of notches, mangled, Buchan, South of S. V. Hacker, v.

[HAGGER, s. A large ragged cut, a deep and coarse indentation, Clydes., Banffs.]

[HAGGERAL, s. A very large ragged cut, a large festering wound, Banffs.]

[HAGGERIN, part. Cutting in a careless, rough manner; used also as a s., ibid.]

HAGABAG, s. 1. Coarse table-linen; properly cloth made wholly of tow for the use of the kitchen, S. B.

Clean hygabag I'll spread upon his board,
And serve him with the best we can afford.
Ramsey's Poems, ii. 84.

2. Refuse of any kind, S. B.

Perhaps from Teut. hacke, the last; always used as denoting something of inferior quality; or huycke, a cloak. For it seems originally the same with E. hackback, although differently defined.
HAGG, s. "Haggis, hagues or hackebutts, so denominated from their butts, which were crooked; whereas those of hand-guns were straight. Half-haggis, or demihaques, were fire-arms of smaller size." Gl. Compl. V. HAGBUT.

The same account is materially given by Grose; although he speaks uncertainly.

"This piece is by some writers supposed to owe its name to its butt being hooked or bent, somewhat like those now used, the butts of the first hand-guns being, it is said, nearly straight. There were likewise some pieces called demi-haques, either from being less in size, or from having their butts less curved." Hist. Eng. Army, i. 155.

In S. these demihaques were formerly used in shooting and fowling. For there is a statute directed against those who "take crook handle to schute at deire, ra, or other wyde beistis or wyde foules, with half-kag, cultering, or pistolate." Acts Mary, 1551, c. 8, Edit. 1566.

Harrpebus is by Fauchet (Origine des Armes, p. 57) derived from Ital. areae barse, or the bow with a hole. But the Tent. name is evidently from hagke; a hook, and bynse, a tube, or hollow body. For the same reason, this in Su.-G. is called hakie-bynse, from hake, a crooked point, cupis incurva, uncus, and bysna, boesna, the name given to fire-arms. According to Ihre, the O. Fr. changed this word into hargueb, and the moderns to argueus; vi. Hake. But we have seen, that in O. Fr. haquebute is used, which Thierry properly defines, selcops uncinatus.

It appears that the Bysna was used in the time of Charles VIII. for discharging stones against the enemy. V. Ihre, vo. Byssna and Hake.

[To HAGG, v. a. To butt with the head, to fight, as cattle do, Baufits.]

[HAGGIN', part. Butting with the head; used also as a s., and as an adj., ibid.]

HAGGARBALDS, s. pl. A contemptuous designation.


V. HAGGERBALD.
HAGGART, s. A stack-yard. This word Hag-yard, is used in Wigtonsh. and some of the western parts of the Stewartry of Kircudbright. It has most probably been imported from Ireland, where it is in common use.

This is given in the form of Hag-yard.

"Hag-yard.—A stack-yard. The phrase clear the hag, means, clear all out of the way." Gall. Encycl.

This might seem derived from hag, A.-S. hag, hag, and geard, q. a yard for containing hay; or from A.-S. hage, hag, sepes, septum, q. a yard inclosed by a hedge. But as this seems rather tautological, I prefer deriving it from haga, Su.-G. hoge, agulius, prædium, a small piece of ground adjoining to a house, E. hau, and geard, sepes, septium; q. an inclosed piece of ground.

HAGGART, s. An old useless horse, Loth., supposed to be a dimin. from E. hag.

[To HAGGER, v. a. To cut so as to leave ragged edges. V. under HAG.]

[HAGGER, HAGGERAL, HAGGERIN. V. under HAG.]

To HAGGER. It's haggetin, it rains gently, Angs., whence hagger, a small rain; hetherin, synon. It haggers, it hails, A. Bor.

HAGGERDASH, s. Disorder; a broil; Lanarks.

Perhaps from hagg, to hack, and dash, to drive with violence.


HAGGERDECASH, adv. In a disorderly state, topsy-turvy, Angs.

HAGGERIN AND SWAGGERIN. 1. In an indifferent state of health, Loth.

2. Making but a sorry shift as to temporal subsistence, or business, ibid.

HAGGERSNASH, adj. 1. A term applied to tart language, Ayrs.


2. A ludicrous designation for a spiteful person, Ayrs.

HAGGERSNASH, s. Offals, S. B. Perhaps from S. hag, Su.-G. hagg-a, to hack, and snaska, devour; q. to devour what flies off, or is cast away, in haeking; originally appropriated to dogs. Isl. sneis, portio excisa, G. Andr., p. 213.

HAGGERTY-TAGGERTY, adj. In a ragged state, like a tatterdemalion, S. B. Haggerty-tag, adv. and haggerty-tag-like, adj., are synon.

Formed perhaps from the idea of any thing that is so haggit or hacked, as to be nearly cut off, to hang only by a tag or tuck.

HAGGIES, s. A dish commonly made in a sheep's maw, of the lungs, heart and liver of the same animal, minced with suet, onions, salt and pepper.

From the attachments of the Scots, who had in former ages resided in France, to their national dish, most probably arose the ludicrous Fr. phrase, Pain benist d'Escosse, "a sodden sheep's liver," Cotgr. i. q. "blessed bread of Scotland."

A very singular superstition, in regard to this favourite dish of our country, prevails in Roxburghshire, and perhaps in other southern counties. As it is a nice piece of cookery to boil a haggis, without suffering it to burst in the pot, and run out, the only effectual antidote known is nominally to commit it to the keeping of some male who is generally supposed to bear antlers on his brow. When the cook puts it into the pot, she says; "I gie this to—such a one—to keep."


The Germ. in like manner, call a haggis leberwurst, i.e., a liver-pudding. Sometimes it consists only of oat meal, with the articles last mentioned, without any animal food, S.

The dish expressed by this term in S. is different from that to which it is applied in E. In the latter country, it denotes "a mess of meat, generally of pork, chopped, in a membrane;" Johns. It is properly a large sausage.

The gallowes gapers after thy graceles grunte, As thou wald for a hagies, hungry gied.

Disbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 10.

Dr. Johns, derives hagges from hog or hack. The last is certainly the proper origin; if we may judge from the Sw. term used in the same sense, hack-polk, q. minced porridge. Haggies retains the form of the S. v. hag. In Gael. it is tapnis, as there is no h in that language; Arm. hacht, Fr. hachis.

HAGGIS-BAG, s. The maw of a sheep used for holding haggies,—which is sewed up in it, S.

"It is more like an empty haggis-bag than any thing else—and as the old Scotch proverb says, 'an empty bag winna stand.'" Black. Mag., Sept. 1819, p. 677.

HAGGILS, s. pl. In the haggils, in tram-mels, Fife.

I know not whether this be allied to Dan. hegle, a flaxcomb; or Teut. hacket-en, hoesiare lingua. The s. hackelinge denotes hesitation in general; and may at any rate be viewed as the origin of haggle, to hesitate in a bargain.

[HAGGLE, s. A boundary line or division mark between districts, Shetl.]

To HAGGLE, v. a. To mar any piece of work, to do any thing awkwardly or improperly, Fife; apparently a diminutive from Hag, to hew.

HAGLIE, adj. Rough, uneven, Clydes., q. what bears the marks of having been haggit or hewed with an axe.

[Hagglin', adj. Weather in which the wind dies away during the day, and springs up in the evening, is called hagglin' weather. Banffs.]

[Haggrie, s. An unseemly mass; as food when badly cooked and slovenly served, Banffs.]

To Haghle, Hauchle (gutt.), v. n. To walk slowly, clumsily, and with difficulty; dragging the legs along, and hardly lifting the feet from the ground, Loth., Roxb.

Haichle, is used in a sense very nearly allied, Roxb.

Hagil-bargain, s. "One who stands upon trifles in making a bargain;" Roxb., Gl. Sibb.

The first part of the word is obviously the same with E. haggle, to be tedious in a bargain. Exaggle-bargain is viewed, in Gl. Ramsay, as synon. with Awry-bargain. But it more nearly resembles this term.

Hagmanush, s. A slovenly person, Aberd.; most commonly applied to a female, and expl. as equivalent to "an ill-redded-up person."

O! lady! ye're a' hagmanush,
Yer face is barked o'er wi' smush;
Gae wash yer face, an' get a brush;
Yer head's just like a heather-bush,
Wi' strabs an' strays.

W. Bisset's Tales, p. 5.

Hagmanush, adj. Awkward and slovenly, ibid.

Might we suppose the first syllable to signify, as in R., an old ugly woman, the last might seem to be formed from Isl. huse, bibilo excipere, Teut., huschen, instigare, q. one on whom the dogs might be bounded.

Hagman, s. One employed to fell wood, S. V. Hag.

Hagmane', s. The last day of the year. V. Hogmanay.

Hagmark, s. A march or boundary, Shetl.

Either from Isl. Su.-G. hag, segmentum rade, or hang-er, tannulus, cunulus, and mark, limes, q. a boundary denoted by a hedge, or by a heap.

Hag-matines.

His patter-nester bocht and saund,
His numered Aeneis and psalmes taid.—
Their haly hag matines fast they patter,
They glue you bread, and selies you water.

Poems 16th Cent., p. 189.

There must certainly be an error here; for no reasonable interpretation can be given of the phrase as it stands.

[Hag-wood, s. V. under To Hag.]

Hagyard, s. V. Haggart.

Hagyng, s. Inclosure, q. hedging.

"As gud hagyn that thocht the elvises & langous the hoss sy'd."
Aberd., Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 699.

Haiches, s. Expl. "force," S. B.

A mim mon'd maiden jimp an' spare.—
Mistook a fit for her care,
An' wi' a hatches fell.

Mossion's Poems, p. 25.

Perhaps it is originally the same with Haich or Harcith, q. v., the effect being put for the cause.

Haiches, as used in Aberd., is expl. "the noise made by the falling of any heavy body."

Haichus (gutt.), s. A heavy fall, Mearns. V. Aichus, and Haiches.

Haid, pret. v. Did hide, S.

"There was mony ane i' the days o' langsyne, who haid weel, but never was back to hawk again." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 329.

Haid. Philot., st. 106. V. Halt, s.

Haid nor maid. Neither haid nor maid, an expression used, in Angus, to denote extreme poverty. "There is neither haid nor maid in the house." It is sometimes pron. q. heid, meid.

Haid signifies a whit. V. Hate, Maid, or meid is a mark. V. Meith. The meaning is, "There is neither any thing, nor even the vestige of any thing, in the house."

To Haiiff, Hail, v. a. To have, to possess, &c., pron. haie, S.

I haiiff gret hop he sall be King,
And haiiff this land all in leidiing.

Barbour, i. 89, MS.

Isl. haif-a, Su.-G. hafu-a, Moes-G. hab-an, id. IJre observe, from Hesychius, that the Greeks used αἰφ-ει to have.

To Hai, v. n. To butt, or strike with the head, applied to cattle, Moray; synon. Put. V. Hag.

The caire did hai, the quels low,
And lika bull has got his cow,
And staggis all ther meirs.

Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, i. 259.

"If you were to look through an elf-bore in wood,
—you may see the elf-bull hailging (battling) with the strongest bull or ox in the herd, but you will never see with that eye again." Northern Antiq., p. 404.

Isl. hiack-a, feritate, pulsatire; a frequentative from hagga-a, caedere, q. to strike often; hiack, frequens et lentus ietus, expl. by Dan. steoen (Haldorson) a push. At steoed med horner, to gore with the horns.

Hai. s. The designation given to a female, whose chief delight is to fly from place to place, telling tales concerning her neighbours, Ayris. V. Haire.

This seems radically the same with Haik, v., signifying to go about idly. Isl. hagga-a, movere, dimovere, haggyan, parva motio; Haldorson.

Haih, s. Used as equivalent to Heuch, a precipice, Perths.

Syne a great haih they row'd him down,
A hideous corse,
A pray to a’ the tykes aroun’,
That walk o’ home,
The Old Horse, Duff’s Poems, p. 57.

To HAIGLE, v. n. To walk as one who is much fatigued, or with difficulty, as one with a heavy load on one’s back; as, “I hae mair than I can haigle wi’;” or, “My lade is sae sad, I can scarcely haigle,” Roxb.

Haigle, Hauchle, Loth., is very nearly allied. But Haigle is also used; and this difference of idea is marked; that Haigle properly denotes the awkward motion of the whole body, while Hauchle is confined to that of the limbs. Hechle is nearly allied in sense, but seems primarily to refer to difficulty in breathing. Haigle, Angus, is perhaps originally the same with Haigle.

To HAIGLE, v. a. To carry with difficulty any thing that is heavy, cumbersome, or entangling, Berwicks., Roxb.

This might seem a dimin. from Isl. hagga-a, commoveo, quasso; G. Andr., p. 104.

To HAIGLE, HAIGEL, HAGIL, v. n. “To use a great deal of useless talk in making a bargain;” Border, Gl. Sibb. Higgel, E. must be originally the same.

“I aiglit at keeleyng withe hir in that thravath paughtty moode, and baid na langer to hagel.” Hogg’s Winter Tales, ii. 41.

“I’ll ne’er hagel wi’ my king’s officer about three and aughtpence.” Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 122.

Sibb. refers to Teut. hackel-en, balhautre, and hackeling, diffentiates. Isl. hieylene signifies, res nihili; and heigall, homuncio signis, a slow little fellow.

[HAIK, s. A rack. V. Hack.]

To HAIK. V. BOLYN.

To HAIK, v. n. 1. To go about idly from place to place; as hakin throw the country, S. To hake, to sneak or loiter, A. Bor.

I find this v. used, but apparently in a sense somewhat different.

In that hardy, in by he haiket to that hall
For to wit gif Wymodis wyning was their.


It would seem here to denote vigorous, expeditious motion forwards. Isl. hak-r signifies, vir praeceps, vehement.


[2. To roam about over the pasture; applied to cattle, Banffs.

3. To wander from the pasture, ibid.] Most probably it has been originally applied to pedlars, as from the same origin with E. hawk, whence haeker. Germ. hoeker, Su.-G. hoekare, a pedlar. This has had many etymons. Perhaps the most probable is hoekere, sarcoma, a truss or pack. V. Wachter and Ihre.

To HAIK, v. a. To haeik up and down, To haik about, to drag from one place to another to little purpose, conveying the idea of fatigue caused to the person who is thus carried about, or produced by the thing that one carries; as, “What needs ye haik her up and down throw the hail’ town?” Or, “What does you weary yourself, haking about that heavy big-coat whare’er ye gang?” South of S.

[HAIK, s. 1. A person who wanders about from place to place in idleness, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A person who wanders about pryng into the affairs of others, or living on his friends, ibid.

3. An animal that wanders from its pasture or can’t settle with the others, Banffs.; called also, a haiker.]

[HAIKIN’, part. pr. 1. Wandering about idly, Clydes.

2. Roaming in or straying from pasture.

3. As an adj.; having the habit of wandering, or roaming, or straying as before stated.

4. As a s.; continual wandering as before stated, or the habit of it, ibid.]

The prep. about is generally used with the part, in each of its senses, but with an adv. meaning.

To HAIK, v. a. To anchor, to cast anchor, Maitland P.; Teut. haecken, id.]

To HAIK, HAIK up, v. a. To kidnap, to carry off by force.

They’ll haik ye up, and sette ye bye,
Till on your wedding day;
Then gie ye frogs instead of fish,
And play ye foul foul play.


The term is still used in the same sense by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh.

Teut. haecken, capture rem aliquam.

HAIK, s. A term used to denote a forward, tattling woman, Aberd.

Perhaps from the general custom of tattlers in haking about idly.

HAIK, HAKE, s. That part of a spinning-wheel, armed with teeth, by which the spun thread is conducted to the pirn, Loth.

HAIK, s. A woman’s haik.


This is in another place conjoined with gowns and cloaks.—“Twa govnys, price iij lb., a haik, price x s., a pare of clokis, price x s.” Ibid., p. 132.

Teut. hagk, denotes an old kind of cloak; Flandr. hagke, most probably the same with our haik, is rendered by Kilian, toga. Thus a womanism haik may denote some kind of gown worn by a woman. Or, V. HAIK of a spinning-wheel.

[HAIKNAY, s. A horse, a riding horse, Sir D. Lindsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 3238.]
To HAIL, v. a. "A phrase used at football, when the victors are said to hail the ball, i.e., to drive it beyond, or to the goal;" Callander. Hence to hail the dutes, to reach the mark, to be victorious.

The phrase, Its hailin on, or down, is commonly used with respect to a heavy rain; Isl. helle-stegur, imber ingens, effusio aquarum; G. Andr., p. 110.

HAILICK, s. A romping giddy girl, Roxb.; synon., Tazie. V. HALIK, HALOU, s.

[HAILICKIT, adj. Romping, giddy, Clydes.]

[HAILICKITNESS, s. Thoughtlessness, frivolity, ibid.]

HAILIS, s. "To byg ane command hailis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

Can this denote an oven? O. Teut. hael, haete, fur-nus, cliuanus.

HAIL, adj. Whole, S. V. HALE.

[HAIL-LICK, s. The last blow or kick of the ball, which drives it beyond the line, and so gains the game at football, Kinross.]

HAIL RUCK. The sum total of a person's property, Teviotdale; like Hail Coup, &c. This is q. "whole heap;" Isl. hrauk, cumulus. V. Ruck, s.

HAILSCART, adj. Without injury. V. HALESKARTH.

HAILSUM, adj. 1. Contributing to health, S.; as, hailsum air, a hailsum situation.

2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting sound food for the mind, like E. wholesome.

"The Confession of Faith,—ratifief and approwv
an hailsum and sound doctrine grounded vpou the
infallibill trewth of Godis word." Acts, Mary, 1560,
Ed. 1814, p. 556.

By another writer the term is applied to doctrine
directly contrary.

"The Minister of thir new sectes hes na vther sub-
terfuge,—bot to reject the hailsum doctrine of thir
most lerit and godli fathers." Hamilton's Facile Tactice, p. 22.

There is no evidence that this word was ever used in
A.-S. Butwe have Teut. heiil-aecm, salubris, salutarius,
Germ. heilsam, and Sw.-G. helnsam, id. V. HEIL.

HAILUMLIE, HAILUMLY, adv. Wholly, completely, S. B.

But Bydly's drinker wasna quite awa;—She says to Nory, O you dreadfu' crack! I hailumly thought wa' been our wack! Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

"For certain," Gl.
V. GRETVUMLY, and HALE.

For I an I saw you, I thought hailumly, That ye was never speak again to me. Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

[HAILSED, pret. Hailed, saluted. Bar-
bour, iii. 500. Barbour also uses hailsy.
V. Gl. Skewart. Sw. hels-a, to salute.]

HAIM, s. Home. V. HAME.

To HAIMALD. V. HAMALD.

HAIMERT, HAMERT, adj. Used to denote what belongs to home; the produce or
manufacture of our own country, homemade, domestic, Ang., Mearns, Ayrs. [Haimertly is also used in the last sense, Clydes.]

Haimart, Haimart, domestic, home-made, hombred;" OI. Picken, V. Hamald.

[Haimertos, s. Attachment to home, homeliness, Clydes.]

[Haimer, adv. Homaward, Mearns.]

HAIMS, HAMMYS, HEMS, s. pl. A collar, formed of two pieces of wood, which are round the neck of a working horse, S. Heams id., A. Bot.

Of golden cord war lyams, and the strings Festimint conjunct in massive goldin rings;—
Evir haims congenial for sic nite,
And raw silk breaman ouir their halis kings.

The haims are said to be of evir or ivory. *Hem* is sometimes, although more rarely, used in the singular.

"Depones that—the deponent remembers to have seen her father carry a horse and hem to Muirtown." Casq, Duff of Muirton, &c., A. 1506.

Sibh. has referred to Teun. hamme, numella, rendering it "fetters, to which they bear some resemblance." He has not observed, that this properly means a collar; and that Kilian uses the phrase koc-hamme, i.e., hains, or a collar for a cow.

To HAIN, HANE, v. a. 1. To inclose, to defend by a hedge, Galloway.

"It is defended and forbidden, that anie man dwelland within the wood, or anie other, sall enter within the close, or hantie parts of the wood, with their beasts or cattell." Forest Lawes, c. i., § 1. Qui coopertorium sylvarum intrent, Lat.

On this passage, Skinner says: Videtur ex contextu densiorem seu spacioirem sylvaev seu saltus signare, ab. A.-S. heath, altus, sublimis, i.e., pars illa sylvae quae altissimus arboribus consista est.—But here the cattle could do very little injury.

The wood of Falkland, after being cut, is to be "of new parkit name, kepit and hanit for rising of young growth thatfours." Acts Mar., 1555, c. 23, edit. 1566, c. 49, Murray.

Those who "cattes or pulles haned brome," are to pay ten pounds for the first offence, twenty for the second, forty for the third, &c. Pec. Crimes, Tit. iii. c. 3, § 5.

It is a curious fact, that whereas proprietors and tenants are now at such pains to clear their lands of broom, they were formerly bound by statute to save it, as would seem for the purpose of forming hedges.

"The Lords thinkis spicidful, that the King charge all his freehanlas.—that in the making of their Witondays day set, that statute and ordand, that all their tenents plant wooddis and treis, and mak heigis, and saw brome after the facielines of their malgin." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 191, edit. 1566, c. 81, Murray.

Su.-G. hagen, -e, tener circumdata seps, from hag, septimentum; hagen-a dorf, to protect one's inheritance; Mod. Sax. hegn-en, to keep, to defend one's property; Germ. hain, septum; locus septus, Wachter.

2. As applied to grass, to preserve from being either cut down, or pastured, S.

"If you live in a soil of ground, dry and early, when the flowers are gone,—carry your hives, especially the weak ones, to a muirish place, at least a mile's distance, that the bees may feed on the flowers of the heath, and late meadows or hain'd, that is, kept grass; and, when they have given over work, bring them home again." Maxwell's Bee-Master, p. 55.

W'Tentis care I'll flit thy tether
To some hain'd rig,
Where ye may nobly rax your leather,
W'T sma' fatigue.

Burns, iii. 145.

3. To spare, not to exhaust by labour, S.

"Git that ane man had steddings ten,
Qubhik requirys many belts and men,
And greit expenses for to cure thame,
Git that this man had, till manure thame,
But saught exist into ane pleuch;
Qubhik to al wald be not enough;
Qhilder der it better, think ye,
Till labour ane of thanes omly,
Qharse likane wald anither hane.
And qubhik to tell his belts miche [night] gane,
Or in ilk steding tell ane rig,
Quairtoed ane safeguard he must big!"
Dial. Clerk and Courteour, p. 22.

They are so fed, they lie so soft,
They are so hain'd, they grow so saft;
This breed ill wiles, ye ken fu' aft,
In the black coat,
Till poor Mass John, and the priest-craft
Goes 't the pot.
Forbes's Dominiie Depor'd, p. 42.

4. To save, not to expend; most commonly used to denote parsimonious conduct, S.

The Misser lang being usd to save
Jumpit in, swam o'er, and hain'd his plack.
V. Knack, s. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 495.


"They that hain at their dinner will hae the mair to their supper;" Ibid., p. 72.

"It's a' se woo; the world's nee the poorer for't a'—what's been wastit ben the house, has been hained bat." Tennant's Card. Beaborn, p. 108.

This seems to be a proverbial phrase used in Fife.

"The thing that wives haines, cats eat;" S. Prov.

"What is too niggardly spar'd is often as widely squander'd," Kelly, p. 326.

5. To save from exertion, in regard to bodily labour or fatigue, S.

"Work legs, and win legs, hain legs, and tine legs," S. Prov., illustrated by the Lat. adage; Decrescit reque vius, sed crescit agoenda." Kelly, p. 342.

5. Used in a metaphor. sense, as signifying chaste, Weel-hained, not wasted by venery, S.

This word seems to have been primarily applied to the care taken of one's property, by securing it against the inroads of beasts; from Su.-G. haemn-a, Tent. keyn-en, Belg. be-keyn-en, to inclose with a hedge. Accordingly, to hain, is to shut up grass land from stock; Glou. What is parsimony, but the care taken to hedge in one's substance? It might indeed be traced to A.-S. hean, pauper, humilis, haed, penuria, res augusta. But the former etymology is preferable.

To HAIN, HANE, v. n. To be penurious, S.

Poor is that mind, ey discontent,
That canne use what God has lent;
But envious girs at a' he sees,
That are a crown richer than he's;
HAINER, s. One who saves any thing from being worn or expended; as, "He's a gude hainer o' his claise;" "He's an ill hainer o' his siller;" Clydes.

HAININ', HAINING. V. HANING.


Id. hafe, Dan. havn, id.

HAINBERRIES, s. pl. Raspberries, or the fruit of the Rubus idaeus, Roxb.

This may be merely a cor. of E. Hind-berry, which is synon. with rasp-berry. A-S. Hind-Berian, id. This term corresponds with the Sw. name, at least in Scania, hauen-lær, and with the Teut. Haine-besie, morum ruhi idaei; besie, signifying a berry.

HAINCH, s. The haunch, S.

To HAINCH, v. a. To elevate by a sudden jerk or throw, Ayrs.

—They often haes the concurrence To hainch a shiel aboon the moon,
For speakin' lumps o' nonsense
In rhyme, this day.

—Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 75.

Gude sense to Fete mann often coure,
Frae wise o'is kildin swervan.
While nat'ral fools to rank or power
She hainches underservan. Ibid., p. 158.

"Hainch, to heave;" Gl. ibid.

Apparently the v. hench or hainch, (to throw as making the hand to strike the haunch) used in a figurative sense.

HAINGLE, s. A lout, a booby, an awkward fellow, S.

"I'll gar ye—ye wilycart haingle; an ye gie me sic a fright," Saint Patrick.

To HAINGLE, v. n. 1. To go about in a feeble and languid way, as one does who is only recovering from disease, S.

2. To hang about in a trifling manner, to dangle, S.

This, in the first, which seems the proper sense, is merely a Sw. word; haeng, to languish. Han gaer och haenglar, he goes languishing about; Wideg. Henes.

HAINGLES, s. pl. 1. The expressive designation given to the Influenza, Ang.; perhaps from hangeing so long about those who are afflicted with it, often without positively assuming the form of a disease; or from the feebleness induced by it.

2. To hae the haingles, to be in a state of ennui, Ang.

HAIIP, s. A sloven, Ang., Fife.

She jaw'd them, mise'd them,
For clashing' chackin' haeip.


It sometimes simply denotes slothfulness; at other times, unwieldiness of size conjoined with this. Shall we view it as merely an oblique sense of E. hexip, cumulus, S. B. pron. haip; or as allied to Teut. hoppe, obscenus, spurce muller?

HAIR, s. A very small portion or quantity; as, a hair of meal, a few grains, S. V. PICKLE, sense 1.


It is used very nearly in this sense in E.

HAIR, s. A hair of the Dog that bit one, a proverbial phrase, metaphor, applied to those who have been intoxicated, S.

"Take a hair of the dog that bit you. It is supposed that the hair of a dog will cure the bite. Spoken to them who are sick after drink, as if another drink would cure their indisposition." Kelly, p. 318.

This phrase is not unknown in England; although I have met with no example of the use of it except in the Dictionaries of Cotgrave, Ludwig, and Serenius. They all give the same sense with that above mentioned. Cotgrave, (or Howell,) renders it by the analogous Fr. phrase, Prendre du poil de la bête; of which he adds the following amusing explanation: "To take a remedy for a mischief from that which was the cause thereof; as to go thin clothed when a cold is taken; or in [after] drunkenness to fall a quaffing, thereby to recover health or sobriety, nearer unto which sense our Alle-knights often use this phrase, and say, Give us a [haire] of the dog that last bit us." Vo. Bente.

That this Prov. is used in France, appears beyond a doubt from what is said by Leroux; "Quand quelqu'un a mal a la tête le lendemain qu'il a fait la debauche, on dit qu'il faut prendre du poil de la bête, qu'il faut recommencer à boire.

It is thus given by Serenius, vo. Hair: "To take a hair of the same dog, supa n'ij full de somma win."

This, however, seems to be merely a translation of the proverb. I find no proof that the figure is used in any of the northern languages.

So absurd did this phrase seem, that I would never have thought of investigating it, had I not accidentally met with a passage in a publication, the writer of which could have no end to serve by relating what was totally unfounded, and so unlike the apparent simplicity of the rest of the narrative.

Having mentioned that, when at Wampoa in China, his dog Neptune had bit a boy, who was meddling rather freely with the articles belonging to him, and that he "dressed the boy's hurt, which was not severe," he adds: "In a short time after I saw him coming back, and his father leading him. I looked for squalls, but the father only asked a few hairs out from under Neptune's fore leg, close to the body; he would take them from no other part, and stuck them all over the wound. He went away content. I had often heard, when a person had been tipsy the evening before, people tell him to take a hair of the dog that bit him, but never saw it in the literal sense before." J. Nicol's Life and Adventures, Edin., 1822, p. 100.

It may seem unaccountable that there should be any connexion between a proverbial speech of the western nations, and a custom among the Chinese. But this will not appear incredible, when it is recollected that mankind migrated from the east towards the west, and that the traces of very ancient affinity may be discovered in customs that might otherwise appear ridiculous, or destitute of any foundation but the gross ignorance of the modern vulgar. Who could suppose that any of the customs of our children might be traced to the borders of the Caspian sea? Yet this cannot
be doubted by any one who will look into the article

To conclude when it has been shown that this
practice must have been introduced from the ancient
Scythians. It is highly probable that the person,
whom this mariner met with, was a Tartar; and we
know that this is only another name for Scythian. At
any rate, there must be a great similarity of customs
and rites between the Tartars and Chinese.

Pliny, when speaking of the cure of the bite of a mad
dog, obviously refers to a process nearly of the same
kind.

"There bee some againe, who burne the haires of
the same mad dogg's tacle, and convey their ashes
humbly, in some teat of lint into the wound."

Hist. B., xxix. c. 5.

In both instances, the hair of the offending animal is
viewed as the means of cure; this hair being taken
from a particular part of the body, and applied to
the place that had been bitten.

This does not appear to have been viewed in the
light of a charm, but as an application that possessed
a real physical virtue; like that employed for healing
the bite of a serpent, scorpion, &c.

If the same scorpion [that gave the bite] or another
be bruised and laid to the wound, it is the whole-
most remedy, for the venom of stingine turneth
againe into the body that it came out of." — Batman
Vppon Bartholomew, B. vii., c. 70.

* HAIR, s. To have a hair in one's neck; to
hold another under restraint, by having the
power of saying or doing something
that would avoid pain, S.

"I canna but think I maar ha'e made a queer figure
without my hat and periwig, hinging by the middle
like a bendius.—Butie Graham wad ha'e an unco hair
in my neck an' he' lost that tale by the end." — Rcb Roy,
nii. 266.

I see ye ha'e hair on your head, a proverbial phrase
signifying, "You are clever, cautious, or wise," Fife.

HAIR, HAR, HARE, adj. 1. Cold, nipping.
And with that wind intill a corf he crap.
Fra hair veildir, and frostis, him to hap.
Henryson, Dumyat is Poemes, p. 114, st. 21.

Ane schot wyndo wuscht ane lifed on char,
Persayt the mornynig bly, wan and ha'er.


I have met with one instance of hair being used as a
s., in O. E., precisely in the same sense with the
Teut. word, and very nearly allied to our Hoor.

This place has too much shade, and looks as if
It had been quite forgotten of the Spring,
And sun-beams love, affect society,
And heat; here all is cold as the hairs of winter.

Bowmont and Fletcher, Coronation, p. 5207.

It is surprising that Rudd should attempt to trace
this word to E. harad, Gr. xippas, melas, L. B. gerr-
us, or to Ir. gery, asper, when the s. occurs precisely
in the sense in which the adj. is used by Doug.
Hoores, urens pruna, urens frigore ventus, aduren frigus, ge-
leida aura; Kilian. V. Haar.

2. Metaph. keen, biting, severe.

— Ye think my harrand some thing her.

Montgomery. V. Harland.

3. Moist, damp. This sense remains in hair-
mould, a name given to that kind of mould-
liness which appears on bread, &c., and in hair ypym, hair frost.

"The hair ypym is ane cald den, the quhilk falls in
mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird."

Compl. S., p. 91, 92.

With frostis hare ourcavit the fuldis standis.

Dong. Virgil, Prole. 200. 47.

— My hair-mould milk would poison dogs.

Ferguson's Poemes, ii. 3.

Hair-mould is also used as a s.

It is doubtful whether this or that of cold, nipping,
be the primary sense. Perhaps the latter; because the
moistness, with which the chill air is filled, in
what we call a hoar, produces the hoary appearance
of the earth; mouldiness also proceeds from dampness.
The word, in sense 3, immediately corresponds to Isl.
hor, mucker.

4. Harsh, ungrateful to the ear.

Thy cristal eyen myngit with biad I mak,
Thy voce so clere, unpleasant, hare and huee.

Henryson's Test. Crescide, Chronic. S. P., i. 167.

5. Hoary, with age.

—His figure chang'd that tyne as he wald,
In likeness of ane Butes hare and ala.

Dong. Virgil, 300. 55.

Rudd views this as a different word from that which
occurs in sense 1. But if the term, as denoting
moisture, be radically the same with that used in the
sense of cold, nipping, it must be also the same as
signifying hoary. Junius, accordingly, derives Isl. har,
canus, from hor, mucker. Thus, the term as applied to
the head, is borrowed from the appearance of nature,
when it often assumes the badge of that dreary season,
which bears a striking analogy to the decay of human
life.

That gars me osetys ech full sair;
And walk among the hellis hair,
Within the wolds wyld.

Maitland Poemes, p. 205.

Mr. Pink. renders hair, high, from Isl. haar, altus.
But if holis signify groves, as in E., perhaps hair
should be expl. hoary. Thus A.-S. of ealfe harum, de clivis
canis; Boet. Consol., p. 155.

This sense, however, of holis, causes rather a
redundancy; waldis being so nearly allied. As the poet
speaks of wyld woods, holis may denote rough places,
from Isl. hol, glaretum, terraasper et sterilis, geble
inutilis. In this case, hair would be most naturally
rendered high.

To HAIR BUTTER, v. a. To free it of
hairs, &c., by passing a knife through it in all
directions, S. A.

"About 30 years ago, very little attention was paid
to cleanliness; and after the butter was taken from the
churn, a large knife, hacked saw-ways (r. saw-wise)
on the edge, was repeatedly passed through it in all
directions, that hairs and other impurities might be
removed, by their adhering to the ragged edge; this
practice, then universal, was called hairing the butter."


HAIR-KNIFE, s. The knife which was for-
merly appropriated to the work of freeing
butter from hairs. V. Cottagers of Glen-
burnie.

HAIR'D, part. adj. A hair'd cow is one whose
skin has a mixture of white and red, or of
white and black hair; i.e., a grisled, or gray
cow, Fife.

Isl. haer, capillus canus, Dan. groa haar, i.e., gray
hair; haerd-r, canus, (Dan. greachard) haer-ar, ca-
nescere, cantium induere; Haldorson.
HAIREN, adj. Made of hair, Aberd.
A.-S. haeren, id., calicium.

[HAIREN-TEDDER, s. A hair tether, Shetl.]

HAIR-FROST, HAIRE-FROST, s. Hoarfrost.
There God the Lord did feed that numberous host
With sweet Mannah, round, small as the hair-frost.
Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 60.
A.-S. har, hare, canus.

HAIRIE HUTCHEON, s. The Sea urchin, Mearns.

HAIRKEN, s. Hurricane; so pronounced by the vulgar in some parts of S.
"I wish the prince o' the air be nae fa'en a brewing some o' his hellish storms and hairikens on us." Perils of Man, ii. 81.

To HAIRM, v. a. To dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, continually upbraiding the defaulter or sufferer, Clydes.

HAIRMER, s. One who acts in this manner, ibid.

HAIRMEN', s. A continuation of the action denoted by the verb, ibid.
Ist, iarna-a signifies ladare, to bleat, and iarm-r, bleating; also, lamentation. It signifies, besides, Garrus avium, the chattering of birds. Hairem is synon. with Chirme; and they may have both primarily denoted the chirping or chattering of birds.

HAIR-MOULD, adj. Moulded in consequence of dampness, S.
---I was musing 'twas my mind,
Is a wee hat monse-well'd, and far frae clean.
On hair-mould bannocks fed—
Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

V. HAIR, adj. sense 3.

HAIRSCHIP, HAYRSCHIP. V. HERSCHIP.

HAIRSE, s. A instro, a sconce with lights, S. B.

Germ. kerze, Belg. kaerse, Ist. kerti, a candle; kerapipa, a candlestick, Alem. keristal, id. Wachter refers to Lat. cereus, supposing that the word was originally applied to wax-candles.

HAIRSE, adj. Hoarse; a term applied only to the human voice, S.

HAIRSELIE, aedc. Hoarsely, S.

HAIRSENES, s. Hoarseness.
The E. and S. differ from almost all the other northern dialects in the insertion of the letter r: A.-S., Ist. hes, Sn.-G. hes, hez, Germ. heesch, Belg. heesch, id. The O. Flemish, however, has heerch, and haerech; Killian.

To HAIRSHILL, v. a. To damage, to injure, to waste, Etrr. For.
"I bade haye been dementyde to kike ane stoure, to the skaitings of his precair pounisia, and hairshil linge meyne ayin kewin." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41. VOL. II.

Ist. hereskold, clypeus bellicus. Para hereskoldi, bello personi; or from bar, exercitum, and skill-it, dis-jungere, q. to separate by means of war.

HAIRST, HAIRST, s. Harvest, S. haist, Moray.
Labour rang wi' laugh and clatter,
Canty Hairst was jast begun;
And on mountain, tree, and water,
Glinted the settin' sun.
Macnella's Poet. Works, I. 12.

To awa' one a day in hairst, to owe a good deed in return for one received, S.
"Heark thee, man, I owe thee a day in harass—I'll pay ye your thousand pund Scots," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 216.

Q. I will give you a day's work, when you have most need of it, for cutting down your crop.
A.-S. hærafaest, Belg. hæret, hæref, Alem. harest, Germ. herbst. Some derive this from Hertha, the Earth, a deity of the ancient Germans, and Belg. feast, feast, q. the feast of Earth. V. Skinner, vo. Harvest. Seren. from Sn.-G. are, annus, and sit, victus, q. victum et alimentum totius annus, provision for the whole year.

It has been observed concerning the inhabitants of Moray, that "they suppress r in a good many words, as fou for first, haos for horse, pus for purs," and that "this is the more remarkable, as in general the Scotch pronounce this letter much more forcibly than the English do." P. Duffus, Statist. Acc., viii. 397, N.

But pus is Isl. for a purse (persa); and haest, for harvest, Su.-G. Dan. hoest, id.

[To HAIRST, v. n. To harvest, to do harvest work; part. pr. hairstin', used also as an s., Banifs.]

HAIRST-MUNE, HARVEST-MOON. The moon during her autumnal aspect, when she appears larger, and remains longer above the horizon than at other seasons, S.
'Twas in the bonny harvest-moon,
Light fire an' dry the day,
Lods an' haves frae the towne,
Fu' bent on sport an' play,
Died to the hazle bank repair, &c.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

McTaggart writes it Harrist-Moon, Gall. Eneycl. V. Michaelmas.

HAIRST-PLAY, s. The vacation of a school during the time of harvest, Aberd.

HAIRST-RIG, s. 1. The field on which reaping goes on; as, "Will ye gang out and see the hairst-rig?" S.

Hence the name of the humorous Scotch Poem, "The Harst Rig."

2. The couple, man and woman, who reap together in harvest, Clydes.

HAIRT, s. Fleeting Hairs.

First Ivis foule the Eaggill fair
I saw descend down from the air;
Syne to the wood went he;
The Heron and the fleeting Hairt,
Come fleeting from anither pair,
Beside him for to be.

What this bird is that accompanies the heron I have not been able to discover.
HAIR-TETHER. A tether made of hair, supposed to be employed in witch-craft. V. To milk the Tether, and Nicseven.

[HAIRUM-SCAIRUM, adj. Unmethodical, thoughtless, rash, regardless; used also as a s., as, "He's a wild hairum-scairum," S.]

[HAIYER-BUMMLER, s. A name applied to several species of crabs, Gl. Banffs.]

HAIRY-MOGGANS, s., pl. Hose without feet, Fife. V. Moggans.

To HAISK, v. n. To make a noise as a dog does when any thing sticks in his throat, Etrr. For.

From O. Su.-G. and Dan. haes, Germ. haisch, hoarse; or a frequentative from Su.-G. hves-æ-a, A.-S. hves-
æn, Isl. hves-æ, sibilare, q. to wheese.

HAIST, s. The harvest, Moray. V. HAIRST.

To HAISTER, v. n. 1. To speak or act without consideration, Roxb.

2. To do any thing in a slovenly manner; as, "A haisterin hallock," a careless or slovenly gillflirt, ibid.

Probably from the idea of doing every thing in haste; like the Dan. phrase, i hast, cursorily.

To HAIST, v. a. 1. Applied to bread, when ill toasted, Roxb.

2. Any work, ill done, and in a hurried way, is also said to be haister'd, ibid.

HAISTER, s. 1. A person who does things confusedly, Etrr. For.

2. Often used to denote a slovenly woman, Roxb.

3. A confusion, a hodge-podge. It is sometimes applied to a great dinner confusedly set down, ibid.

HAISTERS, s. One who speaks or acts confusedly, ibid.

Isl. hastarleg-r, repentinus, hastarlega, subito, repente. V. Hastard.

To HAISTY, v. a. To hasten, Bellend. Cron. V. Aventure. Fr. hast-er, id.

—"They will haisty themselfe to here thir novelities and recent dedis done in our dayis." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 2.

HAISTLE, adj. Hasty, expeditious.

"We humble beseech your Grace and noble L. for your princely honour and nobilitis, to gif your haistile help and remeid in thir behaulis." Supplication, 1546, Keith's Hist., p. 62.

From hastile and lie, similia.

HAIT, part. pa. Called. V. Hat.

HAIT, s. The most minute thing that can be conceived. V. Hate.

HAITH. A minced oath, S. Generally viewed as a corr. of faith. V. Shirr. Gl.

—Haith, Allan hath bright rays, That shine aboon our pat.


HAIVER, HAIVREL, s. A gelded goat, Lanarks. V. Haverel.

[To HAIVER, v. n. 1. To talk foolishly or rashly, Clydes., Loth. V. HAVER.]

2. To make pretences about the doing of anything, Banffs.

3. To make appearance of working busily, when one is lazy and idling, ibid.]

[HAIVERIN, part. pr. 1. Talking foolishly or acting pretentiously, Banffs.]

2. As a s., the act of talking or acting so, ibid.

3. As an adj., having the habit of talking or acting so, ibid.]

[HAIVEREL, HAIVREL, HAVREL, s. V. Haveril.]

HAIVRELLY, adj. Uttering foolish discourse, talking nonsense, Aberd. V. Haveril.

[HAIVLESS, adj. Slovenly, Banffs.]

HAIZERT, part. pa. Half-dried, Ayr. As A.-S. near-an, signifies siccare, ardfacere, this may be q. half-sear'd.

HAKE, s. A frame for holding cheeses. V. Hack.

[HALBERT, s. A tall, thin person, Shet.]

HALBRIK, s. [An err. for Halkrik, q.v.]

"That those of smaller income in the low-lands have a jack of plate, halbrik or bracelet;—that unhallowed gentlemen and yeomen have jacks of plate, halbriks, splints," &c. Pink. Hist. Scot., ii, 406.

Mr. Pinkerton, doubtless supposing the hawberk to be meant, has twice altered the term to halbrik. The act referred to is that of Ja. V., c. 87. He has quoted either from Skene or from Murray. Both, however, have halbrik; as also Ed. 1566. In that of 1514, it is halbrick.

[HALCHE, s. A haugh, Barbour, xvi. 336. V. Haugh.]

To HALD, v. a. To hold, S. Generally pron. had, A. Bor. hau'd, id.

—"He of Rome wald his day Hald wyrtit thi he payid na mare, Than hys ealdar payid are." Wyntown, v. 9, 773.
H A L

This v. admits of a variety of senses, both active and
neutral, as conjoined with prepositions, nouns, &c.
1. To H A L D A F F o' one's sell, to protect or
defend one's self; pron. had aff, Aberd.
2. To H A L D A G A I N. (1). To resist, to with-
stand, by word or action, S.
(2). To stop, to arrest, S.
3. To H A L D A T. (1). To persist in, S.
(2). Not to spare, as in striking, &c., S.
4. To H A L D B Y. To pass, S.
5. To H A L D D A Y I S. V. D A Y I S.
6. To H A L D D O W N. To suppress, to keep
under, S.
"They have been well handen down in regard to this,
sin the Proclamation." St. Johnstoun, i. 99.
7. To H A L D F I T. To keep pace with; used
both literally and metaphor., S. B.
8. To H A L D G A I N. To continue, to go on,
S.
Belg. gaande houl-en, to keep one's course.
9. To H A L D H A N D. To co-operate equally
with another in using means for effecting
any purpose, q. to hold hand with another.
"The qwen of England directit St Johnne Forestor,
warden of the middle marches, desiring him to mak
sum incursions against the borderers on the syde of
Scotland, and she should hold hand upon her syde
that they should not escape but capitivite or punish-
ment." Hist. of James the Sext, p. 237.
Tent. hand-handen is given by Kilian as synon. with
hand-haven, asserere manu.
10. To H A L D, or H A U D one's hand. It is
used in relation to desisting from eating, S.
When hunger now was elk'd a little wee,
She takes herself, and aff again she'll be;
Nor could she think of sitting langer here;
She hasts her hand.——
Ross's Helenore, p. 30.
11. To H A L D I N. (1). To supply. Hald ineldin,
supply the fire with fuel; spoken of that
kind which needs to be constantly renewed,
as furze, broom, &c., hence called inhaddin
eldin, S. B.
(2). To contain any liquid, not to leak. That
lume does na hald in, that vessel leaks, S.
(3). To confine, to keep from spreading, S.
They ran on the braes sae sunny,
That hald in the river Dee.
(4). To save, not to expend; as, "He hauds in
the siller weel," S.
"Little wats the ill-willy wife, what a dinner may
had in." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 23. "For a hand-
some treat may procure good friends and great inter-
est." Kelly, p. 296.
This term is viewed as somewhat more forcible than
the v. to Hald.
To Hald in is also used in this sense as a v. n. Hence,
(5). To save, to render unnecessary, in regard
to fatigue, S.
"Ilk presbytery had given up—the names of the dis-
affected ministry within their presbytery—whilk held
in their travels frac coming to Turriff to the meeting."
Spalding, ii. 195.
12. To H A L D I N A B O U T. To curb, to check,
to keep in order, S.
13. To H A L D I N W I T H. To keep in one's
good graces, to curry favour, S.
14. To H A L D O N. (1). To continue to supply
a fire by still adding very combustible fuel,
as dried furze, broom, &c., S.
Hald on a cow, till I come o'er the gate,
An' do the best ye can to hald you bitt.
The lasses bidding do, an' o'er they gae,
An' of bleesh'd birns put on a canty blaze.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 70.
Hence the phrase, Inhaddin Eldin, q. v.
(2). A phrase used in sewing, when two pieces
are sewed together, to keep the one side
fuller than the other, S.
15. To H A L D O U T. (1). To pretend, to allege,
S.
(2). To extend to the full measure or weight, S.
Will that claith hald out? Will it be
found to contain the number of yards
mentioned?
(3). To attend regularly, to frequent, Aberd.
16. To H A U D S A E. To cease, to give over;
applied in a variety of ways, as, "I think
I'll haud sae for a'night," S.; equiv-
alent to hold myself so.
17. To H A L D S T I L L. To be at rest, to stop,
S.
Sw. haalla stilla, to stop.
18. To H A L D T I L L. To persist in assertion,
intreaty, argumentation, scolding, fighting,
&c., S.
19. To H A L D T O. To keep shut; as, Hald
to the door, keep the door shut, S. Sw.
haalla til, or haalla til doren, id.
20. To H A L D U P W T. To keep pace with;
synon. with Hald fit.
21. To H A L D W T, or W I T H. To take part
with, to support, S.
22. To H A D or B I N D, used negatively. He
was neither to had nor bind, a proverbial
phrase expressive of violent excitement,
whether in respect of rage, or of folly, or of pride, S.; borrowed perhaps from the fury of an untamed beast, which cannot be so long held that it may be bound with a rope.

They wishta fur to send upon the chase, or how to look the squire into the face. That wasna be, they kent, to hald nor bind. When he came back, and her awa' find. Fun, whom. Ross's Hecaton, p. 72.

"A lord came down to the Waal [well]—they will be neither to hald nor to bind now—ance wud and aye waurn. "— St. Roman, ii. 44.

"The folk in Lunnan are a' clean wud about this bit job in the north here—neither to hald nor to bind, a' hirny-girdy."— Rob Roy, ii. 9.

The corresponding E. phrase is, "neither to tie nor to hold." Rosina, ii. 189.

To Hald, Had, v. n. To stop, to cease, S.

Enough of this, therefore I'll hald, lest all the Poland dogs go mad, before their wonted time of year, when such poor cowish stuff they hear. Cland's Poems, p. 112.

Hald-again, Ha'd again, s. Opposition, check, Aberd.

Halder-in, Hauder-in, s. Aningard, Aberd.

Haud-sae, s. A sufficiency, in whatever respect. "Ye've gotten your haud-sae," i.e., your allowance, Roxb.

Hald, Hauld, s. 1. A hold, vulgarly hald. To gae be the haalts, to go in leading strings, to go by the help of another supporting.

2. A habitation. Neither house nor hald, no kind of dwelling-place, S.

—Thay thir crullen marchis left for fer, And in the Cyclopes huge cane tynt me, Ane gonsy hald, within laithilie to se. Doug. Virgil, 60. 16.

Out of house and hald, destitute, ejected, stripped of everything, S.

"The Laird never throwed after that day, but was just careless of everything—though, when his daughter Miss Lucy grew up, she tried to keep order within doors—but what could she do, poor thing?—so now they're out of house and hald,"—Guy Mannering, i. 193.

3. A stronghold, a fortified place. Roxburgh haud he wan full manfully. Wallace, vii. 913, MS.

This evidently signifies a place that may be held, or defended; Su.-G. hauš-lar, tueri, defendere, whence haldandus has, Isl. hauš.


4. A possession.

Than lat vs strinque that reame for to possesse, The quhilk was hecht to Abraham and his sede: Lord, that vs wrocht and bocht, grannit vs that hald. Doug. Virgil, 393. 11.

5. [A place of resort or retreat, especially for animals ; as a pool, or under the projecting bank of a stream, where trout and salmon

lie;] q. their hold, South of S. Haud, hauš', is applied to a stone under which fishes flee for safety, Clydes.

"All & hain the salmond fisheing—within the water of Anamne,—comprehending the garthas and pulleis underwritten, &c., with all thevther garthas, pulleis, baldis, laikis, and nettis within the bounds foresaidis. The salmond fisheing—of the scaris, and cowpis of Cummertrais,—with all thevther skrais, drauchtis, haidils, laikis, and nettis within the bounds above written," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 482.

To Hauld, Hauld, v. n. To flee under a stone or bank for safety, applied to the finny tribes; as, "The trout has hauš' under that stane;" Dumfr.

To Haud, Hold, v. a. To preserve for stock; applied to cattle. A hauš' cauf, one not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity, S.A.

"The whey is used instead of water, for making the oat-meal porridge, to the considerable saving of meal, and the residue is given to pigs; sometimes, instead of water for drink, to weaned calves for holding stock." Agr. Surv. Peeb., N., p. 82.

[Haldar (pl. Haldaris), s. Holder, defender, i.e., of a castle, Barbour, iv. 82.]

Halding, s. 1. Tenure.

"And findis and declaris that the changing of the auld halding of the saidis lands,—is weill and lauchfullie done be his majestie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 219.

[2. Holding, possession, Barbour, xix. 66.]

To Hale, v. n. To pour down. V. Hail. v.

To Hail, v. n.

"What is that but the faithfull soule haling like an hawk for to fly from the mortall heart as from the hand of a stranger, for to come home to her Lord in eternitie?—My soule is sa ravished with your speech that it fluttereth within mee & haulet to be away from this mortality."—Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 848, 849. I can scarcely think that this is used in the sense of the E. v. signifying to drag. As it respects the attempt of a hawk to take flight, it may be allied to Isl. hal-a sig up, scandere, to ascend.

Hale, Hail, adj. Whole, entire, S.

He thocht he saw Fandouid that vgly Syr, That haitl hall he had set in a syr. Wallace, v. 208, MS.

All hale is, sometimes at least, used adversorially, q. entirely all.

Thus all that land in heratgy He wean all holle, and made it fro Tyll byen and bys pectories. Wyntoun, ii. 8. 121.

All hale my land salI youris be. Barbour, i. 497, MS.

Hence the phrase, so common to this day in legal deeds, all and haitl, S. The term is also used adversorially. Isl. haitl, Su.-G. hel, Belg. hed, integer, totus. Ihre refers to Gr. αλ-τ, unus et totus.

Hale and fare. V. Free.
Hale-ware, Hale-wair. 1. The whole assortment, used in relation to things, S. from hale, whole, and ware, merchandise; A.-S. ware, Su.-G. varra, Belg. waere, merx.

2. The whole company, applied to persons; all without exception, S.

An' fra the weir he did back hap,
An' tur'd to us his ful:
And gair'd the hale-ware o' us trow
That he was gane clean wul.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

Whole-ware is also used,
Yea, they're allogiding that his Grace
Must to his Laide's wit give place;
That he might be the whole-ware by the nose.
Cleland's Poems, p. 18.

3. The whole amount.

"This first and special part, and almain the hale-wear is, that they confess themselis in to be bene afore, in the preching of the hevinlie and eternal word of almychty God, contrarie baith their conscience and science, schamles lears, and be fals doctrine willfull dissavairies and poysounaries of the puple of God, forging their sermons for the pleasir of every auditor, after the fassoun of schipmesis breiks, mete for every leg." N. Winnyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App. 219.

Haleumlie, ade. Wholly. V. Hailumlie.

Hale Water. A phrase denoting a very heavy fall of rain, in which it comes down as if poured out of buckets, S.

"The rain, which fell almost in hale water, as we say, has washed away half the school-master's kail-yard." Glenfargus, i. 203.

Halewurt, s. The whole, Etrr. For.

"The half of the expecnis thare wad lye to him at any rate; and if he made weel through wi' his hides, may hap he wad pay the halewurt." Perils of Man, iii. 292.

"Ye shoot fock for praying an' reading the Bible, an' whan ane curses and danna ye, ye ca' him a true honest man! I wish ye be nae the devil's baurnis, the halewurt o' ye." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 25.

This may be from A.-S. hal, totus, and worth, fundus, praedium, q. the whole property; or wyrf, herba, q. the whole produce. But it seems rather corr. from from Hale-warc, q. v.

Hale, Hail, adj. 1. Sound, in good health, S.

All efferent echo, and rycht lawly yr bar:
Amyabil, so benyng, war and wyxks,
Curtis and sweet, fulfullit of gentrwyse,
Willy repliit eff tang, rycht hailit of contenence.

Wallace, v. 599, MS.

This, however, may signify, "having a collected appearance;" or, "a good command of the countenance."

2. It is often used in the sense of vigorous.

Of a robust old man, it is said, He's a hail carl yit, S.

Moes-G. hails, Frecop. helis, Su.-G. hel, A.-S. hal, samus, bene valens. Hence, as thre proves at large, the salutation, hail, denoting a wish for health to the person to whom it is addressed.

Hale and Feer. Whole and entire; in perfect health, and enjoying the use of all the corporeal powers. S. V. Fere.

Hale-headit, adj. 1. Unhurt, applied to persons; q. coming off without a broken head, S.

2. Whole and entire; said of things, Aberd.

Hale-hide, adj. Not having so much as the skin injured, S. B.

But he gaed aff hale-hide free you,
Fer a' yer windly voust;
Had ither fouk met wi' him there,
It had been till his coat.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.

Hale-skarth, Hail-scart, adj. or ade. Wholly safe, entirely sound, "q. whole from so much as a scratch, S. skart," Rudd, Sibb.

Thecht I, sa' se coo pas to the realm of Spert
Hale skarth, and so Mycome hir natine land?

Doug. Virgil, 55, 19.

"Upon the 13 of Apryle 1596, the laird of Balcleuch accompanied with threescore persons or theabry past to the castle of Carrell, ledderit and clane the walls thereof and tuld furthe of the same Will. Armstrong called of Kynmenthe, being theare in prisson, as taken immediatlie befoir he the Inglishmen at a meeting at a day of trow of the opposit warden with Balcleuch, being lord and keipar of Liddissdeall, and his dishonour as he comptit, cause blaw his trumpet on the hicht of the castell wall, and then brought the said Will. away hailscart, slaying and hurting in the meanythe three of the watchis, &c. Belhaven MS., Moyne's Mem., James VI., p. 71.

The use of scartfree, S. in the same sense, may seem to confirm the etymology given by Rudd. But it seems doubtful, whether we should not rather refer to Su.-G. skart, a hurt, a wound. Alem. sassin, laesio auris, a hurt in the ear, bilsardi, laesio membr.

[Halesome, Halesum, adj. Wholesome, S.]

*HALF, s. This term frequently occurs in Scottish idiom, which affords mirth to our southern neighbours. If you ask, "what's o'clock," when it is half-past three, a Scotsman replies, "Half-four." "Ha!" says the Englishman, "then I must wait dinner a long while, for it is only two o'clock!"

But this is a good Gothic idiom, still common in Sweden; half-four, "half-past three, half an hour after three; Wideg; literally "half-four."

*HALF, s. 1. Side; a half, one side.

Schyr Gillis de Argenté he set
Apon a half, his regnye to keep;
And off Walence Schyr Aymery
On ither half, that wes warthy.

Barbour, xii. 175, 177, MS.

2. Quarter, coast, as relating to country.

Thairfor into the Fyrth come that,
And onlang it wir held that,
Qhull that besid Ernurkethinh,
On weft half towar Dunferling,
Tuk land; and fast begouth to ryve.

Barbour, xvi. 550, MS.
3. Part, side in a metaph. sense.

The trow on his half gert he stand
Apon the marchis stably.

G. Barron, xix. 200, MS.

A.-S. halft, pars, latus, or to, tractus; east-half, or orientalis; isl. haalfja, aalfa, pars, plana mundi; Nordurhaufla, Europe, Sudurhaufla, Africa, Austurhaufla, Asia, Westurhaufla, America; G. Andr., p. 9.

To Half, Hauf, Hauve, v. a. To divide into two equal parts, S.

To Hauf and Snake. To divide, especially applied to a tavern bill or lawwin; as "We'll halfau and snake," we shall pay equal shares, Loth.

This is obviously from E. snack, a share, and equivalent to the phrase, "to go snacks." John derives this from the v. to snatch. If there be any connexion it more nearly resembles Teut. *snack-en* captive, the synonymous verb. But I would prefer *snack-en*, Germ. *schnack-en*, seeinde. V. Snack, v.

Half-fou, s. Two pecks, or half a bushel, Lanarks, Roxb.

"There was some half-fou o' sits, and some tait o' meadow-hay, left after the burial." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 179.

For I brought as much white monie, As gave my men and me; And I brought a half-fou o' gude red goud, Out o'er the sea wi' me.

Sir Patrick Spens, Minstrelsy Border, l. 66.

Expl. by mistake, "the eighth part of a peck," GL.

Half-gait, Half-gates, adv. Half-way, S.

"I wad be verie happy,—verie well-pleas'd to meet him half-gates." Glenfargus, iii. 231.

Half-gane, adj. About the middle period of pregnancy, S.

It is singular that this is completely the Sw. idiom. *Hun aar halfgangen*; "She is quick with child." Soren. *Past halfgangen*; "Gone with child about twenty weeks;" Wideg.

Half-loaf. To leap at the half loaf, to snatch at small boons; or to be fully satisfied with a mean or dependent state.

"The Barron of Fowles, of worthy memory, thought it no disposition at first to follow my Lord of Rhey and his regiment, as a volunteer,—coming at last with credit to be Colonell over horse and foote, and that to animate others of his name and kindred to follow his example, rather to live honourably abroad, and with credit, then to encroach (as many do) on their friends at home, as we say in Scotland, leaping at the half loaf, while as others through vertue live nobly abroad, served with silver plate, and attendance." Monro's Expedit., p. 1., p. 36.

This expression seems anglicised a little. In S. it must have been, *toupin* at the half-loaf;" is still used, Roxb. This is half a loaf which happens to exceed the number of loaves allotted for the reapers; which, being divided, the one is thrown up for a scramble, among the women, and the other among the men.

Half-marrow, s. A husband or wife, S.

"—Plead with your harlot-mother, who hath been a treacherous half-marrow to her husband Jesus." Rutherford's Lett., P. ii., Ep. 123. V. Marrow.

Half-mark bridal. V. Half-mark.

Halfnett, s.

"An halfnett & half haunnett of the Pott watter," &c.


Halfnett seems to signify the right to half the fishing by means of one net: *Half haunnett*, the same to a net for fishing in the deep sea, a net of a larger kind. V. Haaf, Half-boat, &c.

Half-roads, adv. The same with Half-gait.

[Half-Watter, s. Half-way between the boat and the bottom of the sea, Shet.]

Half-witted, adj. Foolish, scarcely rational, S.

Sibb. defines *Haverel*, a "chattering half-witted person." GL.

Is. haalfhaelt, semifatus; OL. Lex. Run.

Halfer, Halver, s. One who has a moity or one half of any thing, S.

"The way, that is halfer, and companion with the smoke of this fat world, and with ease, ambleth strong of a fool and false way." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. Ep. 173.

"If sorrow be the greediest halver of our days here, I know joy's day shall dawn, and do more than recompence all our sad hours." Ibid., Ep. 40. To gang haunners, to be partners, S.

Halffindal, adv. About half," Pink.

Befor the toun that come alone:
And bot halffindal a myle of way
Fra the ciff, a rost tak thai.

B. Barbour, xiv. 497, MS.

Haftenudele, O. E. id.

Haftenudele his goles he gaf to Gode's werkes,
Sustened abbes, norised poer clerkes.


Halftenudele, Spenser.

Tout. half deel, diminutum pars.


Halflang, Halfling, s. 1. A stripling, S.

"A man servand, of younger yeares, commonly a halflang, is to have, for fife and bountith, ten merkes,
ternly, with a pare of shoes and hoise, and no more." Act Coun. of Rutherglen, A. 1606, Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 65.

2. A person who is half-witted, Sutherl.

Halflin, Haflin, Halflang, adj. 1. Not fully grown. A haflin laddie, a male who has not reached his full stature.

The haflin-lang chilts assemblin there,
In solenn cumcil buit weare
Wi' utmost vigour, to prepare
For mony a baud adventure
On Lammas day.

Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, ii. 60.

The words is also used as a s.

"Wages of a man servant, (1742) L. 2, (1792) L. 10.

—Of a haflin, (between man and boy,) (1742, 11s. 8d. 1792) L. 5." P. Ruthven, Forfar, Statist. Acc., xii. 304.

It may indeed be q. half lang or long; but perhaps radically the same with Half-liey.

"A man cam jingling to our door, that night the young Laird was born, and my mother sent me, that
HALK, s.

“Sone efter he armyn hym with his halkrik, bow and arows, and fled with two scrandnis to the next wod.” Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 5.

“That all vthers of lawar rent and degree in the lawland haue jak of plate, halkrik, or brightanis.” Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 57, Edit. 1566, c. 87, Murray.

Fr. halerut, Arm. halocere, id.

“The halocret was a kind of corselet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the curass.” Grose’s Ant. Arm., p. 230.

Our word most nearly resembles Belg. halakrangi, a collar. The corselet was also called in Tent. ringh-kraige.

HALLACH, adj. Crazy; the same with Halkall’d, Aberd.

[HALLACH, HALICH, v. n. To behave in a crazy, half-witted, noisy manner, Clydes, Loth., Banffs.; part. pr., hallachin’, hallichin’, used also as a s., and as an adj., ibid.]

HALLCH'D, adj. Crazy. V. HALLOKRIT.

HALAK, s. A provincialism for hillock, Perths.

Free hlok to hallak I haupit,
My heart was as light as a stane;
But now I am grown auld an’ bald-snaupit.

Dryg’s Poems, p. 133.

-HALLAN, HALLON, HALLAND, s. 1. In old cottages, an inner wall built between the fire place and the door, and extending backwards, as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door, when it is opened. It is generally composed of stone and clay to the height of the side walls and brace. At this height the mud or cat and clay wall begins, and is carried up to the chimney top. The term is sometimes applied to a partition of this kind extending to the opposite wall, but the first seems to be the original sense, S. Hollem, A. Bor. Spirewa, synon. S. B.

Hab got a kent, stood by the hallon—
Ranney’s Poems, ii. 520.

Your niece is but a fundling, that was lald
Down at your hallon-side as morn in May.

Ibid., p. 116.

The gudee-man, new come hame, is blyth to flud.
When he out o’er the hallan flung his sen,
That ilk a turn is handled to his mind.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 53.

V. Cosh.

2. Halle, a screen, Gl. Shirr.


We have not observed that it is used in this sense by Burns. The following passage cannot well be understood as bearing it.

The same their only Hawkis does afford,
That yont the hallan smugly shows her cood.
Cottar’s Saturday Night, st. 11.

I have sometimes been inclined with Silb. to derive this name from the circumstance of its extending half-

HALF LEGOINS, HALFLING, HALEFLIN, HALLINS, adv. Partly, in part, S. q. by one half.

Thus half było wheno for halste, to such deyle, it was to se her youth in gudehede, that for rudeines to speke thereof I drede.

K. Quair, ii. 30.

I stude gazing halfingis in one trance.

Lind Üye Woods, ProL. p. 3. 1592.

How culd I be bot full of cair, and halflings put into despair, to be so left alone?

Burd, Watson’s Coll., ii. 30.

Gin ye tak my advice ye’ve gane enough.

I think nas sae, she says, and halflinge laugh.

Ross’s Helmore, p. 68.


HALFLING, s. The plane that is used after the Scrub or Foreplane, and before the Jointer, Aberd.

HALFE-HAG, s. A species of artillery, V. Hagg.

HALF-WEB, s. The Gray Phalarope; Phalaropus lobatus, Orkn.

HALIDAY, HALIDOME, HALIKIRK. V. under Haly.

HALIEFLAS, HALYFLIES. Halieflas lint.


HALIS, s. A measure for grain.

“The townis consent to mak a halis to mett the wyttal that happenis to cum to this burgh to sell,” &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

This seems to be the same with Haddish, Hadloch, Aberd., i. q. half dish.

HALK HENNIS. [Hens for the hawks; i.e., the King’s hawks, Orkn.]

“xxx cunningis tantum [as many] skyynnis for Sondis; with xxiiij cunningis tantum skyynnis for Sandisend, & xxiiij halk hennis.” Rental Book of Orkney, p. 11.

[Jamieson’s note on this term has been deleted as worthless. From Edmonston’s Gl. of Orkn. and Shetl. we learn that, when the King’s falcons went to Orkney to procure hawks, the proprietors had to contribute a supply of hens for the support of the royal birds; and that this tax was paid down to 1533 and 1539.]
way, q. hællin, as the is often sunk in pron. Germ. thullen signifies a partition. But this seems formed from Goth. del-a, to divide. I therefore prefer deriving it from Su.-G. hællt, which denotes the hearthstone, also the stone laid at the threshold of the door, Thus hællan may be q. the wall near the hearth or the threshold.

HALLAN-shaker, HALLAND-scheckar, s.
1. A sturdy beggar, S. B.

"I believe gin ye had seen me, (for it was just i' the gloamin) stakkin about like a hællan-shaker, you wond' hae tae me for a water-wraith, or some greus ghast." Journal from London, p. 4. "Sturdy beggar;" Ibid. Gl.

2. A beggarly knave, a low fellow.

Sic knavis and crakkaris, to play at carts and dyece, Sic hælland-scheckaris, quhilk at Cowkellibys gryce, Are haldin of prye, when lyunnis do convene. Dunbar, Daninleye Poems, p. 44, st. 12.

Hælland-shaker, Draught-raker, Bannock-bailer—
Polwart, Wattson's Coll., iii. 50.

3. One who has a mean or shabby appearance.

The' I were a lardit of tenscore acres, Noddin to jouks of hællanshakers,— I'd rather roost wi' causey-rakers.—
Romney's Poems, ii. 249.

"The trembling attendant about a forgetful great man's gate or levee, is also expressed in the term hællenshaker." Note, Ibid.

Hællanshakerlike is a phrase commonly used of one who has a very suspicious appearance, or who is very shabby in his dress, nearly corresponding to E. ragamuffin.

Lord Hailes derives it from Fr. hollons, rags, and shaker. But this seems extremely questionable; not only as the word is thus supposed to be formed from two languages, but as there is no vestige of the Fr. term being adopted by us in any other instance. There seems greater probability in another etymology, to which this has been preferred. According to ancient and established custom, it is said, although a beggar might come within the outer door, he had no right to advance any farther than the hallan. There he was bound to stand, although shaking with cold, till he received his alms, or obtained leave to come towards the fire. Hence, according to some, he was called a hallan-shaker, because he shivered with cold behind the hallan. Others, however, expl. shaker actively, and view the compound term as denoting one who, if not immediately supplied, made such disturbance as to shake the mud-wall.

HALLENS, s.pl. To goe [gac] by the hallens, to go by holds as a child, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs.; q. by the hallings.

To HALLES, HAILS, HALSE, HELSE, HAILST, v. a. To salute, to hail, S. B.

"Of this sort the said galassoe in schort tymne cam on vynsamart of the tother shipp: than effir thai hed hailst thibs, thai maid them reddy for battel."— Compl. S., p. 63.

Without thair naikit face I se, They get na ma gude days ay me, Hails ane Frenche lady quen ye pleis, Scho will discover mouth and sells; And with ane humblib countenance, With visage bair, mak reverence. —Lindsey's Warkis, 1592, p. 310.

And first seho helst him, and then the quene, And then Neillides, the lastie ladie scheene. —Clearidas and Melindaes, MS. Gl. Compl.

This is radically different from hails, to embrace, although Rudd, and others seem to confound them. 1. Both terms are retained, S. B. but differently pron., the one being varied as above, the other invariably pron. hails. 2. They are differently written in other Northern languages. While in Su.-G. we find halts-an, in Alem. hals-an hols-an, to embrace; they are distinguished from Su.-G. hela-an, Alem. heill-an, to salute. 3. They are radically different; the former being from hals, the neck, the latter from Su.-G. hel, A.-S. hæl, Alem. hel, Moen-G. hails, salus, salus. Hence the last word is used also in the sense of salve, hail, Hails thiland tidlaire, Ave rex Judaeorum; Mark xv. 18., i.e., in the primary sense of hail, "enjoy health and prosperity." Dan. and het wese, ave; —Su.-G. helan, Isl. helin, salus. They are accordingly distinguished in O. E.

"I hayloe or greete, Je salue.—I halse one, I tak hym about the necke; Je accole."—Falsgrae, Fol. 156 b. Hence.

HALESING, HALSING, s. Salutation.

The same we bery in sepulture on this wyse, The lattir halesing syns loud schoutit thrys, Rowpand attains adlew! ——
Doug. Virgil, 69, 23.

Farth sprant Eurialus formest,—
With rede and faurorly halsingis furth he sprang,
As oft befals six times commouns amang.
Ibid., 183, 50.

HALL-HOUSE. V. HA' House, under HA'.

HALLIE, HALLYE, s. Romping diversion, Aberd.

[HALLIE-BALLOO, s. A racket, great noise and uproar, Clydes.]

HALLIRACKIT, adj. Giddly, hair-brained, ibid.

HALLIRAKUS, s. A giddy hair-brained person, Aberd., Mearns. It is also used as if an adj.

Fat keeps that hallirakus scum, The tailor, 'st he winna some An' mend the halest chiel. —W. Beattie's Tales, p. 32.

Fancy might trace it to Isl. hala, a tail, and rek-a, to drive, as if in allusion to a dog that is still moving its tail.

[HALLIGIT, adj. Wanton, flighty, wild, Shoatl; Isl. hali, the tail, katr, merry, wanton.]

HALLIK, HALOK, a giddy young woman, Roxb. V. HALLACH.

"Halok, Hallyke, light wanton wench;" Gl. Sibb.

HALLIER, s. Half a year, S. B. V. HEL- LIER.

HALLINS, adv. Partly, S. B. V. HALF- LYNG.

HALLION, HALLIAN, s. 1. A clown, Gall., Roxb.

But should some rustic hallion see thee here, In thy luxuriant pastime, tend him well; Against thy life he lays the noosing grin Of hair, well twisted frae the filly's tail.

2. A clumsy fellow, Lanarks.
3. A slovenly drivelling fellow, Banfis.
4. A good-for-nothing idle fellow; synon. with Seurrie-ray, Roxb.
   Perhaps it is in this sense that it is used in the following passage:
   "They lay aside 'a tender merceis,
   And tirl the hallions to the hirsies." — Burns, New Monthly Mag.
   "Hallyon, a blackguard." — Gall. Encycl.
5. A gentleman's servant out of livery, Roxb.
6. An overbearing and quarrelsome woman; including the idea of vulgarity of manners, etc.,
   Berwicks.

   This is undoubtedly the same with Hallion, Fife, rendered "a rascal." V. vo. The word is also pronounced hallyon in that county. This term, I strongly suspect, is originally the same with E. hiding, "a sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow," Johns. This has been deduced from A.-S. hiddeling, a term of contempt applied to one viewed as remote from all that is excellent or honourable. Dr. Johns mentions Sax. kild, as denoting a lord, conjecturing that hidding might originally "signify a little lord in contempt," &c. But I find no proof that A.-S. kild was used in this sense. A.-S. kild is rendered Præmium, pugna; also Belows. Isl. kild-r has the same meaning. From the same origin is Tent. held, heros, vir fortis et strenuus; A.-S. hælere, id.; Dan. held, a general. From Isl. kild-r is formed hilding, a king, q. one entitled to supreme authority from his warlike qualities. But it must be acknowledged that it is not easy to conceive how these terms should come to denote a mean person, unless at first applied in the way of derision. It is worthy of notice, however, that as E. hiding is also used for a mean woman, that Tent. heldan, evidently formed from held, denotes a heroine; heroine, virago; Kilian. Beccus views hall, high, as the root.

   HALIOR, s. A term applied to the moon in her last quarter, when much in the wane, Aberd.
   "It is a saying among our people in Scotland, whenever they mistake one object for two; that the moon is in the hallor, or clouded, and at such times they are wassal-skewed, or their eyes deceive them." Penrose's Journal, iii. 83.
   Su.-G. hælære signifies occulter, q. that which conceals. But it seems rather to suggest the same idea with Isl. hæl-a, Su.-G. hæl-a, Dan. helder, ejaculare, declinare. Isl. hallor ut depl, dies in vesperam vergit; Dan. angæn helder, id., solen helder, the sun is going down.

   HALOKIT, HALIKIT, HALIGIT, HALLACH'd, adj. 1. Crazy, S. This is one sense given of hallach'd, Gl. Ross; and it seems the more ancient S.
   "Most men at first did (and not a few continue to do so to this day) out of a kind of foolish pity, look upon them as a well-meaning kind of harmless, though half-hallocked persons." — Poster to Rutherford's Lett., p. 917.

   2. Giddy, foolish, harebrained; often implying the idea of light behaviour, S.
   VOL. II.

   At last her colour gets the upper hand;
   She starts to foot, but has no thoughts to stand;
   Hallach'd and dashing'd, and scarce at her sell,
   Her limbs they faleck under her and fell.

   Ross's Hellenore, p. 24.

   My neequiv, she sang, often jear me,
   An' ca' me daft, halledit Meg.


   V. HALOC.
   "Hallygad, Orkn., is used as a s., and expl. "a person somewhat foolish." [Halligat, Shetl., wanton.]

   HALLOO-BALLOO, HALLIE-BALLOO, s. A great noise and uproar, Renfr.
   The first part of the word seems to be the same with E. hollo, Fr. holla. For the latter, V. BALOW.

   To HALLOP, v. n. To frisk about, at the same time conveying the idea of precipitation; as, a hallpin creature, Fife. Hence,

   HALLOPER, s. One who is giddy and precipitate, ibid.

   Apparently from the same origin with E. gallop, which Scerens deduces from Su.-G. loop-a, currenre, with the Mœs-G. prefix ga, equivalent to A.-S. ge.

   HALLOPIN', part. adj. Unsteady, unsettled; foolish; as, "a hallpin' gowk," a giddy senseless fellow, ibid.

   HALLOW, adj. Hollow, Aberd.
   "The witch mark is sometimes like a bleg spot, or a little tate [text], or Reid spots, like flea biting; sometimes also the flesh is sunk in, and hallow." — Bell's Trial of Witchcraft, Law's Memor. Pref., xxxii.

   To HALLOW, v. a. To make hollow, ibid.
   [HALLOW, s. A bundle of straw, a sheaf, Shed. Isl. halwa, a part of anything.]
   [HALLOW, s. A saint. V. HALOW.]

   HALLOW-DAY, s. The day of All-saints; Nov. 1st, S.

   HALLOWEEN, s. The evening preceding Allhallows, or the day set apart by the Church of Rome in honour of All Saints, and for praying for the souls that are supposed to be in Purgatory, S.

   To haunt Halloween, to observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening.

   Some merry, friendly, countra folks
   Together did convey,
   To burn their nits, an' 'pot' their stocks,
   An' haunt their Halloween. — Burns, ill. 125.

   A great variety of superstitious rights are still observed on Halloween. Many of these are particularly and accurately described in the Notes to Burns's picturesque Poem on this subject, which it would be superfluous to transcribe. Some of them bear unquestionable marks of a heathen origin; as it is acknowledged that the observation of this day was borrowed from heathenism.

   As observed in the Church of Rome, it corresponds to the Pervol of the ancient Romans; in which they sacrificed in honour of the dead, offered up prayers for them, and made oblations to them. This festival was celebrated on the 21st of February. But the Church
of Rome translated it, in her calendar, to the 1st of November. She observes it with the same intention as the heathen did. It was anciently designed to give rest and peace to the souls of the departed.

Est honor et munus, animas placate paternas.

Ovid. Fast., Lib. ii.

It is said to have been instituted by Aeneas, in honour of his father Anchises; Virg. Aen., Lib. v.

"Satch," says Father Meagher, "was the devotion of the Heathens on this day, by offering sacrifices for the souls in Purgatory, by praying at the graves, and performing processions round the Churchyards with lighted torches, that they called this month the Month of Pardon, Indulgences and Absolutions for the souls in Purgatory; or, as Plutarch calls it, the purifying Month, or Season for purification; because the living and dead were supposed to be purified and purified on these occasions, from their sins, by sacrifices, faggotations, and other works of mortification." Popish Mass, p. 178, 179.

It was generally believed by the heathen, that when the accustomed service of the dead was neglected, they used to appear to the living to call for it. Thus Ovid informs us that when, in consequence of wars, the observation of this festival was omitted, it was reported that the dead left their tombs, and were heard to complain and howl, during the night, through the streets of the city and in the fields; but that, upon the wonted honours being paid to their names, there was an end of these prodigies.

At quonam, dum longa gerat pugnacibus arma
Bella. Parentales desiderant dies,
Non impune fuit, &c.

Fast. Lib. ii.

In some parts of S., it is customary on this evening for young people to kindle fires on the tops of hills or rising grounds. A fire of this kind they call a Hallow-eve BLEEZE. Whatever was the original design of kindling these fires, they are used as means of divination.

This is evidently a remnant of heathen superstition; especially as both Celts and Goths were greatly addicted to divination by lots. Of the same kind is the custom of burning nuts on Hallow-eve, under the names of any two persons supposed to be sweethearts.

"On All-Saints Even, they set up bonfires in every village. When the bonfire is consumed, the ashes are carefully collected in the form of a circle. There is a stone put in, near the circumference, for every person of the several families interested in the bonfire; and whatever stone is moved out of its place, or injured before next morning, the person represented by that stone is devoted, or fect; and is supposed not to live twelve months from that day. The people received the consecrated fire from the Druid priests next morning, the virtues of which were supposed to continue for a year." P. Callander, Perths. Statist. Acc., x. 621, 622.

The more ignorant and superstitious in Scotland are persuaded that, on the night of All-Saints, the invisible world has peculiar power; that witches, and fairies, and ghosts, are all rambling abroad; and that there is no such night in the year, for intercourse with spirits, or for obtaining insight into futurity. Many, from an unwarrantable curiosity as to their future lot, perform various rites, which in themselves may be viewed in no other light than as acts of devil-worship. Among these may be reckoned, winding a blue dye from a kiln-pot, sowing hemp seed, lifting, as it is called, three wect-falls of weath-fall, &c., &c., in expectation of seeing the person who is to be one's future husband or wife, or of hearing his or her name repeated.

These, as observed by some, may immediately flow from mere frolic, or an ostentation of courage and con-

tempt of the fears of others. But the intention of the agent cannot alter the nature of the work. The ancient Romans, during the Ferialia, used to walk around the places of interment with lighted torches. To this custom Ovid evidently alludes:

Habent alias moesta sepulcra fasces.

Fast., Lib. ii.

Suetonius also informs us that Octavius, while in the Isle of Caprea, saw from his dining-room a great crowd of people carrying torches at the tomb of one who had died a year before. They celebrated the praises of the deceased in extemporary verses. Vit. Octav., p. 104.

This night is also celebrated in some places by blazes of another description, which more nearly resemble the torches of the Romans and other ancient nations.

"On the evening of the 31st of October, O. S., among many others, one remarkable enough ceremony is observed. Heath, broom, and dressings of flax, are tied upon a pole. This faggot is then kindled; one takes it upon his shoulders, and running, bears it round the village; a crowd attend. When the first faggot is burnt out, a second is bound to the pole, and kindled in the same manner as before. Numbers of these blazing faggots are often carried about together, and when the night happens to be dark, they form a splendid illumination. This is Hallow-eve, and is a night of great festivity." P. Logierait, Perths. Statist. Acc., v. 84, 85. V. SHANNACH.

In the celebration of the Ferialia, the Romans always offered gifts to the names of their ancestors. These were accounted indispensable. But Ovid represents the souls of the departed as very easily satisfied.

Parva in extinguis numeros forte pyres,
Parva putant names. Pictos pro divitae gratia et
Munere. Non avidus Styx habet ina Deus.

Fast., Lib. ii.

Virgil introduces Aeneas as saying, with respect to his deceased father:

Amus vita tamen sollemnissque ordine postmas
Exaequor; strucunque suis altaria donis.

Aen., Lib. v.

There is one thing, however, in which the Romans differed much from our ancestors, as to the Festival in honour of the dead. They reckoned it a time peculiarly unpropitious to love. On the contrary, if we may judge from the customs still remaining in this country, it has been accounted very favourable in this respect; the most of the charms that are used having this direction. But Ovid describes this season as unfriendly to love.

Dum tamen haec flum, vidua cessate puellae;
Expectete parus pia pacia dies.
Nec tibi, quae cupis solis viderere matris,
Combat virgines hasta recurras conas.

Fast., Lib. ii.

According to the testimony of some of her own members, the Church of Rome borrowed her prayers for the dead from heathenism.

"This," says Meagher, speaking of the funeral procession in the Isle of Caprea formerly mentioned, "is noticed by Cardinal Baronius, and acknowledged to be the same with the anniversary service for the dead, as performed in the Church of Rome." Popish Mass, p. 179. "The custom of praying for the dead," says Polydore Virgil, "is of ancient date. Cicero shows it in his first harangue against Antony, where he says: Let funeral honours and supplications be made for him whose grave is not known; for they performed an anniversary service, that is, they offered sacrifices every year in honour of the dead.—Thus we observe the same ceremony for the salvation of the dead." De Rer. Invent., Lib. 6, c. 9. About the year 698, as we learn from Alcuin (the Divine Offic.) the Pantheon at Rome, which had been consecrated to the service of all demons, omnium daemoniorum,

HALOKIT, HALLOKIT, HALLIGIT, adj. Crazy. V. Hallach’d.

HALLOW, s. A saint. Coldoughans than foundyd be, And rychely eert it dowyt be Of Saynt Eb a swet Halow; Saynt Cathibert thare thal honowre now, Wyntoun, vii. 4. 15.

"Pers. ordinis, the saints, the holy;" Gl. A.-S. halge, sanctus.

HALS, HAWSE, S. A. Bor. Hause, Hass, (pron. hase) s. 1. The neck.

"About this tyne Somerlaid thane of Argyle son to Somerlaid afoe reheresat rastit greet truble in al partis quhare he come, quhil at last he was brocht be the erle of Merchse with ane cord about his hals afore the king, and gat remisoun be that way of his offence." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., e. 15. Ponce Pylate was thair hangit be the hals, With vulust judges for their sentence fals. Lindesays Workis, 1592, p. 232.


2. The throat, S.

Ho got of beer a full bowl glass, Which got bad passage at his hase; His throat was so to excess dry, It spung’d it up ere it got by.

Ocleand’s Poems, p. 22. "Like butter in the black dog’s hase;" Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 50. This is said of anything that is past recovery.

When a partick of food or drop of liquid goes into the windpipe, it is vulgarly said that it has gone into the wrang hase. The Germans have a similar idiom. As kohle denotes the throat, they say; Eckam mir in die unrichten kehle, it went into the lungpipe instead of the weassand-pipe. Hals signifies the throat, O. E. Mylys ethe ther of als. He sayde, Ilyt stekith in my hals, I may not gethe hyt downe. Le Bone Florenc, E. M. R., lii. 62.


A. Bor. the hase or hose, the throat; Ray.

3. Metaph. any narrow entry or passage.

The hauny place with ane lang hals or entre— Within the watter, in ane bosom gais. Doug. Virgil, 18. 5.

Through out the moss deflowerly that yel; Synge tuk the hals quarroff that had most dree; Wallace, vii. 808, 83.

It is used to denote a defile, a narrow passage between hills or mountains, S.

"A storm is coming down from the Cairnbrae-haunse, and we shall have nothing but a wild night." Lights and Shadows, p. 114. In Iceland it has a sense very nearly allied. "I proceeded—up a short, but very steep mountain-road, called Trolldals, or the Giant’s Neck." Henderson’s Iceland, ii. 38.

The first is undoubtedly the primitive sense.

Moes.-G. A.-S. Su.-G. Dan. Isl. Germ. Belg. hals, collum. Hals is also rendered throat by Seren., by G. Andr., jegwada. Hungaif hungaew eu maun their halsi; Edina. For-Skirimis, xxiil. I must strike off your head by the neck. This in O. S. would be: Ich mon hau off you head be the hals. Sturnihelm derives hals, from haall-a, halda, sustentare, because it supports the head; Ibre, from Lat. collum, the neck.

The metaphor. use of hals, sense 3, resembles that of E. neck as applied to an appetus. Pop of the hals is a vulgar phrase for the uvula, or lid which guards the entrance into the trachea, or wind-pipe, sometimes called the hock, E. Germ. zepfeln. Klap of the hals is synonymous with halsen.

To Hals, Hawse, v. a. To embrace.

—Quen sche all blithest haldis the,—
And can the foro to hals and embrace,
Kissand sweety thy quilit and thy face,
Then may thy meny thy venynes ardite fire.
Of freindful hufe amid hir bristel inspire.

Dous. Virgil, 34, 32.

Collo, dare brachia circum, Virg.

Su.-G. Isl. hals-as, amplexari, ut solent amantes; Alem. Belg. hals-en, hals-en. Chancer, halse. In a familiar manner, Lat. accoll-as, the Ital. have formed accoll-are, and the Fr. accoll-er, to embrace. V. Halles.

"Halsyn or ben halsed. Amplector, amplexus.—Amplexor. Halsinge, Amplexus." Prompt; Parv. Falsgr. mentions halsteing, rendering it by Fr. accolte; B. iii, F. 38. "To hose or house; to hug or carry in the arms, to embrace;" Ray's Coll., p. 36.

The term is still used in vulgar language. The nurse says to her child, "Hase and go;" Roxb.

Hals, s. To hold one in the hals, to keep one in a state of suspense, and at the same time of expectation.

I find this phrase used only by Andoe Hart.

"Edward had spoken oft times severally, & long time holde them in the hals, upon vain hope of the kingdom, and so used their means in the conquest of the same, being both men of great power and friendship." Pref. to The Bruce, Ed. 1620, p. 14.

Perhaps it strictly signifies, q. retained in his embrace, as if he had a peculiar favour for them.

Hals, e. Embrace, kiss.

Defy the world, fenyet and fals
With gall in hart, and hunyt hols.
Qua ha maist servis salm sonast repent.

Dunbar, Mainland Poems, p. 122. i.e., bonied kiss.

Halsbane, s. The collar-bone; house-been, S. B.

There's gowd in your garters, Marion,
And silk on your white house-bane.

Ribson's S. Songs, l. 50.

Halsefang, s. The pillory.

"Gif they trespass thirse,—the Baxter sall be put upon the Pillory (or halsefang) and the Browster upon the Cockstule." Barrow Lawes, c. 21, § 3. Lat. collistrigum.

A.-S. halsefang, id. from hals, collum, and feng-an, capere.


Pronde and halstand in his hert wallid he.

Dous. Virgil, 185, 3.

2. Scornful, contemptuous; as proceeding from a haughty mind.

Quen lheon of Lyn saw than in armour breycht,
He leowch, and sayd thi halstyn words on hurht;
You glaidly Scottis can we nocht wondreystand.

Wallace, x. 544, MS.

Ed. 1648, haughty.

Fr. haultain, haultain, proud. This has been derived from halt, halt, height, as formed from Lat. alt-us, high; with less probability from Moes.-G. hauhs, id.

Haltandlie, Haltaney, adv. Proudly.

—Haltaney in his cart for the mals
He skippis vp, and mustours wantony.

Dous. Virgil, 420, 34.

HALTIR, HALTIR Geistis.

And principly sen this hors was here,
Of haltir geistis bellid vp but dout,
The stormy clouds over all the are can rent.


Trabus acermis, Virg.

This ought to signify josts of maple. But the word has no affinity to any other use in this sense. Perhaps it denotes beams chained or fastened together; from Su.-G. haeltu, haeltu, Alem. heble, helte, 'Tenst. held, compact, polite.' The Su.-G. word also signifies the iron which surrounds the rim of a cart-wheel. Here it derives from haeltu-a, tener. I suspect that E. halter, capistrum, has a common origin with Su.-G. haeltu, &c., although the word has been disguised in A.-S. halsfer, Germ. halfter. Halter, as well as halster, occurs in this sense in Teut.

HALTUGONGA. "An expression used by fishermen to check the running of a halibut that has been hooked, Sheftl. Isl. haltu, gonga, cease running." Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.

HALVE-NET, HAVUE-NET, s. A standing net, placed within water-mark, to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide, Galloway. It seems to be q. "sea-net." V. Haaf, s., and Haaue, v.; also HALFNETT.

"Halve-nets are a kind of bag-net which catch salmon, gilse, and sea-trout. They are about fourteen feet long, with three perpendicular rods under them, one at each end, and one in the middle to keep down the nets. In this manner they are held by men in the current of the flowing or ebbing tides, to intercept the fish." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 605.

"A few nights after his marriage, he was standing with a halve-net, awaiting the approach of the tide." Cromek's Nithsdale Song, p. 305.

TO HALVER, v. a. To halve, Averb.

This v. has apparently been formed from the s. V. HAVER.

HALY, adj. Holy, consecrated.

Thir Papys war gd hal myn.

Wigtown, vi. 2, 113.

He honeryd God, and Halgy Kyrk. Ib. vi. 3, 39.

A.-S. halig, haliga, Isl. hálag, which Seren. derives from hal-a, laudare.

HALIDOME, s. 1. Sanctity.

"I swear to ye," said the Highlander, "upon the halidome of him that sleeps beneath the gray stone, at Inch-Cailleach." Rob Roy, ii. 217.
"By my haildome, he is drunken with wine, and comes to our presence with his jolly catlhes in his throat." Monastery, i. 201.

A.-S. *hæl-ðon*, sanctimonia; res sacrae; sanctuarium; Lye.

2. The lands holding of a religious foundation.

"Simon Glendinning was soon under the necessity of marching with the men of the Haildome, as it was called, of Saint Mary’s, in that disastrous campaign which was concluded by the battle of Pinkie." Monastery, i. 100.

HALIE DAY, s. A holiday.

"In the hinderend of that day that are callit the Halieclayis of Yuill, past he, by the consent of the gentlemen, to Hadlington." Knox’s Hist., p. 51.

A.-S. *hæl-ðog*, holy day.

HALIKIRK, s. Used in our old Acts as one word, to denote the Catholic Church, as she denominates herself.

"In the First, to the honour of God and halikirk, that the ministers of it joine and bruk their auld privilege and fredomya." Acts Ja. I., A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 3.

A.-S. *hæl-t*, sanctus, and *cyrc*, ecclesia.

HALYNES, s. Sanctity, holiness.

This eldest breedrye Karoloman
Til halynes all gawve hym than.

Wymtown, v. 4. 42.

HALY, HALILY, adv. Wholly, entirely.

He levt necht about that toon
Tower standard, na stane, na wall,
That he na hailty gert stroy thaim all.

Barbour, lx. 455, MS.

And thair till in to bvorwch draw 1
Myn heritage all hailty.

V. HALE, L.

HALY DABBIES, s. pl. V. DAB, v.

HALY-HOW, s. V. SELY-HOW, under HOW, a coif.

To HAM, v. a. To salt the hind quarters of beef, pork, or mutton, and hang them up to be smoked or dried; as, "To ham the leg of a sheep," Tweedled.

HAMALD, HAM-HALD, HAMALD, adj. 1. What belongs to one’s house or home, domestic, S. pron. *hamel*, hamel, haimeld.

Edus, ane peplill unto me immune
Saltis the say Tuskan, carriand to Italy
Thare uncast hamald goddis, and Haine.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 11.

i.e., household gods, Penates.

2. What is one’s own property, or what he holds at home by unquestionable right; *proprius*.

"And quhen that thing is entered be the defender, and is challenged be the persever, as aine thing wavered fra him, ane certaine space, and vnjusticie detained, and withaldin fra him, and is redeie to haymhalde the same (to prove it to be his aevin haymhalde proper beast) and the defender allege his warrant, he sall hawe ane lawfull day to produce him," Qvon. Attach., c. 10, § 2.

In the same sense Skene speaks of "lauchtull and haimhald cattell;" Verb. Sign. vo. Haimhaldare.

3. What is the produce or manufacture of our own country, as distinguished from that which is imported, S.

"Haimhald, lirt, or hailmheld, hemp, is that quhilik grows at haine, within this realme, and is opponed to lint and hempequhilk is brocht furth of other cuntres." Skene, ibid.

Whisky is made to say—

—I can bet the skin,
And set the saul up a mirry pin;
Yet I am haeit, there’s the sour mishance,
I’m nac fra Turkey, Italy, or France.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 74.

4. In a more restricted sense, what is wrought or made at home, i.e., in one’s own house, S.

Haimhild claith is that which has been spun at home, and given out to be wrought, as distinguished from what has been purchased in the piece, although the latter should be the manufacture of the country, S. This is also called haimhilt-nade.

5. Vernacular, in the language of one’s country, S.

Thus I ha’e sung in hamelt rhyme,
A sang that scorns the teeth o’ time.

Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 576.

Nae herds on Yarrow’s bonny braes,
Or banks of Tweed.

Delight to chaunt their hamelt lays.

Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 24.

The Bard to Beattie homage pays,
None can refuse
To send some hamett, rustic lays,
To your sweet Muse.

R. J. Nicoll’s Poems, i. 93.

Young Ferguson, in our ain days,
Began to sing in hamelt lays.

Shirreff’s Poems, p. 25.

6. Vulgar, as opposed to those who possess rank, S. B.

But now and then to spin a line
Or two, nor fast the tunefu’ nine,
I’m sair, there’s no man needs repine,
What’er he be,

Critie, or hard, or hamelt line,
Or high degree.


"Homely kind, vulgar," Gl.

Skene writes *haim-hald*, as if he had viewed it q. *haim*, home, and *halb*, hold; or perhaps merely as he found it written in the L. B. of our old Laws, in which the v. is *haymhalde*.


To HAMALD, HAYMHALD, v. a. 1. To prove any thing to be one’s property, which is presently in possession of another, or claimed by him.

And gif the defender hes na just cause, to reteine that thing; the challenger sall haymhald thae thing, as his awin. And gif it be ane beast, ane buke being placed betwix the horns of the beast, or vpon his forehead, and he and his witnesses, at the least two, sax
1. similar
2. To domesticate. A beast is said to be haimilt, when, after a change, it becomes accustomed to the pasture to which it is sent, or to the place where it is housed; Loth.

Halderson expl. the Isl. term in language strictly analogous to the sense of the v. to Haynkild in our law. "Heimil-a, jus imperture; vel, anctor alicui esse; illustrating it by Dan. heimile, which he renders, "to confer a perfect right to any thing."

He gives a similar interpretation of the n. Heimild. Auctoritas, jus, titulus possessionis. Haun var ecki heimildar vondr; De jure acquirendi non crat sollicitus. Isl. heimil-a, domo recipere; Verel.

HAMAILD, HAM-HALD, s. "Borghini ham-hald," one who pledges himself, or becomes security, that the goods bought from the seller shall be safely delivered to the purchaser.

"It is statute be King David, that na man sall buy anie thing, except he quha selles the samne finde to the buyer at lawfull borg (quilkie commoute is called an borg of hainchald,)." Reg. Maj., B. i., c. 18, § 1. "Na man sall by any thing within burgh, without the seller finde him sufficient borg of hainchald, except mente, drinke, claiis shappen and cutted be wonre, and sic like other small merchandise." Burrow Lawes, c. 129, § 1.

The Su.-G. v. hemul-a conveys a similar idea; evictionem praestare, ut solet venditor fidem dare, fore, ut rem acquisitionem quietus possidet ensor. He also gives the following explanation; Dicitur de rebus mobilibus, quarum certa possessio cernitori praestatur. This learned writer observes, that while some derive the v. from heimil, proprius, others view it as comp. of hem and null, or mull, dust; in allusion to the customs of giving to the purchaser possession of landed property, by laying a turf or handful of dust, taken from that property, in his lap or bosom. Isl. heimild, alienatio, guarnantia. Heimildar modr exactly corresponds to our Borough of ham-hald, being rendered guarantor, G. Andr., p. 109, a warranter, literally a haimild man.

Sw. hemul denotes "the satisfaction, which he who sells a thing has no legal right to dispose of, must give the buyer when the right owner claims it as his property;" Wideg.

HAMART, HAMERT, HAIMART, HAMeward, adj. 1. Domestic, of or belonging to home; as, hamert claih, cloth made at home, Ang., Ayrs. Haimilt, id., South of S., and hai-mltmaide.

"It was conducted with all that crafty dexterity, with which the infidel and jacobin spirit of the French Revolution had corrupted the highest simplicity of our good old hameward fashions." Ann. of the Par., p. 376.

2. Plain, without ornament, ibid.

Then sonnest, hamart, andl clay biggin,
That ever wore a wa' er riggin',
Whar once thon stond, clawn chiels are diggin'!
W' pleck and shooll.

3. Unpolished, or in the vernacular tongue, S.

—Fortune has gi'e'n him a darl
O' haimart rhyme.

Ibid., ii. 39.

4. Childishly, attached to home, Lanarks.

5. Condescending in manner, not haughty. It is said that a person of rank is hameart, who is courteous, Ang. Hamely, synon.

I am at a loss whether this should be viewed q. homeard, which would properly denote motion towards home; or as compounded of home and art, a termination expressive of quality or disposition. V. ATR. ART. ARB.

HAIMARTNESS, s. Childish attachment to home, ib.

HAMBRO BARREL, a barrel of a particular description, of a large size.


HAME, HAIM, s. Home, S.

—That Emperow thare-et
That Kyng hyis Lutynart left—
Home tyI home quhen thit be
Agayne passyd wytht hyys reawte.
Wythown, v. 3. 81.

I winna stay at hame, lorn Thomas,
And sew my silver seau;
But I'll gae to the rank highlands,
The' your lands lay far frae hame.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 114.

A.-S. ham, Alem. 8d, Germ. helm, Su.-G. hem, domus, manse; Moss.-G. haim, ager, also vila. Wachter derives heim from haim, to cover. It is the idea, vo. Hem; although he admits it, vo. Ham. Mr. Tookie views E. home as the past part. of A.-S. haem-an, coire.

HOUSE NOR HAME; a redundant phrase, which, as far as I have observed, occurs only in a negative form, used to denote in the most forcible manner the destitute situation of any one, S. He had neither house nor hame.

Another term is sometimes conjoined for still greater emphasis; as in the old song;
In Scotland there lived a humble beggar,
And he had neither house, nor hald, nor hame.

This is a northern idiom. Sw. Gua fraun ha och hem,
"to go from house and home;" Wideg.

TO BRING HAME, v. a. To import any commodity, S. V. HAMEBRINGING.

TO GANG HAME, the technical phrase used when a person, engaged as a servant, goes to the master or mistress's house, S.

HAME-BRED, adj. Unpolished, S.

But it is mair nor strang what ane like you
Sud hae with sic a hame-bred man to do.
Rose's Helmore, p. 97.
HAMEBRINGARIE, s. One who brings home goods from a foreign country.

That quhatsnamenure person—thatt will cum, reule, and declare the names of the hamebrinjaris of sicklye fuds cuinjye—sail hane the ane half of all the echet," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

That name of thame tak vpnon hand to by or bring hame—to be sauld ony kind of Inglis clath—vndir the pane of confiscation of the same clath—and all thair the moublle guildis of the hamebringaris to his maistries vae," Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

HAMEBRINGING, s. 1. The act of conducting home, S.

"And attour the thr Estatis hes granfit for the augmentation of the said taxies to give one thousand pund for the honoribill hamebrining of a Queene," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 231.

2. The act of importing or bringing into a country.


"His Maistie—hes thocht metic and commenct to restraine the hamebrining within this realme off all Inglis clath," &c. Acts Ja. VI., unt supra.

HAME-COME, s. Return, arrival, S.

Now thy sounis dide corpis cruelly slane,
That sail behal, alace the panis strang!
This is our hamecom e then desvrit lang.
Dong. Virgil, 361. 28.

The hame-come of King Robert
Out of Ireland fra Sir Edwar.
Bruce,—Ruler, of one of the sections, Edit. 1620, p. 322.

A. S. ham, and cynne, adventus; Isl. hamkona, domun adventatio, Sw. hemkomst, id. hemkomma, to come home. V. WELCOME-HAIM.

HAMECUMMING, s. The same with Hame come, return, S. Haymecumnyng, Reg. Aberd., vol. 20.

"The burrowis of this realme, and merchandis within the samyn, qube has their traveylling in the cit partis,—and they the hurt and extremal handilitt
be the lait imposition and custome rasit vpone thame be the king of Denmark, his officiars and subjectis, qube causis be tane, in the passing and hamecumnung of their schippis, the fyft penny of all thair guds, quhairof befor na thing was cranit and desvrit of thame and their schip bot henne Rois Nobill anallerie, without ony fother troubl, serching, or demand," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

[HAME-DRAWN, adj. Looking sharply after one's own interest, Banffs.]

[HAME-DRAGHTIT, adj. Selfish, looking after one's own interest, ibid.]

HAME-FARE, s. The removal of a bride from her own or her father's, to that of her husband, S. from hame, and fare, to go.

This in Isl. is brudferd; Sponsor de duction ad domum; Verel, q. bridgefare. V. INFAR.

HAMEGAINE, HAME-GOING, s. The act of going home, or returning to one's own habitation, S. Thus, it is said ironically, when one meets with something very disagreeable on one's return, I gat a bonny wealcom for my homegaie, Ang.

Gain corresponds with E. going. Isl. and Su. G. heimong suggests a very different idea, being equivalent to hombers, and signifying "violence offered to a man at his own house or home"; Wideg.

Spalding uses home-going, giving the term an E. form. "The masters being under fear that the committee helden at Thurff would come and visit their college in their home-going, therefore they set their hall students to liberty, closed up the gates, and ilk man went a sundry way." Troubles, i. 110.

"The highlandmen got away, and in their home-going plundered the earl Marischal's lands of Strath-uchan," &c. Ibid., p. 172.

HAMEIL, adj. 1. Domestic, Roxb.

2. Intestine, ibid.

Our grumblin' reachin' some folk's ears,
Of hameill brulies mind their fears.
Hogg's Scot. Pastoral, p. 15.

HAMEL, HAMELT, adj. Domestic, &c. V. HAMALD.

HAMELAN, adj. Domestic, Loth.

The hamelean' servants tak' the lead;
The cottars next come on wi' speed.
The Heir's Rig, st. 13.

Isl. heimalian, indigena, domi natus et educatus; perhaps from heim, domus, and tenn, servus. It is here given as if it properly were hameeland. But I would suppose hameilin the preferable orthography.

HAMELY, HAMLY, adj. 1. Familiar, friendly, such as the intercourse of companions is wont to be, S.

The ost baith met samyn syne,
That was rycht hameily wyckamyny
Maid anaug thai gret Lordis that:
Of their melyng joyfull thai war.
Barbour, xix. 794, MS.

Unwarly wening his falowis we had be,
In hamly wondris to vs thus carpis lie:
Haist yon, natis, quhat sleuth tarit you thys late?
Dong. Virgil, 51. 37.

Thocht ye be hameily with the King,—
Bewar that ye do not doun thring.
Your nictbouris throw antibiotic.
Lyndays Warkis, 1592, p. 203.

2. Free, without ceremony; as persons are wont to demean themselves at home, S.

There fand thai Inglis men hameily
Duelland, as all thare awas warse.

3. Condescending, courteous, S.

Hir frendes thusgat curtesly
He couth resawe, and hamely,
And hys sayis stouthy stony.
Barbour, xviii. 546, MS.

The harrold than, with honour reverently,
Has salut him apon a guddly man.
And he agayn, with humyll hameily cher,
Resault him in to rycht guddly wyss.
Wallace, viii. 1650, MS.

4. Plain, destitute of refinement, S.

Rudd. seems to say that this word is not used in S. in the same sense with E. homely. But it certainly is, in the following Prov.—
HAMELINESS, s. Familiarity, S.

"O'er milkie homeliness spilles courtesy," S. Prov.
Kelly, p. 270; equivalent to the E. adage: "Too much familiarity breeds contempt."

HAMELY-SPOKEN, adj. Having no affectation of refinement in language, S.

"She is sae plain put on, and sae homely spoken, I kent every word she said." Saxon and Gael, i. 34.

HAMEO'ER, adv. Homewards, S.

Barefoot horse, like pedlar's packs,
Boot dear the midden on their backs;
A visitor the crabbs, fan cuttied down
In hais, hame o'er unto the town,
Piper of Pobblets, p. 5.

Grin he shou'd rise, and homewer gang,
Lang was he in a swagger;
For blest frae's mou' and siz did bang,
And in gait burns did blunder,

It is improperly printed hame o'ceryag, which totally loses the sense, and indeed makes nonsense of the passage. This adv., which is very commonly used, especially in the north of S., is evidently compounded in the same manner as Attour, Otuour, &c., from hame and o'er, like Su.-G. oefier, signifying trans; as denoting change of place, or a passing over the inter-

mediate space. Otuour expresses a similar idea; as,
"Gae outour," i.e., "go out from the place presently occupied, so as to go beyond certain limits which must be kept clear."

HAME-O'WER, adj. 1. Rude, rustic; applied to manners, Ang.

"Wha, I wid like to ken, has a better richt to mak' ye his ain than ye'r ain cusin, though he be a gay hame-o'wer loun, Edy!" St. Katholeen, iii. 192.

2. Coarse, homely; respecting food, ibid.

"Will ye tak' a cup o' tea? for ye'll no like our hame-o'wer meal, I doot. Here, Edy, fill him out a dram, for he's no used wi' north country fare, honest fawler!" ibid., p. 252.

HAME-SICKNESS, s. Intense longing for home, which affects the health. Maladie de paix, S.

HAMESPUN, adj. 1. Spun at home, S.

2. Mean, contemptible, vulgar, S.

HAMESUCKEN, HAIMSUCKIN, s. "The crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house," Erskine's Instit., 719. 51.

"If ane man will challenge ane oother of Haimsuckin, it is necessary, that he allege, that his proper house quher he dwelis, lies and ryases, daylie and nightlie, is assayled." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 9, § 1.

Although this term be used in the Laws of E., I take notice of it, because it has been differently explained. Spelman, as Sibb. has observed, explains hamsoken of the privilege or immunity of a man's own house, from A.-S. ham, domus, and soc, libertas. It is also defined by Rastall: "Homsoken or hamsoken," that is, to be quit of amerceaments for entrying into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the king. And that you hold plea of such trespas done in your court, and in your land." Exposition of Difficult Words, Fol. 128, B. V. also Collection of Statutes, Fol. 167. b.

Ranulf of Chester, however, explains the term as we do, making it equivalent to homfare. Hansockin, vel homfare, insulsus factus in domo. Lib. l., c. 59. And Bracton: Invasio domus contra pacem Domini Regis; Lib. iii., Tr. 2, c. 62, ap. Spelman.

How, then, are we to account for these contradictory explanations? It appears, that the early writers on the E. law had suffered themselves to be misled by the apparent formation of the term. As A.-S. soc, soca, as well as soc, soca, signify privilege, immunity, also, the power of holding a court; they had probably, as Spelman does, viewed the word as composed of hom, home, and soca, privilege. Hence, from the use of soca in the same sense, they had occasionally changed the very form of the original word, rendering it homsoca.

Sibb. rightly conjectures, that the original significations of the E. term was the same with ours. For even the learned Spelman has totally misunderstood the authorities he brings for his explanation.

The first is from the laws of Edmund, c. 6, which here quotes: Statutum:—Hansoca violatores rebus omnibus plectendos, &c. But in the A.-S. it is: "Hoco cwenadum be manduryce and homsokwm, &c.; literally, Also we say concerning manduryce and homsocwm; or, as in the Lat. version of Lambard, A. 1568, Decreverius, ut si quis pacem violaret, aliquid pro sua manentem oppugnaret, &c. These two words regard crimes nearly allied, manduryce denoting the breach of the peace. In the A.-S. inscription, they are equally used as denoting the crimes specified in the statute; Be
mutilaryce and hamsone, properly rendered, De pace rupta, et immunitate damnis violata.

His next quotation is from the Laws of Canute, Ms., c. 39, in Lambard, c. 14. In Danegæa habet Rex Figtwiitanam, i.e., forfaitum expeditionis; Grithbrech, i. infractionem pacis: et Hamsonam, i. invasionem manusij. Here he explains the word properly. But he mustes the sense of Figtwite, which signifies the fine for fighting, dimicationes—muleta, (Lambard;) having overlooked the A.-S. word for fightwite, which, in Spelman's translation, corresponds to forfaitum expeditionis; although rendered by Lambard, militiae detracit—muleta, by Lyo, expeditionis detractae muleta, as denoting the fine paid for being absent from the host.

Spelman, however, virtually retracts the just explanation he had given of hamsone, when he adds; Capite autem 52 adjungit muleta. Of wha hamscom violerit; jure Anglorum Regi emendet 5 libros. This in Lambard is c. 59. Here he strangely mistakes the meaning of a very simple and common A.-S. verb, gewyrec, i.e., work or perpetrate. Lambard thus gives the sense; Si quis alienus in domum invaserit, &c.

Thus, it is evident, that the sense of the term has been misapprehended by some of the most learned E. writers, which has produced such confusion in their definitions. But still a difficulty occurs as to the use of this word in the E. law. In many old charters it is granted as a privilege, ut quastas fit de Hamsone; in others, hamsone is granted as a privilege. I can scarcely think that the former denoted an immunity to the actual transgressors, as this would have been a dispensation for the crime. Might it signify an exemption from paying a share of the fine which was probably exacted, by the king or superior, from the district, hundred, or other division, where this crime was committed, and when the offender was not discovered? The latter seems to denote the right of holding courts for enquiring into, and punishing, the crime of hamsone.

Scenes has materiely given the true origin; as he deriveth it from hamon, and Germ. suchen, "to seek or serch, persew, or follow," understood in a hostile sense. Teut. keym-sozechen, invadere violanter alias in domum; Kilian, Germ. keim-sonia, heimwacht, in-vasion domus; Wachter, Su.-G. hamsokn,—dicitar, quando quis viv alteri in sua iusius domo infect; hem-soek-a, seds alterius invasore, atque adeo usu debet, quod violentiae ideam includet; Ihre. Isl. sokn, insultus, invasio hostis; Vered. Hence, soknare, a kind of messenger or bailiff. Su.-G. sok-a is used as signifying to assail with violence, like Lat. pereere.

HAMESUCKEN, adj. 1. Greatly attached to one's home, Clydes.

This is obviously an improper use of the term. The I. term heimatsciken is nearly allied to this, as signifying "greatly attached to one's home." For it is rendered by Haldorson; Avidus domum redivudi.

2. Of a selfish disposition, Ayrs.

HAME-THROUGH, adv. Straight homewards, S. —Beard scopit of that danger, Hame through he past, and wald ut spare.


HAMEWARD, HAMEWART, adj. Domestic, native; opposed to what comes from a distance; perhaps abbreviated to Hamart, q. v.

HAMEWARD, HAMWART, adv. Homeward, S. Their anxious leades—hamward speed.

In grand procession.

A.-S. hamward, id.

VOL. 11.

[HAMWART, Hamward, Hamwardis, are forms used by Barbour, xvi. 472, vi. 294, vii. 492. V. Gl. Skeat's Ed.]

HAMEWITH. 1. Used as an adv. Homeward, S. B. He take the gate, and travels, as he dow, Hamewith, thro' mony & wilsome height and how. Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

2. Used as an adj.

And now the Squire his hamewith course intends. Ross's Helenore, p. 125.

3. Used as a s. To the hamewith, having a tendency to one's own interest. He's ay to the hamewith, he still takes care of his own, S. B. From A.-S. hame, Isl. heim, habitatio, and A.-S. with, Isl. with, versus, q. towards home.

[HAMIT, adj. Same as HAMALD, q. v.]

HAMELL, s.

The love of pelf comes from the devil, It's the root of all mischief and evil,— It corrupts hameit, sharp, and sweet, It pays all, like salome. Cæd. Tæ. Mock Poem, p. 77.

This seems to denote some kind of liquor.

[HAMEREST, s. The commonage adjoining encloosed land, Sheil.; Isl. heimrost, "a lane leading up to houses." Cleasby.]

HAMES, HAMMYS, s. pl. "A sort of collar for draught horses or oxen to which the traces are fastened;" Gl. Sibb.

The body of Rutulianus here and thare They did persuade, and by the cost alquare The earths stand with lynouris bendit streck, The men ligging the hames sheert thare nek. Doug. Virgil, 257. 6.

The word in sing. hame is found in E. dictionaries, although not used by E. writers. V. HAM.

HAME-BLADE, s. The half of a horse-collar, Loth. V. AWEBAND, also HAMES.

HAME-HOUGH'D, part. adj. A term applied to a horse when it is straiter above than below the hough; from the resemblance of its hind legs to a pair of hames. V. HAMES.

HAMERSTAND, s. An anvil, but the term is now obsolete.

"Ij hamerstandis and an brewyn falt [vat]." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, xvi. 535.

HAMIT, adj. What has been produced in our own country. Hamit linjet, flax-seed which has been raised at home, Ang.

—Name but meadow grous was mawn, An' name but hamit linjet mawn. Piper of Pebbels, p. 6.

V. HAMALD, adj.

HAMMELS, s. pl. Open sheds, Berwicks. V. HEMMIL.
3. To read with difficulty, frequently mistaking or mispronouncing the words, Clydes.

HAMP, s. A halt in walking, Tweedd.

HAMPER, s. One who cannot read fluently, but frequently mistakes or mispronounces terms, Clydes.

HAMP, s. The act of stuttering.

To HAMPER, v. a. To straiten, to confine by giving little room, S.

Then lay a wale in a crukit glen,—
Quham wounder narrow apoun athir syde
The bewis thik hamperith, and dos hyde
With skuggs dene.— Doug. Virgil, 382, 27.

Both Junius and Rudd, view this as a different word from that which is used in E. But in some instances they approach very near. I mention this therefore, especially in regard to the etymon. It has been derived from hamaper, a basket; from hawaper, the exchequer, &c. The only probable origin is that mentioned by Suren. Isl. hampr, foniculus grossus lineus; Sw. hamp-as, (med. hegap) rei difficult intraturus laborare.

To HAMPHIS, v. a. To surround, Gl. Ross; to hem in, to confine, Gl. Shirrr.

Syne in a clasp, as thick’s the motty sin,
They hamphisd her with isso fyke and din.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 63.

Out push’d her een, but word she cunsa sey,
Sae hamphisd was she atween glee and wae.
Ibid., p. 82.

Agast, the Sorthoun stood a stound,
Syne hamphisd him, pele-mele, one a’.
Jamieson’s Popul. Ball., xi. 175.

“Enclosed and crowded round,” Gl.

This may be referred to the same origin with HAMPER.

HAMREL, s. One who stumbles often in walking, one who walks heedlessly, Ettr. For.

This would seem to have a common origin with Sw. haemboa or utael, id. ballitir; perhaps from haemna, impedire.

To HAM-SHAKEL, HABSHAICKEL; HOB-SHAKLE, v. a. “To fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore-legs, to prevent its wandering too far in an open field. Teut. hamme, poples, numella.” Sibb.

If hamme be here taken in the first sense, it may be objected that cattle are thus bound, not by the ham, but under the knee; if in the second, that the component words are of the same meaning. The origin must therefore be left as uncertain.

HAMSCHOCH, HAMSHOOGH, s. 1. A sprain or contusion in the leg, a hurt, a severe bruise, Fife.

2. It is also used to denote a severe bruise in general, especially when accompanied by a wound, Fife. It is often pron. Hamshough.

The same term, pron. hamshock, denotes a severe laceration of the body, Ayrs.

3. A harsh and unmannerly intermeddling in any business, Fife.
4. A misfortune, an untoward accident, Fifc.; pron. hamshugh, Kinross.

"Wat yo na that we're gann straung the gate wo paciected about, afore thir hamshougs dang s'our plans heels-o'er-head." — Saint Patrick, ii. 77.

Perhaps this is only Amshach, a misfortune, aspiret, and applied in a restricted sense. Or can it be from A.-S. ham, the hip, the thigh, and shach, r. to distort? The last syllable might, however, seem allied to Gael. siach-am, to sprain.

To HAMSH, v. n. To eat in a voracious noisy way, like a dog.

The origin may be Isl. kixma, buceas volutare, forcibly to move the cheek-bones; from kixmanni, maxilla, kiam, motio maxillarum; Halderson. V. HANSH.

HAMSHOCH, s. V. HAMSCHOCH.

HAMSHOCH, HAMSHAUGH, adj. 1. Much bruised; often referring to a contusion accompanied with a wound, Fife.

2. Severe, censorious, as applied to critics, Ayrs.


HAMSTRAM, s. Difficulty, S. B.

And Colin and his wife were mair nor fain, To crack with Nory, and her story ken. With great hamstram they thrilmed thro' the thrang, And gae a nod to her to alter gang. — Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

We might view this as composed of Su.-G. haemen, impedire, and Isl. strembin, pererassus, difficilis; or of Teut. ham, peuples, and streman-en, cohiber, in allusion to a horse being S. ham-shackled.

HAN, pret. Have.

He made knight with his hand; He deel him han on heye The fairest that he fand, In place to ride him by. — Sir Tristram, p. 45.

"He caessd him instantly to have:" Gl. — Mi saiden ye han slaim.— Ibid., p. 104.

Han is thus used by R. Colc, and may be a contr. of the part. pr. haeifin, or 3rd pl. p., pret. haeifon.

HAN'AN'HAIL, s. A game common in Dumfr.

Two goals called halis, or dules, are fixed on, at about the distance of four hundred yards from each other, or as much farther as the players can agree on. The two parties then place themselves in the middle between the goals, or dules, and one of the persons, taking a soft elastic ball about the size of a man's fist, tosses it into the air, and as it falls strikes it with his palm towards his antagonists. The object of the game is for either party to drive the ball beyond the goal which lies before them, while their opponents do all in their power to prevent this. As soon as the ball is goe't, that is, struck away, the opposite party endeavour to intercept it in its fall. This is called keppen' the ba'. If they succeed in this attempt, the person who does so is entitled to throw the ball with all his might towards his antagonists; if he keep it in the first bounce which it makes off the ground, called a shot, he is allowed to haunch, that is, to throw the ball by bringing his hand with a sweep past his thigh, to which he gives a stroke as his hand passes, and discharging the ball at the moment when the stroke is given. If the ball be caught in the second bounce, the catcher may hock the ball, that is, throw it through below one of his houghs. If none of the party catch the ball, in these circumstances, it must be goe'it in the manner before described. As soon as either of the parties succeeds in driving the ball, or, as it is called, hailln the dules, the game then begins by one of the party which was successful throwing the ball towards the opposing goal, and the other party striving by every art to drive it back. The first part is only preliminary to the game to determine which shall have the advantage of getting the first throw. The game is played in the very same manner as the preliminary part.

HANBEAST, s. "The horse a ploughman directs with the left hand." Gall. Encycl.

HANCLETH, s. Ancle.

I will conclude,
That of syde tullis can cum na gude,
Syer yer may thair hancleth hide. — Lyndsay's Workis, 1592, p. 309, 310.

A.-S. anceleo, talus; perhaps from an, which in composition has the force of Lat. ad, in, and cleofan, to cleave, q. the place where the bones separate.

HAN'D, HAN', HAUN', s. The hand.

AHIN the hand. In arrears, in debt, Aberd.; elsewhere more commonly Ahint; E. behindhand, id.

* [At Hand, At Han'. Near by, ready, convenient, S.]

WEILL at hand. In good keeping, plump.

Thew swill tak Ferrand my palfray, And for thair is na horses in this land Swa swycht, na yeit as weill at hand, Tak him as off thine awyne biew, As I had geyvin thairiro na reid. — Barbour, ii. 120, MS.

This may signify, in good condition. But perhaps it is a French idiom, equivalent to, à la main, nimbly, nimbly, or, homme à la main, a man of execution; q. a horse so swift, and of so great action.

AWTEEN HANDS. In the intervals of other engagements, S.

[BEHIND HAND. Late, dilatory; in secret, underhand, in an underhand manner, Clydes.]

BY HAND, adv. 1. Applied to any work that is already done, or any hardship that has been sustained, S.

2. Out of the way; applied to a person, at times in relation to marriage, S. B.

But the wooers ran all mad upon her Because she was bonny and bra'; And sae I dread will be seen on her, When she's by hand and awa'. — Ross, Song, Word and married an'.

To put any thing by hand, to go through with it, S. "The greatest part but play with Christianity, they put it by hand easily."— Rutherford's Lett. Ep. II, P. i. "A good thing by-hand: a good thing over."—Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 53.
**FRA HAND, adv.** Forthwith, immediately.

Sped the same your way and bring them their fra hand.  
**Lyndsey's S. P. E., ii. 238.**

Wald thow nocht marly fra hand aye under wyfe?  
**Ibid., ii. 7.**

Their come till his awny of men fra hand,  
Qulihe's chaeist your Lords same after in England.  
**Diail, Honour, Guide Fane, dec., p. 7.**

—And with that we did hald,  
Syne lay upon our horse fra hand,  
And on our jerny rudele rald.  
**Diail, Clerk and Courteour, p. 1.**

*In hand. In charge; going on; generally combined with the v. to take, S.*

**IN HANDS WITH. 1. To be in hands with, to possess in a certain way.**

"It is a rejecting and opposing of it, which importeth, 1. That men have once, some way at least, been in hands with it, or had the offer of it, as is true of the Barbarians. 2. That they do reject, even with contempt, what they had of it, or in their offer." Guthrie's Trial, p. 212.

"If by all thou hast ever heard of that matter, thy heart loveth it, and desireth to be in hands with it, thou hast it already performed within thee." **Ibid., p. 217.**

This phraseology is obviously different from that of the E. of having a thing in hand.

2. To be in a state of courtship with; as,  
"He's in hands wi' Jean; do ye think they'll make it out?" S.

**OUT OF HAND. Forthwith, immediately.**

"For which purpose we have written out of hand for the remnant nobleman now absent to be here with all speed." Ans. Lords of Scotland, 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 417.

Out of hand is used in the same sense, S.

Out of hand, immediately. Ex. He did such a thing out of hand, for, he did it immediately. At the same time, out of hand may be found both in Spenser and Shakespeare, and is still occasionally used." Sir John Sinclair's Observ., p. 54.

Doug. uses speeke hand, for, make haste.  
Haue done, spaeke hand, and mak na mare delay.  
**Virg., 120, 6.**

The phrase is mentioned by Rudd, as still in use, S.

**HAND O'ER HEAD. "Han owre Head, a phrase signifying choosing [r. purchasing or receiving] without selecting."** Gall. Encycl.

"Others will take the lot as it is, this is buying them hand owre head." **Ibid.**

**HAN'-FOR-NIEVE, adv. Expl. "cheek by jowl," abreast; walking as in a very friendly manner, Ayrs.**

—*Han'-for-nieve, the hawkies stan' Wha live by dissipation.*  
**Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.**

**HAND TO NIEVE. Singly opposed, Gall.; equivalent to E. hand to hand.**

—Same han' to nieves,  
Wi' manly pith o' arm, beyond the mark,  
Far fling the pond'rous mell.—  
**Davidson's Seasons, p. 87.**

**HAN**

For never was there softer yet  
Of village or of base,  
That e'er wi' channelstane did come,  
But if he would submit  
To hand to niesse, I'd pledge this crag,  
I should his winner hit.  
**Ibid., p. 163.**

This phraseology receives light from the language of Shakespeare:

"In single opposition, hand to hand,  
He did confound the best part of an hour."

**TO HALT HAND. To concur in, to support; with the prep. to.**

—"His Majestie promittie to see and follow their consoule, and to hand halt the execution of quhat-someur thing sall be concluist and determinat in this caiis be thame." **Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed., 1594, p. 53.**

Sometimes it is used without the preposition.

"As your Lordship fandis opportunitie, it will please your Lordship remember on my business; the quhilk I doute not but my Lord Cardinall of Lorraine with selist and haud hand, gif his Lordship be remembr. brit thairrump." **B. of Ross to Aibp. of Glaug., Keith's Hist., App., p. 135.**

Perhaps it is meant as the resolution of the word mainstain, Fr. maintenir, L. B. manuten-ec, to hold in hand.  
Maith, Paris has a phrase nearly allied to that of the Bishop of Ross; Archipiscopum contra me manutenere praesumant. V. Du Cange.

**TO HALT IN HAND, v. a. To keep in a state of expectation; to carry on correspondence with opposite parties in a clandestine manner.**

"The Admiral Hamilton,—revealed the king's projects and secrets,—as was thought, to the covenanters, of whom also he politically made his own use, and held both the king and them in hand for his own ends, not yet known." Spalding, i. 182.

**TO HALT ONE'S HAND. To stop, to pause, S.; in allusion as would seem, to one's desisting for a time from manual exertion.**

"Because ye haf biggit up your tour of Babel sa, that mare understandis uthris, I thocht I wald hit ania agane bid you hault your hand.—Quharfore, my freind, hault yit your hand, and luke a little upon your werkmanship." **N. Winyet's Foursoch Thre Questions, Keith's Hist., App., p. 225.**

**TO PUT HAND IN. 1. To commit murder upon, to put to death.**

"As for his conclusion, 'Men may not put hand in Tyrants,' it can never be deduced from this text." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 417.

"—All law and justice sake contemned, and everie man sal put hand in the kings awne persone." **Pitcottie's Cron., i. 31.**

2. It is used in pl. as signifying to seize forcibly, to lay hold with violence.

—"Tending to have put handis in his persone, & drawin his grace to thar invite gydeship and evill wais." **Acts Ja. V. V. Gydischip.**

**TO PUT HAND IN ONE's SELF. To commit suicide.**

The prep. to or till is now used. **To put hand to himself, S.**

"We find mention made of the Kings of Orkney, and Buchanan tells us of one Belus, who having invaded Scotland, was defeated and put to flight by Ewen II. King of Scota, killing most of his army, upon which
Belus being much discouraged and broken in spirit, despairing of life, put hand in himself, and became his own executioner." Brand's Orkney, p. 14.

This phrase only expresses the crime generally. When it is by hanging, one is said to put himself down. V. To Clap. 14.

"But these evil men that sought the death, and put hands in themselves, in their appearance they sought it for a better." Bruce's Eleven Serms, F. S. a.

Belg. de handen dan zich zelven slaan, to make away himself; Sewel.

To put hands on one's self. Used in the same sense.

"William Mearnis, a notorious warlock,—being to tryed, put hands on himself, at the devil's instigation." Law's Memor. Prel. LVIII.

To tak throw hand. To take to task, S.

Handclap, s. A moment; q. as much time as is required for clapping the hands together. In a handclap, in a moment, S.B., Roxb.; sometimes handclap.

"It is God speed, or spulye wi' thae in three hand-claps." Perils of Man, iii. 205.

In a clap, id. V. CLAP, s.

Handcuffs, s. pl. Fetters for the wrist, manacles, S.

From cuff, q. sleeves of iron. Or shall we rather deduce it from Su.-G. hangklokor, manacles, from hand and klokor, any thing eleven; specialism, saya Ihrre, tendicular anguina. Hickes thinks that E. glove is from the same source.

To Handcuff, v. a. To manacle, S.

To Hand-fast, v. a. 1. To betrothe by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage.

"This James [the sixth Earl of Murray] begat upon Isobel Innes, daughter to the Laird of Innes, Alexander Dunbar, a man of singular wit and courage. This Isobel was but hand-fast with him, and deceased before the marriage; whereas this Alexander he was worthy of a greater living than he might succeed to by the laws and practices of this realm." Pitscottie, p. 26.

"She not only would not yield to it, but even for a divorcement from the Pope, at the Court of Rome, alledging that Angus had been affianced, betrothed or handfasted to that Gentlewoman [Jean Douglas,] who bare the child to him, before he had married her [the Quene Dowager], and so by reason of that precontract, could not be her lawful husband." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 240.

2. It is used as synon. with contract.

"Though every believing soul is, when the Father draweth it to Christ, contracted and handfasted with him, Hos. ii. 19, 20, yet, for good and wise reasons, it pleaseth the Lord Christ to delay the taking of us home to himself, and the accomplishment and consummation of the begun marriage,—even as in earthly marriages there is first, a Contract or Espousals, and then, for just and honest reasons, some space of time ought to intervene betwixt that and the full accomplishment of the marriage." Ferguson on the Ephesians, p. 359.

A.-S. hand-faestan, fiden dare. Su.-G. hand-faestan. "It promiseth which is made by pledging the hand, whether by citizens who thus bind themselves to their prince, or by those who are about to be married, mutu-
unreasonable custom was long ago brought in disuse.

Martin’s West. Islands, p. 114.

The term occurs in the same sense O. E.

"Vne feincousys [fonicousys] an assuying or hand-
fastynge, of folks to be maried;" Palsgrave’s French
Gram., B. iii., F. 12, b.

We also meet with some traces of the same custom in
France. Sponsallia inter se per verba de futuro con-
travertint, carthi copula subsuectat pro procreata;
sum lapsis aliquibus annis—ad solemnizationem
matriuini in facie Ecclesiæ procedere velit, &c.
Cange.

HAND-FRANOMIE, s. The name given, in Fife,
to a hand-rick of corn, or small stack no
higher than can be reached with the hand.

Ial. from denotes any piece of ground that is elevated
above the adjacent soil. Belg. from, sumsumus. The
ancient terms denoting elevation, may perhaps
point out the original sense of this provincial dis-
nation.

HAND-HABBLE, adv. Business that is done
quickly, summarily, without any previous
plan, or without loss of time, is said to be done
hand-habble, Roxb. It often includes the
idea of something haughty or imperious
in the mode of acting.

 Perhaps from hand, and Fr. habile, quick, nimble,
expert.

HAND-HAP, s. Chance, hazard. At hand-
hap, by chance; the same with E. hap-
hazard, Fife.

HAND-HAUAND, part. pr. Having in possess-
sion; applied to stolen goods.

"Ane frie man sould not be imprisoned at the com-
plaint of ane other—except—gift he is takin with
reid or lait hand of slaughter, or with the fang, or in
handhwang theth, or roborie." Quot. Att., c. 38, §1, 2.
With the fang, is explained as equivalent to hand-
hwavand, and back-bevand; Skene, Verb. Sign. vo.
Inaufxghefe.

Hand-habend is used in the same sense, Laws of E.
A. S. act hebbendra handa gefangen, in ipsa furto
deprehensu; Lye. Teut. handhuvend, to possess; Isl.
handhave, the possessor of any thing, qui possessor est,
et in manu tenet. V. Verel.

The same phrase occurs in Flota, though erroneously
printed.—Ubi aliquis latrodeprehensu scelitus de
aliuo latrocinio hand habendum & hebbargude, &c.
Lib. 1., c. 38, §1. Hand is obviously for hand.

To HAND-KILL, v. a. To slaughter, a term
applied to butchers.

"Gif any fleashour, beand burges, slayis or handkillis
any beif or flesh with his awin handie," &c. Chalm.
Air, Balfour’s Prat., p. 583.

This term seems to allude to the A.-S. designation
for or at butcher; ecelere, carrefax, lanie, from ecelan,
mactare.

* HANDLESS, adj. 1. Awkward in using the
hands; as a handless taupie, a woman who
exerts herself in so slovenly a way, that she
still lets her work fall out of her hands, S.

2. Slowly, tardy in manual operation, S.

HANDSEL, s. 1. The first money that a
trader receives for his goods, as in E.; also,
a gift conferred at a particular season, S.

Those who are under the influence of super-
stition, are unwilling to receive their first
money from sales for the day, from an un-
lucky hand. If the money be laid down
on the board, they also refuse to accept it in
this way; saying to the purchaser, “Gie
me’ot your hand.” S.

2. A piece of bread given before breakfast,
Galloway.

"Handie, a morning lunch;" Gall. Encycl.

This is merely an oblique sense of Su.-G. handsel,
meridionii diversidunt primitiae, from hand and sel-in,
A.-S. sél-an, to deliver; as denoting that this piece
of bread is an earnest of the meal which is to succeed it.

Hare observes, that this term is used by other Gothic
nations with greater latitude, as denoting a gift
of any kind; and thence restricted to gifts devoted to
a religious use. He views Moes-G. hands, sacrifice,
offering, as radically the same; whence, it is believed,
A.-S. hand was formed, the term used to denote the
sacrament of the Supper, as converted into a sa-
crifice in the Church of Rome, also handsel. Hence E.
hous-c, to give or receive the eucharist, in the Roman
sense; unhoused, not having received this sacrament.

HANDSEL MONDAY. The first Monday of the
New Year, O. S.; so called, because it has
been the custom, from time immemorial, for
servants and others to ask, or receive, hand-
sel, on this day, S.

"On the evening of Handsel Monday, as it is called,
some of his neighbours came to make merry with him.

HAND-PAYMENT, s. A beating, Aberd.

HAND-PLANE, s. The tool used by carpenters,
which in E. is called a smoothing plane, S.

HANDPUTTING, s. Violence used to another
with the hands.

"Maisterfull & violent handputting in his dekin." Aberd.
Reg., V. 15; i.e., “attacking the deacon of the
trade in a violent manner.”

HAND-RACKLE, adj. 1. Properly, rash in
striking, S.

"With him rode the gentlemen of his own name, the
hand-rackle Homes, the darty Dumbaris, the strait-
heared Somersetis, and the Ballises.” Perils of Man,
i. 312. Printed by mistake, hard-rackle.

2. Careless, acting without consideration,
Roxb.; the same with Rackle-handit.

3. Active, ready; as, "He’s as hand-rackle a
fallow as in a’ the parish," ibid.

HAND-SENMYE, s. 1. An ensign or standard,
corr. from ensenye.

"Heirefitr all the inhabitants of Edinburgh that
profess enmilic to the Queen—erect ait hand-senye
of thair awin to invade the town quhair they frielic
 Remarkable, saw A like HAN. The 1. V. milk, evidently Particular often A whatever pi. as, V. "Flandr. ~2. 3. HANDSHAKING, HAND-STAFF, HAND-SPAIK, 2. HAND-WAILLING, HAND-WAIL'D, as comprehend it written, difficultie can be with Senn., S. Sic. The elwam, the elements, and Arthuris hittis, The Horne, and the Hand staff. Doug. Virgil, 239, b. 4. HAND-STANE, s. A term formerly used in S. for a small stone, or one that could be easily lifted and thrown by the hand, in contradistinction from one which required much greater exertion.

"There is a cairn, or great heap of small handstones, with five or six high stones erected." Symson's Deser. Galloway, p. 27.

HAND-WAILLING, s. Particular or accurate selection.

"I believe tho' ye be a singular wail'd companie that is in this place, and the best that by hand wailling can be wail'd out of Clydadale, yet it were not a great difficultie to gar the greater part of you raise [race] the foundation of your closing with Christ." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 15.

HAND-WAIL'D, adj. Remarkable, distinguished in whatever way; carefully selected, S.

Lord Arnolph quickly after him does send
Fifteen hand-wail'd, well-mounted Englishmen.
Hamilton's Wallace, B. viii, 125.

The raffan runn rhyme sae rare, Sic wordy, wanton, hand-wail'd ware,

Handwaving, s. A mode of measuring grain by stroking it with the hand, S. B.
"They yield from five pecks to half a boll of meal: and are measured by handwaving, i.e., they are stroked by the hand about four inches above the top of the firlot." P. Keith-hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii, 533.

From hand and wave, Su.-G. weif-a, Isl. weif-a, circumvolvere.

Hand-while, HANDWILE, s. A little while, Ettr. For., Peebles.

This resembles Handelap; and is evidently corr. from A.-S. handelwe or handelit, "momentum, a moment of time;" Somner.

As we have several metaphors, expressive of brevity, borrowed from the motion of the eye, Blink, Blinkit, &c., so also some from that of the hand; as Hand-clap. The A.-S. term handwyrht seems to convey an idea quite analogous to Handwhile. It is expl. "Articulum temporis; the turning of an hand, an instant of time;" ibid. Flantr. hand-while, momentum temporis, hand-wilfih, momentarius.

Handiconeive, adv. In company, conjunctly; as, "We'se gae handiconeive about it," Teviot.

From hand and noise, q. hand in hand. The connective co might be traced to Lat. con, with, or Gacl. conh, id., sounded co, were it not to suppose an anomalous composition.

Handicuffs, s. pl. Blows with the hand, S.; handy blows, E.

Handie, s. 1. A milking-pail, Lanarks. It is often corruptly pron. Hannie.
2. A wooden dish for holding food, South of S.
"I flang the hannie frae me, flew into the byre, and clacth her just as she was sinkan' in a swoon." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 593.

It seems thus denominated, because it has an ear or hand for holding by; like that elsewhere called, for the same reason, a Luggie, from lug.

Handie-fu', HANIE-FU', s. The fill of a milk-dish, Lanarks.
"I had gone into the milkhouse—to teem a hannie-fu' o' milk, when I heard my dochter cryin' out, 'O mither, mither.'" Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503.

Handy-grips, s. pl. Close grappling, q. corr. hanney-grips, S. B.
"Certainly my light is dim, when it cometh to handy-grips." Rutherford's Lett., Ep. 12.
'Tis better then the cause we try
Wi' the wind o' our wame,
Than for to come in hanney-grips
At sic a shairy time.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

Q, a grip or hold with the hand. Handgrip is an old Su.-G. word, compounded in the same manner, although varying in its signification. It denotes the
knack of using the instruments of any trade, art, &c., in a legal sense, the joining of hands for confirming a bargain.

Handie-wark, s. 1. Occupation, calling.

"That na manner of person be sufferit to use merchandize, or occupy the handie-wark of ane free craftsman within the burgh,—without he be Burgess and free-man of the same." Blue Blanket, p. 125.

2. The work made by a tradesman, S.

"That ane any craft may convey—for making of masters, and trying of their handie-wark allanely." Ibid., p. 123.

A.-S. hand-score, "a handcraft; also, workmanship." Somner.

To handle the dust, to receive money, a pcant phrase, Kinnos.

*Handling, s. 1. Interference, some degree of intermeddling; as, "He wad fain hae a handling in that affair," S.


"Many goodmen—form’d that regiment called the Cameronian Regiment,—thinking thereby to be in a better capacity to drive away the prelatical curats, to apprehend and bring to condign punishment our hand-waill’d murderers." Walker’s Passages, p. 58.

From hand and wale, to choose; q. picked out by the hand.

HANDSLEW CUTTHROT, a piece of ordnance formerly used in S.

"Sevin handslew cutthrettes of forgot yron wanting all their chainathers." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 252.

Tent. handleigh, colaphus, alphas, from hand, manus, and slagh, slach, ietus. Slew is the pret. of the old v. slay, to strike. V. SLEW YR.

*HANDSOME, adj. Elegant in person, but not applied to the face, S. We indeed say, "She’s a very handsome woman, but far frome being bonny."

HANDVARP, s. The city of Antwerp, Aberd. Reg., passim.

[HANDY-CROOPEN, s. "A game in which one of the players turns his face to the wall, his hand resting upon his back; he must continue in this position until he guesses who struck his hand, when the striker takes his place, Shetl. Isl. kroppr, Da. krop, Sw. krop, the trunk of the body." Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

To HANE, v. a. To spare. V. HAIN.

To HANE, v. a. To enclose, to hedge; part. pa. haned, hanite. V. HAIN, v.

Haning, Haining, s. 1. Hedges, inclosures.

"That euerie man spirituall and temporall, within this realme, haunand ane hundreth pond land of new extent be yeir,—plant wod and forest, and mak hedges, and haning for himself, extending to thre akeris of land, and abone or vader, as his heretage is mair or less." Acts Ja. V., 1535, c. 10, edit. 1566. In c. 11, it is ordained, "that all destroyaris of grene wod,—and sic like of all new hanging," be prosecuted and punished.

This seems to be the meaning of haining, as used by Ross.

As they grew up, as fast their likings grow,
As haining water’d with the morning dew.

I hesitate whether haining, as used in Ross’s Helenore, may not rather mean grass preserved from being pastured. For in the first edition the line reads—

As ever grass wet with the morning dew.

The phrases, hain’d ley, and hain’d rig, are still used to denote a piece of ground on which cattle are not allowed to graze. The phraseology is transferred to a man who is plump and well grown: "Ye’ve been on the hain’d rig." Fife.

2. Any field where the grass or crop is protected from being eaten up, cut, or destroyed, whether inclosed or not, Aberd.

3. In pl., what is saved by frugality or parsimony, S.

"It would be a black burning shame to allow a daft man any longer to rule—us—wi’ a rod o’ iron, pooking and rookking me, his mother, of my ain lawful joynit and honest hainings." The Entail, ii. 145.

HANGARELL, HANGELL, s. "An implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, &c., are hung; commonly a stout branch of a tree, with a number of knobs left on it;" Gl. Sibb.

This is formed as a dimin. from A.-S. hang-en, Sn.-G. hasce-a, to hang. V. L. term.

HANG-CHOICE, s. The choice or choosing of one of two evils, S.

"I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl’s precentor, or it would be hang-choice between the poet and the precentor." Antiquary, iii. 35.

The term is evidently borrowed from the idea of hanging, or the gallows, being the only alternative, as opposed to something scarcely less ungrateful.

According to the tradition of the South of S., the term had its origin from the alternative which Murray of Elibank proposed to young Watt Scott of Harden, who had given him mortal offence by driving the cattle of so near a neighbour as his prey. Old Murray overtook him, recovered his cattle, and consigned the daring freebooter to his dungeon; determined that he should be released from it only to be led to the gallows. When he communicated this resolution to his good and prudent lady, "Na, na," said she, "Elibank, you’ll do na sic thing. Ye lae three unmarried dochters, and ano’ tha’se is muckle-mow’d Meg, whose price naebody ill speir. Gie Watt his choice o’ her, or o’ being hangit." Watt was accordingly brought forth, with the rope about his neck, while the gallows and the unchristen lass were both presented to his view. Although to the young laird neither of the objects was by any means alluring, he wisely preferred the matrimonial noose to the other: and to this hang-choice, it is said, the present family of Harden owe their descent.

HANG-DOG, adj. Villanous, scowling, ugly, Banfis.

HANG-NET, s. A species of net, Dumfr.

"Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 605.
[HANGING-TOGETHER, adj. Just alive and no more; as, “Yea, lamb, he’s just hanging-together.” Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HANGIT-FAC'D, adj. Having a look that seems to point to the gallows, Roxb.; synon. Gallows-fac’d.

HANGIT-LIKE, adj. A vulgar term, applied to one who is out of countenance, or knows not what excuse to make for his conduct. It is said that he looks very hangit-like, S.

It seems borrowed from the appearance of a convict going to execution.

This term generally includes the idea of reluctance and constraint as visible to others, S.

“We have skill of many things, but we have no skill of present duty. There is many of us, when we go about duty, we go about it so hangit-like, we disgrace ourselves and the duty both.” Mich. Bruce’s Soul-Confirmation, p. 6.

HANIEL, HANYEL, s. 1. Properly, a greedy dog. Ettr. For.

2. Transferred to an idle slovenly fellow; often thus expressed, “a lazy haniel,” Roxb.

“See little kent the haniel about fencing, that instead o’ sweeping aff my downcume wi’ his sword, he held up his sword-arm to save his head.” Brownie of Bodsebeck, i. 42.

To HANIEL, v. n. To have a jaded appearance from extreme fatigue. To gang hanyellin, to walk with the appearance of slovenliness and fatigue, Upp. Lanarks.

This is merely a variety of the v. Hangile, q. v. It may be adjoined that Isl. hangileg-r signifies vacillans, cernuus; Halderson.

HANYEL SLYP, s. One who is uncoehly dressed, an ugly fellow, Buchan; improperly printed hanziel.

“In came sik a rangel o’ gentles, and a lithry of hanziel slyps at their tail, that in a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair.” Journal of London, p. 5.

This phrase is applied to livery servants. Hanyel may be alluded to Teut. hongel, as denoting something in a dependent and dazing state. Su.-G. slipper denotes one who is unarmed, from slipp, lax, remixis; also, empty. Hence slipp, as an opprobrious designation, may have had its origin; or perhaps from Teut. slipp, a train or retinue; slipp van knechten ende dienare, a long train of clients, servants or attendants. V. Kilian.

[HANITE, HANED, part. pa. Enclosed; surrounded by a hedge. V. under HAIN.]

To HANK, v. a. 1. To fasten, to secure, so as to prevent removal, S. “To hanckle, to entangle,” A. Bor.

And at the shore, vnder the greey bank,
There maye can they anker fast and hank.
Doug. Virgil, 208, 34.

A man is said to be hankit, when he has so engaged himself to a woman, that he cannot recede without the breach of faith, and loss of character, S.

2. To tie any thing so tight, as to leave the impression of the cord; to gall with a rope or cord, to hankle, id. S. The neck is said to be hankit, when a necklace is tied too strait. It still conveys the idea of a circular impression.

Ye’s find that we can cast a harder knot.
And till him straight, and binds him o’er again,
Till he cry’ll out with the air hanking pain.
Rose’s Belanore, p. 47.

Sibb. derives this from Teut. henck-en, suspendere. But the origin seems to be Isl. hank, as denoting a collar, a small chain, catarula, Sw. id. a withy-band, vinculum ex viminibus contextum et convolutum. Mr. Tooke views hank as the part. past of the A.-S. v. heng-an, pendere, to hang.

HANK, s. 1. A coil, any thing resembling a wreath, S. Thus it is used to denote the coils of a serpent.

But they about him lowpit in wynnpillis threw,
And twys circuitus his mydildi round about,
And twys faldit thare spruntitil skynnis but dout,
About his hals, baith nek and hede thay schent.
As he eills their hansis to have rent.
Doug. Virgil, 46, 6.

2. The word is now generally applied to thread, cords, &c., formed as a coil, a skein. It is used in E., but as explained by Junius and Johnns., it denotes thread in the form of a clue.

“In the bleaching of your yarn, you must first open each hank, and lay it in your bucking keeve or tube — After rinsing it, you must wring out all the water, by wringing three or four hanks at a time.” Maxwell’s Sel. Trans., p. 344.

Isl. hank is also rendered, funiculus in forma circuli colligatius.

To HANKLE, v. a. To fasten by tight tying, S.; a dinin. from Hank, v.

HANKERSAIDLE. V. ANKERSAIDELL.

HANKIE, s. A bucket narrower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle, used in carrying water, Dumfr. A bucket with a wooden handle is called a Stoup.

Isl. hank-a, traducto funiculio tenere; hanki, funiculus; because let down by a rope.

HANNIE, s. A milk-pail, &c. V. HANDIE.

HANNY, adj. Light-fingered, Lanarks.

This is undoubtedly the same word as E. handy, dexterous. But although the latter be used in Lanarks, and pronounced with the d, the term, when it bears a bad sense, is uniformly pron. without it.

HANNY-GRIPS, s. pl. Close grappling. V. HANDY GRIPS.

[HANSEL, HANSELL, HANDSEL, s. 1. The first payment in a bargain, given as an earnest of what is to follow, S. V. under HAND.
2. As in E., the first use; the first sale; in general, the first fruits of an undertaking, hence the ironical use of the term in the following passage.

The King gert be deparit there
All hail the reif amang his men
And dune all their dais thru.

This was used to symbolize the end of a tradition or the beginning of a new one.

To HANS, HAUNSH, v. a. 1. To snap or snarf at, violently to lay hold of; especially applied to the action of a dog when seizing any thing thrown to him, and apparently including the idea of the noise made by his jaws when he snaps at it. S.

"A number greedily haunsh at the argument. Mr. Andrew Ramsay, Mr. J. Adamson, and others; but came not near the matter, let be to answer formally." Ballie's Lett., i. 200.

Hamsh is used merely in the same sense, Ang. to eat in a voracious and noisy way, as a dog tearing at a bone.

2. To eat greedily as dogs do, Ettr. For.

C. B., guane-law, to swallow greedily, to devour; guane, voracity, greediness.

These terms may be radically alluded to Germ. hauch-en, capere cum celeritate; Isl. hack-a, avide et itibium vorare, canino more; G. Andr., p. 104, col. i.; but more immediately to O. Fr. hanche-er, "to gnash, or snap at with the teeth." Cotgr.

HANS, s. A violent snatch or snap, S.

To HANT, v. a. Used as equivalent to the E. v. to practise.

"And attour that in na place of the realme be visit of bavis, gouf or ythre sic vnprofitable sportis, bot for commoun gude & defence of the realme be hantit bowis schivit, and markis thanfor ordnit." Acts IV. 1614, Ed. 1814, p. 226.

"That nae barbar, master nor servant within this burgh, hant, use nor exercise the craft of surgery, without he be expert," &c. Seal of Cause, A. 1506, Blue Blanket, p. 55.

Mr. Todd has inserted, as the first sense of the E. v. to Haunt, "Originally to accustom," giving Wielif as his authority. "Hante thyself to pite." 1 Tim. iv. 7. This corresponds with our use of the term.

That this is immediately from Fr. hunter, to frequent, to resort unto, cannot be doubted. But I cannot agree with Roquefort in tracing this to Lat. habitar. It seems highly probable that it is a word transmitted by the Franks. It is pretty nearly allied in signification to Su.-G. haun-ite, capere, accipere, and still more to A.-S. bent-an, perguirere, persequi. The root would thus be hand, manus.

In Prompt. Para. Hauntus is expl. not only by Frequento, but as equivalent to "offe van."
This she ere even had tentily laid by.
And well hap'd up anoth a coll of hay.
*Ross's Helmore,* p. 53.

"A. Bor. to happe, to cover for warmth, North."—
"Hap, to tuck in the bed-clothes, North." *Grose.*

2. To cover, in order to defend from cold. This is the most common sense, S.

"Hap, to tuck in the bed-clothes ;" A. Bor. Gl. *Grose.*

V. *U. Mostr Claitth.*

And quhen that thow are laid into thy hole,
Thy hold will be na hyer than thy sole.
And than quhair is thy cold, cource or cap.
Baith gons and huds had won the for to hap !
Nocht bot ane shet is on thy body hair;
And as thow hes doen heir sa finds thow thair,

*Priests of Pabal.* p. 47.

This hony foundling, ae clear morn of May,
Close by the lee-side of my doour I found,
All sweet and clean, and carefully hap't round
In infant weeds of rich and gentle make.

*Ramsey's Poems,* ii. 182.

3. To defend from rain or snow, S., as, to hap a stack.

As Martimas, when stacks were happet,
The twa lairds took a jaunt for anes.

*R. Galloway's Poems,* p. 10.

4. Metaph. to screen, to cover from danger in battle.

Syne slouch' behind my doon'ty targe,
That yon day your head happet.


This v. is also used in Lincolnhire. Skinner derives it from A.-S. *heap-in,* cumulare; Ray, from *hearp.* It may be observed, however, that Isl. *hiap* denotes a shroud, or winding-sheet, involuentum quo funera teguntur; *hip-*ia, involvor, G. *andr.,* Haldorson renders Isl. *hiap-,* yelamen vel idiumus.

HAP, Happin, Happings, s. A covering of whatever kind, S. When body clothes are spoken of, any thing proper for defending from the cold is also called a hap-warm.

I'll mak a hap for my Johny Fa;
And I'll mak a hap to my deary;
And he's get a' the coat gae round,
And my lord shall nae mair come near me.

*Ritson's S. Songs,* ii. 173.

---Remember, I'm baith hap and saul
To Venuss there; but me, she's darre o' caul'.

*Ramsey's Poems,* ii. 34.

---Fock, the nipping cauld to bang,
Their winter *happin:-s* wear.

*Ferguson's Poems,* ii. 26.

The spring-gowan's cauld wi' it's *happin of snow,*
But it keeks lovely out when the sun's gins to thaw,

*Remains Nhblades Song,* p. 119.

It is often used in pl. to denote the means used to protect one from the effects of a cold day or night; or the additional clothes one puts on in winter; as, "Ye hae nae thrown aff your winter *happins," S.

"Happin, a covered;" *Westmoral,* Gl.

A word occurs in a very ancient Norw. work, which would seem allied, as being used in this sense. *Yfr-* *haufs* is rendered *toga,* denoting a gown, a mantle, or the upper garment worn by a man. *Hof ok thilthak yfrhaufs;* Have also thy gown, or mantle; Spec. *Regale,* p. 286. *Yfrhauflus* is in like manner rendered, togae expers; *ibid.,* 296, 297. Isl. *gfr* signifies upper, superior. One would almost think that the term were synon. with S. *wear,* or upper *happin;* the

letters f and p being frequently interchanged. I have not, however, met with *haufs* by itself; and am therefore uncertain as to its signification.

HAP-WARM, s. V. HAP, s.

HAP-WARM, adj. What covers so as to produce heat, S. B.

Wt' braws I seldom cock my brisket,—
Thinking it best to be owre-laid in
A suit o' *sousy hap-warm* plaidin.

*Tarrus's Poems,* p. 22.

To HAP, v. n. To hold off, to go towards the right, S. V. *Hauhp.*

HAP, interj. A call to horses to turn to the right, S.

HAP, s. An instrument for scraping up sea ooze to make salt with, Dumfr.

"His first care is to collect the sleech proper for his purpose; this he effects by means of an implement named a hap, a kind of sledge drag, furnished with a sharp edge at that part which touches the ground, and drawn by a single horse." *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.,* p. 527.

Allied perhaps to Trnt. *happen,* apprehendere, *ariere*; as it is meant to take hold of the sleech or ooze.

To HAP, v. n. 1. To hop, S.

But master Monkey, with an air
Hap't out, and thus happen'd the fair.

*Ramsey's Poems,* ii. 470.

V. FLEE.

2. To halt, to walk lamcly, S. V. *Hop.*

HAP, s. A hop, a light leap, S.

HAP-STEP-AN'-LOWP, adv. "Hop skip and leap," G. *Burns,* S.

The third can up, *hap-step-an'-lowp,*
As light as onie lambie.

*Burns,* iii. 29.

The term refers to a common sport of children.

HAP-THE-BEDS, s. The game called Scotch-hop, Gall.

"Hop-the-beds, a singular game gone through by *happing* on one foot, and with that foot sliding a little flat stone out of an oblong bed—divided into eight parts, the two of which at the farthest end of it are called the *kail pots,*" &c. *Gall. Encycl.* V. *Pallall.*

HAPPITY, adj. Lame, which causes one to hop, S.

I've a hen wi' a *happity* leg.

*Ritson's S. Songs,* i. 183.

HAP, (pron. *hauhp*), s. The hip, or fruit of the brier, S. B.

A.-S. *hauhp,* id. *Seren,* says, it has its name from its adhesion; Isl. *hyp-*ia, contrahere. Sn.-G. *niw-*on, id. which *herre* derives, for the same reason, from *niw-*a, primoribus digitis comprimere. V. *Hepthorne.*

*HAP, HAPE, s. Fortune, good fortune, success, good luck, Barbour, xii. 554, v. 538.

*Hape is the form used by Lyndsay, Complaynt to the King,* l. 102.*
Happy, adj. Used in a peculiar sense, as signifying lucky, fortunate, i.e., boding good fortune, constituting a good omen, S. synon. canny, chaney.

"There are happy and unhappy days for beginning any undertaking. Thus, few would choose to be married here on Friday, though it is the ordinary day in other parts of the church. There are also happy and unhappy feet. Thus they wish bridgrooms and brides a happy foot; and to prevent any bad effect, they salute those they meet on the road with a kiss." F. For-\n\n
gen, Paul's Statist. Acc., xiv. 541, N.

This corresponds to the Dies Fissti et Nefasti of the Romans. Felix and Infelix are applied in the same manner.

Happy-go-lucky, adv. At all hazards; as, "Happy-go-lucky, I'll venture," Roxb.

In Gael. the particle go, put before an adjective, makes an adverb. But this combination cannot well be supposed to exist here, the rest of the word being Gothic. It seems to be a conjugation of the E. adjectives happy and lucky; unless it should be resolved, Hop I go lucky, q. "Let it chance," or "happen that I succeed,"—an elliptical speech, the alternative being understood although not mentioned.

Hap weel, rap weel. A provincial expression, Gall.

"Hap weel—Rap weel, a phrase meaning 'Hit or miss.'"

The literal meaning undoubtedly is; "He is most likely to succeed, or to have a good hap, who does not spare his stroke;" from E. to rap, to give a smart blow.

Happen, s. The path trodden by cattle, especially on high grounds, Ayrs.

Su.-G. hap signifies, portio terrae separata, jugerum. But happen, in its meaning, seems rather to claim affinity to Isl. hwappin, uftro citroque vagari, G. Andr.; hwap, lacuna, valliula; expl. in Dan. "a little dale or low place amidst highest ground;" Hald. Dorson. It can scarcely have been denominated from hap, a chance, as that the cattle have happened to fix on.

Happer, s. The hopper of a mill, S.

They [myllers] malitiosious occupye an greater space betwix the hopper and the myll-stane, for their aven profit; for the law permits there na mair space nor ane sommer wand of ane haelil trine." Chalmers Air, c. 11, § 3.

The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer." Ersk. Inst., B. ii., Tit. iii., § 36.

This cannot apply to the hopper, as the size of this cannot benefit the miller. What is now called the Hapes must be here meant by happer.

Happer-ars'd, adj. Shrunk about the hips.

And there will be happer-ars'd Nancy,
And fairy-fae'd Flowlie by name.

Happer-hippit, adj. 1. Synon. with the preceding word, Roxb.

2. Also applied metaph. as equivalent to E. lank, i.e.

My candlewise muse, wi' age decr ipt,
Looks e'en right lean and happer-hippit,
W' neither must nor wills equippit,
Like some old coiled.

Ritchie's Way-side Colter, p. 175.

These terms are viewed as containing a reference to the shape of the hopper of a mill.

Happerbaik, s. The beam on which the hopper of a mill rests, S. V. BAUK.

Happer, s. A vessel made of straw, for carrying grain when the ploughman is engaged in sowing, Mearns.

Teut. hopp-en, apprehendere, capere.

To HAPPERGAW, v. a. To sow grain unequally, in consequence of which it springs up in patches; happer-gaw'd, unequally sown, E. Loth.; Happergaw, Teviot.

As this defect is said to be occasioned by the happing, or unequal motion of the sower, the term is traced to this origin. By others, however, this defect is ascribed to another cause,—the want of skill in the sower, in not opening his fingers sufficiently when quitting the seed. It may be allied, however, to Teut. haper-en, haestare, haacre.

Happergaw, s. A blank in growing corn, caused by unequal sowing, Berwicks.

[HAPPY, and HAPPY-GO-LUCKY. V. under HAP, s.]

[HAPRICK, s. Two cusses attached by a band laid over a horse's back, used for carrying manure, Shetl.]

To HAPSHACKLE, v. a. To bind the fore feet of cattle together, to prevent them from straying, Ettr. For.; to bind a fore and hind foot together, Galloway.

"Hapshackle. An horse is said to be so when an hind and fore foot are confined by a rope fixed to them; this is to hinder them to hop or leap." Gall. Eneyel.

Although Sibb. gives Hubshackl and Hubshackle as varieties of the v. to Hanweschakel, he explains the term as denoting a different mode of restraint. V. HAN-\nSHACKEL.

Hapshackle, s. A ligament for confining a horse or cow, Ettr. For., Galloway.

An intelligent correspondent from Ettr. For. informs me, that he "never saw the operation of hapshackling performed otherwise than by fastening the hapshackle round the fore feet of the animal."

HAR, HAIR, s. The pivot on which a door or gate turns, Dumfr.

A coarse proverbial phrase is used in this district. To rue one's are out o' har, to praise a person till he be too much elated. The use of this term illustrates Bp. Douglas's phrase, out of har, and also confirms the etymology given.

HAR.

Qwhil thai ware lyand at that town,
Thai had oft-tymses bykeryng.
Qwhare there wes har and nere schytyn.

Wyndows, viii. 37. 54.

Mr. Macpherson views this as an error "for hard or for ̊" Gl. As Doug. uses har for sharp, nipping; it may be here metaph. transferred to warfare, like E. keen.

HAR, HARE, adj. Cold; also hoary. [Also as a s., rime, hoar frost.] V. HAIR.

HAR, s. Hair. Barbour, i. 384.]
HAR. Out of har, out of order, in a state of confusion.

The pyging wynd blaw vp the dure on char, And drove the leis, and blaw thaym out of har, Intill the ertre of the case again. Doug. Virgil, 53. 11.

Perhaps from A.-S. heorre, Tent, harre, herre, carle, a hinge; as we use to say that any thing is unhinged, when out of order. Rudd, observes that "in Orkney they say, The door is off o' har, i.e., off the hinges." Addiend.

HARBERIE, Harbery, Harbry, s. A port, a harbour.


"Portus, an haven or harbery," Despaut. Gram. C. 8, b.

"You must resolve to stay two or three days at least, for the more commodious seeing and observing the following things. 1st. The harbery or port, which is very spacious and deep, and exceedingly well guarded," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 46. V. Herbery.

HARRBERT, Harbreet, part. pa. Lodged, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, 14313.]

HARBOUR, adj. Providing shelter or protection; from Herbery, q. v.

"Ane bishops could be gentle,—poore and humble in spirit, harberous to the poore," &c. Pitcottie's Cron., p. 459.


HARBIN, s. The Coalfish, in a certain stage. V. Seath.

HARCHATT. V. Harershaw.

HARD, adj. 1. Severe.

And their him tak sic ane selkies, That put him till full hard distres. Barbour, ix. 36. Skelt's Ed.

2. Used as a s., difficulty, hardship. To come through the hard, to encounter difficulties, to experience adverse fortune, S. B.

Hard is said to come to hard, when matters proceed to extremity.

"This implicit faith—would have made melancholy suffering, when Hard came to Hard, of Boots, Thumbkins, and Fire-matches, the bloody rope to the neck, and bullet to the head." Walker's Passages, p. 120.

HARD-HEADED, adj. Not easily moved, Eetr. For.

"The hard-headed Olivers could be led, but never driven.—He was one of the hard-headed Olivers. What cares an Oliver for a man's life, or a bairn's either?" Perils of Man, ii. 248, 272.

HARD, s. The place where two pieces of wood meet as above described, ibid.

[To HARDEN UP, v. n. To become clear and settled after rain, Banffs. Gl.]

HARDIE, s. 1. A small coin of mixed metal, or copper.

"Dailie there war such numbers of Lions (alias called Hardies) prented, that the basenes thereof made all things exceding dear." Knox's Hist., p. 147.

According to Fynes Moryson, in his Itinerary, hardies were "worth one penny halfpenny." Part I., p. 283.

Mr. Pink, thinks that "Moryson's fugitive intelligence misled him," and that "the head is really the French hardie, Scotized." "Hardie," he adds, "were black money struck in Guinnes, and equal, in all points, to the hardies struck in Dauphiny, though the last term obtained the preference, and remains to this day. An ordinance of Louis XI. mentions their both having been current time out of mind; and the hardie is supposed to be so called from Philip le Hardi, under whom they were first struck, and who began to reign in 1270.—Now the hardie, as the hard, was three deniers, or three pennies Scottish, instead of a penny halfpenny." Essay on Meets, ii. 110.

Moryson's intelligence, however, is confirmed by the testimony of Godfrey concerning the earl of Morton.

"The commons, and chiefly the Town of Edinburgh were offended with him, because he had diminished the value of a certain brass or copper coin (called Hardies), and abased them from three half pence to a penny: and also the plack piece (another brass cayne), from four pence to two." Hist. Douglas, p. 334.

They may have been called Lions, from the lion rampant being struck on the reverse.

Mr. Carlell, speaking of A. VI. says, concerning his copper coins; "Of this king there are only two. No 1. [Plate II.] was called the Harbhead. The reverse has two points behind the lion to denote its value of two pennies." Numism. Scot. Pref., p. 37. This proves the depreciation; and may refer to what was
HAR [534] HAR

This is what is called homuncul, in the "Lament of a Pure [Poor] Courtman!" in which he evidently complains of the high price demanded for baiting at hos-

tilaries.

All men makis me deba,  
For heirsip of homuncul, &c.  
Mailland Poems, p. 189.

I am surprised that neither Dr. Johnus. nor Mr. Todd has attended to this phrase. If not classical English, it is certainly used in E. For Serenius introduces it.  
"Hard meat (for horses)," rendering it in Sw. Stediy met fœr hester, hoe och hafre; i.e. "Solid meat for horses, hay and oats."

HARD-WOOD, s. The name given to close-grained trees, or to the timber of these trees, S.

"The whole of this is thickly planted with deci-
tuous trees, or what is here called hard wood; in  
distinction from the evergreens or firs, whose timber  
is comparatively softer and of less value." Agr. Surv. 
Kincard., p. 345.

"Sir Charles Edmonstone has planted on the Dun-

trash estate upwards of 200,000 trees of various kinds,  
but chiefly hard wood, that is oak and ash." Agr. 
Surv. Stirl., p. 229.

HARDIN, HARDYN, adj. Coarse; applied to  
cloth made of harder or refuse of flax; pron.  
Harn, S. A. Bor. id.

"In the ferd he ordand that na Scottis man suld  
veir any clais bot harryn cotis." Compl. S., p. 150.

"They prayed that the honest women might be  
tried what webs, of hardin or sheets they might spare,  
that every four soldiers might be accommodate in a  
tent of eight ells." Baillie's Lett., i. 292.

"...Of artificers 57, of whom 44 are weavers, who-  
manufacture for sale a great deal chiefly of what they  
call Harn, and coarse packing cloth, for which they  
find a ready market in the town of Dundee." F.  

Tent. herde, heerde, fiera lini; A.-S. heordeas, stupæ,  
tow-hardis; Sommer. Perhaps the word appears in a  
more primitive form in Isl. haur, hinnruðude; G. Andr.,  

HARDEN POCK, a bag made of harder or harv.  
"The particular evidents mentioned therein are  
band in a string with the inventor, except the charters,  
sannis & reversions which are put in ane harder pock  
with the rest of the annual evidents." Acts Cha. II.,  
v. VII., p. 146.

HARDMENT, HARDMENT, s. Hardi-
hood, courage, bravery, Barbour, xiii. 179;  
XV. 270. O. Fr. hardement, id.]

HARDS, s. pl. 1. That part of boiled food  
which adheres to the pot, Lanarks.

[2. The refuse of flax. V. HARDS.

HARDYNES, s. Hardship, Barbour, i.  
448.]

HARE, adj. Rugged, shaggy, hoary. V.  
HAI, adj.

—There ilk man a fagote make,  
Swi toward Perth hold strachtw the way.—  
Qhen that the town can tane se,  
That senyrd ane hare wode for to be.  
Wyntours, viii. 26. 228.
This is probably formed like Germ. haenserschaft, haenesscherte, id. scharre, signifying a notch or gap. If shave be viewed as a term originally different, it may be derived from Su.-G. Isl. skor, a particle denoting separation or division. In Sw. this is called harmant, harmgen, from hair, hare, and mund, mouth.

The term used S.B. in hare'skord. As Germ. scharre signifies a gap, Isl. skor is used precisely in the same sense, Skard i veer, a notch or gap in the lip; Dan. hazeakasar, id.

HARIE HUTCHEON. The name of a play among children, in which they hop round in a ring, sitting on their hams. S. B. Belg. hurk-en, to squat, to sit stooping.

V. Cércudoch, and Blind Haire.

HARIGALDS, HARICLES, s. pl. 1. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; the pluck, S.

"He that never eats flesh, thinks harigalde a feast."
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 37.

2. Used metaphorically, although improperly; being applied to the tearing of one's hair, a rough handling, &c.

I think I have toweild his harigalde a weet! He'll no soone grein to tell his love to me.
Ramsay's Poems, II. 150.

This has probably received its name from Fr. hari-cot, a dish of boiled livers, this forming part of what is its 

HA'A-RIG, s. V. under HA', HAl, and Rig.

HARING, s. Prob. an edging or border of fur.

"Ane other lang lows gowne of yelloe satine pamenit with silver and a haring of matrikes." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219; i.e., hairing, q. a little of the marten's hair or fur used as a facing, as distinguished from a lining or complete furring.

HARI NOBIL, a gold coin of one of the Henries of England, formerly current in S.

"Item, in Hari nobilis and salutis, fourti & aue." Inventories, p. 1.


This is the same coin that in our old Acts is denominated Henri Nobil. "The Henri Nobil to xxvii. s. vi. d." Ja. III., A. 1467, c. 22.

HARIT, part. pa. Apparently, equivalent to E. furred, q. "haired," or "having hair.

"Item, one cote of black tafiteteis, lynit with tod pultis, and harit with matrik sabill." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 37. V. Haring.

Perhaps it merely signifies "edged," or "bordered," as the context is said to be lined with fur. We find two short coats of blak satyne, lynit with quhit furring, and harit with matrikis sabill." Ibid.

* To HARK, v. n. To whisper, S.

He said no more, but set him down;
Then some began to hark and to room:
Some's heart began to faint and fail,
To think that cabbage, beef, and ale,
Matton, and capon, should be wanten;
Such thoughts made some to fall a gaming.

Olden's Poems, p. 99.
Then whispering low to me she harked,
Indeed your lips they should be yarked,
No more Miss John, nor dare you chark it.  

Fiske's Dictionary Depred'd, p. 33.

This must be merely an oblique use of frs. harken, s. and E. hark, to listen; as when persons whisper, the mouth of the one is applied to the ear of the other.

"To hark, to whisper and listen;" Cumb. Gl. Relph.

**Hark**, s. A secret wish or desire, Roxb.

Take heart till I tell you the hark of my mind.

*Went. Ec. Tares, ii. 207.*

It is merely a secondary use of the word as denoting a whisper.

**Harker**, s. A listener, S.

Although the v. to hark is used by Shakespeare and Butler, and therefore given by Johns, as an E. word, it is not to be found in Hublot, Barret, Phillips, Junius, or Skinner. Bailey is the first who gives it. The s., as far as I can observe, does not occur at all.

It is still commonly used in the S. Prov., "Harkers never heard a guses word of themselves."

---

**[Harkie, s.] A pig, a boar-pig, Shetl.]**

**To Harle, v. a. 1. To trail, to drag along the ground. The idea strictly attached to the term, as thus used, is that the object lies in a flat or horizontal position, S.**

About the walls of Troy he saw quhat wyse
Achilles harlit Hectoris body thryt.


Vnto the cawe ay bakwartis be the talls
To turne thare futesteppis ha thaym harlis and tmarls.


2. To drag with force; implying the idea of resistance, S.

Lo the ilk tyne harlant vnto the King
Troiane hirils with gret clamour did bring
Ane young man, baith his handis behind his bak
Hard bundis——

*Doug. Virgil,* 40. 33.

Gif thou list pas, quod asche, thy self to spil,
Harlit vs with the in all perilis, quhar thou wyl.


"Heir sail thay harle Chestetic to the stokkis,"

*Lyndsey,* S. P. E., ii. 136.

"I never lovd 'bout gates, quoth the goodwillie,
when she harlit the goodman o'er the fire;" S. Prov.,

Kelly, p. 205.

It is certainly the same word that R. Glenc. uses; in Gl. rendered, "harled, whirled, hurried, harassed, drove, thrust, cast."

---

The serene vaste
Bi the top hil berte anon, & to the grounde him east,
And harlde him vorth villeiche with mant stoc among.

*P. 536.*

It also occurs, although with less proximity of signification, p. 487.

Kyng Richard this noble knyght Acres nem so,
And harlde to the Sarazins, in ech stide aboute,
That the serene ne doth in non ende at rote.

---

3. To draw one's self by gripping or violent means; S. Hence it is said, "Ye're come of the house of Harletillen;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 86. V. Harle, s.

4. To roughcast a wall with lime, S. perhaps from the motion of the trowel on the surface.

---

"On the outside they fill up those interstices by driving in flat stones of a small size; and in the end, face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call harling." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., i. 63.

"Within these five years, a very few of them [farm-houses and cottages] have been—snocked or harled with lime." P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii. 534.

Junius views this as the same with harly used by Chaucer, rendered hurly, from Fr. hari-ier.

"—On the left side, no devils than any herte may thinke, for to harly and drawe the sinful soules to the pitte of hell." Persones, T. III., 151.

This idea is very doubtful. But the origin seems buried in obscurity; unless we should suppose it to have some affinity to Isl. whirling, turbine versari continuo, which is considered as radically the same with Su. G. har-er-a, cum impetu ferre, circumare, mentioned by Seren. as a very ancient word.

---

**To Harle, Haurl, v. n. 1. "To peel;" Gl. Burns.**

He takes a swindie, anht moss-oak ;
For some black, groosome carlin ;
An' lost a winze, and draw a stroke,
Till skin in byples came haurlin;
Aff niesves that night.

Burns, ill. 136.

This is merely an oblique use of the v., as signifying to drag. The skin "came haurlin;" i.e., it was dragged off by the force of the stroke.

---

2. To move onward with difficulty, implying the idea of feebleness, S.

3. To harle about, To go from place to place. It generally conveys the idea of inconstancy, of feebleness, or of some load or incumbrance, S.

**Harlin Favour, some degree of affection.**

The phrase is most nearly allied in sense to Fr. penchant.

"I believe she was a leal maiden, an' I connay but I had a kine o' a harlin favour for her." Journal from London, p. 7.

Either an attachment which makes one hang on, or which as yet moves slowly.

Sometimes harlin is used by itself in this sense.

An' as for Peartith, gairn carlin !
Wha for the Bardies has a harlin,
Aft hae I borne her wicket standin.


**Harle, s. 1. The act of dragging, S. Thus of a paralytic' person, it is said, He has a harle with the left leg.**

2. An instrument for raking or drawing together soft manure; used especially in the cow-house, Roxb.; synon. Clat, Claut, S.

3. Money or property obtained by means not accounted honourable; as, He got a harle of siller, S.

4. A small quantity of anything; as, "Ge's a harle o' meat;" Give me a little meal; Fife.

5. Any thing attained with difficulty, and enjoyed only occasionally, South of S.
"Indeed, any harlot o' health I had was aye about meat-times," Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 400. 

For a sign of his condition, I would say,—any harlot of health he has is aye about meat-time." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 244.

HARLE, s. "The reed or brittle stem of flax separated from the filament;" S. B., Gl. Surv. Moray.

The advantage of crushing and rubbing before swinging is this: The straw being crushed and broken in different places of the stalk, these broken pieces of straw, hanging in a greater measure loose upon the harle or flax, and as it were projecting a little from it, receive each stroke with the secretting handle, and are thereby stripped off, while the flax itself is but slightly touched, and remains entire." Maxwell's Sol. Trans., p. 331.

Perhaps allied to Sw. hoer, flax; a word commonly used in the province of Seania. Or should we rather view it as a diminutive from Teut. herde, the hards or refuse of flax? The word is used in E.; but I take notice of it in relation to its origin.

HARLE, HARLE-DUCK, s. The Goosander, a fowl, Orkney.

"The Goosander (Mergus merganser, Lin. Syst.) the harle of this country, remains with us constantly, and may be seen every day in the lochs, and in the sea." Barry's Orkney, p. 302.


This learned naturalist was right in his conjecture. The name seems of Fr. origin. Merganser, P. Harle. Brisson, Penn. Zool., p. 556.

[HARLIKINS, s. A kind of tight pantaloons for children, opening behind, Shel.] [HARLIN-FAVOUR, s. V. under To HARLE, v. n.]

HARLOT, s. 1. A scoundrel, a worthless fellow.

God morn thoul off harlottis scomen in wer, Wallace, viii. 1027, MS.

"Ile repedhit his nobyl queyn Agasias the kyng of Britonis dochter. And gart his vicious harlottis deforce hir." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 19, a. Nebulioum turbae familiaris, Prostitutionis; Botth.

Tyrwhitt has justly observed, that this name was anciently given to men as well as to women. Thus it is used by Chaucer, Pro! Cant. T., 649.

He was a gentill harlot, and a kind.

The learned Camden throws out a very fanciful idea on this subject. Arietta was the name of the woman who was mother to William the-Conqueror. "She," he says, "was for her honesty, closly with an aspiration, called Harlot." He seems to think that "this name bengan from her, and in honour of her, was appropriated by the Normans in England, to all of her kind profession, and so continueth." Remains, p. 292.

It is more probable, however, that this designation was primarily given to men. But whether this was in a sense expressive of immorality of conduct, is doubtful. For it is used both by S. and F. writers.

In this sense it is used by Wiclif:

"And if it be so, as I am sure, that the flesh and blood of Christ ascended, then ye be false harlots to God and to vs: for when we shalbe housled, ye bring to vs the dry flesh and let the blood be away: for ye giue vs after the bread wine and water, and sometimes cleane water vnblessed (rather conured) by the vertue of your craft, and yet ye say, vnder the boast of bread is the full manhood of Christ; then by your own confession must it needs be that we worship a false God in the chalice, which is vmeasured when we worship the bread, and worship the one as the other." Wicket, p. 12.

2. As denoting one of low rank, a boor, synonym.

with carle, churl.

Gif any charle or velane the desp Nyse,
Byd hence him harlot, he is not of this rout.

Bellend. Proph. v. Cron. 35.

Velane evidently signifies a person attached to the glebe. This corresponds to the use of the term by Chaucer.

A sturdy harlot went hem ay behind,
That was hir hostes man, and bare a sacke,
And what men yave hem, laid it on his bakke.

Sonomy. T., 7383.

It is not easy to determine the origin; as there are several etymons which seem to have nearly an equal claim. L. B. harelat-us was used as synonym. with rebelia. Rebellion seu Harclorum, Chart. A., 1350. This is derived from harela, harellia, conjuratio, conjuration. Rebellenes et conjurationes per mecenam Har- ele et monopolii, contra nos ct gentes nostros—commisissent; Ibid. It also signified a military expedition, and in Chart. A., 1206, occurs as equivalent to exercitum. Si vero aliquis hominum vel Comitis vel Episcopi remanserint ab exercitio sive Harelia, &c. Du Cange remarks its approximation in sense to Fr. harelle, occasion, from har-i-ver, to vex, referring to Skinner, vo. Hare. But as Skinner properly derives the Fr. v. from the Goth. term here, an army; it is more natural to suppose that harelle had a similar origin, without the intervention of the Fr. v.

Richards, in his C. B. Dict., mentions herlod as signifying simply a young man, and herlote, a young woman. To the latter Bullet refers harlot in its modern acceptance.

But with more consenency to the sense of harlotus, we may refer to the Goth. as the source. Seren, vo. Harlot, mentions Su-G. haer, exercitus, and hulde, mancipium vile, a boor or vilain; adding, Inde Har- lot idem videtur significasse ac mulier, quae in postestatem aut servitium cessit militia. But although he gives this etymology, adverting merely to the modern sense of harlot, it is not less ancient. It indeed applies with greater propriety. Or, it may be derived from Su-G. haer, and lyd, laud, Isl. lid, A. S. loed, populus; q; the lower order, of which the mass of an army is composed. According to this deduction, what is given above as the second sense, is the primary one, although less common with ancient writers.

As Chaucer renders Roy de ribaulde, Ron. Rose, King of Harlots, v. 6068, a very striking analogy may be observed in the use of these two words. Fr. Ribaud seems anciently to have denoted a strong man, and thence to have been transferred to those who, as servants, attended an army. In later times it has been used to signify a scoundrel, a worthless fellow, one devoted to a lewd life. Hence ribaudle, a punk, a troll; as exactly corresponding to the modern sense of harlot. V. Dict. Trev.

HARLY. Err. for Harbry, a place of rest.

The Pittill and the Pipe gled, eyrand penst, Befor thir prynceis ay past, as pairt of purveyoris.

For thay euhl cheries chikkykins, and purchase poultre, To dikk fra the commynis, as kings knaves or able to the Sync hiee honir, and behald the harlry place.

Houlate, iii. 1.

This Sibb. renders honourable. But Leg. harbry as in MS., the place of harbour or rest. Instead of hirr,

VOL. 11.
it is rather have, or have. The last might signify that they claim honour as their due. It behoves them to receive it; Belg. hoew-en, to need, to behove.

* [HARM, s. Injury, suffering, Lyndsay, "Squyer Meldrum, l. 359.]

HARMESSAY, s. [A supplication for help in time of suffering.]

A man, allace, and harmesay, That with my only dochter lay, Syne dasy my sel': qhat sa I say Of this unhappe chance?

Philotus, Peak, & P. R., iii. 56.

—Makand his bargand with a boy, Was oner to Flinders fled and ferret, Orynd out, harmesay, he was herreat; Lamenting air his lose and skaith.


It may signify, woe is me, as synon, with allace; A.-S. earne, wretched; earn-an, to grieve. In this sense the v. erme is used by Chaucer—

But wél I wot, thou dost mih herte to erme. Paris, Prol., v. 12346.

Or, have mercy; Moe-G. arm-an, musceri, armati amis, miscere nostria. Germ. arm-an, id. Augustine (Epist. 178.) refers to the Barbarians, evidently the Goth, as saying in their own language, Sikora armen, or as Junius reads it, armat, quod interpretatur, Domine miserere. V. Wachter, vo. Armen.

HARN. HARDYN, HARDIN.

* [HARNASS, HARNESS, s. Defensive armour, Doug.]

Harness being used by E. writers, I mention the word merely to observe, that although immediately allied to Fr. harness, it is of Goth. extraction; Isl. harnask, a solid breastplate; Sw. harnisk; id. Some derive the Goth. term from haer, exercitus, and nist, cedionum, q. cedionum virt armati: others, from harn, iron, and skt used as a termination, q. an instrument of iron.

[To HARNAS, v. a. To arm, equip; part. pa., harnast, harnasny, Barbour, i. 710.]

[HARN ASING, HARNYSING, s. Trappings, trimmings, or mountings, Accts. of L. H. Treasuror, i. 372, 228, Ed. Dickson.]

HARNES, HARNYS, s. 1. The brains, Wynstown, S. A. Bor. pron. harnes.

"Sa they count faith ane imagination of the mind, ane fantasia and opinion, fleeting in the harnes of man." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacramento, H. 8, a.


2. Used metaphor. for understanding.

He hos nae harnes, he has no judgment, S. Harnes occurs in O. E. as in Minot, p. 10.

—Sum lay knoked aut theaire harnes.

Norm. S. haerdes, Dan. Sw. hiarer, Alem. Germ. hirn, hir, id. Isl. harn, the skull. The general origin seems Moe-G. quatrin, id. which some view as allied to Gr. kranion.

HARN-PAN, s. The skull, S.

Wallace tharwith has taken him on the crowne, Through buckler hand, and the harnpan also.

Wallace, i. 386, MS.

In the harn pan the schaft he has affixed.

Doug. Virgil, 291. 25.

Teut. harn-panne, id. cranium; from hirn, brain, and panne, patella, q. patella cerebri; Killian. Teut. panne, and hoofd panne are used in the sense of calva; A.-S. panne, cranium, Su-G. panne, frons, Celt. pen, caput.

[HARNS-OUT, s. A very strong ale; so named from its effect on the harns or brain, Lyndsay, Satyre T. Ests., i. 4154.]

HARNESS, HARNESSSED. A harness cask, one that has a lid, guarded by a rim which comes a small way down on the outside of the vessel, Aberd.

"On Monday night last, some thieves went on board the smack, London packet, at the Waterloo Quay, and breaking open a harness cask on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef." Aberd. Journ., Dec. 2, 1818.

HARNESS-LID, s. A lid of this description, ibid.


HARP, s. 1. An instrument for cleansing grain, a kind of scarce, S. Skrae, synon. Belg. harp, kooren-harp, an engine to sift corn. 2. That part of the mill, which separates the dust from the shilling, is thus denominated, Aberd.

To HAR, v. a. To sift with a harp, ibid.

Belg. harp-en, to purge the corn with a corn-harp; harper, he that purges the corn with such an engine; Sewel.

Dan. harpe, Sw. harpa, id. "a kind of grate for separating the rich corn from the poor!" Wideg. Tare thinks that it has received its name from its resemblance to the musical instrument thus designed. But as Isl. hrip signifies cribrum, the origin is more probably hrip-ar, perfluit, G. Andr., q. run through.

HARPER CRAB. V. TAMMY HARPER.

[HARR, s. A hinge of a door or gate, Shetl.; Isl. hiara, A.-S. hearre, Tent. harre, id. V. HAR.]

HARR, s. A chill easterly wind. V. HAAR.

HARRAGE, s. Service due from a tenant to a landlord; according to the oppressive system of feudal times; properly arage.

"These two species of labour were, in the old tack, distinguished by the names of harrage and arrage." P. Foulis, Perths. Statist. Acc., xv. 685. V. ARAGE.

HARRAND, s. Snarling.

Howbeit ye think my harrend some thing har, Quben ye leyt wein, your laks may to the wall, Things hyds not sy in order as they ar.


Hirring, E. snarling, growling; Lat. hirr-ire. To harr, to snarl like an angry dog; A. Bor.

[HARRASCAP, s. Character, Shetl.]

HARRIAGE AND CARRIAGE.

"That, though he had right to their feu-duties till redeemed, yet he had no right to exact the services
in their charters of marriage and carriage, or the like; but the same belonged to the King, their superior."—Fountain's, iv. 338, Suppl. V. Arage.

To HARRY, v. a. To pilage. V. Herrie.

HARRO, interj. 1. An outcry for help; also, often used as a cheer, or encouragement to pursuit, S. harrow, E.

And fra the Latinis matrons wil of rede
Pernant this vile myshenous wraik,
They rent thare hare, with Harro, and Alleske!—Doug. Virgil, 432. 50.

It seems to be merely Fr. haro, harrow. The term, it is said, was especially used by the Normans, who were wont to give this cry, when any capital crime was committed, as theft, fire-raising, or manslaughter. According to the laws of Normanly, all who heard this cry were bound to go forth, and if they perceived any danger or sort of truth, or any deed done which would subject the perpetrator to the loss of life or limb, they were under obligation to retain him, or to raise the cry of harro after him. Otherwise, they were to satisfy their prince that they did not hear the cry. 

Thus, the term has much the same meaning as E. hue and cry.

Some have considered it as a call addressed to Rollo, the chief who led the Normans into France, q. Ha Rou, i.e., O Rollo; the origin of this custom being indeed ascribed to him, as he was greatly celebrated for the impartial administration of justice.

The old orthography, both in Fr. and E., might seem to favour this derivation. "My mother was a frayde there had ben themes in her house; and she kryed out harro alarome.—Elle se scria harol alarome."—Palgr., B. iii. F. 306, a. But

2. Used also as equivalent to Huzza, or Hallo, S. In some places pron. q. Hirro.

Casenave justly ridicules the idea that this term has any relation to Rollo; because haro denoted the hue and cry long before his birth. For the monk Kero, who was contemporary with Pepin, the father of Charlemagne, in his Gl. expl. clamat by hareet, and clamamus by harenes, which shows that haro is a word belonging to the old Tuscan.

Thus, he adds, "our forefathers used haro absolutely to signify a noise and cry."

I need scarcely mention the etymology given by the learned Hickes, as it evidently has no affinity. He derives it from Cimbr. hirr, Mosc.-G. harems, gudhia, as the pursuit of the malcontents, against whom this cry was raised, was called Spado, i.e., a sword, because they were to be repressed by force of arms.

The notion that this cry was an invocation of Rollo, or Hrody, however whimsical, points to the true source. It indicates a sort of traditional conviction that the term was introduced into France by the Normans. For it is undoubtedly of Gothic extract.

Tyrwhitt says that it is derived from har, altar, and op, clamour, two Islandic words, which were probably once common to all the Scandinavian nations.

He adds, that the very word harone, or harope, was used by some of the inhabitants of the Low Countries, in the same sense in which Harro was by the Normans. Cant. T. Note, v. 3286.

But the word in Su.-G. is haeron, Isl. herroan, clam bellionis, from hero, her, an army, and op, a cry. Su.-G. opa herope, clamorem bellionem cie, a phrase often used by Sturleson. Thus it originally signified what we would now call the war- hoop of the Northern nations. G. Andr. renders harope, tumultus, as corresponding to Gr. aiaon. It is synon. with Su.-G. dysl, dásal, Isl. thiys, S. diyst. Jesus kepide folkns

heroop and thiys; Jesus audiret clamorem et somium populi, Exod. xxxii. 17. This respects the shouting of the Israelites when they worshipped the golden calf.

To HARR, HIRRO, v. n. and a. To huzza, to hallo, S.

HARROWS. To rin awa with the harrows.

1. A phrase applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially, when they go on, with a great torrent of language, still assuming what ought to be proved, or totally disregarding anything that has already been said in reply, S.

The metaphor is evidently borrowed from unruly cattle, that run off with the harrow, instead of proceeding with that sober step that is necessary for breaking up the ground, and clearing away the weeds.

2. Used as signifying to carry off the prize, to acquire superiority, Ayrs.

"Twa'd be a guid joke, if a rough, kinsry chiel. Soul rin awa wi' the harrows true Hector M'Neill."

Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

To have one's leg o' er the Harrows, to break loose; a phrase borrowed from an unruly horse or ox, S.

"'She has het leg over the harrows now,' said Cuddie, 'stop her who can—I see her cocked up behind a dragoon on her way to the Toboth.'" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 191.

HARROW-SLAYING, s. A term used to denote the destruction of grass-seeds by rain, before they have struck root, when the mould has been too much pulverized.

"Then sow grass-seeds;—and touch again gently with the harrows;—but be sure you do not exceed. If you do, the mould—make so very small, will be in danger of being washed from the grain, if rain comes before it strikes root fully; which in that case will melt, then be scorched by the sun, and killed; which is what no doubt you have heard called Harrow-slaying."—Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 231.

Q. slain by the harrow.

[HARROWSTER, s. A spawned haddock, Banffs.]

HARRY, adj. Obstinate, stubborn, S. B.

Perhaps from the same origin as Hair, Har, q. v.

HARRY-NET, s. V. HERRIE-WATER.

HARSHIP, s. Ruin, Gl. Picken. V. HERSHIP.

HARSK, HARS, adj. 1. Harsh, rough, sharp, pointed.

From that place syno unto ane cause we went,
Vnder ane byngan heuch in ane durne went,
With tres eids belappit round about,
And thic harsk-granit pikes standand out.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 24.

—On thir wild helds hars also
In faynt pastoure dois thare bethis go.

Toib., 373. 17.
2. Bitter to the taste; Wyntown.
Su.-G. harsk, Isl. harsk-ær, Belg. harsch, hars, austerus.

To HART, v. a. To encourage, to infuse spirit into, S. heart.
The Byschop that sa weill him bar, That he all harygly that thar war, Wes yorty into fichting sted, Qahar that y hundre wer war de.

HARTFULLIE, adv. Cordially, earnestly. "This wyll I humide and hartyfully pray the (gentil rude) in recompance of my lytte werke, and gret gud wyll (affectiou heand laid on syde) diligentie and temperatelie to Reid this our sober tractuce." Kennedy's (Crossraguell) Compend. Tractuce, p. 3.

HARTILL, s. Heart-ill.
—The Hanger, the Hartill, & the Hoiststill, the Hald. Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., ii. 13.
V. Clerk.
Perhaps the same with A.-S. heart-ee, cardialgia, heart-ache.

HARTLY, HARTLYE, adj. 1. Heartly, cordial.
Than hecht thai all to bide with hartyly will. Wallace, iii. 115, MS.
"That nobil kyng, per causing the gude vil ande harsly obedians of this pure man, he resait that litle quantite of clean vattir as humainly as it had been ane riche present of gold." Compl. S., p. 11.
Chaucer uses hertly in the same sense.
—But swiche thing as I can
With hertly will, for I wol not rebelle
Again your lust.— Squire's Prov., v. 10319.

2. It also occurs as denoting sincere affection. Thus it is applied to our Saviour.
Thirfor, my hertely Somne so deir
Goe fetch them from the fendis feild;
Thay man ouerthraw hime, hell, and deid,
Syne man restor, bath haill and deir.
Poesies of the Sixteenth Century, p. 45.
In this sense it very closely corresponds with the sense of the Teut. term. Tent. hertelijk; amicus ex animo; Dan. hertelig, id.

"By the example of this Apostle we learn,—when we enter in to speke of any church,—to make a declaration in the entresse, of that love, that beneolenue, that hartlinesse, that we haere to that people, to the end that they may be prepared againe to haere with alle love, beneolenue, and hartlinesse." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 3.

HARUMSCARUM, adj. Harebrained, unsettled. S. Harun-estarum, id. A. Bor. Harum-scarum is also given by Grose as a cant E. term; Class. Dict.

We might view this as allied to Germ. herumschaarm-en, to rove about, from herum, about, and schaarm-en, to live riotously; or from E. hare, to fright, and scar, to startle, two words nearly of the same import being conjoined for greater emphasis.

HARVEST-HOG, Hog in Harst. A young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb.
"But the central dish was a yearling lamb, called a hog in harst, roasted whole. It was set upon its legs, with a bunch of parsley in its mouth." Waverley, i. 307.
A sort of proverbial saying is used in the South of S. "Ask a thief, what's the best mutton, he'll answer A hog of the best mutton in harst?" meaning that a young sheep, called a hog, can be eaten sooner after being killed that one that's older.
It is evident that this designation is at least nearly three centuries old, from its appearing in the Complaint of Scotland. V. Hog.

HARVEST-MOON. V. HAIRST-MUNE.

HARYAGE, HAIRYCHE, s. "A collective word applied to horses.—O. Fr. haraz," Gl. Wynt.
Ane haryage he mycht say he had gad,
That had swylk twelf-in-till his stud.
Wyntown, viii. 22, 55.
The persons spoken of are cygrs and gret barenowe. Wyntown seems to allude to a literal stud. The term may be allied to haraz, coetus, L. B. haracium, which Hickes deduces from A.-S. haryge, legiones; Gr. A.-S. p. 37. It is perhaps more immediately allied to A.-S. heryge, heryge, turma. As this allusion, however, must appear rather singular, I have a suspicion, that Wyntown refers to the twelve peers of Charlemagne; and that haryage may be a deriv. from A.-S. harera, Germ. herr, dominus, or herzig, dux bell. But this is mere conjecture. V. HAURRAGE.

HASARD, HASERT, adj. Gray, hoary.
Then auld hasard leichhore, fy for schame,
—Auld dame, thy yyle vnweildy age,
Ouer set with hasert hare and fante dotage,—
In sic curing in vane occupis the.
Ibid., 222, 23.
[Prob. from Isl. hás, gray, dusky, and related to A.-S. husu, husu, a dark-gray colour. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under HAZ.]

HASARD, s. An old dotard.
This auld hasard caris oure fluidis hote
Sprefis and figurs in his irden hertis bote.
Doug. Virgil, 773, 51.

HASARDOUR, HASARTOUR, HASARTURE, s. A gambler, one who plays at games of hazard.
—A hangman, a hasardour—
Collectis Sow, P. i. v. 76.
Chaucer, id.
The hasartours haldis thame hariit thay not the dyse.
Doug. Virgil, 233, b. 10.
Fr. hasardreur, Chaucer, hasardour.

[HASARDRIE, s. Gaming, games of hazard, Lyndsay, Test. and Compl. Papyngo, l. 398.]

HAS-BEEN, s. A gude auld has-been, a good old custom, Dumfr.; synon. Hae-been.
"There are so many relics of ancient superstition still lingering in the land, and worshipped under the
HAS

 HASHLY, adv. In a slovenly manner, Loth.

What sprightly tale in verse can Yarde
Expect frane a cauld Scottish bard,

With breese and bannocks poorly fed,
In boden grey right hashly cleit?

*Ramsay's Poems, ii. 383.

HASHMETHRAM, adv. In a state of disorder, topsy-turvy, S.

Ist. thrumm, solum transversum, q. theor, un, G. Andrei; i.e., distorted on all sides, cross-grained, 3. thortour.

HASHRIE, s. Destruction from carelessness, Roxb. Same as Hash s., 1 and 2.

[HASHY, HASHIE, s. Same as Hash, s. q. v.; but in some cases more emphatic, Banffs., Clydes.]

HASHY, adj. 1. Applied to a slovenly person, or one who is careless of dress, who abuses it by carelessness, or who works recklessly; implying destruction, S.

2. Applied to the weather. A *hashy* day, one in which there are frequent showers, so as to render walking unpleasant, from the dirtiness of the streets or roads, Loth., Berwicks.

I know not if this term owes its origin to the idea of such a day *hashing* and abusing one's clothes.

Hashter, Hashter, s. Work ill arranged or executed in a slovenly manner, Ayrs.

[To Hashter, v. a. To work in a hurried, slovenly, and wasteful manner, ibid. In the pass., it has the sense of being compelled to work so;] hence

Hashter't, part. pa. "I'm hashter't," I am hurried, ibid.

This, however, may be from haste, as allied to hastard, of a hasty temper.

To HASK, v. a. To force up phlegm, E. to hawk, Dumfr.

I see no nearer term than C. B. hoch-i, id., to which the E. v. is traced. In Su.-G. hariki-a signifies scarce, which share traces to Ith. harci, strictus.

To Hask, v. n. To produce the gasping noise made in forcing up phlegm, Dumfr.

HASK, adj. 1. Hard and dry; used in a general sense, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. Applied to food that is dry and harsh to the taste, ibid.


3. Harsh, rigorous.

"The Lords inclined to repel the allegiance, and find the goods pointed, though bona fide alienated, might quoad their value be repeated. But this were to make it a very *hask* privilege." Fountainh., iii. 33, Suppl. V. HASKY.

HASKY, adj. 1. Rank, strong, luxuriant; applied to growing corn or vegetables; also to man, A *hasky* earl, a big raw-boned man, S. B. *gosky*, synon.
2. Coarse to the taste, unpalatable, S. B.
3. Dirty, slovenly; applied to a person, S. B.
4. Applied to coarse or dirty work, S. B.

It is, therefore, to be inferred, from the freedom of the Reformers, that they have got the freedom of the Reformation; which, I never was allowed to do before; and whenever that's done, ye'll see me a zealous foe of sobriety, —

The phrase, d Drowthy Smith, is evidently expulsive of the other.

To HASS, v. a. To kiss. V. HALS, v.

[Hasses, s. pl. The boards of a boat next the stern; hasses-fore-and-aft, the boards that adjoin the keel about one-third of its length, Shetl. Gl.]

HASSIE, s. A confused mass, a mixture of heterogeneous substances, Loth.; probably corr. from hashie, a hash. Fr. hack-er, to mince.

HASSLIN, ASLIN-TEETH, s. pl. The back-teeth, Ayrs.

This, it has been conjectured, may be from Hass, because of their greater intimacy to the throat. But the term is obviously the same with Assil, Assil-tooth, v.

HASSOCK, HASSICK, s. 1. A besom, S. B.
2. It is applied to anything bushy; A hassick of hair, a great quantity of it on the head, S.

"The tither wis a have coloured sneedless tape, wi' a great hassick o' hair hingin in twa-pennerts about her haffats." Journal from London, p. 7.

3. A large round turf of peat-moss, in form of a seat, and used as such, S. A.

Sibb. expl. it as not only signifying a besom, but "any such thing made of rushes, hair," &c. It may, however, be derived from Sw. hassa, a rush, juncus; which seems to be also the origin of E. hassock, and hask used by Spenser, as denoting a fish basket. V. Seren. vo. Hassock, and Johns.

As applied to hair on the head, it may be a corrob. of Fr. d' hause geneve, a phrase metaph. signifying in great haste. According to Cotgr. it alludes to "the fashion of women, who, to make the more haste, tuck up their clothes behind." Perhaps the primary allusion was to the binding of the hair loosely on the head.

HASTARD, adj. Irascible, S.; formed perhaps after the Belg. idiom, q. hastig aardt, of a choleric nature; or Isl. hastr, trabundus, and art, natura.
HASTED, part. pa. "Confounded."
S. A.
But Meg, wi' the sight, was quite hasted—
Q. fluttered, flurried.

HASTED, Hastern, adj. Early, soon ripe; hastern aits, early aits, S. B.
Su.-G. hast-a, celeraro, or hast-ay, citius, and aer-a, meteor, or aereing. Alem. ara, messis, q. early reaped.

HASTOW, hast thou?
Qh'hat sorry thought is falling upon thee?
Oplayn thy throte; hastow no heist to sing!
King's Quair, ii. 38.
In vulgar S. the v. and pron. are often conjoined; and thou, aye, is frequently used for thou, especially in the West. Germ. tu, id.

HASTREL, s. A confused person, one who is always in haste, Roxb.
The termination c seems at times to denote continuation or habit. V. the letter L.

HASTY, Heasty, s. The murrain, S.B.
"The most formidable of these distempers is called the murrain, (provincially heasty), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. The symptoms are those: the animal swells, breathes hard, a great flow of tears from its eyes; it lies down, and in some cases is dead in the course of a few hours. The carcasse should be buried in the earth as soon as possible, for the contagion is apt to spread among the cattle on the same ground or pasturage." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 200.
"The disease called murrain or heasty, prevailed among the black cattle of this county when the valleys were covered with wood; since these woods have decayed, this distemper is little known." Agr. Surv. Sutherland, p. 101.

HAT, Hatt, pret. Did hit, s.'
"The chancellour—hearing the grosse and rude speach, and sohar accusation of lord David Lindsay,—thocht he hatt thane ovir near." Pitaccotis's Cron. p. 224.
"He knew not quhomin he hat nor quhat he hatt." Ibid., p. 533.

HAT, s. A heap, Roxb. V. Hot.

TO HAT, v. n. To hop, Ettr. For. V. Haut, v.

HAT, Hate, Hait, pret. and part. Was called.
Now gals the messenger his way,
That hat Cuthbert, as I herd say.
Barbour, iv. 555, MS.
It is also used for am called.

Of the realm Ythchias I am, bat leys,
And of the company of fay Vilxes,
And Achemendles into name I hate.
Dong. Virgil, 89. 10.
—The shchy ryluer hait Ufens,
Sekis with narrow passage and discans,
Amyd how valls, his renk and leche.
Ibid., 237, b. 8.

Chaucer, id. Hote is used in the same sense, O. E.

HAT, adj. Hot. V. Hert.

TO HATCH, Hotch, v. n. To move by jerks, to move quickly up and down, or backwards and forwards in a clumsy manner, S.; hotch is most in use.

Some instead of a staig over a stark monk straide, Frea the how the hight some ho'toles, some hatches.
V. Catine.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 17.
E. hatch is used in the same sense; although it occurs so rarely that Johns. could find but one example. Skinner refers to A.-S. hig-pan, to strive, to endeavour, or Fr. hook-er, which has the same sense with our v. "Isi, hit-a, however, ceslo, receslo, retrocsclo, seems the radical word; heck-a, id.

HATCH, Hotch, s. A jolt, S.
"Carry a lady to Rome, and give her one hatch, all is done." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 79. V. Hotch, v.


HATE, HAIT, adj. Hot, warm, S.
O restes yowth! he, hait, and vicius;
O honest signe! fulfilling with benigne.
Kennedy, Banntayne Poems, p. 195, st. 3.
A.-S. hat, Su.-G. ket, Isl. heit-r, Dan. heit, Belg. heet, heyt, id.

HATE, HAIT, HAI'D, s. Any thing, the smallest thing that can be conceived. Ne'er a hate, nothing at all: Neither ocht nor hate, neither one thing nor another, S.
It is often used in profane conversation, in connection with fent, for friend, and deild, devil; as in Philot. Pink. S. F. K., iii. 40, where it is printed hatil, but undoubtedly the same word. It also occurs in Morison's Poems, p. 183.
Haid had been the old orthography.
"The d—Haid aila you," replied James, "but that you would be all alike; ye cannot bide ony to be abone you." McCrie's Life of Knox, ii. 299, N.
Isl. haet, haeti, denotes the smallest object that can be imagined; minutissimus, minimum quid; Verol. Sw. hit, wact, wckettar, a whit; minutissimum quid et hilum; G. And. Haetigti, ne hilum quidem; Edda Saemund. Belg. het, Germ. echt, ichts, any thing. Moes-G. wailit, res queavis, alicuid, and A.-S. walt, res vel creature quaevis, seem radically the same; whence E. whit, and seed, mentioned by Junius. This is the origin of naught, nocht; Moes-G. niwait, A.-S. nowit, nowit, nowicht, nocht, naucht. Alem. nieuwacht, necht, niet, i.e., no creature or thing.
Ihre has observed that Festus uses hettas in the same sense. In transcurso notabo, apud Festum hettas occurreret pro re minimi pretii, qui idem sacer habet, non hettas te facio, quod est, ne bili quidem te facio. He adds that other Glossarists write vettas; as the word was pronounced in both ways by the Gothic nations. V. vo. Wact.

HATHILL, Hathell, s. A nobleman, or any person of eminent rank.
His name and his nobility was no thit for to nyte;
Thai was an hathill as heich, be half ane fute blicht.
Genev. and Gal., iii. 20.
With baith his handis in hait thole that hallane croth hew.
Gart stans hop of the hathill that hallane war hold.
Ibid., et. 25.
Thus that hathel in high withholdeth that heede.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 23.
Hathel in high, q. very noble person. In pl. hatheles.
HAT

That sirryke in the skowes,
That hathless may here.
Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., i. 10.

This is expletive of what is said a few lines before.
The grete grenades wer agast of the gryn hore.
And afterwards;
Hattheless might here so fer into halle.
This is the same with Athill, q. v.

HATTER, s. Heath, Acts Ju. VI. V. HADDYR.

HATRENT, HEYTRENT, s. Hatred.

"Ther rings na thing amang them bot ananeis,
inuy, hatrent, dispityt." Compl. S. p. 60.
Dr. Leyden has observed that the same analogy prevails in other words, as kinrent, kindred, banrent, lanmeret. V. Gl.

Kinrent, however, is merely A.-S. cynren, cynryn, natio, genus, with t affixed. Banrent seems to have been formed in a different manner; to which we may add maurent hommage. This is either from A.-S. mær, mæn, by transposition; or from msw, id., by the insertion of n.

Wacher has observed that end, in Germ. is a term corruptly formed by epenthesis. Thus, tug, is used for tuged, tuguth, virtue; and juged for juguth, youth. He ascribes this change to the Franks. Proleg. Sect. 6. They may have borrowed this form from the Moeso-Goths, or had it in common with them. For Ulph, uses junda, ablat. jundal, for youth.

HATRY, adj. Disordered. A hatry head, when the hair has not been combed out for a long time, S. B. A hatry heap, a hank of yarn that is tangled or disorderd.

It seems originally the same with Atry, q. v. only used in an oblique sense.

HATTER, s. 1. A numerous and irregular assemblage or collection of any kind; as, "a hatter of stanes," a heap of stones; "a hatter of berries," a large cluster or great quantity crowded together, a confused heap, S. The face is said to be "a' in a hatter," when entirely covered with any eruption, as of small-pox, &c., Dumfr.

2. The term is also applied to a great number of small creatures, as maggots, &c., crawling together in a confused manner, Fife.

3. A state of disorder, S.

This might seem to claim affinity to A.-S. hoder-lan, angustare, or heather-lan, olibere; as a cluster or crowd naturally suggests the idea of confinement in consequence of pressure.

To HATTER, v. n. 1. To gather, to collect in crowds; as, "to hatter in the eaves" of a house, Fife.

2. To be in a confused but moving state; as "A' hatterin'," all stirring in a confused mass, Dumfr. V. HOTTER, w.

HATTEGRAL, HATERAL, HATREL, s. [1. Augmentative of HATTER, s., in sense 1; as, "Ye'll never get a crap aff o' that lan': it's

nothing but a hatteral o' stanes." Gl. Banffs.]


"He threaps that the body is no his wife's, and cs' it a hatteral o' clay and stones." The Entail, i. 307. V. HATTER, s.

3. A collection of purulent matter in any part of the body, S. B. V. ATIR and ATRY.

To HATTER, v. n. To speak thick and confusedly, Ettr. For.

To HATTER, v. a. 1. To batter, to shatter; as allied in sense to hew.

Holmys of hard stell thai hatterit and banch, Gawen and Gol., iii. 5.

This hatters and chatters
My very soul wi' care:
It racks me, it crooks me,
And drings me to despair.
Train's Poetical Reversies, p. 49.

[2. To treat harshly, or with hatred; as, a "hatterd bairn;" Isl. hatir, hatred, hata, to treat with spite or hatred. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

Perhaps related to Su.-G. hata-a, heatta, Isl. helit-aal, to threaten; Sw. heàt-a aad eller til wagot, to aim a blow at one; Isl. hatta-a, perliciic, Edin.

HATTIE, s. "A game with preens (pins) on the crown of a hat; two or more play; each lay[s] on a pin, then with the hand they strike the side of the hat, time about, and whoever makes the pins, by a stroke, cross each other, lift[s] those so cross'd." Gall. Encyl.

HATTIR, adj. Maple. V. HALTIR.

HATTIT KIT. A wooden bowlful of sour cream, Linlithg. Sour cogue, synon. S.

This is undoubtedly the same dish with that mentioned by Wedderburn; "Lac coagulatum, a kit of milk." Vocab. p. 14.


"He has spoiled the hatted kit that was for the Master's dinner," Bride of Lammermoor, i. 275.

In M. Lothian this dish has also a local designation, Corstorphin Creeem.

This might seem to be denominated from its having a thick covering on the top, q. hatted. But Teut. hoss-t-en signifies to coagulate; whence hotle, milk in a coagulated state.

HATTOCK, s. A diminutive from E. hat. Horse and hattock, "he be covered and ride."

New horse and hattock, cried the laird,—
New horse and hattock, speedelle;
They that winna ride for Tell'er's kye,
Let them never look in the face o' me.
Border Ballad, Tales of my Landlord, i. 153.
HATTOU. What hattoo, what are thou named.
The king sayd, "What wer thou born,
What hattoo belamay?"
Sir Tristrem, p. 33, st. 49.

V. Hat, and Hastow.
It is a common phraseology in Sweden, Hvæf hette, what called?

HATTREL, s. The core or flint of a horn, S. O.

HATTREL, s. V. Hatteral.

HAUCH, s. A term used to denote the forcible reiterated respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke, S. heeh.
-

To HAUCH, v. a. and n. To make a noise in the throat, as if to expel mucus. Banffs., Clydes.

2. To expel anything from the throat by the force of the breath, ibid.
3. To hesitate and make much ado about anything before beginning it, as in preparing to read or speak; the prep. about generally follows the v. in this sense, ibid.

[HAUCHIN, part. pr. Making a noise in the throat, expelling mucus from the throat; hesitating, &c. Used also as a s., ibid.]

To HAUCHLE, v. n. To walk as those do who are carrying a heavy burden, Upp. Lanarks. V. Haigle, v.

HAUCHLIN, part. adj. Slovenly, Mearns.

HAUCHS of a sock. The three points into which the upper part of a ploughshare is divided, and by which it clasps in the ground, Ang.

Isl. hekke, Dan. hekte, hege, unces, a hook. Sw. hake, hacket-a, id.

HAUD, s. "A squall," Gl. Surv., Moray; pron. as if hound, like E. loud.

Teut. haude, a whirlwind. Perhaps we may trace the original idea in Isl. avia, impetus, fervida actio.

To HAUD, v. a. To hold, S.
Neither to haud nor bind. V. under Hald, v.

[To HAUD-oot, v. a. To assert and persist in asserting what is wrong or false; to make believe, Clydes., Banffs.]

HAUGH, HAWCH, HAUCH, HALCHE, s. Low-lying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed, S.

He gett set wyrichtis that war alye,
And in the halche of Lynalith
He gett thaim mak a fayr maner.
Barbour, xvi. 330, M.S.

Amyd the hauchees, and eury lusty vale,
The recent dew bewynnis down to skale.

"The haughs which ly upon the Glazert and Kelvin, are composed of carried earth, brought down from the hills in floods." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 316.

This has been generally derived from Gael. angh, which has the same signification. It may, however, with as much propriety be viewed as a Goth. word. For Germ. hage denotes not only a snail, and a field, but an inclosed meadow; Wachter. Isl. haje, a place for pasture; A-S. ge-heig, a meadow.

It deserves to be remarked that old Teut. awuc seems radically the same with our haugh, and Gael. angh. It is rendered pratnum, pascum; et insula; et ager; et Tempe: locus pascunt et convallis: qualia loci inter montes ac amnes vimurtr: hinc multa oppidorum et paganorum nomina. Kilian. Germ. awuc, auf, id.

Slicher has also observed that Teut. awuc and awgeh, denote a plain hard by a river; hence the origin of the names of many places from their situation corresponding with this description; as Reichenow, Pecow, &c.
He even thinks that Bet-aw, Batavia, is to be traced to this origin, ob pascoorum praestantiam. V. Aue, Lex. Teut. also Wachter, vo. Aue and Aue.

HAUGH-GROUND, s. Low-lying land, S.

"The haugh-ground is generally ploughed 3, and sometimes 4 years, for oats, and then allowed to lie as long in natural grass." P. Pettinain, Lanarks. Stat. Acc., xii. 94.

HAUGHLAND, adj. Of or belonging to low-lying ground, Roxb.

And I the night, when mortals sleep,
Comes Tweed red down wi' vengefu sweep,
An' his braid fields o' haughland corn.
On flood red tumbling waves are borne.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 19.

HAUGH, s. The ham or hough, Roxb. Hence,

HAUGH-BAND, s. A cord used by those who milk cows, by which the hams are bound together, to prevent the cows from kicking, ibid.

To HAUGH, v. a. To propel a stone, with the right hand under the right heugh, Teviotdale.

HAUGULL, s. A cold and damp wind blowing from the sea, during summer. This word is used on the N. E. coast of S.

It is evidently the same with Isl. hafgala, status ex oceanico spirans, et refrigera, from haf, the sea, and gela, anc. gioolu, a chill breeze; G. André, p. 94, col. 2. The sea, it is said, is denominated haf, on account of the motion and elevation of the waves, from haf, elevo; Gl. Kristnisag. V. Doister.

W 3
Haugullin', part. adj. Applied to the weather, Fife. "A haugullin' day," a day marked by a good deal of drizzling. V. Haugull.

Hauk, s. A pronged instrument for dragging dung from a cart, Loth. Hence, To Hauk, v. a. To drag out dung with this instrument, ibid.

I. b. Hack, unca, a hook; Dan. hække, hogle, id. Teut. haec; harpe, a grappling hook; Belg. haekken, to hook; Sl.-G. hak-a, unco prehender. "Hook is indeed radically the same word, although like many others in the E. language, it has varied in form from all the cognate terms.

[HAUK, s. A hawk, S.]

Haukit, Haukie, adj. Having a white face. V. Hawkit.


As it is used to denote that every one pays the same, the last part of the word might seem to refer to the plack, a small piece of Scottish money, anciently much used in reckoning, q. "plack-about," A.-S. umb, signifying circums. V. Hackum-plaukum.

[HAUL, s. A support; as, "He's gotten his back till a haul," Banffs.]

[HAUL, s. A great quantity of anything; as, "a hau of siller" Clydes., Banffs.; synon. jaw, also claut.]

Hauld, s. Habitation. V. Hald.

To Hauld, v. n. To take shelter, or to lurk, Dumfr. V. Halld.


[HAUNIE, HANIE, s. Dim. of hand, S.]


To Haup, v. n. To turn to the right, a term used in the management of horses, or cattle in the yoke. It is opposed to wynd, which signifies to turn to the left, or towards the driver, S.

To haupe is generally applied by ploughmen to the forcing the oxen backward, to recover the proper direction of the furrow, which is termed hauping them back; and the word of command to the bullocks in this case is, Haup! haupe back!" Exm. Gl. Grose.

But he could make them turn or veer, And hap or wynd them by the ear.

This exactly corresponds, in the general meaning, to Isl. hap-a, retro cedere; hop, hopan, retrogressio; O. And., p. 119.

Haupl weel, rake weel. Try every way, rather than be disappointed; a phrase borrowed from ploughing, Fife. The literal meaning is, "If the horse will not go to the right hand, let him take the opposite direction." V. Rake.

We say of a stubborn person, by allusion to a horse, He will neither ham nor wynd, S. In provincial E. there is a similar allusion: "He will neither let nor rec; he will neither go backward nor forward. Heir and Rees are two words used in driving a cart. North." Grose.

In Clav. Yorks., height is the orthography.

Haup, Hap, Hup, interj. A word to make a horse turn to the right, S.

"Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters employed hap and wynd in ordering them to either side, now mostly high-wo and jeer." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 503.

To Haur, v. n. To speak with what is called a burr in the throat, Lanarks.

Haur, s. The act of speaking in this way, ibid.

To Haurn, v. n. Apparently, to lay hold of, to seize, Gall.

This term is thus illustrated:

"Haur—"a term much used by Scotch fox-hunters, when the hounds find the scent of Reynard in one of his keeps, or challenge him. The terriers—are brought to the place; and desired to go below—and keep up a continued barking. When the hunter hears by them the situation they are in, he hurls to them to haurn to him;—so, in defiance of the tasks of the fox, they seize on, and drag out the crafty villain." Gall. Encycl.

O. Teut. herck-en is expl. rastello corraderi, to gather together with a rake, and the same word in Sax. and Fris., inhere, capture. But it seems rather from C. B. here-un, "to reach forward quickly, herc, a reach, a thrust forward; here-a, to reach, to fetch," Owen.

Haurl, s. "A female careless of dress." Gall. Encycl.; probably an oblique sense of Harle, s., the act of dragging, q. harling her clothes.

To Haurn, v. n. To toast or roast on the embers; also, to toast on the girdle: a common term in Nithsdale.

"The Brownie does not seem to have loved the gay and gaudy attire in which his twin-brothers, the Fairies, arrayed themselves; his chief delight was in the tender delicacies of food. Knuckled cakes, made of meal, warm from the mill, haurned on the decayed embers of the fire, and smeared with honey, were his favourite hire; and they were carefully laid so that he might accidentally find them. It is still a common phrase, when a child gets a little eatable present, There's a piece would please a Brownie." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 336, 337.

She haurned it weel wi' as blink o' the moon, She haurned it weel wi' as blink o' the moon, An' withreshines thire she whirled 1' roun'.

Ibid., p. 283.

It is spoken of the witch's cake.

"All reflection forsook him, he cried, 'Oh to be haurnning bread at my aunt's hearthstone.'" Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 165.

This might seem, at first view, to be merely softened from the E. v. to harden, as denoting induration by means of heat. But we are not reduced to the necessi-
sity of making this supposition; as not only Isl. hiarn-a signifies calecare, to wash hot, but orna-a has an active sense in the closest connection,signifying calefacere; G. Andr., Haldorson. This provincial term appears to be merely old Gothic orn-a aspirated. Indeed, Isl. hiarn signifies nix denata et congelata, sc indurata; G. Andr.

O. Fr. herage, race, ligne, extraction; Roquenfort. He deduces it from Lat. haereditas. Cotgr. gives as the primary sense, "An airie of hawkes; and hence," he adds, "a brood, kind; stock, lineage."
This, however, may be the same with Hargage, Hairyche, "herd of cattle, a collective word; as of sheep we say, a hirsell or flock." Gl. Sibb. He refers to O. Fr. haraz, a troop.

HAUSE, HAUSS, s. A hug or embrace, Roxb. V. HALE, s.
To Hause, v. a. To take up in one's arms, Ettr. For.

HAUSS-SPANG, s. An iron rod, which surrounds the beam and handle of the Orcadian plough at the place where the one is morticed into the other.

To HAUT, v. a. Properly, to gather with the fingers, as one collects stones with a garden-rake. To hau't the kirk, to take off all the butter, Ettr. For. Hence the phrase, Hautit the kirk, i.e., skinned off the cream; perhaps, q. took the haw off it, from the name of that dish called a Hattit Kit, q. v., but improperly used. C.D. hedra, however, signifies a taking, a taking off.
He steal'd the key, and hautit the kirk,
And sicken a feast he never saw.
Jacobbte Relies, l., p. 97.

To HAUT, v. n. 1. To limp, Clydes.
2. To hop, ibid. Hat, Ettr. For.
Haut, s. 1. An act of limping, Clydes.
2. A hop, ibid.
Hauter, s. One who can hop, ibid.
Haut-stap-an'-loup, s. Hop, skip, and leap, ibid.
Haut-stride-and-loup, s. A very short distance; literally, the same with Hap-stap-an'-loup, the sport of children, Ettr. For.
"But, my masters, it's nae gate ava to Gornaberry,—a mere haut-stride-and-loup." Perils of Man, i. 60.
These terms, in the exclusion of the letter i, most nearly resemble Tant. haut-en, claudicare.

HAUVE-NET, s. A kind of bag-net, Dumfr. V. HALVE-NET.

To HAVE, v. a. Mr. Macpherson has justly observed that this v., besides its common modern acceptations, occurs in several senses which are now obsolete. 1. To carry.
"That na man have out of the realm gold nor siluer, bot he pay xl. d. of ilk pound of custome to the King." Acts Js. 1, 1424, c. 15, Edit. 1566.
First see that him to his lang hame thou have.
And thus his spreithe he had unto his in.
Ibid., 248, 24.

2. To behave.
Of gret pepil the multitude—
Commentyt helly his affere,
His aporte, and his manere,
As he hym haverely adresly,
And his court taucht sa veriusly.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 318.

To HAVE TO DO. To be in trying circumstances, to be under the necessity of making great exertions.
"He knew him to be both hardie and treu to his grace, sundrie times befor, when he had to do."
Pitcottie's Cron., p. 216. Had a do, Ed. 1728.

To HAVE OVER, v. a. To carry over, to transfer, to transmit, S., to hae over.
"The rental was given up by virtue of ilk heritor's oath, subscribed by the Oldtown Bailies, and had over by Mr. Thomas Gordon their commissioner, to the master of Forbes' lodging, and produced before Patrick Lealy, provost of Aberdeen." Spalding, i. 254.

HAVEAR, s. A possessor, Aberd. Reg.; haver, E.

To HAVER, v. n. To talk foolishly or incoherently, S. pron. haver.
Yet gleg-eyed friends throw the disguise
Receive'd it as a dainty prize,
For s' it was sake hav'en.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 70.
"He ken'd weel the first pose was o' his ain hiding, and how could he expect a secon. He just haver'd on about it to make the mair o' Sir Arthur." Antiquary, iii. 322.
Isl. gifr-a, loquitor, gifr, hatetologia; G. Andr., p. 88; heifer, garrulus, Edd. Saemund.

HAVEREL, HAVREL, adj. Foolish in talk.
Sometimes twa haver'd wives east out,  
Wi' tongues sae gleg might clip a clont.
The Harst Rig, st. 50.

To HAVEREL, v. n. To talk foolishly, Ayrs.
"Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen gawfawing and harverelling with Jeanie, the consequence of which was, that all the rest of the day she was light-headed." The Provost, p. 279.

HAVERES, HAIVERS, s. Foolish or incoherent talk, jargon, S.
Your fable instantlie repeat us,  
And dima deave us wi' your havers.

V. CLAYER, i.
HAVERIL, s. One who habitually talks in a foolish or incoherent manner; "a chattering half-witted person;" Gl. Sibb., S.
It is often used as an adj.
Fras some poore poet, o'er as poore a pot,
Ye've heard to crack sae crousie, ye haveril Scot.

Poor haveril Will fell aff the drift. — Burns, III. 123.

HAVER, s. An old term for oats, Ettr. For., Hense.

HAVER-BANNOCK, s. A bannock of oatmeal, ibid.

HAVER-MEAL, s. Oatmeal, South of S.; A. Bor. id.
Dr. Johns., when he gives this as a word of the northern counties, says: "Perhaps properly avem, from avena, Lat. But had he looked into Kilian, he would have found that Teut. haveren meel has the same signification, Farina avanacea; Haver, avena, oats; Su.-G. hafrn, Sw. hafre, Belg. hauer, Germ. haber, id.

This both Ihre and Du Cange trace to L. B. azer, azer-ium, a beast employed in labour. The latter observes that avercimne occurs in a charter of 1203; which, he says, is from azer, jumentum, and corne, granum. He seems to think that it has this name, as being carried by horses to the granaries of the landlord or superior. I should rather think, that it is named from being the food allotted to horses when engaged in labour. V. Arage.

HAVER-MEAL, adj. Of or belonging to oatmeal, Roxb.
What got ye that haver-meal bannock? — Song, Bowny Dundee.

HAVER-SACK, s. A bag hung at a horse's mouth, containing his oats, ibid., Fife.

HAVER-STRAW, s. The straw of oats, Dunfr.
"Gin they had to hurdle down on a heap o' haver straw, wi' a couple o' cail'd sacks on their riggin—gin they wad gang to bed wi' sic a wauf wamefun," &c. Black. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 146.

HAVEREL, s. The name given in some parts of S. to a castrated goat.
This term, I am informed, is used in E. Loth. as well as in Lanarks. V. Hebden.


HAVINGS, HAVINS, HAVINS, s. 1. Carriage, behaviour in general. An adj. is sometimes conjointed, expressive of quality.
Their gudelle havings made me nocht afferd. — Bellend. Evergreen, i. 35, st. 8. Bot the King, that was witty, Perswyt weill, be their having, That thal huffyt him na thing. — Barbour, vii. 155, MS.
The King has sene all thair having, And knew them well in to sic thing, And saw thaim all communely Off sic conculence, and as hardy;

For owt effray ar abaurying. In his hart hid he gret liking. — Ibid., x1. 246, MS.

HAVINGS is often used, in the same sense, by O. E. writers.
— "I assure you, although no bred courtling, yet a most particular man, of goodly havings, well fashion'd 'haviour,'" &c. B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

2. Good manners, propriety of behaviour, S.
"Hear ye nae word, what was their errand there?" "Indeed, an't like your honour I dune ken. For me to spair, wad nae gues havins been." — Ross's Helenare, p. 94.

V. Vogie.
HAVANCE, manners, good behaviour, Devonsh. Gl. Grose.

3. Weeds, dress, S. B.
To them he says, Ye'll tak this angel sweet, And dress with havins for your mistress meet. Ross's Helenare, p. 114.

Isl. haiverska, politeness, civility of manners; haevsanskur, modest, civil. G. Andr. derives the former from Hobe, Jupiter's waiting maid. But I need scarcely say that this is a mere fancy. It is obviously from haev, Su.-G. hof, manners, conduct; and this from Su.-G. haev-an-a, decere, Isl. haev-sar, deces, imper. v. — Hence also haevsfata, temperans, modestus, the last syllable being the same with our Late, Lait, q. v.

HAVINGS, s. pl. Possessions, Dunfr.
HAVING is used in the same sense by Shakespeare.

HAVIOUR, s. Abbrev. of E. behaviour, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs.
Archdeacon Nares has observed that this form of the word is very frequently used by Shakespeare.

HAVOC-BURDS, s. pl. "These large flocks of small birds, which fly about the fields after harvest; they are of different sorts, though all of the linnen tribe." Gall. Encycl.
Apparently demoninated from the havoc they make among grain.

[HAW, s. A hall.
"Item, to Lytte for resessis (rushes) to the Haw off Lytgow the tyme of the Imbasstauris, vs." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, 1489, i. 118, Ed. Dickson.
From the same Accounts we learn that these were Spanish Embassadors come to the Scottish Court to ratify certain contracts."

To HAW, v. n. Perhaps, to huzza, or ha-ha.
And when they chance to make a brick, Loud sound their havin' cheers; While Colly touts his master's stick, And tugs, and takes, and wears, Fu' staunch that day. — A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

HAW, HAAVE, adj. 1. Azure; or a colour between blue and green.
The dolorus altaris fast by war vp stent, Crowned with garlandis all of haw sey hewis. — Doug. Virgil, 63, 16.
Caeruleum, Virg.
Thus mekill said sche, and tharwght bad scow, Hir heide waith with awe haw clath or blew. — Ibid., 446, 9.
Glaucus, amictus, Virg.
2. Pale, wan, S. B.
   —Up there comes two shepherds out of breath,
  Raids-like there and blasting, and as howe as death.
   *Rox's Hellenore*, p. 23.

   He look'd sae howe as gin a dram
   Had just o'ercast his heart.

   Rudd, refers to howe, the fruit of the hawkthorn, Sibb. to Sw. *haf*, the sea, as the origin. Whether the term may have any ultimate connexion with this, I cannot say. But it is immediately alluded to as—*S. heawen*, glaucus, "gray of colour, or blew, skie-coloured; Chaucer, hewen, hewed, coloratus, haewen-gren, alias gren-haeue, caerules, blew, azure." Sonner.

   HAW-BOSS, s. The hawkthorn-tree, Niths.

   "We had na sullen lang aneath the haw-boss, till we heard the loud laugh or fowk riding, wi' the jingling o' bridles, an' the clanking o' hoofs.—We—sune saw it was the Pairty fowk's Rade." *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 298.

   [HAWBREKIS, s. pl. Haubers, Barbour, viii. 282.]

   [HAWBRYSCOWNYS, s. pl. Huber-geons, Barbour, xi. 131.]

   [HAWCH, s. Haugh. V. HAUGH.]

   [Hawe, v. a. To have; imp. haweys, have ye. Barbour, i. 5, 21, xiii. 305.]

   To HAWGH, v. n. "To force up phlegm
   with a noise," S. to hawk, E.

   HAWICK Gill, the half of an English pint, S.

   And weel e'en lood a Hawick gill,
   And leugh to see a tappit gillle.
   *Herd's Coll.*, i. 18.

   HAWK, s. A dung fork. V. HACK, 2.

   HAWK, s. "A kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart. V. HACK and HAUk.

   HAWKATHRAW, s. A country wright or carpenter, Teviotd.; perhaps from the idea that he *caus* or drives *through* his work, without being nice about the mode of execution.

   HAWK-HEENS, s. A duty exacted in Shetland. V. HALK-HENNIS, REEK-HEEN.

   HAWKIE, HAWKEY, s. 1. Properly a cow with a white face, S.

   2. Often used as a general name for a cow, S.

   3. "An affectionate name for a favourite cow;" *Gall. Encyc.*

   4. A term applied to a woman of the town, S. O.

   Whan han'-for-never, thon hawkies stan',
   Wha live by dissipation,
   I'm red ye'd time yer self-command.—
   *Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 53.

   The term, as expressive of contempt, seems transferred from a cow.

   5. Brown Haukie, a cant term for a barrel of ale, S.

   But we drank the rude brown haukie dry,
   And sarkless hame came Kinner and I.
   *Nithsdale and Galloway Songs*, p. 95.

   V. HAWKIT, and Cow—Brown Cow.

   HAWKIN' AND SWAUKIN'. 1. In a state of hesitation or irresolution, wavering in mind; a common phrase, Loth., synon. in a *dackl*, Ang.; in the *vee-baiks*, S.

   It can scarcely be doubted, that the part, *haukin'* is radically the same with Isl. *hauk-a*, cedeere, recedere, whence *hauk-all,* tergiversans, (G. And., p. 126) and *hwik,* inconstancy, instabiltas, (Verel.) Sn.-G. *hauk-a*, also *werk-a*, vacillare, to move back and forwards.

   *Swaukin* is undoubtedly a synon. term which has many cognates in the Goth. languages. Isl. *swyg-ia*, flectore; Sn.-G. *swy-gia*, cedere; Germ. *schweich-en*, debilitare. But perhaps it is more immediately allied to Teut. *werk-en*, to move back and forwards.

   All these terms are, by lexicographers, traced to the same fountain with those mentioned as allied to *Haukie*; the letter *s* being prefixed.

   Thus it appears that this phrase consists of two synonymous words, both containing an allusion to the wavering motion of external objects; and perhaps immediately like the synon. phrase given in the definition, to the fluctuation of the scales of a balance; or the second may be allied to Teut. *werk-en*, to move back and forwards, or rather in the sense of debilitare. From the apparent origin of the term, it would seem that its primary application had been to a person in an infirm state, but not under positive disease; —q. "still ejecting phlegm and moving about feebly." According to this view, it corresponds with the expressions, *stoppin' about, shoyin' about, &c.*

   2. Denoting an indifferent state of health, Loth.

   3. Used with respect to a man who is struggling with difficulties in his worldly circumstances, Loth.

   The phrase, as used in Roxb., is *Hawkin' and Swappin'*, applied to a person falling back in the world, who uses every means to keep himself up, by borrowing from one to pay another.

   If we might view this as the proper form, it would suggest a different origin; as alluding, perhaps, to the custom of attempting to push off goods by *hawkin'* them through the country, and *swappin*', or bartering them for others.

   HAWKIT, part. adj. Foolish, silly, without understanding, Aberd. Most probably signifying that one is as stupid as a cow. V. HAWKIE.

   HAWKIE, adj. Having a white face, having white spots or streaks; a term applied to cattle, S.

   He maid a hundredth not all haukie.

   I wains bit I've gotten a fley,
   *I* gaina scie anither;
   *Sin Maggie flaitt the haukit quye
   An' rewe her-o' the tether.*
   *Tarrras Poems*, p. 70.
HAW, s. Highland whisky scour our hawes.—Ferguson’s Poems, ii. 14.

V. HAWS, s. pl. The fruit of the hawthorn.

As it is an idea commonly received, that, if there be a great abundance of haws, it is generally indicative of a severe winter, food being thus provided for the small birds; it is a vulgar saying in Ayrshire, that the devil threw his club over the hawthorn berries on *auld Halloween* night, so that they are not fit to be eaten after. This seems to have been invented by some sage in days of yore, for the purpose of deterring young people from eating of them, that they might be preserved for the birds.

HAWSE, s. The throat.

HAW, adj. Heavily.


HAWYNG, s. Lit. having; manner mien, bearing, Barbour, vii. 133, Skene’s Ed.; Edin. MS. hawing. V. HAWE.

HAWYS, imperat. v. Have ye.


i.e., “Take to your arms without delay.”

—Schyr, set it is su

That ye thus gat your gat will ga,
Hawys gud day! For anyaye will I.
Barbour, iii. 305, MS.

Have good day, edit. 1620. This is certainly the meaning. But hawys has been used by Barbour as the 2d. sing. imperat. after the A.-S. idiom; as in O. E. we often find worketh for work thus, &c. In the same sense Barbour uses *haldys* for hold ye, Ibid., v. 373, MS.

—Haldys about the Park your way.

HAY, interj. 1. An exclamation expressive of joy, and used to excite others.

*Italy, Italy*, first cryis Achates,
Syne all our fearis clamour mycht not ceis,
But with ane voce atanis cryes *Itale,*
And halesing gan the land, with hay and hale.

*Hale, i.e., hail.*

Doug. Virgil, p. 86, 2.

Hay; let us sing and mak great mirth,
Sen Christ this day to us is borne.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 66.

2. Sometimes it is used merely for excitement.

Al ye that bene prophane, away, away,
Swyth cut withal, at the sanctuary by you hay,

Hay, hay, go to, than cry thay with ane shont.

Ibid., 275, 2.

In the latter passage Douglas uses it for Lat. *cia,* (Virgil, lib. 9,) which Old Cooper in his Thesaurus explains by *E. clyp,* “an interjection of sudden delight,” Johns.

To HAYLYS, HAYLS, v. a. To hail, to address; Wytowen.

Til Schyr Knowt than als fast
Blithely this Traytowen past,
And thowet rewardyt for to be
On this wys than hym haypysysyd he;
“Of all Ingland my Lord and Kyng,
Now Crist micht grawn thow hys bllysaying.”

Wytowen, vi. 17. 48.

Su-G. hels-a, saltare, to wish health; from hel, sanus, bene valens. V. HALLS.

HAYME, s. Hone; used also as an *ade,* homeward, home, Barbour, xvi. 667. Isl. *heimr,* home, *heim,* homeward.

HAZEL-OIL, s. A cant term, used to denote a drubbing, from the use of a twig of hazel in the operation, S. V. STRAP-OIL.


This is found “upon the trunks of old trees, in shady woods.” Ibid.
HAZEL-SHAW, s. An abrupt flat piece of ground, at the bottom of a hill, covered with hazels, Teviotd.

A place of this description is also called Birkin-shaw, Brokin-shaw, according to the wood or plants which it bears. Shawe, in this use, nearly corresponds with Flandr. schawe, umbra. Dan. skog, and Isl. skog, denote a wood, a thicket, a bush. Some might, however, prefer skaga, isthmus prominens, skog-a, promine, as the origin; as tallying more strictly with the sense given of the term.

HAZELY, adj. A term applied to soil which in colour resembles that of the hazel-tree, Banffs.

"Hazely ground being naturally loose and light, will not admit of clean ploughing twice for one crop, unless it be overlaid with very binding dung."—"Our own soil—is most part hazely, and made up of sand and light earth, where sometimes one, and sometimes another, has the ascendancy in the composition." Surv. Banffs., App., p. 37, 38.

HAZY, adj. Weak in understanding, a little crazed, Roxb., Loth.

HAZIE, HAZIE, s. A stupid, thick-headed person, a numskull, Roxb.

Ist. haus signifies the skull. This, however, seems to be an oblique use of E. hazy, as denoting mental mistiness.

HE, s. A male, S. B.

—She well meith be, Gentle or simple, a maik to any he.

Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

HE, adj. Having masculine manners; as, "She's an unco he wife," Clydes.; Mannritch, synon. S. B.

A.-S. he man, sexus virilis.

HE AND HE. 1. Every one.

The Trolness with him sameyn, he and he;
Murmurit and bemyt on the like wyse.
Doug. Virgil, 140, 27.

2. Both, the one and the other.

—Couplis ful of wyne in sacrifyce
About the alteria yetis he and he.


HE, HE, HEY, adj. High; heiar, higher.

The gret kyrk of Sanct Andrewis he
He fowndit.

Wynstoun, vii. 7. 259.

A.-S. hea, heb, Dan. hoi, Isl. hau.
Hence heyl, highly.

This dede Walays at Stravelyne,
And hely wes commendyt syne.

Wynstoun, viii. 13. 172.

A.-S. healle, alte.

To HE, HE, HEY, v. a. 1. To raise high, to heighten; Dunbar.

He send for maysonys fer and nor,
That sleat war off that myster,
And gert well x fate he ly the wall
About Byrwykis tonne our all.

Barbour, xvii. 939, MS.

A.-S. he-an, id.

2. To raise in rank, to dignify; heyat, part. pa.

—The King his ire him forgave:
And for to hey his state him gave
Murrieil, and Erle tharoff him mad
Barbour, x. 264, MS.

—I was teall that saill nocht fail
To be rewarded well at ryght,
Queen ye ar heyat to your mycht.

Ibid., lv. 667, MS.

*HEAD, s. To be in head o', to fall foul of, to attack, Aberd.

This figure might seem to be borrowed from the mode of attack used by an animal that butts; and also to resemble the Belg. phrase, Met het hoofd tegen, to run full butt at one; Sewel.

[To HEAD, HEDE, v. a. To behead, to execute.

Sum says one king is cum amang as,
That purpos to head and hang us.

Lyndsay, Stj. Thrie Estattis, l. 3219.]

HEADAPEER, adj. Equal in tallness, applied to persons, Lanarks. V. HEDY PERE.

HEADCADAB, s.

"I suppose, mother, that you and that wily headcadab Gordeie has made naething o' your false witness." The Etabl., ii. 189.

Perhaps q. an adept in understanding, one who is a dab for a head.

HEAD-ILL, HEAD-SWELL, s. The jaundice in sheep, South of S.

"Jaundice, or Head-ill, or yellows.—Yellowes or Headswell, Mr. Beatie.—Head ill, Mr. W. Hog." Mr. Beatie mentions, "that there is a great swelling and falling down of the ears, and that when too long neglected, the head swells, and the sheep dies." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 439, 441.

HEAD-LACE, s. A narrow ribbon for binding the head; pron. q. headless, Ang. synon. snood.

HEAD-MARK, s. 1. Observation of the features of man or any other animal, S.

2. The natural characteristics of each individual of a species, S.

"Head-mark, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny." Agr. Surv. Pueb., p. 191.

3. Sometimes used to denote thorough or accurate acquaintance, S.

"K. James VI.—knowing them all by head-mark, having been with them who were his greatest opposites, retaining their zeal and faithfulness, he sent for eight of them to London, and ten he banished to Holland." Walker's Passages, p. 169.

"An intelligent herd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called head-mark, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could do to that of a fellow-servant." P. Linton, Tweed. Statist. Aec., i. 139.

HEAD-MAUD, HEADY-MAUD, s. A plaid that covers both head and shoulders, q. a maud for the head, Ettr. For.
HEADSTALL, s. The band that forms the upper part of a horse’s collar, bridle or branks, Ang.

A. S. stealle, locus, q. the place for the head.

HEADSTONE, s. An upright tombstone; one erected at the place where the head of the corpse lies, S.

HEAD-WASHING, HEIDIS-WESCHING, s. An entertainment given to their comrades as a fine, by those who have newly entered on a profession, or have been advanced to a situation of trust or dignity; or who, like those who for the first time cross the line, have made an expedition they never made before, S.


HEADING, s. SCORN.

“If one, presentlie, writing a storie, should therein affirme, that in Italie all universely did now hold the Roman religion; the future ages could have no reason but to esteem it true; but we, who now live, would laugh him to heading as a shameless liar; if hee but denied that many hundreth were even in Rome, who hold the Pope to be Antichrist.” Forbes’s Defence, p. 35. V. HEDIN.

HEADLINES, adv. Headlong, S. B.

—I play’d a better prank;
I gird a witch fa’ headlines in a stank,
As she was riding on a windle stre.

Roses’s Helenore, p. 64.

HEADSMAN. V. HEDISMAN.

[HEAD-BUILD, s. A manor house, the chief residence or farm on an estate; hoved-belle, head-house, in old Danish laws. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[HEADY-CRAW, s. A somersault, Shetl.]

HEAD-DYKE, s. A wall dividing the green pasture from the heath, S.

“The head-dyke was drawn along the head of a farm, where nature had marked the boundary between the green pasture, and that portion of hill which was covered totally or partially with heath.” Agr. Surv. Inverm., p. 108.

HEADRIG, HETHERIG, HIDDRIK, s. The ridge of land at the end of a field, on which the horses and plough turn, S.; i.e., the head ridge. “Its gcnde, when a man can turn on his ain head-rig.”

“Headrigg, the ridge which runs along the ends of the others;” Gall. Encycl.

HEAD-MAN, s. A stalk of rib-grass, Porthis; Cardloddie, synon. Angus; Kempe, Kempe-seed, Etrr. For.

I know not if denominated from the use made of them by children in their play, one stalk being employed to strike off another; so as perhaps to have suggested the idea of the victor resembling a head-man, or executioner. V. KEMPS.

HEADS. A shower i the heads, a flood of tears; a ludicrous phrase used by those in a pastoral district, and borrowed from the proof that rain is falling in the high grounds, or at the heads of rivulets, by their swelling below, Selkirks.

“He’s takin a pipe to himsel at the house-end—there’s a shower i the heads wi’ Barny—his heart can stand naething—it is as saft as a swaw-ba, an’ far mair easily thawed, but it is aye in the right place for a’ that.” Brownie of Bodsebeck, ii. 153.

HEADS OR TAILS. A species of lottery used by young people, and by the lower classes, especially in the low game called Pitch and Toss, S. A halfpenny or penny-piece is tossed up, one cries Heads or Tails; if it lie on the head-side, he who called Heads gains, and vice versa.

M’Taggart has undoubtedly given a just account of the origin of Tails, where used.

“Heads and Tails.—The one cries Heads, when the piece is a-whirling in the air, and the other Tails; so whichever is up when the piece alights, that settles the matter; heads standing for the King’s head, tails for—Britannia.” Gall. Encycl.

I need scarcely add, that the latter refers to the skirts appearing in the female dress; the very same figure that marks the Britannia of Hadrian.

This is the same with Cross and Pile in England, where, as we learn from Strutt, the phraseology, Head or Tails, is also used. This was once a court-game. Edw. II. spent much of his time at it, and other diversions of a similar kind, and sometimes borrowed from his barber to pay for his losses. “Cross and pile,” says Strutt, “is evidently derived from a pastime called Ostrachinda, known in ancient times to the Crecian boys, and practised by them upon various occasions; having procured as heilk, it was smeared over with pitch on one side for distinction sake, and the other side was left white; a boy tossed up this shell, and his antagonist called white or black (Nuë i’ tjaera, literally night and day) as he thought proper; and his success was determined by the white or black part of the shell being uppermost.” Sports and Pastimes, p. 250. 251.

We learn from Macrobius, that the Roman boys used a piece of money for this purpose. “This people,” he says, “preserved the memory of Saturn on their brass money; a ship appearing on one side, as the emblem of his mode of conveyance to Italy, and his head on the other.” “That the brass was struck in this manner,” he says, “is evident in the game of hazel at this day, in which boys, throwing denarii alto, cry, Copes ant Narim, i.e., Heads or ship, “the game attesting its own antiquity.” Saturnal., lib. i., c. 7. His meaning is, that although the denarius, or Roman penny of silver, the coin used in his time for this purpose, had no ship on the reverse, they still retained the old language.
HEA

HEA

H E A

HEADS-AND-THRAWS,  adv. 1. With the heads and feet, or heads and points, lying in opposite directions, S.

Two persons are said to be lying heads and thighs in a bed, when the one lies with his head at the head of the bed and his feet towards the bottom, while the other lies with his head at the bottom, and his feet towards the head of the bed, S.

Pins are said to lie heads and thighs, when they are placed parallel to each other with the point of the one directed towards the head of the other, S. Isl. thra, quod adversum est.

TO PLAY AT HEADS AND THRAWHS, to play at push-pin, S.

HEADS AND THRAWHS, in a state of disorder, S. Yarn is said to be so when ravelled; also corn cut down, when disordered in the sheaf, &c.

HEADUM AND CORSUM. 1. Used of objects which lie transversely; some with their heads the one way, others with their heads the other, Dumfr.

2. A game with pins, Galloway.

"Pins were hid with fingers in the palms of the hands; the same number is laid alongside them, and either headim or corson called out by those who do so; when the fingers are lifted, if the heads of the pins hid, and those beside them, be lying one way, when the crier cried Headim, then that player wins; but if Corson, the one who hid the pins wins." Gall. Encyc.

Um is certainly the proper termination of both words; originally used perhaps like Germ. and O. Su.-G. um, Sw. om, as an adv. denoting overturning. Dicitur—de eversione rerum, & conversione superi et inferi; Wachter.

Head and cross, q. across. Or it may allude to the form of our old silver money, in which the King's head was on the one side, and a cross, S. corso, on the other; as the same allusion to modern money is vulgarly expressed by heads or tails. In like manner heads and thighs signifies higgledy-piggledy, S. The Sw. have a similar phrase, Haera och twerna, i.e., here and across or athwart.

To HEAGUE, v. n. A term applied to bulls or oxen, when they "try their strength by the pressure of their heads against each other;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is undoubtedly the same with Haio, q. v. To the etymology there given, we may add, Isl. hagga, commove, quassare.

To HEAL, HEEL, v. a. To conceal, Aberd.; the same with HOOL. V. HEILD.

HEALING LEAF.

"Mr. James Hogg—mentions the uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [Trembling Ill.]—by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk." Essays Highl. Soc., III. 339.

To HEALLY, v. a. 1. To "take an affront in silence;" Gl. Surv. Moray. That is, to conceal; evidently the same with Heal. V. HEILD.

2. To abandon, to forsake, S. B. "A bird forsaking her nest and eggs, healths it;" ibid. V. FORLEIT.

Su.-G. haalt-a up signifies to cease, to give over.

To HEALTH, v. n. To drink healths.

"Because healthing and scoffing is the occasion of much drunkenness—the estate—extend this act—and the respective penalties—against all those who under whatsoever name, or by whatsoever gesture, drink healths or scoffs, and motion the same, and urge others thereunto," Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, vi. 356.

Scoffing is syn. with healthing, as undoubtedly appears from the resolution of the terms. V. Skei.

* HEAP, s. 1. One fill of the firlot, heaped till it can hold no more, Berwicks.

"In Berwickshire, potatoes are usually sold by measure. Six fills of the corn firlot, up to the edge of the wood, or a little higher, called steals or steaks, or four fills, heaped by hand as high as they can go, called heap, are counted as one boll." Agr. Surv. Berwicks., p. 448.

2. Used in relation to number; as, "a great heap," a great number, S.

[3. Used in relation to quantity or amount; as, "a heap better," a great deal better, very much better, S.]

HEAP, s. 1. A term of reproach applied to a slovenly woman, S. It is usually conjoined with some epithet expressive of the same idea; as, a nasty heap.

2. In a general sense, in a confused state, higgledy-piggledy, S.; synon. througher.

* To HEAR, v. a. 1. To treat; when conjoined with weel or best, expressive of favourable treatment, S.

"Last in bed best heard," S. Prov.; "spoken when they who lie longest are first serv'd." Kelly, p. 238.

2. To reprove, to scold; as preceded by ill, S. V. ILL-HEAR, v.

"Neither of these idioms, as far as I can find, occurs in E., or indeed in any of the kindred tongues. The only conjecture I can form as to their origin, is that they have both been borrowed from courts of judicature. As L. B. audire is used in the sense of judicare, and audientia as equivalent to judicium; one sense of the E. v. is, "to try, to attend judicially." Where we read in our version, "Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously," Deut. i. 16, in Aelfric's version the only word used is demoth, judge ye. Demoth aecron men—&t. Thus the idea thrown out under ILL-HEAR may perhaps be inverted. Instead of—to make one hear what is painful to the feelings,—the sense seems rather to be, to resemble a judge who gives an unfavourable hearing to a cause, or who passes a sentence of condemnation on him who has been pleasing it; as the other mode of expression, best heard, refers to the favourable accception which he meets with who is preferred to the opposite litigant.

* HEARING, s. 1. A lecture, S.

"She aye ordered a dram or a soup kale, or something to us, after she had gi'en us a hearing on our duties." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 13.

X 3
2. A scolding: as, "I trow I gae him a hear-
ing," S.

[HEAR TILL HIM. Listen to him; implying disbelief of what one is asserting. Shetl., Clydes.]

HE'AR, adj. compar. Higher.

"That name of his legis refuse thaim in tym to cum, nor rase thar penny worthis hear as thai wald sell for vther money." Acts Ja. III., 1485. p. 172. V. He.

* To HEARKEN, HEARKEN in. v. n. To whisper, Aberd.

To HEARKEN in, v. a. To prompt secretly, ibid. V. HARK, v.

HEARKNING, n. Encouragement, S. B.

And for the gear, his father well can draw:
For he's nae boss, six score o' lambs this year
That's hearkening gude, the match is feer for feer.
Ross's Helo're, p. 21.

If this be not a corr. of hearkening, from the E. v., it may be allied to Ls. hark of sier, fortier se habery et praeestano bono animo; harko, fortitudo, herkin, fortis; from hardr, hard, durus; G. Andr., p. 107; or O. Teut. hark-en, affectare, cum affectu quacere aut petere; Kilian.

*HEART, s. The stomach; as, when it is said that one is sick at the heart, S.

The good people who use it understood the region of the heart as the place affected. But the term evidently has the same signification with Fr. coeur, which is often used for the stomach. V. Dict. Trev., vo. Coeur.

To GAE, or GANG, wi' one's HEART. 1. To be grateful to one's stomach, S.

2. To be agreeable to one in whatever respect, S.

In like manner, the heart is said to gae or gang wi' a thing. To express the contrary feeling, the negative particle is used before the v. In the same sense a thing is said to gang against one's heart, S. B.

To GATHER HEART. Gradually to acquire fertility; applied to land allowed to lie un-cropped, S.

HEART-AXES, s. The heartburn, or Cardialgia, Loth. The common cure for it, in the country, is to swallow seateres, or wood-lice. A.-S. heart-ece, id.

HEART-HALE, adj. Internally sound, not having any disease that affects the vitals, S.; heart-whole, E.

HEART-HUNGER, s. A ravenous desire for food, S.

HEART-HUNGER'd, adj. Starved, having the appetite still unsatisfied, from want of a sufficient supply of food, S. B.

HEART-SCALD, HEART-SCAD, s. 1. Heart-burning pain at the stomach.
2. Liberal, not parsimonious, S.
   But as the truth is, I'm hearty,
   I hate to be scrupit or scant;
   The wie thing I hae, I'll make use o't,
   And nae one about me shall want.
   My Heart's my ain, Herd's Coll., ii. 137.

3. Eating freely at meals; denoting that the fare is good and that the guests enjoy it.
   "The early breakfast, the journey, and the sermon,
   enabled them—to do ample justice to Rachel's cold fowl, ham, pasty, and cake; and again and again she pressed them to be hearty." Glenfargus, i. 334, 335.

4. Exhilarated by drink.
   "The pannel was hearty, but knew what he was about, and could walk very well." Edin. Even. Cour., 8th Oct., 1818.

5. Plump, inclining to corpulence, S. B.
   This corresponds to the E. phrase applied to thriving cattle, in good heart.
   HEART-BRUNT about. Very fond of, greatly enamoured of, Aberd.
   This may be merely q. having a burning heart. But Ist. brunt is expl. Pecudum cudendi appetitus.

[HEART-SHOT, s. An exclamation after sneezing, Shetl.]

HEARY. V. Herie.

HEASTIE, s. The murrain, Sutherl. V. Hastie.

*HEAT, s. The act of heating, S.; synon. a warm.

To Heat a House. To give an entertainment to friends, when one takes possession of a house that has never been occupied before, S.

The same custom prevails in Italy and France, and perhaps generally on the continent. The phrase used in France to denote this practice, is chasser les Esprits, to drive away the ghosts. This custom, Guthrius says, has had its origin from that of the ancient Romans. When a building of a house was finished, the proprietor first saluted the Lar, or household god of the family, and by consecrating it to him expelled the Lemures, or evil spirits. De Jure Manum, Lib. ii., c. 16, p. 275.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. The act of entertaining friends when one takes possession of a house, S.

"On Monday night a promiscuous assemblage, who had been attending a house-heating on the Perth road, saluted from their place of merriment, and assaulted and knocked down every unlucky wight who happened to fall in their way." Dundee Advertiser, Nov. 27, 1823.

HEATHENS, HEATH-STONE, s. pl. Gueiss, Kincard.

"There is a variety of this that is known under the name of Heathens or Heath-stone, and is, I think, what is otherwise called Gueiss." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 3.

HEATHER, s. Heath, S. V. Haddy.

To Set the Heather on Fire, to raise a combustion, to excite disturbance, S.

"It's partly that quhilk has set the heather on fire e'en now." Rob Roy, iii. 234.

[HEATHER-AN-DUB. Tawdry, Aberd.]

HEATHER-BELL, HEATHER-BELL, s. The flower of the heath, S.

"Is sweet, beneath the heather-bell,
   To live in autumn brown;
   And sweet to hear the lav'rock's swell
   Far far from tower and town.
   Legden's Keeltar, Border Ministr., ii. 391.
   "Hetherbells, the heath blossom;" Gl. Shirr. V. Bell.

— Blue heatherbells
   Bloom'd bonny on moorland and sweet rising fell.
   Ramsay's Poems, ii. 105.
   At barn or bye thou shalt na drudge,
   Or maething else to trouble thee;
   But stray among the heather-bells,
   And tent the waving corn wi' me.
   Burns, iv. 81.

[HEATHER-BILL, s. The dragon-fly, Banffs.]

HEATHER-BIRNS, s. pl. The stalks and roots of burnt heath, S. V. Birn.

HEATHER-BLEAT, HEATHER BLEATER, s. The Mire-snipe, Lanarks.

"Hether-bleet, the Mire-snipe," Gall.

The laverock and the lark,
   The bawkie and the bat,
   The heather-bleet, the mire-snipe,
   How many birds be that?

"There are some who must think a while before they answer this question rightly, by saying three. The snipe is called heather-bleet from her loving wild heathery marshes, and when soaring aloft, bleating with her wings, in the spring-time. Yes, bleating with her wings, not with her mouth; she vibrates her wings quick against the air, causing the sweet bleating noise to take place." Gall. Encycl.

This seems the same with eather-bleeper, Perths.

Hark! the heather-bleeper neighs;
In yon sedgy loch resounding,
Hear the wild duck's scratching cries.

Donald and Floret, p. 187.

The name of this bird is strangely varied in form. It is called Eara-blitir, q. v.; also Heron-blitir, Yeu-blitir, Yeu-blitir.

HEATHER-CLU, s. The ankle, Ang. q. what cleaves or divides the heath in walking; Su.-G. klyf-æ, Isl. klyfa-æ, to cleave.

HEATHER-COW, HEATHER-COWE, s. 1. A tuft or twig of heath, S.

"Have you not heard of one, who, in cases of necessity, kissed a heather cowe?" Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 243.

2. A sort of besom made of heath, Gall.

"Heather-cow, a heath-broom;" Gall. Encycl.

[HEATHER-CUN-DUNK, s. The dun-broom, a bird, Orkn. and Shetl.]

[HEATHER-LINTIE, s. Linarie montana.]
Heather, s. A bird, said to be peculiar to the mountains of Ayrshire, which continually emits a plaintive sound.

Heatherie, adj. 1. Heathy, S.

The barb lone-danderin gas,
Thro' clove pipe banks, and heatherie braes.—
Rev. J. Nicol’s Poems, l. 98.

2. Rough, dishevelled; generally used as to the hair. In this sense the phrase heatherie head is applied to one whose hair, being coarse, uncombed, or bristly, resembles a bunch of heath, S.; synon. Tattie. Hence, Heatherie-headit, adj. Having a head of hair of this description, S.

Heaven's Hen, s. The lark, Meams. V. Lady’s Hen.

Heavening, Heavenning. Place. A harbour.

—“Creatis the forsaid burg of Anstruther bewast the burne, port and heavenning place there—,” in the frie burgh regall at all tymes heretir.” Acts I. VI., 1592. Ed. 1814, p. 584.

“Havening places.” Ibid., 1621, p. 658.

Su. G. haf-an, portum attingere; Isl. heft-a, sig, in partum as recipere.

Heavy-heartit, part. adj. Lowering; a term applied to the atmosphere when it threatens rain, Fife.

Heaweel. The conger, Murana conger, Linn.

“Conger; our fisher’s call it the Heaweel, ‘tis usually some two ells long, and of the grossness of the calf of a man’s leg.” Sibbald’s Fife, p. 121.

This is nearly allied to its Sw. name hafa-aal, i.e., sea-eel. V. Seren. Howe has evidently the same signification with haft. V. Haaf.

Heben, adj. Of or belonging to ebony.


He-broom, s. A name given to the Laburnum, Fife.

Can this be viewed as a cor. part of its common name in S., the Hoburn or Hobron Soak?

Hebrun, Heburn, s. A goat of three years old, that has been castrated, Loth. Before this it is called a buck; Lanarks. Haiver, id.

This term seems nearly allied to Fr. chevreon, a kid; as its synon. in Lanarks., haiver and haver, are to chevere, a she-goat, and chevreul, a roe-buck, also a wild-goat. The Fr. term, while it preserves a great resemblance of Lat. caper, exhibits also a strong affinity to C. B. geyr, geyr, a goat, in pl. geierz. But Isl. hafur, caper, whence hafarkle, caper junior, (Vered. Isl.) has at least an equal claim. I need scarcely add that the Lat. word seems to be from a common root.

To Hech, Heigh, (gutt.) v. n. To breathe hard or uneasily, to pant, S.

Nae feerlie, though it pierc’d my soul,
I peugh, I heigh, sigh tenderly, Wau! wau!

Tennent’s Poems, p. 8.


Hence, Heigh-key, q. v.

Hech, Heigh, interj. 1. Often used to express contempt; as, “Hech! man! that is a mighty darg ye haec done,” S.

2. An exclamation expressive of surprise; as, Hech! Hech me! “Hech man! is that possible?” S.

“Hech na, Katie, here are we ane mair? Ouraul wynd agen!” Tennant’s Card. Beaton, p. 171.


5. Expressive of sudden or acute pain; as “Hech! that’s sair,” S.

Hech Hey, Hoch Hey, interj. An exclamation, S.; synon. with E. heigh ho!

Hech-howe, interj. 1. Expressive of sorrow, S.

O Richie Gall! cauld ’mang the dead,—
Thou’s left us a’ without remand
To sigh hech hoe,
That on that heart the worms should feed,
Or gowan grow.

A. Scott’s Poems, 1811, p. 110.

2. Used as a s. In the auld hech-howe, in the old state of health, or of circumstances, denoting complaint of ailment or difficulty, Upp. Clydes., Loth.

Can this by retained from C. B. “hauwehn, s., a cry of murder, havwehn, interj., holl, murder!” Owen.


This seems a fanciful designation, from the expression of sorrow produced in consequence of any having eaten of this noxious plant.

Hechis, s. pl. The hatches of a ship.

—The plankis, hechis, and mony brokin are,
That on the stremie went reftand here and there.


To Hechle, Hechle, v. n. 1. To breathe short and quick, as the effect of considerable exertion, S.

2. To Hechle, to Hechle up. To exert one’s self in climbing a steep, or in getting over any impediment, Roxb.

The first sense would suggest the S. v. to Hech, Heigh, to breathe hard, as the origin. The second, however, would rather point to Isl. haec-a, elevare, in altum crescre.
3. To *Heckle* on. To advance with difficulty; applied either to the state of the body, or to one’s temporal circumstances, South of S.

Perhaps it should be observed, that Isl. *beakill* signifies extremities, and *beakillog, aegre*, in extremis.

To HECHT, v. a. To raise in price, to heighten.

“It has bene sene be experience that princes, vpoun necessitie of weiris and other wechic affaires, hes at all tymes raisit and *hecht* the prices of the cunyie.”


To HECHT, HEYCHT, v. a. 1. To call, to name.

There was an ancient clote *hecht* Cartage.

Dong. Virgil, 13, 29.

O. E. *hight*, id.

Henry toke his way toward the Emperoure,
To the Emperour of Almayn his daughter to gyne.
Made *hight* that mayden, a fayer mot non lyue.
That mayden moder *hight* Made the gode queene.

R. Brunne, p. 105.

2. To promise, to engage, to feed with promises.

This sense is retained in a ludicrous phrase, not of the most moral tendency however; “*Hecht* him weel, and hand him aee;” i.e., Promise well, but perform nothing, Roxb.

That may well menys as that wil:
And that may *hecht* als to fulfill,
With stalwart hart, their bidding all.

*Barbour*, xii. 354, MS.

Than *hecht* that all to bide with hartye will.

*Wallace*, iii. 115, MS.

*Hete*, *hight*, O. E.

Seyn Edundye the martirs his help I yew *hete*.

R. Brunne, p. 148.

He had hold his way as he had *hight*.

*Chauwer*, W. *Beath*’s *T.*., v. 0906.

3. To offer, to prosper, S.

The Miller he *hecht* her a heart and loving:

The Leird did address her wi’ matter mair moving,
A fine pacing horse wi’ a clear chained bridle,
A whip by her side, and a bonie side-saddle.

*Burns*, iv. 54.

4. To command.

Hidder at the command of Joue cummin am I,
Qulilk from thy yane stanehit the lyre, quad he,
And from his heuin at last hecht reith on the.

*Dong. Virgil*, 102, 10.

Literally, commanded pity; *misericatus*, Virg.

A.-S. *hiet-an*, Su.-G. *hiet-a*, and Isl. *hiet-a*, are used in these different senses; signifying, vocare, promittere, jubere; also Alem. *hiezen*, *hiez-an*; Moen.-G. *hiet-an*, to call, to command, *ga-hiæt-an*, to promise; Germ. *heiz-an*, to call, to command. From Isl. *hiet-a*, promittere, vovere; and *kona*, a woman betrothed, is called *heikt-one*.

HECHT, HEYCHT, s. A promise, an engagement. This word is still used, Loth.

If that thow gevils, deliver quhen thow *hechtis*.
And suflir not thy hand thay *hecht* delay.

*Damatieus Poems*, p. 146.

To that this King sert put his sele;
Bot in that *heycht* he wes noucht ile.

*Witnewen*, viii. 18. 12.

Bruce uses the old Prov. in which this term signifies a promise, rather in an improper sense, as if it denoted a prediction whether of good or evil.

“For so soon as I heard the prophet say, that I said dy, so soon I begouth to make me for it; for gif all hechts had, as the Prophete hath said, gif I get no outgait in the mercie of God, I man die.” Eleven Serm., G. 2, a.

Isl. *heit*, vetum.

HECK, s. A rack for cattle. V. HACK.

HECK, s. “The toothed thing which guides the spun thread on to the pirm, in spinning-wheels;” Gall. Emeycl.

*Haik*, Loth. In Angus this is called the *Flicht* (gutt.)

[HECK, s. A crutch, Shetl.; Isl. *hekkja*, id.]

[To Heck, v. n. To limp, to halt, to move about on crutches, Shetl.]

[HECKIE, s. A cripple, one who uses a crutch in walking, ibid.]

[HECKSTER, s. Same as Heckie, ibid.]

HECK-DOOR, s. The door between the kitchen of a farm house and the byre or stable, S. O.

—“The cattle—generally entered by the same door with the family; the one turning to the one hand, by the trans-door to the kitchen,—the other turning the contrary way by the *heck-door* to the byre or stable.”

Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 114, 115. V. TRASSE-DOOR.

This might at first seem to have been denominated from its contiguity to the *hek*, or rack for cattle. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *beck*, porta cataracta, pendula ac residens; cancellatae portarum fores pendulae; cratis [L. crates] portarum, pensiles clathri, &c.; Kilian. It seems to have received its name as being made of waddled twigs. It may be observed, however, that *beck*, as thus used, is originally the same with *beck* as denoting a rack.

HECKABIRNIE, s. Any lean, feebile creature, Orkn. V. HECKIEBIRNIE.

HECKAPURDES, s. The state of a person, when alarmed by any sudden danger, loss, or calamity, Orkn.; q. a quondary.

HECKIEBIRNIE, HECKLEBIRNIE, s. 1. A term of imprecation; as, *I dinna care though ye were at Heckiebirmie, or, as far as Heckiebirmie;* Loth. The only account given of this place is, that it is three miles beyond *Heil*.

In Aberd. it is used nearly in a similar manner. If one says, “Go to the D—I,” the other often replies, “Go you to Heckiebirmie.”

2. Hecklebirmie is a play among children, in which thirty or forty, in two rows, joining opposite hands, strike smartly, with their hands thus joined, on the head or shoulders of their companion as he runs the gauntlet through them. This is called “passing through the mires of Hecklebirmie,” Aber.
In Aberdeenshire this term has by some been resolved into "Hekla-burn-ye." One might, indeed, almost suppose, that this singular word contained some allusion to the northern mythology. The only conjecture that I can offer in regard to it (while it must be acknowledged that it is mere conjecture,) has this reference. We learn from the Speculum Regale, that it was an ancient tradition, among the heathen, that the wicked were condemned to suffer eternal punishment in Hekla, the volcanic mountain in Iceland. Bartholin, in his Causa Contempt, Mort. p. 365, gives it as his opinion that those who introduced Christianity, along with the errors of that age, had viewed it as most subservient to their interest to suffer this idea to remain. As Su.-G. brinnu, and Isl. brenn-a, signify to burn, the latter also signifying incendiary; we might suppose that Hekkel-burne has been corr. from Hekla-brenna, "the burning of Hekla."

Something may also be found to correspond with the otherwise unaccountable idea of this place being beyond Hell. There was another mountain, or rather a fell or rocky hill situated in the isthmus of Thones, i.e., "the Ness of Thor," which the Heathen viewed as the receptacle of the dead. This, however, seems to have been considered as a more comfortable place; for it was consecrated to Thor by Thorolf, a great stickler for the ancient worship, who had fled from Norway to Iceland, to avoid persecution from Harold Harfinger, on account of religion. Angrimm. Islandia, p. 35, 36. The name of this hill was Helyga, thus denominated, it has been said, as being consecrated to Thor, from Isl. helj, holy. But it is remarkable that so nearly corresponds with Moes.-G. halje, inferorum sedes, tartarus; Alem. helle, A.-S. hell, helle, id.; Su.-G. hael, mors. How far this hill is from Hekla, I cannot pretend to say. The distance may perchance exceed "three miles."

One great difficulty as to this etymon undoubtedly is, that it seems hard to conceive how any phraseology, referring to local description in so remote an island, should reach ours; especially as Iceland was not colonised till the ninth century. But as there was a constant intercourse between Iceland and Norway, I need scarcely observe that this intercourse was not less strictly maintained between Norway and the Orkneys, as well as the north-eastern coast of Scotland. Perhaps the use of this Scandinavian term is not more surprising than that of some others, which undoubtedly claim the same origin. V. Quenouillet. Hekkeback, a fish; Hekkebær, a bear. Hekkeback, denoting a lean, feele creature, and being an Orkney word, has most probably originated from Norway; and might have referred to one who had an appearance of having escaped from purgatory, or from a state of severe suffering.

[HECKLA, s. The dog-fish, Squalus archiarius, Sheetl.; Isl. hákall, id.]

To HECKLE, Hikel, v. a. To fasten by means of a hook, fibula, or otherwise.

The gown and hois in clay that claggit was,
The hude hcekylt, and mald him for to pass.  
Wallace, xi. 453.

In MS. helkyt.

Tent. bacak-a, to fix with a hook, from hacak, a hook; Su.-G. haakt-a, fibula connectcre; haekte, fibula uncinulus, quo vestis constringitur. Hence also haekte, haektelse, a prison, a place where persons are bound or fastened. The origin is hake, a hook, hak-a, to lay hold of with a hook. Isl. hök, fibula.

To HECKLE, v. a. 1. To dress flax, S. haekle, E. 2. Metaph. to tease with questions, to examine severely, S. One who has undergone a strict examination, or been sharply handled in a course of probation, is said to have com o' er the heckle-pins, S.

[3. To scold severely, Clydes.]

Johns. derives hacle from hock to chop; not observing that Teut. hekel-en has precisely the same meaning; carminare, pectoris linum; Sw. haekla, id. The latter is also used metaphor. Haekle naegon, to find fault with one, to censure one; Widog. The teeth of the haekle are in like manner called haekle-plum-ar. The origin is Teut. haeck, Su.-G. haks, cuspis incurvus, a hooked point.

To HECKLE ON, v. n. To continue in keen argumentation.

"The King—entering to touch matters, Mr. Andrew broke out with his wonted humour of freedom & zeal, & there they heekd on till all the house and clos both board much of a large hour." Melvill's MS. Mem., p. 302.

[HECKLAN, Hecklin, s. 1. A severe questioning or examination, S. 2. A severe scolding, Clydes.]


HECKLER, s. A flaxdresser, S. Teut. hekelier, Sw. haeklare, id. V. Hekkel.

HECKLEBACK, s. The fifteen spined Stickleback, a fish; Gasterosteus spinachia, Linn. "Aculeatus marinus longus, Shonfeldii; our fishers call it the Stronachie or Heckeback." Sibb., Fife, P. 128. The name is evidently borrowed from its resemblance to a hackle or flax-comb.

[HECKLEPIN, The Muir O', s. A game among children, Banffs.]

[HECKSTER, s. A cripple, Shetl. V. under HECK.]

* To HECTOR, v. a. To oppose with vehemence.

"Sir George Lockhart held that doctrine of visible and invisible estates," &c. Fountainhall, Suppl. Doc., iv. 139.

HEDDER-BLUTTER, Hether blutter, s. The bittern.

The Hobie and the Helderblutter
Alloud the one to be their tutor.
Burke's Pilgrims, Watson's Coll., II. 22.

"A bird, which the people here call a hether blutter, perhaps it is the bittern, (it makes a loud roaring noise), built its nest on the island in the loch, about eight or nine years ago: but as some superstition people
suggested that its loud and uncommon cries forbode no good, [it was] soon either destroyed or banished."


This is undoubtedly a corr. of the name. Aelfr. in his Gl. expl. haefenahtae, bagman, viewed as an error for Butes vel butig, a buzzard.

HEDDLES, HEDDELS, HIDDLES, s. pl. The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed, S. called also the graft, because necessary to prepare the warp for being wrought.

With subtil enyay, and hit hekleske sce
Bleke lenys wobbis mildly wafflit scha.

"The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the Caum or Hiddles, composed of eyed or hooked threads, through which the warp passes, and which, being alternately raised and depressed by the motion of the foot on the Treadles, raises or depresses the warp, and makes the shot for transmitting the shuttle with the web, or something similar, seems also to have been called Licia; hence, Licia tela undere, to prepare the web for weaving, to begin to weave; Virg. G., i. 253."


The analogy between this term and that used in Isl. can not be easily accounted for. Hsafuell, vulgo hofuell, nuxara qibus staminia locio annexunur, ut fiat filorum voluto, et texturae pro trama transitus; G. Andr., p. 105. He derives it from hafur, haf, threads, yarn.

A.-S. hebet, hebeld, signifying liquum; "the thread of the shuttle, or the weaver's beam." Sommer.

HEDDLE-TWINE, s. The name of the thread of which heddles are made, S.

"Heddles,—that part of the apparatus of a loom necessary for raising and separating the threads of the warp, so as to admit the shuttle. They are frequently prepared by females, and are made of very strong thread called heddle-twine." Agr. Surv. Renfr. p. 257.

[HEDE-SOYME, s. Traces; the rope reaching to the heads of the ozen, Barbour, x. 180, Skeat's Ed.]

[HEDE-STELE, s. "The part of a halter that goes over the crown of the head," Gl. Banffs. V. HEADSTALL.]


"Mak redy your cannons,—hede stikis, murdresariis." Compl. S., p. 84.

Su.-G. stieke, in re bellica tormentum majus; Ihre. Germ. stock, tormentum helicium; Wacker. Tetz. stock-geschutz, tormentum acumen, bombardia; Kilian. These terms primarily signify a part, a portion. The says, he will tell why this term is transferred to artillery, when the Fr. have told why they use the word piece in the same sense. The s. hede may have been prediced, as designating a principal piece, a large cannon; as in Teut. a principal person, a captain, is called hoofit-stuck.

HEDE-VERK, s. A head-ache.

"Til eschape the euyl accidents that succeeder the omnatural daiz sleep, as catteris, hederecvis, and indigesteone, I thocht it necessair til excuse me vith sum actuye recreations." Compl. S., p. 56.

"The sickness as you see, is not some light trouble, a toothache, or an head-woorke, as we say, but a deadly disease," &c. Z. Boyd's Balm of Gilead, p. 39.

Sw. hufvod weor, id.

A.-S. hoful-weor, cephalalgia; weor signifying an ache or pain. Head-work, id. Northumb. Lancash. Teeth-work, the tooth-ache.

[HEDENEX, adj. Lit., head and neck; wholly engaged, absorbed; engaged with a person, but with a bad meaning, Banffs.]

To HEDGE, v. n. To shuffle in narration, to equivocate, Loth.

It is used by Shakespeare in a sense nearly allied; "to shift, to hide the head;" Johns.

HEDINFULL, adj. Scornful. V. HEYDIN.

[HEDIN'-SHEAF, s. The crowning act, the worst or the best, the last straw, the completion of a work, Banffs.]

HEDISMAN, HEADSMAN, s. 1. A chief, a principal man in a district.

Glaid wox the Troyene Accestes, and but mare Did make proclame thare merketis and thare fare; And at the heidisman gardiners and set down.

Stallitis thare lawis and stutitis for that toun.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 18.

Patres, Virg. q. Patricians.

"This trubyll was pescifit with smal labour, fra the heidismin (be quhob the first occasion rabs) war pensions." Bellend. B., ix. c. 30. Cesiique ducibus; Both.

"The King seeing he dantoned the North-country and the Isles, and tharethrough he fand he had great peace and rest, and there was great riches and policy, by the taking of the heidsmin of the country, and putting of them in ward; and so conquast great love of the commons, because of the peace and rest in his time." Pitiscottie, p. 152.

2. A master in a corporation or trade.

"The heidismin and maisters of the hammermen craft, baith blackamynes, goldsmithes, lorymeres, sastilars, cutlaries, bucklemakers, armoraris and all wathers presentit in their bill of supplication," &c.

Soill of Caus, Edin', 2nd May, 1483, MS.

"That the said craft is abuisit, and the Maisters and Heidismen thairof greatly skaithit by the daily market maid in creynys, and he vile persones throw the his street,—in bachlyying of the Hammyrmen work and their craft," &c. Seal of Cause, Edin', 12th April, 1496. Blue Blanket, p. 11.

A.-S. heofold-man, primmis, dux, praepositus; tonens in capite; Su.-G. hofwalman, antesignanus; Isl. hafwladur, capitanus; hoft-man, praefectus, princeps; et dux militum; Kilian.

HEDT, pron. It, Orkn. V. HRR.

HEDY PERE, s. Of equal stature or age, S. Rudd. pl. heady peres; and peer, Fr. par, Lat. par; q. whose heads are on a level, who are of equal height.

HEEDIFULL, adj. Scornful. V. under HEYDIN.
HEEL, s. Heel of the twilight, the termination of twilight, Ayrs.

"Having loitered on the way thither, they reached Paisley about the heel of the twilight." R. Gilhaise, iii. 46.

To HEEL, v. n. To run off, to take to one's heels, Buchan.

She wand the clue wi' tentie han',
An' 'cries, "Wha hae the end o' t?"
But knap it brake, and tho' she fan',
She didna hide to mend it,
But heelt that night.
Tarros's Poems, p. 63.


Allied perhaps to A.-S. heallic, altus, sublimis, as signifying that one carries one's self high; or to Isl. heil-lit, gloriar, whence aaelin, jactabundus.

[HEELIE, Heellie, s. An affront, an ill-natured answer, Fife, Banffs.]

[To Heelie, Heelie, v. a. To despise, to look upon with disdain, to affront, ibid.]

HEELIEFOU, adj. Haughty, disdainful, ibid. V. Heely, Hely.]

HEELIE, adj. Slow; also, adv. slowly, Aberd. V. Huly.

HEELIEGOLEERIE, ade. Topsy-turvy, in a state of confusion, Ang. tapsalterie, heelis o'er goodie, synon.

HEELS O'ER GOWDY. Topsy-turvy, S.B. V. Gowdy; [heelster-gowdie, Banffs.]

HEELS O'ER HEAD. 1. Topsy-turvy, in a literal sense, with the bottom uppermost, S.

—I couped Mungo's ale
Clean heels o'er head, fan it was ripe and stale,
Just when the tapster the first chapin drew.
Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

This phrase exactly corresponds in literal signification with Tuxt, steert-bollen, to tumble, from steert, cauda, and bol, bolle caput, q. the tail over the head.

2. In a state of disorder, S. Now by this time the house is heels o'er head, For ae thing some, and some anither said.
Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

3. Without distinction, or particular enumeration, S.

4. To turn any commodity heels o'er head, to gain cent. per cent. upon it, Aberd.

[HEELMLIN, adj. Rolling, rumbling; applied to a continual rumbling sound, Banffs.]

HEEPY, s. 1. A fool, a stupid person, S.

But Manse begrutten was and bleed'd,
Look'd thowless, dow, and sleepy;
And Maggy ken'd the wyte, and sneer'd,
Cand'd her a poor daft Heepey.
Kamesay's Poems, i. 273.
To HEFT, v. n. 1. To dwell, Aberd.
   To Linshart, gin my home ye speir,
   Where I haef haft near fifty year,
   Twill come in course, ye heed na fear,
   The part's well knit.

   This word is evidently the same with Su.-G. haefst-a, colere, possidere.
   Komwurz takey aedha haefst aina undidana gods; Let not the king take or possess the
   fields or goods of his subjects; Kon. Styr. This, as
   Ihre observes, coincides both in sound and sense with the
   Lat. cognate habitio. He, certainly with propriety,
   views haestla as a frequentative from haft-a, habere.
   Alem. puhafta is expl. inhabitantem, Schilt. vo. Buem.
   Germ. wohnhaftig, domiciliatus, Ibid., q. hafted to a
   winning or place of dwelling.
   Isl. heft-a, nocuscapere, usnufacerse.

2. It is used in a transitive signification, as signifying,
   to cause or "an custom to live in a place," Gl. Rams. S.
   For sandle times they e'er come back,
   Wha anes is heftit there.
   Ramsay's Poems, ii. 44.

   The s. is written HAPT, q. v.

3. To be familiarized to a station or employment, S. A.
   "Maister Darrie, it may be as well that Alan and
   you do not meet till he is hefted, as it were, to his new
   calling." Redgauntlet, i. 109.

[4. To be suited with, provided, supplied, Shetl.]

HEFT, HAPT, s. Dwelling, place of residence, S. B. V. HAFT, s.

To HEFT, v. a. To confine nature, to restrain.
A cow's milk is said to be heftit, when it is
not drawn off for some time, S. This
inhuman custom very generally prevails, that
the udder may make a great appearance in
a market.

One is said to be heftit, S. when, in consequence of
long retention, the bladder is painfully distended.

Tent. haft-en, tenerce, figere, to which Sibb. refers on
the preceding word, is more analogous to this.
Su.-G. haest-a, impedire, detinere. It primarily signifies
to seize, to lay hold of; and is, like the former,

HAPPE, a frequentative from hafta. Isl. hafte, coeerce, haft,
a knot. Germ. haft-en, to hold fast, Belg. haft-en, to
detain; A.-S. haftling, a captive, Sw. hafta, tanemos,
are all radically allied.

HEFT, s. A handle, as that of a knife, &c.,
S.; haft, E.

   Cripple Archy got up bethout e'er a stammer,
   An' strak like a Turk wi' the haft o' a hamm.
   MS. Poem.

   A.-S. haefst, Teut. heft, id. Dr. Johna. derives haft
   from the v. to have or hold. But as Teut. hekt is
   synon. with hecht, and hechst-en signifies apprehend,
   tenerce, haft and heft may rather be traced to A.-S.
   haest-a, capere, apprehendere, Su.-G. haest-a, id.
   These verbs, however, are most probably frequentatives
   from that simply signifying to have, as Moos. G.
   haft-en is used in the sense of laying hold of, Mark iii.
   21.

To HEFT AND BLADE. The entire disposal or
   power of any thing.

   "Now hes fortoun gcnyn baith haft & blade of this,
   mater to wa.," Bellond. Cron. B. x. c. 3. Hujus
   rei ansam meiuusque nobis obtulit, Boeth. Lat. dare
   ansam, to give occasion.

   This seems to have been a proverbial phrase in S.

To hae baith haft and blade to hadd. To have
any thing wholly at one's option, to have
the power of settling it how he may sooner
one pleases, S. B.

---Gin I

   Some sic like words might happen then to say
   They've been but said to please a fool like you.
   -Why did you say I says Bybby, for ye had
   In your ain hand to hadd, baith haft and blade.
   Ross's Hedenore, p. 83.

Q. "You had the full power of the knife."

To HEFT, v. a. To fix, as a knife is fixed in
its haft.

   "They heft their heart in their own honesty and
   resolutions, and not in the blessed root Christ Jesus,
   without whom we can do nothing." Guthrie's Trial,
P. 269.

   Sw. haest-a, arcto unire; haest-a in, insibulare; from
   hafta, habere, anciently appendere.

To HEFT, v. a. To lift up, to carry aloft.

   ---Upp' the cliff
   The eagle has his haunt, a royal nest,
   Bequeath'd to him and his, since time unkind;
   There to the beetling cliff he hefts his prey
   Of lam or hare, ta'en frae the vale below.
   Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

   Apparently a frequentative from Su.-G. haest-a,
   Teut. heft-en, levare, elevar, to heave.

HEGE-SKRAPER, s. A designation given to
anavaricious person.

   Ane curious coffe, that hape-skraiper.
   He sitis at hame quhen that they baik.
   That pediar bryhour, that sheep-kelpar,
   He tells thame ilk ane caik by caik.
   Pedler Coffets, Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

Q. One who may be said even to scrape hedupa from
covetousness; or synon. with Tent. high-death, viator,
latro; also one who lurks about hedges that he may
steal and spel; Kilman. It is probable, however, that
the term may be used in a different sense; especially
the passage contains a description of the most rigid
household economy. Germ. hage, signifies a house,
haust-en, to receive under one's roof, to cherish; Isl.
haug-speki, is the knowledge of household affairs; hau-
raeda, to consult about family management, hag-ur,
the state of family matters.

HEGGERBALD, s.

   Thon thud th yeamen as greedil gleds ye gang,—
   Foul haggerbal, for hens this will ye hang.
   Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 55, st. 13.

   Dunbar also writes it Haggarbal, q. v. But the
   sense seems quite uncertain. A.-S. hagre, is a bond-
   man. Thus it might signify a bold or presumptuous
   slave.

To HEGH, v. n. To pant, to breathe
quickly. V. HECI.

HEGHEN, HECHEN, s. The fireside, Ayrs.

   Isl. hir, ignis minitus, whence hirystel, silex, q.
   scintillipes, as producing sparks; G. Andr., p. 112.
HEG

Hielog, ignis fatuos; Halderson. Perhaps we may view as a cognate hi, otium, mansio secunda domus, and his, otiari, desiderar; q. to loiter at home, or by the fireside.

HEGH-HEY, HEGH-HOW, HEGH-HOW, in-terj. Expressive of langour or fatigue, sometimes of sorrow, S.

Heigh, hey! she says, as soon as she came near,
There's been a langsome day to me, my dear.

_Rose's Helenore._ p. 66.

Heigh how is heavysome,
An old wife is dowsisome,
And courtesy is cumbersome
To them that cannot shew it.


HEIGHT, s. A heavy fall, Gall.

---The cottar's ear,
At's ain fire-side, rouse'd by the glad alarm,
Dit o'er the perrich-pingle takes a stem,
Lay's the broxy wees upo' the floor
Wf' doney height, and rings unto the bent.

Davidson's _Seasons_, p. 28.

I know not if this be allied to Teut. hack-en, considere; or Germ. hack-en, cadere pulando; Waechter.

HEGRIE, s. The heron, Shetl.

"Ardea Major, (Linn. syst.) _Heare_, Heron, Heron-shaw." Edmonstone's _Zool._ ii. 266.

"Hayer, the Creasted Heron, Faun. Suec. Dan. and Norw. hayer, and heyre, the Common Heron._ Penn. Zool., p. 339, 340.

HEGS, interj. An exclamation, or kind of minced oath, Ayrs; changed perhaps from _Heith_, q. v. as _Fegs_ from _Faith_.

_Hegs_, Jock, gin ye war here like me,
I coul na swear that ye wau be
Mair honest than ye soud be.

Pickens' _Poems_, 1788, p. 53.

It is changed to _Fegs_, Ed. 1813.

HEICH, (gutt.) adj. 1. High, S.

King Eolus set heich apon his char. _Doug. Virgil,_ 14, 51.

2. Tall; as, "That boy's very heich o' his eild," i.e., very tall for his age, S.

_A.-S. heah, heog, Moes-G. hauka_, Belg. heogh. Seren. mentions the very anc. Scythic word hei, id. as the root.

Heich (gutt.), s. A slight elevation; as a pimple, a very small knoll. _Heich and how_, hill and dale, Upp. Clydes.

HEICHENESS, s. Height, highness, ibid.

To HEICHT, v. a. To raise. _V. HICHT_.

Heicht, part. pa. Inflated; applied to the mind.

"We exhort yow alaus, as ye know science to be the gift of God, sua ye wald remembrance to be indifferent to guid or evil; sua that naturall, without the heich of churc, it makis men bowdlin [swelled] and heich." _N. Winyet's Fourscorg The Questionis_, Keith's Hist., App., p. 253.

He alludes to the apostholic language, "Knowledge puffeth up," 1 Cor. xiii. _V. HICHT_.

HEID, HED. A term, denoting state or quality; as in bairnheid, youthheid; corresponding to

E. hood, A.-S. had, hade, Su.-G. had, Alem. Germ. heit, Belg. heyd, persona, status, qualitas. Germ. heit, is used in a similar manner. Ihre conjectures that the term is from Su.-G. het-a, A.-S. hat-an, Moes-G. hait-an, to name, name and person being often used as synon.

HEID, s. Heat; q. "oppressed with heat."

They hard harest men thay hewit on in heat,
Thay worthit heuy with heald, and angerit with all.

_Rous' Collectors._ D. j. a.

Dan. heie, acutus, heed, fervidus; Isl. heiled, sudum, serenum, a clear sky.

HEID-GEIR, s. Attire for the head.


[HEID LANGS, HEIDLANS, adv. Headlong, S.]

HEID-ROUME, s. The ground lying between a haugh, or flat, and the top of a hill.

All landis, quhairever thay be,
In Scotland's partis, has merchis thré;
Heid-roume, water, and months bòrd.
_Heid-roume_ is to the hill direct,
Fra the hauy callit in effect.

_Balfour's Praceth_, p. 439.

At first view, this might seem to signify the chief or best ground on an estate, from heald, i.e. head or principal, corresponding to Isl. haufud, Su.-G. hynvold, A.-S. heafod, Teut. haupt, id., and roune, a farm. _V. Rowm._ But it undoubtedly denotes the ascent of land from the plain to the hill. This seems to be determined by the following words—

Thornton burns in months bie
Sall stop na heid roume theck thay be.

_Ibid._

Thus the term must denote the extension of the land to the _head_ or summit of a mountain, or of the highest ground adjacent. _V. BORD, MONTIES BORD_.

HEIFFLE, s. Expl. "a toolie with a young wench." _Fife._

This would seem allied to Isl. hiehvinna, contubernalium; consucutudo, concubinatus.

HEIGHEING, s. A command, an order.

After him be sent an heigheing,
From court he dede him be.

_Sir Tristrem_, p. 182.

V. HEICHT, s.

HEIGHT, pret. Promised, engaged to.

"To conclude, because God promised not so clarelie nor plentifullie opened his grace, that, therefore, he performed not also truiously what heo height: it is, first, a vicious argumentation, and laxter a contumelious blasphemous against the truth of God." _Forbes's Defence_, p. 22. _V. HICHT_, c. v.

HEIL, HEYLE, HEILL, HELL, HEAL, s. Health, S.

Mastir Jhono Blayr to Wallace said him houn;
To se his heyle his comfort was the mar.

_Wallace_, v. 547, MS.

"Domiciane emprisour aduertist of his vehement dober, causit hym to returne in Italy to recour his heill be new air and fade." _Bellend. Cron., Fol. 46, a._
And Colin says, He wad be in the wrang,
Gin frae your heed he held you short or lang.
Rose's Helenore, p. 50.

And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal,
Spreading on trees and plants a growthly heed.
Ibid., p. 65.

Makyns, the howp of all my heed,
My hair on the is set.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 102, st. 15.

I am not certain, that here it is not used in the
secondary sense of Su.-G. hael, as denoting felicity.
It occurs in O. S.

Tilie Acres thel him led, better hele to hane.
R. Brunne, p. 192.

A.-S. hael, Su.-G. hel, salus, sanitas.

To HEILD, HEILL, HEYL, HEAL, HELE,
v. a. 1. To cover, [hold, preserve.]

Their gowmys, deliverly,
That heylit thaim, that ken's away.
Barbour, viii. 469, MS.

The party popil grame
Heildit his heide with skyn Herelamshe.
Dougl. Virgil, 250, 51.

[Ane velvet cap on heid he bare,
An quaill of gold to heild his hair.
Lyndsay, Hist. Sq. Meldrum, I. 373.

To conceal, to hide. S. heal. Gl. Sherr.

Stoup-fulls of crowds and ream she ait wad stane,
And cou'd her sonple tricks free minny heold.
Rose's Helenore, p. 50.

"I sail be leele and trew to you, my liege Lord, Schir James, King of Scotiais. And sail noth heir your sonne, nor so it, but I sail lat it all my power, and warn you therof. Your counsell heyl that ye schaw me: The best console that I can to giff to you, quhen ye charge me in verbo Dei. And als help me God, and haly owangels," &c. Forma fidelitatis Prelatorm, A. 1445. Harl. MS., 4700; Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., I. App. 476.

3. To defend, to save; used obliquely.

They cast dartis thickfald thaire lord to heild,
Wyth scabits schot and flays grete pleth.
Dougl. Virgil, 349, 36.

It signifies to cover in various parts of E. Heild is
used in this sense by Wyclif. "The schip was hild
with wawins;" Matt. viii. Unhile, to uncover. "Thei unhilditen the roof where he was;" Mark ii.

This seems to have been the general orthography in O. E. "Hylten or coweren. Operio. — Velo. — Hyltinges of clothes. Tegumentum. — Hyltinges of what thing it bec. Cooperitura." Prompt. Parv.

A.-S. hel-an, Isl. hall-a, teigere, to cover; Su.-G. hael-a, id. Alem. hellen, Dugs. heil-an, Isi. hyl-la, occlusale, to hide. Both Rudder, and Thiire refer to Lat. cel-0, li and c being letters often interchanged. Lat. coelum and cieium are supposed to belong to the same family. The latter is expl. by Isidore, tegmen coculorum.

Sibh, derives hel from helg to cover. Junius with less probability deduces it from hel, antrum, a hole or pit; Etym. The idea of thee deserves attention, that the primary meaning of Su.-G. heald is death; and, that as this word occurs in all the Scythian dialects, the name was given to death, because the other words are used, with respect to the mansions of the dead. It is still used in composition; as haelsot, a mortal disease, haeltican, a symptom of death, stao i heald, to put to death. Isl. heal, heili, is the Hecele, or Lethic, of the Eilda, the goddess supposed to have the power of death. It must be acknowledged, however, that in Meen-Gr., the most ancient dialect of the Gothic we are acquainted with, hathe has no other sense than that of the place of suffering.

HEILYDYN, s. Covering.
Off gret gestis a now that maile,
That stawlari heildyne ahoy on it had.
Barbour, xvi. 598, MS.

A. Bor. hylding, stragulum; a bed killing, a quilt or coverlet, Northumb. This is certainly the meaning of a term left; as not understood by Ritson.
Your fester pery at your heed,
Curtaines with popinjayes white and reed.
Your hyldinges with jaries of arymes,
Powdered with golde of brow fall frue.
E. Met. Rom., i. 190.

To HEILD, HEILYD, v. a. 1. To incline.

This gude thelly talkilt trait on raw,—
Now sank bote law, now hie to heildit.
Palace of Honour, iii. 9.

2. Metaph. to give the preference. This is the word used in M8. Barbour, vi. 353, where it is hald, Pink. edit., hold, edit. 1620.

I wald til hardyment heyl hally,
With thi away for folly.
For hardyment with folly is wise.
Bot hardyment that mellyt is
With wyl, is worship ay, pendè;
For, but wyt, worship may nocht be.

O. E. hyldre. "I hyldre, I lean on the onye syde as a bote or shyp, or any other vessel,—Syte fast, I rade you, for the bote begyneth to hyldre." Palagr., B. iii., F. 262, a.

A.-S. held-an, hyld-an, Su.-G. haell-a, Isl. hall-a, Tent. held-an, Germ. helt-en, anc. held-an, inclinare; A.-S. heald, bending. To hold a vesel, to incline it to one side in order to empty it; to heald, to lean or incline to one side, Northumb.

HEILD, s. On heild, inclined to one side.

Eues hoult sill the schot to hyde,
Hym schroulde yer bys armour and his scheld,
Rowand his hoch, and studie a lytle on heild.
Dougl. Virgil, 427, 41.

V. the r.

HEILIE, adj. Holy; or having the appearance of sanctity.

Heilie bartsolits, in hawtwe wyts,
Come in with mony sindrie gys.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27.


HEILY, HELY, HIELY, adj. Proud, haughty.

They begin not quhair their fathers began.
Bot, with one hely hart, baith doft and deft.
They ay begin quhair that their fathers left.

Praints o' Helia, Pink. S. P. R., i. 9.

The reason is here given why.
—Burges bairns—thryve not to the third air.
Mr. Pink. expl. this silly. But the sense is determined by the use of the same term by Doug.

This ilk Nuemanus Remulus in that stele
Before the frontis of the botelis yede,—
Richt pride and hely in his brest and hert,
That newlings of the kirkis was ane part
To hym befel, his grete estate this wise
Voust and he schaw with claunour and loud crys.
Virgil, 298, 48.

Tumidus is the word expl. by both epithets.

Knuilista coff miskanaws himself;
Quhen he gottis in a furrit gown;
Grit Lucifer, maistre of hel;
Gicht noch as helie as that laun.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 5.
HEIRINTILL, adv. Herein; intill, i.e., into, being commonly used for in, S.

"Approveis the foresaidis,—conform to the tenorius of the samene quhik ar insert heiriwill ad longum."
Acts Ch. I., Ed. 1814, V. 305.

HEIRIS, s. pl. Masters, K. Hart. V. HAR, s. 1.

HEIRISCHIP. V. HARSCHIP.

HEIRLY, adj. Honourable, magnificent.

—Parts of the field
Was silver sett with a hairt, heirly and ho.
Houlate, ii. 8.

Mr. Pink. expl. herlie, heartily. But this is evidently the same with Germ. herlich, clarus, illustre, Su.-G. herlig, magnificus. A.-S. haerlic, laudabilis. Various terms have been referred to as the root; Germ. her, high, her, glory, her, a lord; Su.-G. haer, an army. Even supposing that the adj. had been immediately formed from her, glory, which seems the proximate idea, it is by no means improbable, that this may be ultimately resolved into haer, her, an army. For the ancient Goths had no idea of glory, save what was gained by arms. And it is to be regretted, that this idea is far from being relinquished by their descendants. Analogous to this, Germ. herwuog, a duke, properly signifies the leader of an army; A.-S. hertog, Su.-G. haertig, Isl. hertog; from haer, exercitus, and tog-a, duce.

HEIR-OYE, s. A great-grandchild. V. IER-OE.

HEIRSKAP, s. Inheritance; succession to property, especially to that which is denominated heritable, Roxb.; E. heirship.

Tent. erf-schap, haereditas. V. AUSEUR, under An, an heir.

HEIRTHROW, adv. By this means; Aberd. Reg., A. 1535.

To HEIS, HEYS, HEZZE, v. a. To lift up, E. hisse. Pret. heisset.

All Samyn haistand with ane paus of the
Heisset toghibh.

—Doug. Virgil, 293, 6.


HEIS, HEZZE, HEYS, HEISIE, s. 1. The act of lifting up.

The samyn wyse, as they commandit ware,
They did anone,
Toward the left wyth mony heis and hale
Socht ai our flat fast hauyth with rouch and sale.

—Doug. Virgil, 87, 21

2. Aid, furtherance, S. B.

Gin that be true, I'll gie the match a heez,
And try to eueraul Helen o' the bees

Shairres' Poems, p. 77.

Ha, heh! though't I, I canna say
But I may cock my nose the day,
When Hamilton the bawd and gay

Lends me a heez.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 323.
3. The act of swinging, Loth.

   "A crazy gate—was bestrove by a parcel of bare-legged boys. What are you about, you confounded rascals?" called Mr. Gafflaw to them. —'We're just takin' a hezie on the yeit.' Marriage, ii. 92.

4. A swing, the instrument of swinging, Loth.

5. Used, in a general sense, as denoting any thing that decomposes one, synon. tausle.

   My gutcher left a gude braided sword,—
   And I wish but get it daurn.
   I shall lay baith my hugs in pawn,
   That he shall get a heecy.

   Rilson's S. Songs, i. 183.

   The word now most commonly used is heisie, heesie; one is said to get a heisie in a rough sea. Heeze, however, is used for a lift, or help, Ang.

[Heisau, s. A sea cheer. V. Hey's and How.]

HELYEARALD, s. A heifer of a year and a half old, Loth.

I have given this term as near the provincial pronunciation as possible. It is evidently corr. from half-year (often heiller) and auld; as a beast at the end of the first year is called a year-auld, and at the end of the second a two-year-auld. The term half, for the sake of the sound, has been prefixed, instead of being postponed. This mote of transposition is not without example in the kindred tongues. Dan. halv tre, "three and a half; halv tredie, two and a half;" Well. Sw. halftere, id. tredle, in both languages signifying a third; half summer, halfsat, one and a half, Widegr., i.e., half of another. Dan. half anden, "one and a half."

HEK. V. Hack.

HEKKIL, Heckle, s. 1. A hackling-comb, a comb for dressing flax, S. Rudd.

   Teut. hekel, Sw. lin-hekkel, id. The root, according to Kilian, is havck, crooked.


   Phebus rede fosle his curale creist can ster;
   Oft streakin furth his hekkil, croman clere
   Aymy the worlds, and the ruths gend;
   Pikland his mete in alayis ghubre he went.
   Dowl. Virgil, 401, 51.

   [An artificial fly for angling. V. Heckle.]

Rudd, has mistaken the meaning of the word as here used. It signifies the feathers on the neck of a cock; and thus conveys quite a different idea from the curale creist, or comb mentioned in the preceding line. A feather from the neck of a cock still receives this designation, as well as a fishing-hook dressed with one of these. V. Heckle.

To HELE, v. a. To conceal. V. Hild.

HELDE, s. Age; instead of Eld.

   —The King wes than hawand
   Bot nyne yere, but may, of helde,
   All wak' than waypus for to welle.       Wyntown, viii. 26. 17.

To HEL, Hele, v. a. To pour. V. Hail, v. 3.

HELELIE, adv. Wholly.

   "—The present rent of the said bishoprick is werry meane and sober to intertene his estait,—be resoun thatrof of the patrimonie of the said bishoprick being helde delapidat and exhaustit be his predecessors dedin." &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1594, p. 151. V. Hail, adj.

HELGAFELS, s. The "consecrated mountain, used by the Scandinavian priests, for the purposes of their idol-worship."

   "His meaning was dark and obscur, like that which the Pagan priests were wont to deliver, in the name of their idols, to the tribes that assembled at the Helga-fels." The Pirate, ii. 141.

   Traced to Isl. heili-r, holy, and fell, fell, mons minor, monticulum. But V. Heckiebirnie.

HELIE, adj. Holy, Roxb. ["The Helie," the holy time—the interval between Saturday evening and Monday morning, Shetl.]

HELIE-HOW, s. A caul or membrane, that covers the head, with which some children are born. Hence the old saying; "He will be lucky, being born with the helie-how on his head," Roxb.

Sibb. gives this as Holy-here, Gl. V. How, s.

HELIE, adj. Proud, haughty. V. Heily.

[HELLER, s. A cave into which the tide flows, Shetl.; Isl. helur, id. V. Heiler.]

[HELIER, s. A cave with a strait or narrow entrance, ibid.]

HELMILY, adv. Actually, truly; wholly, Aberd.; undoubtedly the same with Hail-unity, q. v.

[HELIST, pret. Hid, covered, Barbour. V. Hele.]

[HELIET, HELYT, part. pa. Healed, Barbour, xv. 85.]

[HELJACK, s. A large flat stone on the sea-shore forming a natural quay, Shetl.; Isl. hella, a flat stone. V. Hellio.]

[HELLI-BRIN, s. V. Yellia-brin.]

HELLICAT, HELLOCAT, adj. Lightheaded, giddy, violent, extravagant, South of S.; Hellocat, rompish, Dumfr.

   "I want to see what that hellicat quean Jenny Rintherout's doing—folk said she wasna weel.—She'll be vexing hersel' about Steenie the silly tawpse, as if she was ever hae lookit on his shouther at the like o' her?" Antiquary, iii. 216.

   "He took hae supper, for he said he was defeat wi' travel a' the night afore. I dare sae now it had been on some hellicat errand or other." Guy Marnering, ii. 177. V. Hallokit.

HELLICAT, s. A wicked creature, Ettr. For.

   "Murrain on the gear!—say nought about them. Let us but get poor tirce out o' that and Hellicat's clutches." Tales of my Landlord, i. 179.
HELLIS-CRUK, s. A crook for holding vessels over a fire; or perhaps what is otherwise called a clips.

HELIS-BONGA, s. A crook for holding vessels over a fire; or perhaps what is otherwise called a clips.

HELIX, s. A crook for holding vessels over a fire; or perhaps what is otherwise called a clips.

HELLINGHAM, s. A name for Satan, Gl. Banffs.

HELLIFAN, s. A portion of land devoted to the devil; an ancient custom to propitiate the "holy man," ibid.

HELLIER, HALLYARD, s. Half a year, S.

Three halfyears younger she than Lindy was.

"half and year." Ross's Helimore, p. 16.

Improperly expl. Gl. to Ross, "a whole year" from "half and year."

HELLIO, s. A stone with a rim of clay, used for parching corn for burstin, Orkn.; Isl. hellia, a flat stone, Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.

HELLIS. This in pl. is used by some of our writers for hell.

"-His godhead was so fast ionit with his manly nature that supposes the saule and the bodie was perfite syndry, yet his diuinit remanit bayth with his body lyacd in the graif, and also with his saule descendand to the hellia." Apb. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 106, b.

The use of the pl. has been introduced by Popish writers, as corresponding to the term in the creed, Inferno; especially as they use the word in different senses.

Hence Hamilton adds: "Hellis. Heir is to be notit, quair is hell, and how mony distinct partis or placs thair is of hell." Of these he reckons four; the hell of the damned, the hell of children dying unbaptised, the hell of purgatory, and the hell of the fathers, or Limbus patrum.

This mode of expression, in consequence of its being familiar, was occasionally used by early Protestant writers, although in quite a different sense.

Greater vainquishesse is not out of the hells, nor hee getteith on all sides." Bruce's Eleven Brem., S. 1, b.

Bp. Douglas uses the phrase the hell. V. Strickling.

Even when the term occurs in sing., it is almost invariably preceded by the demonstrative article. That this was the general use would appear from the following example: -

"Tartars, idem est quod Infernus, the Hell." Despaut. Gram., C. 11, b.

The general acceptance is perfectly analogous to that of the Heb. Gr. and Lat. terms, Sodom, Hades, and Inferi; which all primarily denote the state of the dead, or that of those whose souls and bodies are dissolved, without necessarily including the idea either of happiness or of misery. Thus A-S. hell is used for the grave; ie fare to minum sumu to helle; Gen. xxxvii. 33. I will go down into the grave unto my son. The term has been deduced from hel-an, tegere; as Moes-G. helje from holjan, Alem. helje, from helen, id. Isl. hel, in like manner signifies death, and helas, helas saides, locus mortuum. Gangia i open mun helar; Ad certissimum necem ruere; Verel. V. Heild, v. d.

HELIS-CRUK, s. A crook for holding vessels over a fire; or perhaps what is otherwise called a clips.

HELL'S-HOLES. "Those dark nooks that are dreaded as being haunted with bogles." Gall. Eucycl.

HELLY DABBIES. V. DABBIES.

HELM of WEET. A great fall of rain, Ang.

A.-S. holm, water, the sea; after holm boren, carried on the waters. I know not if Su.-G. haelt-a, &c., to pour out, has any affinity; Isl. helling, effusio.

HELM, adj. Rainy, Ang.

"There is a severe monsoon, on the mountain of Crofswell in Westmoreland, called the Helm-wind," Note on this article by Sir W. Scott.

The following account is given of this by Gough: -

"The helm wind is a phenomenon peculiar to this county [Westmoreland], and the confines of Yorkshire and Lancashire. A rolling cloud hovers over the mountain tops for three or four days together, when the rest of the sky is clear, and continues notwithstanding the most violent hurricane and profound calm alternately succeeding each other." Camden's Brit., iii. 402.

Helmey weather nearly corresponds to the A-S. phrase, holnay veeler, procelscosum coelum; Caed. ap Lye, vo. Woader: from holnay, pluvious, procelscosus. This term especially denotes rainy weather, as proceeding from that quarter on which the sea lies. Thus, the affinity between it and the A.-S. is still more evident; as holm not only signifies water in general, but the sea.

HELME STOK, s. "The helm of a ship, gubernaculum," Rudd.; more strictly, the handle of the helm.

Sic woundis he saide, gripand the helme stok fast, Lenard theron——

Doug. Virgil, 156, 55.

Teut. holm-stok an e skip, ansa gubernaculi, pars summæ clavi; Kilian.

HELPLE, adj. Helpful, much inclined to give assistance, S. B.

" Bos [i.e., house, drink] quay that will, draw sobirnes to hym, schow is helplie, of litle appieset, help of the wittis, vache to hele [health] kepere of the body, and contynewal lynthare [lengthener] of the lif. For to excese, their may nevir cum gud nor profit, nor body nor lif is nevir the bettir. And sa it tynis all maner contience, voce, aynd, lythenes and colour. A gluton all way has sum seiknes or sorow. He is hevy, fat and foule; with fighte quartles and his desce approchis." Forteuse of Nobilnes, translated out of Frenche in Scottis be Maistir Androw Cadion; impressit Edi. 1508. I have given a long quotation from the levyngh vorto, viz. Sobirnes; this work being, as far as is known, the earliest translation in prose, the first work indeed printed in S.

—Howbeit sum erudit thai had afoir this amangis godly and peaceable persones, quhilk of reuthfull compassion was helpless unto thame, lippynaud, as resone cravis, for recompence and payment, quhilk can nocht be maid as lang as this inobedience is unremediet, with this thair ereditie is fastlie tynt." Act. Priv. Coun., A. 1563. Keith’s Hist. App., p. 190.

HELPYK, adj. Helpful.

"Descehit at Paslay Thomas Tarvas abbot of Paslay, the quhilk was none richt gad man, and helpyk to the place of that anyuer wes." Addic. to Scot. Cron., p. 19.

Here we have the precise form of the Teut. term, V. HEELE.

HELSE, v. a. To have a liking for, to accept as a lover, Shetl.; Isl. elska, Dan. elsko, to love. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.

HETERs, s. Same as Brunks, q. v., Shetl.

HELY, adv. Loudly, highly. V. HE.

Men mycht her wemen heily cry,
And fled with cattell and thair.

Barbour, ii. 734, MS.

[In viii. 143, and xviii. 509, the same term is used in the sense of haughtily, proudly.]

HELYER, HELIER, HALIER, s. A cavern into which the tide flows, Shetl.

"A deep indenture of the rocks gave the tide access to the cavern, or, as it is called, the Helyer of Swartaster." The Pirate, ii. 145, 292.

"Minna dreamed that she was in one of the most lonely recesses of the beach,—where the incessant operation of the waves, indenting a calcareous rock, has formed a deep-hailler, which, in the language of the island, meant a subterraneous cavern, into which the tide ebbs and flows." Ibid., ii. 123, 123.

Isl. hellir, antrum, specus; Haldorson. G. Andr. gives heller, aphana; refering to hol, cavern, antrum. But as Haldorson explains the term by Dan. klippe-haali, i.e., literally, "rock, hole," or "hollow in a cliff," it is more probable that the origin is Isl. hellta, petra. No traces Su.-G. haali, id.; to holl-a, haal-a, inclinare. He has, indeed, defined haal as properly denoting a rock whose ridge gently and gradually declines. [V. HELLER-HALE.

HELYES-AM, s. A pleasant agreeable person, Shetl.

HELYNES, s. Prob., duplicity.

"The said Master James [Lynedsey] was excludit fra the counsell of the forsaid king, & fra the court, & for his werry helpynes. And had beene slaine for his dementis, had nocht bene he was relunct with gold." Addic. Scot. Croniklis, p. 22.

The word is evidently used in a bad sense; but what that is must be left undetermined. Perhaps it may signify duplicity; Teut. haél, subtilia.

HELYNG, s. Covering.

And the treis boghe to ma
Burgeans, and brycht blomysa alsa,
To wyne the helynge of thair hewid,
That wykkyt wyntir had thone rewili.

Barbour, v. 11, MS.

V. HELD, HELIDNE.

HELYS-COST, s. Food provided for the "Helie"—i.e., to last from Saturday evening to Monday morning, Shetl. V. HELICE.

HEM, s. Edge. Stones are said to be set on their hems, when they rest on their edges, as opposed to their sides, S. B.

Thus the word seems to have been anciently used with greater latitude than it now admits, as preserved in E.

HEM, pron. pl. Them.

That weere the wyllie swyne, and woren hem wo.
Sir Gowan and Sir Gol., i. 5.

This O. E. term occurs frequently in this poem, which retains much of the A.-S. idiom, having been either written in England, or altered by an English writer.

A.-S. heem, him, not the accus. as Skinner says, but dat. pl. illis.

HEM, s. A horse-collar. V. HAIMS.

HEMMA, s. 1. Home, Shetl.; Isl. heima, id. 2. A housewife, a wife, ibid.

HEMly, adv. Homely, without ceremony, Shetl.

HEMMEL, HAMMEL, s. A square frame, made of four rough posts, connected with two or three bars each, erected in a cattle-court or close, for the cattle to eat straw out of, Roxb., Berw.

"As it is understood that cattle thrive better, and are more fit for travelling to distant markets, when, instead of being tied up to a stake, they are allowed to move about, with a choice of eating their food, either under or without covering, feeding houses are therefore made as open shades, with a narrow inclosed yard along their outside. Both the covered shed, and the adjoining yard, are divided into spaces for two, or at most three cattle each, by cross divisions or racks, having a row of troughs along the covered shed, with a passage for filling them, either under the roof or on the outside. These are called hammels in Berwickshire, and have been found to answer uncommonly well.—Horses also, when kept in this manner, are found to be much less liable to grease, than in close warm stables." See Report of Berwicks, p. 93; and Sir John Sinclair’s Husbandry of Scotland, p. 23; also, General Agr. Report of Seottl., i. 146.


This might seem allied to Teut. hammy, a bar, a rail; lignum transversum quo ostis opponitur in postem utrinque immissum; clathrum; Kilian: or to Isl. hamla, impedimentum; as a verb, impedit; hemil, tutela, custodia. But the term rather seems to be Teut. hemel, Alem. himil, or Germ. Su.-G. and Dan. himmel, a canopy. Teut. hemel van de koothe, the roof of a coach, Hemes hemmel-en, tegere; concomaramere. The radical term appears to be O. Su.-G. hem-a, or hama-g, tegere; also tecto recipere, of which we must certainly view as derivatives, A.-S. hama, tectum, a covering, and hemos, indutus, tectus, covered. This is most probably the origin of A.-S. hem, Su.-G. hem, Germ. heim, &c., a house, q. that which covers or protects from the inclemency of the weather. It had occurred to me, that we ought also to trace to this ancient Goth. v. Teut. hemel, Su.-G. and Germ. himmel, &c., signifying heaven, as naturally suggesting the idea of what is a cope or canopy to the earth; whence the language of the Poet, quiut tegiti omnia coelum, as it has indeed been supposed by some that the Latins gave it the name of coelum, from caelare: and I observe with
HEM, s. To surround any beast in order to lay hold of it, Ang. q. to environ with a multitude.

HEMMIL, s. A heap, a crowd, a multitude; as, a hemmil of folk, a great assemblage of people; a hemmil of beasts, a great number of cattle, S. B.

Wachter mentions *wimmel*, *gewimmel*, as denoting a great body of people, from *wimmeln*, redundare multitudine; which, he thinks, may be traced to Gr. ὀμίλος, coetus, multitude.

To Hemil, v. a. To surround any beast in order to lay hold of it, Ang. q. to environ with a multitude.

HEMMYNYS, s. pl. Shoes made of untanned leather.

—At sa greth myeschef we wes,
That lys knychtis weryd revelynys
Of hydis, or of hart hemmynys.
Wyldowen, viii. 29, v. 274.

That the shoes here mentioned were usually made of the skins of harts or deer, appears from the language of our celebrated Thomas of Ercildoun—

Tristrem schare the brest,
The tong set next the pride;
The hemingae sweithen est,
He schar and layd beid.
Sir Tristrem, p. 51, st. 44.

This passage is aptly illustrated by the following Note, p. 262:

"The mode of making these roughs, or rough shoes, is thus described: 'We go a hunting, and after we have slain red deer, we flay off the skin by hand by hand, and setting of our bare foot on the inside thereof, for want of cunning shoemakers, by your grace's pardon, we play the coblers, compassing and measuring so much thereof as shall reach up to our ankles, prickin the upper part thereof with holes, that the water may re-pass where it enters, and stretching it up with a strong thong of the same, above our said ankles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore we, using such manner of shoes, the rough hairy side outwards, in your grace's dominion of England, we be called Rough-footed Scots." Elders Address to Henry VIII. apud Pinkerton's History, II. 397.

A.-S. *hæmning*, pero, which Lye expl. as meaning the same with *broyne*; Jum. Etym. vo. *Broyne*. The word properly signifies a covering; Su.-G. *ham*, A.-S. *ham*, *hama*; from O. Su.-G. *haem-a*. A.-S. *cild-hama*, the womb, i.e., the covering of the child, *heart-hama*, the covering of the heart, &c. Inl. *hæmning* is used perhaps in a more primitive sense, denoting the skin pulled off from the legs of cattle afterwards fitted for brogenes: *Pellis seu corium, cruribus armentorum detractum*; sic vocatur, quod *dimidiam* qualem cucunque figuram representat, quails pericurus rusticis solet aptari; G. Andr., p. 110. He derives it from Lat. semis, half. It seems more allied to Inl. *hama*, indiuvae.

V. REVELYNYS.

It may be subjoined, that the learned Somner thus expl. A.-S. *hæmning*, "i. *ruh* eoo. Pero; a kind of shoe (called a *Broyne*), made of a rough hide, such as the Irish-men sometimes use." Dict.

HEMP-RIGGS, s. pl. 1. Ridges of fat land whereon *hemp* was sown in the olden time;" Gall. Encycl.

2. Land, that is viewed as remarkably good, "is said to be as strong as *hemp-riggs*;" ibid.

HEMPSHIRE GENTLEMAN, one who seems to be ripening for a death by *hemp*, Fife.

A play on the name of the county called *Hampshire*.

HEMPY, s. 1. A rogue; one for whom the *hemp* grows; S. V. Gl. Rams.

Aft thrwart *Hampies*, not a few,—
Laws human an' divine brick thro';—
Till on a woodle, black an' blue,
They pay the kain.


2. A tricky wag, S.

—He had gather'd seven or aught.
Wild *hempies* stout and strong.
*Ramsay's Poems*, l. 273.

Now soule *hempies* to the green
Skelp aff wi' the fit-ba.


I suspect the etymon given; although I cannot offer one that is satisfactory. Inl. *hampoo*, celeriter ruro.

HEMP, HEMPE, adj. Roguish, riotous, romping, S.

Sine a' the drochlin *hempy* thrang
Gat o'er him wi' a fudder.

*Christmas Da'ing*, *Steinher Misc. Poet.*, p. 128.

"I hae seen't myself many a day syne. I was a daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o'it." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 238.

[HEMPYN, adj. *Hempen*, Barbour, x. 360.]

*HEN, s. To sell a hen on a rainy day, to make a bad market, S.

"You will not sell your hen on a rainy day," S. Prov.; "you will part with nothing to your disadvantage, for a hen looks ill on a rainy day." Kelly, p. 373.

"This is the price their indemnity must be purchased at. For the Devil is not such a fool as to sell his hen on a rainy day." M'Ward's Contend., p. 328.

CROWING HEN. This is reckoned very unsensible or uncanny about a house, Teviot.

HEN-BIRD, s. A chicken, properly one following its mother, S.

HEN'S CARE, a proverbial phrase, used in Fife, perhaps in other counties, to denote the exercise of care without judgment. It is exemplified by the watchfulness of a hen over ducklings which she has bred, as if they were her own species; and by her extreme anxiety lest they should perish, when, according to their natural propensity, they betake themselves to the water.

The Icelanders have a proverbial phrase bearing a sense nearly the reverse. From *haæse*, gullina, they have formed the v. ad *haen-est*. Thus they say, *ad haenost ad aman*, in aliquin tutelam so committere,
veluti pulli gallinae, et haec homini: "to commit one's self to the care of another, as chickens to a hen." G. Andr., p. 105.

HEN'S-FLESH, s. My skin's a' hen's-flesh, a phrase used when one's skin is in that state, from extreme cold, or terror, that it rises up at every pore, Loth.

HEN*S-TAES, s. pl. A term applied to bad writing; scrawls, pot-hooks, Aberd., Ang.: q. only resembling the marks made by the scratching of a hen.

HEN-WYFFE, s. 1. A woman who takes care of the poultry about the house of a person of rank, S. Hence the metaph. phrase, Hen-wyffe of Venus, applied to bawds.

To Venus hen-wyffe quhat wyse may I flyte?
That strakyris thir wenschis hedes them to pleis.

Quhen I was young this hendre day,
My fadyr was koper on yon house.
Barbour, x. 551, 158.

HENDEREND, s. Latter part, hinder end.

"That—in the henderend of the said cheptour [chapter] this wordis be eikit, without dispensation of the quhatis grace and her successors." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1614, p. 415.

HENDERSUM, adj. Causing hinderance, ibid.

[HENDMAST, adj. V. HENMMAST.]

Moe-G. hinder, Germ. hinder, retro. Su-G. hinderaely, however, denotes the following day; and most properly, the day succeeding marriage, when the young husband presented a gift to his spouse, called hinderaely gynf, by way of recompence for the sacrifice she made to him.

Hence, as Rudd. observes, F. hinder, Teut. hindern, &c., impede. He who hinders another, says hère, lays some impediment in his way, which keeps him back, or throws him behind. The e. is pron. hender, hendir, S. B. as written by Doug.

"Narratone showinge the cause wherof June hendird the Troiaus." P. 13, Marg.

[HENGERS, s. pl. The curtains of a bed, Shetl., Clydes.]

[HENGSIE, s. A clownish, clumsy fellow, a loafer, Shetl.]

[HENGSIT, adj. Clumsy, clownish, ibid.]

To HENK, v. n. To limp in walking, Shetl.; Germ. hinken, id.

[HENKIE, s. A person who limps or halts, ibid.]

[To HENKLE, v. a. To wind up a line or cord, as a fishing-line or tether, Shetl.; Isl. hank, to coil.]

HENMEST, s. Last, S. B.; kindmost, E. "To pa [pay], the hernmest penny of the said svente £," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

HENNY, s. Honey, S. B.; elsewhere hinney.
HENNEY-BEK, s. Honey-hive, ibid.

To him she says, Well fed me, Lindy, now,
That e'er I got a tasting o' your maw,
Now honey beek that ever I did pree,
Did taste so sweet or smerry unto me.

Rose's Helenore, First Edit., p. 103.

Belg. hemmig, id.

HENNIE, s. The abbrev. of Henrietta, S.

HENOU, interj. A word giving notice, to a number of persons, to pull or lift all at once; corresponding with the Heave-a' (or all) of sailors, Clydes.

HEN-PEN, s. The dung of fowls; perhaps properly that of hens, Ang.

HENSEIS, s. pl. Prob., retainers, followers, parasites.

fowl, jow-joulande-hed, jowels, Cowkins, henseides, and curlew levels—


From the connexion, this contemptuous designation seems nearly allied in signification to Tunt, home, homeimillis, mulishir aniino. Perhaps, however, it is merely an abbrev. of Heneman, q. v.

Isl. haen-is signifies, Favorom alchutus captare, ei adherere. If allied to this, the term may signify retainers, parasites.

HENSEMAN, HEINSMAN, s. A page, a close attendant.

Robene Reild-brest nocht ran,
Bot raif as a henseman.

Here, iii. l. MS.

This office was formerly well-known even in the Highlands of S.

"The foster-brother having the same education as the young chief, may, besides that, in time become his Handeman, or perhaps be promoted to that office under the old patriarch himself, if a vacancy should happen. This officer is a sort of secretary, and is to be ready, upon all occasions, to venture his life in defence of his master; and at drinking-bouts he stands behind his seat, at his haunch, whose title is derived, and watches the conversation, to see if any one offends his patron."—Burts Letters, it. 156, 157.

Falsgr. renders it, page d'honneur, enfant d'hennem;" B. iii. f. 39, b., and "Mayster of the hensmen, escvier de pages d'honneur;" F. 47, b. It is most probably in the same sense that Heneman occurs in Prompt. Parv., although it has no corresponding Lat. term.

E. henchman is used in the same sense. Skinner derives it from A. S. hine, a servant, and man, q. hinesman. A. S. hine-man is used in the sense of agricola. Spelunian deduces it from Teut. hengist, a horse and man, q. eques vel equi curator. He has observed that Hengist and Hores, the two famous Saxon invaders of E., had their names from this animal; Hengist being denominated from a war-horse, Hores from a common one. Which of the surnames given above, has the best claim, is very dubious. From the use of the term here, it appears to have belonged to a henseman, to ride.

HENSOUR, HENSURE, s. Perhaps a giddy young fellow, or a braggadocio.

Ane haistie hensour, callit Harie,—
Tytt vp ane tackle withouten tary;
That turmant so him beynd.

Chr. Kirk, st. 10.

Callander refers to Celt. hein, a strong young man. Sibb. says, "perhaps one who had been trained to the use of arms." See Hey; or one who was expert in making stake and ryce fences, from Ten. heyn-en, separe." The latter item is quite outré.

We learn from G. And. that the ancient Norwegians called their noblemen henner; primorum nomen. He also renders heasing, caterva, colors, q. III. I suspect, however, that hensour is of German extract; from hausse, a society, whence L. B. aenmarsh, qui ceteros mortales fortuna at opibus antecellent; Kilian. The Germ. word may be traced to Moses-G. hausse, a multitude, a band; whence evidently Isl. hensing mentioned above, and perhaps heuser, as denoting the leader of a hand. Hensour may thus be equivalent to a comrade, a fellow, or one belonging to a society. Hence the designation of the Hense towns in Germany. Sw. hensker, however, Isl. heimskar, denotes a fool.

HENS-WARE, HENWARE, s. Eatable fucus, S. Fucus esculentus, Linn. This is also called Badderlocks, q. v.

HENT, pret. Laid hold of. V. Hint.

To HENT, v. a. To gather, to glean, Shetl.

From Isl. hendle, manibus jacto, G. Andr. Sn.-G. haent-a, A.-S. hant-an, capere, recipere; from handmanus. There is, however, another Sn.-G. v. which is more immediately synonymous. This is hent-a, colligere, affere, demunum ducere; from heim, domus, q. to bring home; Isl. heint-a. Xeimta saman abatta, vec-tigalia colligere; Heims Kringle.

[HEN-WIFE AND HEN-WILE. V. under Hen.] 

[HEOGALDS-RIG, s. That part of the spine that adjoins the "navers bane;" Isl. hauqa-aldrur, the top of a mound, rygg, the back. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HEPTHORNE, s. The brier, Rubus vulgaris major, S.

On case thare stude ane lilyt note here by
Quhara hephthorne buskis on the top grow thle.

V. Had.


HER, Here, s. 1. A lord, a person of distinguished rank.

Als fele wrinkis and turnys can sche mak,
As dos the swallo with hir plumes blak,
Plead and alsround swiftlie thare and here,
Oure the grete lagingis of sum mighty her.

Doug. Virgil, 427, 1.

This designation is given even to a sovereign.

The Kyng hym sel Latehus the gret here
Quisperis and musis.—Ibid., 435, 8.

2. A chief, a leader.

Bayth commoun pepyl and the heris bold
To byng agane Eues ful tane thay wald.

Doug. Virgil, 231, 41.

3. The magistrate of a burgh.

His leif he tak at heris of the toune;
To Meffane wode ryght gladly mak him bonne.

Wallace, iv, 419, MS.

Perth edit., ans; edit. 1758, hers; then; edit. 1648.

hers, corresponding to heris, MS. i.e., those who had the rule, the Mayor and others formerly mentioned.
4. A master.

A_y for ane thar wes twenty,
And twa men ar a manny her.
Barbour, ix. 640, MS.
i.e., "Two men are able to master one."
In edit. 1620,

And two men is over manye heere;
which does not make sense of the passage.

This term seems used by Shakespeare: "Will you go
on, here's?" although by some changed to hearts, mere-
ly in a conjectural way; by others, to heroes, &c. The
term does not signify, as Warburton says, master, but
masters. For it is in the plural; the question being
addressed both to Shallow and Page.

-[Herlich, adj. Lordly, masterly.]
A.-S. _heore_, Su.-G. _herre_, Teut. _herr_, Belg. _heer_,
dominus. Rudd, views Lat. _heres_, as the root. But
it is more probable, that this word has a common origin
with the rest. This same suppose to be lat. _ha_, atus;
others _her_, prior, which Wachter derives from _er_, ante;
others, _her_, Su.-G. _haer_, an army. V. Henry I
I need scarcely add, that this, which was given as a title
of respect to the highest personages, is now used in the
Low Countries as we use Master. For it is well known,
that _Mynheer_ properly signifies, my lord.

HER, HERE, s. Loss, injury, damage.

Wallace raturned towar the court sayne,
In the marraye some with his eyme he mett,
And tauld bow the way for his man se,-
"The horse thiat ref quhilk add thair harnes her."  
Schir Ranald said, "That is but liftill her.
We may get hors and gud in playne;
And men be lost, we get neir sayne."

Wallace, iv. 60, MS.

Sir Ranald said, that is but liftill her.
Edit. 1648, i.e., injury. The reading in MS. suggests
a similar idea; as appears from the use of the term
in another work.

Helmys of hard still thait hatterh and hench.
In that hailing that hant grete harms and her.
Gauswan and Gal., iii. 5.

It seems synon. with _hersehip_, spoyl, from A.-S. _heore_, Su.-G. _haer_, an army. Iher mentions a similar use
of Su.-G. _haer_. Effectus pro cauo posito, notat
vim hostilern, aut quamlibet hostilitatem. _Fara mod
haer_, hostilriter grossari; p. 623.

HER, pron. Their, O. E.

With fresch houndes, and feele, the folowen her fayre.
Sir Gausan and Sir Gal., i. 4.

A.-S. _heora_, her. V. _He._

HERE, s. Inheritance.

"And bathe the partis to hame privilege to per-
serv ether lauthfuly for any sectiun that cutther
of thaim has again vther for _herie_ of lands, or movable
gudis of aresship perteninge to ari are," i.e., heir. Act.

HERALD-DUCK, s. The Dun-diver, a
bird, Shetl.

"Mergus Castor, (Linn. syst.) Herald-duck or
Goose, Dun-ducer." Edmonstone's Zeth., ii. 255.

HERANDIS, s. pl. 1. Errands.

"There had thair
And thair gav absoltwyntyn,
As thair had in-ta commayswoun,
To the clerkys, that come of thai north lands,
That to thame socht in-ta thair _herandis,
Thair thit paryn and sympl the blyth,
And litil had to gyve or nought."
Wynctoun, vii. 9, 204.

2. In another place, it may rather signify
 tidings, q. _hearings._

Of Ingland this Kyng, for-thil
For greit _herandis_ and hasty
Sped hym swne owt of our land.

- Thid., viii. 16, 40.

[HIERANGER, s. v. Haeranger.]
HERBERE, s. A garden for rearing herbs.

Ae paradise it semyt to draw newrs
Thir galzeard gardingis, and elk _grene_ herbere.

Dougl. Virgil, Prov. 401, 45.

Lat. _herbar-ium_. On the word _herbar_ Warton says:
"An herbary, for furnishing domestic medicines, al-
ways made a part of our ancient gardens.—In the
Glossary to Chaucer _erbere_ is absurdly interpreted
_urbours_; Non's Pr. T., v. 1081. "Or erwe Ivo growing
in our _erbere_," Chaucer is here enumerating various
medical herbs, usually planted in _erbereis_ or herbaries."
Hist. E. P., ii. 291.

It would seem, however, that it is used for arbour
by James I.—

Now was there mald fast by the touris wall
A garlyn faire, and in the corneris set
Ane _herbere_ grene, with wandis long and small,
And _hawthone_ about, and so with treis _se._

Was all the place, and hawthorn begin kent,
That lyf was non, walkyn there forfyre
That mycht within seircs any wight appye.
So thick the beuis and the herberman
Beschadit all the allies that there were,
And myldis every _herbere_ mycht be sans
The sharp grene suete _jenebere, &c._

*King's Quain*, ii. 12, 13.

It seems elsewhere used in the same sense; as being
a place for birds to nestle in—

Then soon after great din heard I
Of hony birds in a _herbeir_,
That of love sang with voice so clear,
With diverse notes.—Sir _Egilv_, v. 256.

HERBERY, HERBY, HARBORY, s. 1. A
place of abode for troops, a military station.

To Berikwith all his menye,
With his battell arrayit, come he;
And till gret Lordis ilk ane _sundy
Orndayt a feld for thair herbery._

Barbour, xvii. 295, MS.

2. A dwelling place, a place of residence.

"He giffis the meit, drink, and eltheis _harbory,
cottel, geir, & corne, and al gud that thow her._
Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 171, b.

This term seems to have been powerfully conjoined
with house. "And nother _househouse_ nor _herbeir_ hir [here]."

Palagr. expl. _herborewe_ by Fr. _hostelaige_, logis, her-
berge; B. iii., F. 38, b.

3. The same term has been used for a haven
or harbour.

"Qhuir any great presse of slippis lyis in ane
harberwe,—and ilk ane fallis out over on uthers, and
dois uther damage,—the skath—shall be equallie
partit amangis the slippis that ly upon other ydies, "

—"To pas to the burch of Air,—thair to visite and
consider the _herbrie_ and sea port, and brie of the said
burch. To grant—ane resomnoble generall stent—for
help and support of the same _decysit herbrie._" &c.

_Herbeire_ seems used in the same sense by Chaucer,
v. 405.
Teut. herberghe, having the sense of diversorium, caupona, Sibb. derives it from her, publicans, communis, and beryna, servare, taueri. Su.-G. haerberge is indeed used in the same sense, signifying an inn, a lodging, a place where a multitude may be entertained; deduced by Ihré from haer, a crowd, and beryga, to store, to nourish. But the word originally denoted a military station, as indeed it is used by Harbou; A.-S. herberges, the abode of an army, a tent, a camp. Thence it came to signify a lodging of any kind; and particularly, one appropriated for the reception of a multitude. Gl. Pvez. herbergo, diversorium. Rudd. derives our word from Fr. hauberge, Auberge, Hisp. albergue, Ital. albergo, id. But these are all corr. of the Goth. term. Harborones, is used in O. E. Longland, speaking of the ark, says:—

Of wights that it wrought, was none of hem savéd; God leue it fare not so by folke that the fayth teacheth. Of holy kirke the harbore is, & Gods house to save, & shielden vs from shame thern, as Noel ship did, And men that made it amyd the flood he drowned. P. Placeham, Fol. 51, b.

To Herbury, Herbury, v. a. 1. To harbour, to station.
He till the New Park held his way, With all that in his leding war, And in the park thain herbery thar. Harboure, x. 356, MS. —They may this night, and that will, Gang herbery thaim, and sleep and rest. Ibid., ii. 278, MS. "Na men dwell within burgh, sall harberie in his house any stronger, langer than he notich, except he will gie one pledge for him." Barrow Lawes, c. 90.

2. It is metaphor. concerned using a person.
—Till the guid Lord of Douglass, Qhiam in herbery all worship was, He taught the archery earlkane. Harboure, x. 42, MS. A.-S. herbergian-an, hospitari, Teut. herbergian-en, id. O. Fr. herbergion, Rem. Rose.

[Herberyng, s. Lodging, Harboure, ix. 703. V. Herbery, s.]

Herbriouris, s. pl.: An advanced corps, sent to occupy a station, or provide an encampment, for the rest of an army.

At Melrose scap that for to ly; And send befor a company, Thre hundred nor of armyt men.—

The King of Ingland, and his men, That saw their herbriouris then Cum rebuteyt on that maner, Anthey in their hart that war. Harboure, viii. 291, 334, MS.

[Herby, s. Quarters. V. Herbery.]

Herbryage, s. A place of entertainment, an inn; used as synon. with ostrye, or at least as denoting residence there.

Till ane ostrye he went, and solomned thar.— Thay gert go sik Sclyr Ranald in that rage; But he was than yeit still at herbryage.

Wallace, iv. 107, 108, MS. This corresponds to the sense of Teut. herberghe, Su.-G. haerberge.

HERD, s. 1. One who tends cattle, S. V. Hird.

"Now the haill ministers of our landward sessions begins to take up the number of the haill fencible men

—betwixt 60 and 16, so that herd and hiremen were precisely noted, to the effect the fourth man might be listed." Spalding, ii. 109, 110.

2. In curling, a stone laid on the ice, with such nicety as to secure the principal stone from being driven out, Galloway; synon. Guard.

Gib o' the Glen, a noble herd
Behind the winner laid;
Then Fotheringham a sidelin shot
Close to the circle play'd.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 108.

V. CLINT.

To HERD, v. a. To act the part of a shepherd, S.
When they were able now to herd the ewes, They yeed together thro' the heights and hows. Ross's Helenvoe, p. 14.

V. Herd, v.
The E. v. is used only as signifying "to throw or put into an herd."

To Herd, Hird, v. n. 1. To tend cattle, or
take care of a flock, S.

— I had na use to gang
Unto the glen to herd this mony a lang. Ross's Helenove, p. 31.

[HERDA, s. Crush, confusion; a term applied to corn that has been trampled by animals; as, "They have laid it in herda," Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HERDIS, HERDS, s. Hardes, the refuse of flax.

And pyk, and ter, als half thai tame;
And lynt, and herdis and bryustane. Barbour, xvii. 612, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves this for explanation.

"Quihairfoir let all men fle cuill company, and to trait not in men, for redder ar we to imbrase cuill, as redder as herdis to ressaue fyre." Talla's Confession, Detection Q. Mary, penult p. V. HARDIN.

HER DOUN, adv. Here below, in this lower world.

—Clerkys, that ar witti, May know conjuctions off planetis,—
And off the hewyn all halily
How that the disposition
Suld upon thongs wyrk her doun,
On regiones, or on climatis,
That wyrkys nocht aig quhar agatis.

Barbour, iv. 700, MS.

HERE. A term used in the composition of several names of places in S., pron. like E. hair.

I recollect two of this description in Ang. A Roman camp, about four miles S. from Forfar, is called Here- or Her-faustus. I must beg leave here to correct a mistake into which I have fallen as to the meaning of this name, so far back as A. 1789; having expl. it, on insufficient evidence, "the folds of the strangers." Biblio. Topog. Britan., No. 86. But it undoubtedly signifies, "the folds or inclosures of war," or "the foldings of the army." There is another place at no great distance, denominated the Here-carn. The same name occurs in other parts of the country. "There is in a murin in this parish, a vast number of tumuli, called the Haer-
Here, 2. In this quarter, S.

"That light is not hereway in any clay-body; for, while we are here, light is in the most part broader and longer than our narrow and reckless obedience." Rutherford's Lett., P. II., ep. 2.

Hereaway, adv. 3. To this quarter, S.

I speak not of that balefull band,
That Satan has sent heir away,
With the black fletis of Norroway.
J. Davidson's Kinguealeuch, Melville, i. 453.

Herfore, Herfore, adv. On this account, therefore.

"Ordoani our sonerane lord is lettreze to direct renye the said James, his landis & guidis herfoire." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 128.

"In sic materis, herfoire, O Appius, I will be as gracious to you, that I will excuse ye slanerie of ane crime," &c. Belland. T. Liv., p. 285. He uses it for "tyque and iugur, Lat.

Hereft, adv. Hereafter, after this.

Ramsay had oes, and murne nocht for Wallace,—
My hed to wed Lochlywne he past to se;—
Tihadhin of hym ye sall se son heretf.
Wallace, ix. 1209, MS.

It is absurdly rendered, in edit. 1648.
Tydings off him full soone ye shall hear oft.
From A.-S. her, here, and Eft, q. v.

Here's Ty! A phrase used in drinking one's health, now confined to the vulgar, S.

"The sailors were called down one by one to get a glass of grog, which they bumpered off with "Here's ty! gentlemen." The Smugglers, i. 120.

To Here TELL, v. n. To learn by report, S.

Fra tym that he had semblit his barmage,
And herd tell weyle Scotland stule in sic caen,
He thocht till tym to mak it playn conquase.
Wallace, i. 59, MS.

It is used by R. Bruno, p. 210—
Sir Edward herd wile tele of his great misdele.
Also by Palsgrave; "If you anger hym you are lyke to here tell of it?" B. iii., F. 149.
This is an Isl. idiom, heyrta tela; Edda Saem. audvit.

Hereyesterday, 8. The day before yesterday. The ancient pronunciation is retained in Banffs., without the aspirate; air yesterday, S.

"Always hereyesterday, when we were at the very end of it [the Directory,] the Independents brought us so doubtful a disputament, that we were in very great fear all should be cast in the bow, and that their opposition to the whole Directory should be as great as to the government." Baillie's Lett., ii. 73.

This term, although not common in our old books, is very ancient; being evidently the same with A.-S. aer-gystrae dyeg, nadnis tertius, "the day before yesterday, three days before." Sommer. Belg. eerjisteren, id.; from A.-S. aer, Belg. eer, before. Germ. gystern, id.; from A.-S. eer, before, and gestern, yesterday, Franc. gesteren, id. Vergystern is used in the same sense. Mr. Tookie views A.-S. gestran, in gestran dyeg, as the past. past of gestraan, acquirere; and says, "a day is not gotten or obtained till it is passed, therefore gestran dyeg is equivalent to the passed day." Divers. Purley, ii. 292.

Hereyestreen, 8. The night before yesternight, S. Gl. Shiff. V. Yestreen.

Herie, Herie, Heary, 8. A compellation still used by some old women, in addressing their husbands, and sometimes vice versa, S.

My father first did at my mither speer,
Heary, is Nory fifteen out this year!—
I mind it well enough, and well I may,
At weel I danc'd wi' you on your birth day;
Ay heary, qv' she, now but that's awa',
Ross's Hedenore, p. 20, 21.
2. This term is addressed to a female inferior, in calling her; as, "Come this gate, Heery," Dumfr.

The phrase is expl. "Come this way, honey." But I cannot suppose this a synonym term. Heerie or Hearie, seems to be always expressive of some degree of affection.

It is exp. "a conjugal appellation, equivalent to my dear;" Cl. Ross. But although the females of this age may be unwilling to admit of the genuine meaning, it is properly a term expressive of subjection; being formed from A.-S. hera, Teut. herre, Belg. her, lord, master. I need scarcely add, that this mode of address is as ancient as the patriarchal age. At well, corr. of I wat, or wot, well; also, atweli, S.

HERING, s. Apparently for ering, the act of caring land.


HERINTILL, HERINTILL, adv. Herein, in this.


HERIOT, s. The fine exacted by a superior on the death of his tenant, Galloway.

This, at first view, might seem to be a corruption of our old word Herreyelde, which is used in the same sense. It is, however, radically different, being from A.-S. heresey, compounded of her, exercise, and geot-as, reddere, erogare. This primarily signified the tribute given to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war; but came at length to denote the best auctl, or beast of whatever kind, which a tenant died possessed of, due to his superior after death. It is therefore the same with the E. forensic term Heriot.

V. Lye and Jacob. V. HERREYELDE.

HERIS, imperat. v. Hear ye.

As the mater requirs, ane litil heris, Dougl. Virgil, 111, 27.

HERISON, s. A hedgehog.

The Hutlet and the Herison, Out of the dirt Septentron, Come with ane feirfull voce.

Burel, Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 56.

Fr. herisson signifies a hedgehog. The writer might perhaps suppose it to be a fowl.

HERITOUR, s. 1. An heir.

"Si filii et heredes, etc. Gyf we be somnis, we ar also heretorius, heretouris I say of God and participant of the eternal heretage with Jesus Christ." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 95, A.

2. A proprietor or landholder in a parish, S.

"The rest is divided among a greater number of heritors. Thirteen are possessed of a L. 100 Scots, and upwards, of valued rent.—There is a considerable number of smaller heritors, possessed of single farms or plough-gates of land." P. Avendale, Lanarks. Statist., Acc., xi. 389.

Fr. heriter, an heir; L. B. heridator.

HERLE, s. A mischievous dwarf, or imp; applied to an ill-conditioned child, or to any little animal of this description; Perths.

This, I suspect, is radically the same with Yrle, id.; especially as it is expl. as exactly synonym with Worlds.

HERLE, HURIL, s. A Heron. Ano pluchit herle, a plucked heron. This phrase is given as not understood by Mr. Pink.

I thocht myself ane papingay, and him ane pluchit herle.

Maitland's Poems, p. 53.

Heron' is still the common name in Ang., in some places pronounced Huril.

In Ang. it is vulgarly believed that this bird waxes and Wanet with the moon; that it is plump when the moon is full, and so lean at the change, that it can scarcely raise itself, so that it may almost be taken with the hand.

The name seems a dimin. from Isl. hegres, Sp. a heron, Dan, hoire, id. The Fr. use the word herle, but in quite a different sense, as denoting a shieldrake. Armor. herlijon, however, signifies a heron.

[H]ERLICH, adj. Lordly. V. HER, HERIE.

HERLING, s. A species of sea-trout. V. HIRLING.

[HE]RMS AND WALLAWA. Scolding and disturbance; a term used to describe a noisy quarrel, Shefl.

HERNIT, pret. Perhaps for herknit, hearkened.

The king sat still; to travail he nocht lit; & Herail ay a quhyle to Wilt his inill. King Hart, ii. 43.

HERON-BLUTER, s. The snipe, S. B. V. YERIN-BLUTER.

HERONE-SEW, s. Properly, the place where herons build.

"That quhair ony heronis biggis or hes nestis,—for the space of thre yeiris nixt to cum, na manner of person or persons sly ony of the said heronis sevis, or destroy their nestis, eggis, or birds," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1429, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

This term has ever been of being originally the same with E. heronshaw, or heronshaw, a herony. Mr. Todd, blames Dr. Johns, for joining Heronshaw with Herny, as denoting place, without any authority. He has accordingly separated them; explaining Heronshou, a heron, because Spenser uses herne-shaw, and B. Jonson herons, in this sense. But it is a singular fact that this word seems early to have lost its original signification. It had most probably been formed, in the language of the peasantry, from the name given to the bird by their Norman lords, (for the A.-S. name is hegra), with the addition of their own country word shaw, from A.-S. scaw, a thadore, a thicket, a shaw or tuft. Cotgr. accordingly expl. herne-shaw, a "some of wood where herons brood," Phillips and Kersey give the same interpretation, viewing heronshaw and herons as synonym. Skinner unnaturally derives the last syllable from ass, q. pauna, the heron being itself a ravenous bird. Eliot and Hulcot both understand heron-sew as equivalent to Lat. ardea, a young heron; and our ancestors seem to have had the same idea, from their placing sew before heronis sevis.

HERREYELDE, HEREGEILD, HIVALRD, s.

The fine payable, on certain conditions, to a superior, on the death of his tenant.

"Gif ane dowleth upon land pertaining to ane frie man, and as ane husbandman, haldes lands of him;
and he happen to deceis, his maister saill haue the best ever, or beast (the best auct) of his cattell, provyding that the husband man did hame of him the auct parts of one dawse of land, or mair. For gif he had ane las partes of land, he saul1 gue nothing for his herrey-ele." Quon. Att., c. 23.

It is sometimes corr. written herald —

Howbeit the Barrons thart wo shall be laith,
From thence furth they saul want them herald-hers.
Lydasp. S. P. R., ii. 297.

Skene derives the term from Belng. here, her, a lord or master, yeald, a gift, tribute or taxation. He observes, however, that according to others, herre yeld signifies what is given to the lord or master, when going to the army, for the support of the war. Vrb. Sign. in vo. This is certainly the original sense. Here-yeld, accordingly, is mentioned in the Saxon Chron., as denoting a military tribute, from here, an army, and yeald, tribute or tax.

It is probable that our term was originally used in the same sense as the A.-S., but that it was afterwards extended to the impositions of landholders on their tenants, during the reign of the feudal system. The duty, or gressoume, payable, according to the tenor of many modern leases, by every new successor to a lease, seems to be a relic of this custom. The idea was certainly inherent in the thought of taxing a man's property because of his paying the common tribute to nature; or even if it should be viewed in this light, of taxing his heirs, at the very time that a family had met with the soverent loss.

Lydasp. justly laches this oppressive custom as one great cause of the ruin of the lower classes.

We had a meir, that careit salt and cell;
And evyril yere siche brocht us a feile,—
My fader was sa wak of blude and pane,
He dier quhair heich my moother gat mane;
Than shee deit to, within ane cik or two;
And than began my poverty and wo.
Our gude gray meir was baillit on the feild,
Our lands laird took hir for his herre greid.
Frink. S. P. R., ii. 64.

V. HEROT.
To HERRY, HERY, HIRRIE, HARRIE, v. a.

1. To rob, to spoil, to pillage, S.

Now ga we to the king agayne,
That off his victory wes rycht fayyne,
And gert his men beyn all Bowchane
Frae end till end, and sparyt nane;
And heryt thaim on sic maner,
That eftir that well I. yer.
Men meyn't the Herreship of Bowchane,
Barbour. ix. 298, MS.

"Many a kittiewake's and lungeie's nest hae I harrised up among the very black rocks." Antiquary, i. 162.

"Als the earls of Northumberland—cam vpoun the east borders, and brunt Dunbar, and hirried it." P. 62. V. also p. 68.

E. harrow is viewed as radically the same. But, it seems doubtful, if all the examples given by Johns. are not referable to the as formed from the a. harrow. E. herry, signifies to teese, to ruttle, to vex, from Fr. her-er, id. Johns. mentions the following sense of the different uses of the word in S., "One herried a nest, that is, he took the young away."

2. To ruin by extortion or severe exactions, S.

Sum with deir ferme an herriell halle,
That woom to pay bot penny maill.
Sum be their lords op opprest;
Put fra the lant that thai possess.
Sair servis hes sum herriell sa.
Maistint Poems, p. 321.

Johns. mentions as another use of the term in S., he herried me out of house and home [more commonly, house and hould] that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors." Ruidd. improperly refers to the Fr. e., which is most probably the Goth. word used obliquely, A.-S. herry-sa, vastare, speleare, praedas agere; Su.-G. her-in-bello aliqueum infestare, deprehendi, from her, primarily a multitude of men, an assembly, secondarily, an army. Alem. her-en, Germ. heer-en, vencher-en, id.

"Her-er is used precisely in the same sense. Concerning some, who would not acknowledge the authority of Harold K. of Norway, A. 888, it is said; 'Porr i Orkneygmt eda Sudreyum a vetrom, em a sundrum heriado their i Noreri, oc yrdo that mikin landskaude: They passed to the Orkneys and Hebrides in winter, and in summer infested the Norwegian coast with predatory incursions, subjecting the inhabitants to great devastation. Suorro Strifl ap. Johns. Antiq. Celto-Scand., p. 2.

It deserves notice, that in anc. Goth. Herian was an epithet conferred, by his worshippers, on the god Odin, the Mars of the Northern nations, borrowed from his warlike devastations. After the introduction of Christianity, it was used only by way of contempt. Verel. Ind.

[HERRIEAL.]
HERRIE-WATER, HARRY-NET, s. 1. A kind of net so formed as to catch or retain fish of a small size, and thus to spoil the water of its brood.

"—Ordains the saidis acts to be extended, and have effect—against the shriers of the saidis Reid fisch, in forbidden time,—or that destroys the smookes and frye of salmon in mid-lamines, or be polkes, creilles, tramuel-nets, and herrie-waters." Acts. Ja., 1579, c. 89.

This seems to be the same called a harry-net, S. B.

"Depoes, that he doth not know what a harry-net is, unless it be a net that is worked in a barm." State, Leslie of Powis, 1803, p. 79.

2. The term is metaphor, used to denote both stratagem and violence. Thus it is applied to the arts of the Roman clergy.

"Thair herrey-water they spred in all countries; And with their hoss net dayly drawis to Rome The maist fine gold, that is in Christianis.
Lydasp. Warskis, 1529, p. 139.

Erron. herry-water, in later editions.

Applied also to the conduct of conquerors.

"After that Alexander had fished the whole world with his herrie-water-net, what found he but folfie and euanishing showes?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 488.

3. Particularly used to denote the doctrine concerning Purgatory.

"O howe miserable comforters are the Papistes! who sende men and women that all their dayes have been boyling [broiling] in the purgatory & pague of this world, walking through fire and water, to a spiritual purgatorie.—This is an herrie-water-net, and hath oner-and the whole waters, and all the people of the world: it was woon lately; and the same Fathers who speake in some places of it affirmatively, in other places speak of it doubtfully, and in other places negatively." A. Symson's Chrysties Testament Unfolded, E. S., a. b.

HERRYMENT, s. 1. Plunder, devastation, S.

"Stamnel, corky-headed, grassless gentry,
The herryment and ruin of the country. "Burns, iii. 53.
HERRING DREW. Liter., a drove of Herrings. When a shoal of herrings appeared off the east coast of Scotland, all the idle fellows and bankrupts of the country run off under the pretence of catching them; whence lie, who run away from his creditors, was said to have gone to the Herring Drecw, Aberd.

A.-S. draf, a drove.

HERRINBAND, s. A string by which yard is tied before it be boiled. It is warped through the different cuts or skins, so as to keep them separate, Ang.

Isl. haur, also haaurnd, coarse linen yard, and band.

HERS, HEARSE, adj. Hoarse, S.

And ilk the ricer brayit with hers sound, Qhill Tyberman bakwart did dail rebound.

Doug. Virgil, 278, 38.

V. SKRAIK, v. and ROOPY.

Belg. haersch, heresch, id. In other dialects the r is wanting; Su.-G. haes, hes, Isl. haes, A.-S. hase. Wachter views the former as the genuine term; but for a strange reason, as being a transposition of Lat. ranaus. V. HESS.

HERSCHIP, HERISCHIP, HEIRISCHIP, s.

1. The act of plundering, devastation, S.

On Ingissmen full gest herschype thai mad; Bryit and brak doon byvogis, sparit thai nocht, Rycht wortli walls full law to ground that brocht.

Wallace, viii. 941, MS.

Barbour, ix. 208. V. HEKY.

Heirischip is the word by which Bellend. translates depopulatio; Cron., B. xi. c. 11, and rapina, c. 13.

In Lent, in the year of God 1602, ther happened a great tumult and combustion in the west of Scotland, between the Laird of Lus (chief of the surname of Colquhoun) and Alex't Mackgregor (chief-tane of the Clanggregar). Ther had been formerlie some rancour among them, for divers mutual herships and wrongs done on either syd; first by Luss his friends, against some of the Clanggregar, and then by John Mackgregar (the brother of the foresaid Alexander Mackgregar), against the Laird of Lus his dependers and tenants,

Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 246.

It may be observed, that Sir Robert Gordon, a man of sound judgment, and of great candour, except perhaps in some instances where the honour of the house of Sutherland is concerned, gives a far more favourable account of the Macgregors, than the most of writers who have commemorated the extinction of this name. From his account, it appears that although the Colquhouns were the losers in the conflict, they were in fact the aggressors; and that the Macgregors were condemned, and outlawed, without being once heard in their own cause.

The orthography of Pitscottie, Edit. 1814, is Herschip.

"Sic herschipe was maid at this syme,—that both the realms war constrained to tak peace for sewin yeiris to cum." P. 63.

2. The cause of plunder.

Sa to this maist triumphand court of Rome,
This similitude full weill I may compair,
Qhillik has been Herschip of all Christendome,
Lyndsay's Workes, 1565, p. 141.

HERSCHIP, s. A prifwr, or mereship, which is carried off as plunder.

Syne westlis thro' the glen his course he steers,
And as he yeld, the track at last he found.
Of the ca'd herschip on the mossy ground.
But w'l some hopes he travels on while he
The way the herschip had been driven could see.

Rous's Holcomno, p. 46.

i.e., Of the cattle driven as booty.

Even within the last century some of the Highlanders used to make predatory incursions into the Lowlands, and either carry off the cattle, or make the owners redeem them by paying a sum of money. This in Stirlingshire, and perhaps in other counties, was called lifting the herschip, or corr. herschaw. V. Black Mail, vo. MAIL.

4. Ruin, wreck of property.

"And specillie Advocatis, Procuratours, & Scrybils,—breaks this command tway mauser of wayis. First, quhen thai tak wagis to procure or defend a cause, quilk thai ken is unlawlith & againis Justice. Secondlie, quhen for ther wagis thai tak on hand ane lauchfull cause, but for lucre of geir thay differ & putts of the execution of justice, fra day to day, and oft tymes fra yeir to yeir, to the gret skaith and herschyp of thaim quhillik hes ane rycht action of the play." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 60. b.

"Gentle servants are poor men herschip," S. Prov.; because the conceit of their birth, and blood, will make them despise and neglect your service:—Kelly, p. 116. The word ought to be herschip.

In the same manner we understand another S. Prov. "Herschips sindle come single." Kelly improperly explains it by herschip.

5. Scarcity, as the effect of devastation.

"The landwart peyll be thir waris war brocht to sic pouere and heership, that their land was left vnsawin & vnsavourit." Bellend. Cron., B. xi. c. 11.

6. Dearness, high price.

All men makes me debeit,
For heirschip of houmselt.
Fra I be somblit on my fett,
The outorne is cryde.

Dunbar, Meitland Poems, p. 169.

Mr. Pink, quotes this among passages not understood. It is explained "stealing of horse-corn." Gl. Comp. But the language signifies, that this poor courtier was constantly engaged in disputes at inns, on account of the extravagant price of provender for his horse; and pursued by the rabble, because he refused, or was unable, to pay to the extent demanded. Any thing very high-priced, which must of necessity be had, is still said to be a mere herschip. This is evidently an oblique use of the term as used in sense 1. Su.-G. haerskip, Franc. herschep, denote an army. The term might obliquely be used to signify devastation, as the effect produced by hostile irruption; here itself being transferred to harm, injury. V. Her.

2. Or, scip, as corresponding to the A.-S. term, scipe, Sw. skop, Belg. shap, Germ. schaff, may denote action, from scoop-an, shaf-a, &c., create, facere. Thus Germ. herschaff, from herr, dominus, denotes domination, or the act of ruling. Herschip might, in the same manner, signify hostility, q. the act of an army.

HERSKET, s. The Cardialagia, Orkn., the same with Heartseauld, q. v.
HER

HERSUM, adj. Strong, rank, harsh; as, "This lamb is of a proper age; if it had been anler [or shot] the meat wou'd ha' been hersum;" Aberd.

Dan. hark, rank, rancid, Su.-G. hark, id., and sum, or som, a termination expressive of quality.

HER TILL, adv. Hereunto, to this.

Her till thar athy gan that ma.
And all the lords that war
To thir twa wardanyis athis swar.

Barbour, xx. 144, MS.

Sw. haerstill, id. Thre has observed that haer, and ther, there are formed from han, he, and then, that; like Lat. hic and illie from the pron. hic and illi.

[HERT, Heart, s. The heart, S.]

HERT, adj. Cordial, affectionate. V. Hartly.

HERT-SAIR, s. Great vexation, constant grief, Clydes.; hehrt-sehr, Banffs.]

HERT-SAIR, adj. Distressing, grieving, ibid.; hehrt-sehr, Banffs.

HERSHOT, s. A burst of laughter; used also as an interjection after hearing a loud laugh or a sneeze, Shetl.

HERTSKAD, s. V. Heresk.

HERVY, adj. Mean, having the appearance of great poverty, Ang.

I am at loss whether to deduce this from A.-S. herew-tan, to despise, to make no account of; or he-veh-feoh, a military prey, as originally descriptive of one who has been riled by the enemy, or been subjected to military execution.

[HE'S AWA WITT. He is dead, he is gone, Shetl.]

[HES, v. Has; used also in the pl. for have, Barbour, xvii. 904, Herd's Ed.]

HESP, s. A clasp folded over a staple, for fastening a door, S.; Su.-G. hospe, Isl. hespa, Germ. hespe, id.


To Hesp, v. a. To fasten, to fix in whatever way; used more generally than hap, E.

SASENE BE HESP AND STAPILL. A mode of giving investiture in burghis, S.

"Or he shou'd be sait be heesp and stapill, as the commoun use is within burgh." A. 1569. Balfour's Pract., p. 175, 176.

"The apparent heir—requires the Bailie to give to him state or seisin by hasp and stapel, conform to the use and custom of burgh.—A stapel of a door; is the cavity into which the bolt or hasp is thrust. The hasp is a bar or bolt, or other sort of fastening for a door or window. To hasp, is to lock, bar or bolt." Hope's Minor Practicks, p. 323, 324.

See also Acts Cha. I., Vol. V. 575, Ed. 1814, col. 2.

It would seem that the same custom prevailed in England, if we are to judge from its ancient laws. For Bracton says: Fieri debet traditio per ostium, per Haspam vel Annullum, et sic eft in possessione de toto. Lib. ii. c. 18, sec. I. V. Du Cange, vo. Haspa.

This is obviously the same with Investitura per Ostium, or per Ostium Domus. Per ostium domorum vendidit, et manibus meis tradidi, atque investivi tibi, &c. Tahul, Casauriens. A. 951, Du Cange, ibid. The act of delivering into the hands of an heir or purchaser the hasp or clasp, and stapel, was evidently the same with giving him a right of entry and egress by the door, and of course possession of the house exclusively his own.

The hinge, on which the door turned, was in L. B. denominated anastica; and seisin was also given by this means. Per ostium et anastica—ei visus tradidisse et consignasse. Formul. Lindenbrog. Du Cange, vo. Anastica.

HESP, HASP, s. A hank of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle or spaynol, S.

"About 30 years ago, when they universally spun with one hand, a hasp or slip, which is the fourth part of a spindle, was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman."


Test. hasp, is used nearly in the same sense; filia congregata et ex alabo depositis, antequam glomerentur. Hasp-en signifies, to wind on the reel. Test. hasp also denotes a fleece of wool, corresponding to L. B. haspum, ibid.

The S. term is often used metaphor. "To make a ravell'd hasp, to put a thing to confusion; to red a ravell'd hasp, to restore order," Shirr. Gl. Belg., haspel, which properly signifies to real, is also rendered to intangle.


HES, adj. Horse.

Sister, how belov'd that I am hes, I am content to be in a mere bess. [i.e., bass.]

Lyndsay's Pink. S. P. R., ii. 35.

V. HERS.

[HESTA, s. A mare, a female of any species, Shetl.]

[HESTEN, s. pl. Horses; used as a generic term, ibid.; Isl. hestin, id.]

[HESTENSLOT, s. An enclosure for pasturing horses, ibid.; Isl. hestin, horses, and gard, an enclosure.]

To HET, v. a. To strike, Angus; hit, E.

The S. term would seem to claim affinity with Su.-G. haett-a, periclitari.

HET, Hat, adj. 1. Hot.

Strike iron while 'tis hot, if ye'd have it to wald, For Fortuns ay favours the active and bauld. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 230.

Het is not only to be viewed as an adj., but is used both as the pronom. and part. pa. of the v. to heat; as, "I het it in the pan;" "Culd hail het again,--" both warmed on the second day; figuratively used to denote a sermon that is repeated, or preached again to the same audience, S.

2. Keen, metaph.

Hardy and hat contenyt the fell melé. [Wallace, v. 884.]

[To Het, v. n. To become hot, to fly into a passion, Banffs.; generally followed by on or upon.]
HET-AHAME, adj. Having a comfortable domestic settlement, Gall.

"It is said of those who wander abroad when they have no need to do so, and happen to fare ill, that they war our het ahame." Gall. Encycl.

HET BEANS AND BUTTER. A game in which one hides something, and another is employed to seek it. When near the place of concealment, the hider cries Het, i.e., hot on the scent; when the seeker is far from it, Cold, i.e., cold. He who finds it has the right to hide it next, Teviot.

It resembles Hunt the slipper.

HET-FIT. Straightway; used in the same sense, Aberd., with Fute Hate.

HET HANDS. A play, in which a number of children place one hand above another on a table, till the column is completed, when the one whose hand is undermost pulls it out, and claps it on the top, and thus in rotation, Roxb.

Invented probably for warming their hands on a cold day.

HET PINT. The hot beverage, which it is customary for young people to carry with them from house to house on New-year's eve, or early in the morning of the New year; used also on the night preceding a marriage, and at the time of childbirth; S.

The lads weel kennis what is dune,
Their new-year glitties take;
Het-pints to warm the cauld life mou,
And buns an' snacar-cake.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 34.

And now cam the nicht o' feet-washin'—
And gossips, and het pints, and clasn',
And mony a lie was there.

Jameson's Popul. Ball., l. 295.

A het pint in a cap man most be made,
To drink the health o' her that's brought to bed.

Morrison's Poems, p. 191.

This is made of spirits, beer, sugar, and eggs. It is called a pint, most probably from the vessel, or measure of liquids, in which it had been formerly carried about, containing a Scots pint, or half a gallon E. The same custom prevailed in E.

"Wassail, or rather the wassail bowl, which was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New Year's Eve, who went from door to door in their several parishes singing a few couplets of homely verses composed for the purpose, and presented the liquor to the inhabitants of the house where they called, expecting a small gratuity in return. The wassail is said to have originated from the words of Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; who, presenting a bowl of wine to Vortigern, the king of the Britons, said, Was sael bezd eford cynning, or, Health to you, my lord the king.—The wassails are now quite obsolete; but it seems that fifty years back, some vestiges of them were remaining in Cornwall; but the time of their performance was changed to twelfth day." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p 270, 271.

HET SEED, Hot seed, s. 1. Early grain, S. A.

"These [oats] are distinguished into hot seed and cold seed, the former of which ripens much earlier than the letter [r. latter]." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 243.

"In some parts of Scotland, the distinction of oats, above-mentioned as hot and cold seed, or early and late ripeners, is termed ear [r. air] and late seed." Ibid., p. 244.

3. Early peas, S. A.

"Peas are sown of two kinds. One of them is called hot seed or early peas." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 57.

HET SKIN. "I'll gie ye a quid het skin," I will give you a sound beating, properly on the buttocks, S.


HET STOUP, synon. with Het pint, S. Het stoups an' punch around war sent, Till day-light was a-nasleid.

HET-TUIK. A bad taste. V. Tuik.

HET WATER. To hau'd one in het water, to keep one in a state of constant uneasiness or anxiety; as, "That bairn haunds me ay in het water; for he's sae fordersum that I'm ay fear'd that some ill come o'er him," S.

This proverbial language would seem to be borrowed from the painful sensation caused by scalding.

[HET-WEEDS, s. pl. Annual weeds, as field mustard, Baillifs.]

HETFULL, adj. Hot, fiery, A hetfull maun the stwart was of blude, And icht Wallace chargyit him in termyns rude.
Wallace, ii. 91, 3S.

HETLY, adv. Hotly, S.

The ferceelings race her ill so hetly edge, Her stammack cud na sic raw vittles saunge.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

HETHELICHE.
Quoth Ganhardin, " Y finde,
That schamely schent ar we;
To wive on our kinde,
Heteliche hoketh he.
Sir Tristrem, p. 103.

"Hanguilily," Gl. But it is either reproachful, or as an adv. reproachfully; iel. haeldilig, Sw. haeldilig, contemptuous, from had, irissio cum contumelia. V. Heydin.

HETING, s. Scorn, derision. V. Heydin.

HETTLE, adj. Fiery, irritable, Clydes.
This seems merely a corr. of Hethul, used in the same sense by Harry the Minstrel. V. Het.

HETTLE, s. The name given by fishermen, on the Firth of Forth, to a range of rocky bottom lying between the roadstead and the shore.

"The brassy is found, in the summer months, on the hettle or rocky grounds." Neil's List of Fishes, p. 13.
This term is probably of northern origin, and may be allied to Isl. hælla, periculum, whence hæll-lip-r, periculose; q. dangerous ground for fishing in; or perhaps to Isl. hætti, acutus, acuminosus, as denoting the sharpness of the rocks.

**HETTLE CODDING.** A species of codding, caught on what is in Fife called the Hettle.

Out of the hettle into the kettle, is an expression commonly used by old people in Kirkcaldy, when they wish to impress one with the idea that any kind of fish is perfectly caller or fresh.

**HEUCH,** **HEUGH,** **HUWE,** **HWE,** **HEW,** s. 1. A crag, a precipice, a rugged steep, S.

The Kyny than gert hym doggyly
Be drawyn owt, andappersedly
Once a hensch gert cast hym downe,
Doggis til ete his caryowne.

*Wymtown,* v. 4. 93.

—from that place syne vnto ane caye we went,
Vnder ane hyngeud heuch in ane darne went.

*Doug. Virgil,* 75, 92.

Sub *rupe* cavata, Virg.

On altir hand alas he onle toure,
The big *heuic* streiks furt like ane wall.

*Ibbl.,* 86, 25.

**SCOPULI,** Virg.

—Sum siede downe oure the hee.

*Wymtown,* viii. 33, 92.

The cherries hang abone my heid—
Sae hich up in the heuch.

*Cheirr and Slac,* st. 24.

—Vertice nubifer, Lat. vers.

“Oif an wykle or head strang horse caries ane man against his will over ane craig, or heuch, or to the water; and the man happen to drounwe; the horse sail pertyne to the King as escheit.” Quon. Attech., c. 48, § 10.

Dr. Leyden says; “It is exactly the contrary of a rock or steep hill, as it is interpreted by Luddiman. — *Hingang heuch* is a glen, with steep overhanging braes or sides.” Gl. Comp.

But from the examples it must appear that the sense is unmerited. Dr. L. has given too limited an interpretation of the word, which is still used in this sense, S. B. Thus, the precipitous rocks on the side of the sea, between Arbroath and the Redhead, are called *heughs.* In like manner, a proverbial phrase is used, respecting the difference as to the continuance of light, after sunset, in Spring and Harvest, which clearly expresses the use of the term.

The Lenton ew'ny's long and tength;
But the Haint ew'ny tumbles o'er the heuch.

Or, as given by Kelly, p. 334.

The Ware evening is long and tough,
The Harvest evening runs soon o' the heuch.

*Ware,* spring.

The very passage to which Dr. L. refers can admit no other interpretation.

This term does not necessarily imply, as Sibb, seems to think, that the place is “covered, in part at least, with wood.”

2. Sometimes used to denote merely a steep hill or bank, such as one may ascend or descend on horseback, S.

**HEU,** pret. v. Hewed.

Helmys of hard stell thai battenit and heuch.

*Gawen and Gol.,* ill. 5.

This is more related in form to Isl. *hug-va,* Su.-G. *huggy-a,* than to A.-S. *heuwa-than,* caneclere.

**HEUCK,** **HEUGH,** **HUWE,** **HWE,** **HEW,** s. 1. A crag, a precipice, a rugged steep, S.

Sym lap on horseback lyke a rae,
And ran him till a heuch;

Says, William, can ryde down this brack.

*Evergreen,* l. 153, st. 10.

3. “A glen, with steep overhanging braes or sides.” V. sense 1. This is the signification of Loth. and Border.

Dr. L. refers to A.-S. *heoth,* a deep rugged valley or small glen. But I have not been able to find this word in Somner, Lye, or Benson.

4. The shaft of a coal-pit; denominated perhaps from its precipitous form, S.

“They quha sets fire in *collheueckis,* vpon private reigne, and despit, commits treason.” *Skene, Cap. Crimes Tit.,* ii. c. 1, § 14.

5. A hollow made in a quarry, Loth.

Rudd. thinks that the term may be derived from A.-S. *heaf-ian,* elevare, attollere. Sibb. refers to Teut. *hoogh,* altus, profundus, arduus, or here, elevated. This word has been traced to C. B. *sch,* uelal, high, a height, a top, &c. But it is surprising, that none of our etymologists have marked its evident affinity to A.-S. *hou,* mons; *ernes hom,* mons aquilae, the eagle's mountain or cliff; R. Haguastad. Lye refers to *Hoga,* Spelm. In L. B. it is also written *hogy-in,* hog-inum, hog-un, mons, collis. Spelm. mentions the obsolete E. term *ho,* and horn, pro monte. In Donedaslay Book *Grewe-hou* in Norfolk is called *Grewe-heug,* i.e., mons viridin. In an anc. MS. it is said, of Edward of Shaunburne; Invenit quendam collem et *pomum petronium,* et ich inipiebat nuditare quendam villam, et vocavit illam Stonkouy-hium. This in S. would be *Stone heugh,* as Spelm. explains it, more lapidous. It is evidently this word which occurs in Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 5, rendered by Mr. Pink, *holt, hills.*

The hantus thel hallow, in hurstis and *hawe.*

S. P. R., ill. 200.

He derives it from Germ. *hoch,* Alem. *hoi,* Belg. *hauk,* altus, cultimo. It is doubtful whether the A.-S. word be the cognate of Isl. *houn,* *hoj,* collis, tumulus; Edd. Saimund. Franc. *hoy,* promontorium; V. *How,* s. 2.

**TO COUP ONE O'ER THE HEUGH.** To undo him, to ruin him, S. B.

—Father, this is hard aneuch,
Against ane's will to coup him o'er the heugh,
With his even open to the fearsome skath;
To play sic pranks I will be very laith.
That ye can't masting it wad vively seem,
Whether poor I sud either sink or swim.

*Rose's Helenore,* p. 92.

**HEUCK,** **HEUGH,** s. 1. A disease of cows, supposed to proceed from want of water, or from bad water, which eventually inflames the eye, in which case it is accounted dangerous. But it primarily attacks the stomach, or the belly; Ang.

When the eye becomes inflamed, the vulgar cure is to rub it with blue vitriol, which is thence denominated the *heuch-stane.*

This disease, I suspect, is originally the same with that in Teut. called *huch,* Sax. *heuh,* an inflammation of the uvula; *Uva,* uvula, columnella inflammatio; Kilian.

**HEUCK,** **HEUK,** s. 1. A reaping-hook, S.


HEUL, a mischievous boy. V. Hewl.

[HEVED, HEVEDE, HEVYD, Hewid, s. 1. The head, Barbour, v. 11.]

2. Head; in that sense in which the E. word is explained by Johns, "spontaneous resolution."

Thow sail tak Ferrand my psaltry;
And for thair is na hies in this land.
Swa swycht, na yest as well at hand,
Tak him as off thin awin heved,
As I had gevyn thairto na reid.

Barbour, ii. 121, MS.

Heved, Wynt. v. 12. 359.

Here the word appears in a sort of intermediate state between the A.-S. *hescaft*, *hesaf*, and the modern form. Chaucer writes *heved*; Wyntown *heved*. Hence the v. *heved*, to behead.

—Schyle Thomas Brown wes tayne;
That syne wes *heved* hastily;
It semyd that lumyd hym nocht grettuny.

Wyntown, viii. 31. 99.

Heading-ex is the S. term for an ax used in beheading. Mr. Coke seems to give a just idea of the etymology of the term denoting *heviul*, when he observes that A.-S. *hæfod* was the past participle of *heaf-an*, meaning that part (of the body, or any thing else) which *heaved*, raised, or lifted up, above the rest." Divers. Purley, ii. 30.

To Heved, Hevyd, v. a. To behead. V. Hewid.

[HEVIL', s. A handle for a pail, Shetl.]

[HEVILD-AFFOCK, s. A pail with a handle, ibid.]

HEVIN, Hewin, s. A haven or harbour.

"Also the said Schir Alex. hes obtineth the toun and brughe of Faythlie, now calleth Fraser brughe, erectit in ane frie brughe of baronie,—with express libertie to big ane towbuthy for ministration of justice, and ane *hevin* for the eass and commoditie of the cuntrey and legiss," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

This nearly approaches the pronunciation in Angus, which is q. *hain*.

HEVIN-SILVER, s. Custom exacted for entrance into a haven.

—"Gramis to the said lord Robert Stewart,—to vplift—all and sinndie eschatitits, vulaves and ither penaltis,—together with all the toill and hevin silver accusstumat to be payt beyor be quhatismus strange gear or utheris arryvan at any part of the saids lands of Orknay and Yetland," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

In Isl. this is denominated *hafner-toll*, i.e., haven-toll; in Belg. *haverzeld*, or haven money; Dan. *havn pøge*, q. haven-penny.

[To HEYD, v. a. V. Heved.]

HEW, s. A very small quantity, West of S.

Probably from *huv*, q. "as much as to shew the colour of it." The radical term, however, as appearing in A.-S. *heuven*, *heven*, *hve*, signifies also species, forma. Isl. *hey* denotes the most delicate down, that which appears on the face before the beard grows.

HEWAND, part. pr. Having.

—"And all and syndrie vtheris *hewan* or pretendand entres in the matter within writting," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

[HEWID. V. HEVED.]

[HEWIN, s. V. HEVIN.]

HEWIS, s. pl. Shapes, forms; ghosts.

First I conjure thè by Sanct Marie,
Be arisch king and queen of faris,—
Be sanctis of hevin and hevis of hell.

Philol. Pint. S. P. R., iii. 45.

A.-S. *heowagos*, simulacra; or *hives*, a representation, or resemblance. A.-S. *hives*, also signifies a family. But this sense is less natural.

HEWIT, HEWYD, HEWY, part. pa. Coloured.

That art to say, Chanownys quhyt,
For swa *hewyd* is thaire habyt.

Wyntown, v. 5. 192.

Thar best and browdyn wes byecht beneris,
And hores *hevyd* on ser manaris;
And cot armowris off ser colouris.

Barbour, viii. 230, MS.

I scarcely think that it signifies coloured here, but, "decked out in various ways;" from A.-S. *hewian*, speciem illusoriam induere, or heve-an, ostendere.

HEWIT, pret. Tarried.

Evin to the castell he raid,
"Hevaid in ane dera seid.

Gaeurn and Goll., iii. 15.

Leg. *hewut*, as in edit. 1508.

HEWIT, part. pa. Having hoofs, q. hooved.

From the tempil of Diane euermo
Thir horne *hewyd* hordes bene debarrit.


HEWL, (pron. q. hevel, or hewil). A cross-grained mischievous person, Selkirkas, Roxb.; *huel*, a mischievous boy, Dumfr.; *Hule*, Galloway.

M'Taggart has a curious fancy as to the origin, "Some," he says, "will have *hule* to be a demon of some kind or other, but I am inclined to think that *hule* is little else than another way of mouting hell. "He's a terrible *hule*," 'He's a hewel boy'; and 'Saw ye the *hule*?" Gall. Encyl.

Here we might refer to C. B. *hovewatt*, quick-witted; and *hovevach*, briskly proud; or to Teut. *hulw-ten*, to ferment; or Belg. *hewel-en*, to dissemble. But I see no satisfactory origin.

HEW Mist, Humist, adj. The last or hindmost, Angus.

I scarcely think that this can be a corr. of the E. word. It may rather be from S. *hufe*, synon. with *hore*, *hore*, to halt, to tarry, with the addition of the mark of the superlative, *maest*, *most*, or most. Isl. *hvea*, however, signifies moror, immoror, tempus fallus; G. *and*, p. 105.
HEWMOND, Heumont, s. A helmet.

The splye led away was knaw ful ryght,
Messapus riche heumond schynnd breyth.  

"This Cochran had his heumond born before him
overgit with gold; and so were all the rest of his
horns." Fitzsottie, p. 78.

E. helmet, q. helmet, has been derived from A.-S. hel-an, or Isl. him-a, to cover, and mond, Teut. mund, mouth. Isl. helminge, signifies covering.

[HEWY, adj. Heavy. Barbour, ii. 369.]
[HEWYD, HEWYT, part. pa. V. Hewit.]
[HEWYLY, adv. Heavily, ibid., iii. 235.]
[HEWYNES, s. Heaviness, ibid., vii. 175.]

HEY, interj. 1. Ho, a call to listen, or to stop, addressed to one at some distance, S.; synon. with Hioe.

"And hey Annie, and how Annie!  
Dear Annie, speak to me!"
But the louder he cried "Annie!"
Then hey play up the rinnen' bride,  
For she has ta'en the ge.  
Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll., ii. 87.

This seems to be the same with Hey, interj., q.v., and nearly allied to Isl. hey-a, morari, q. Terry for me! Fr. hai, hey, an interjection of forwarding or encouragement.

2. A rousing or awakening call, S.

Hey, Johny Coup, are ye waking yet?  
Or are your drums a heathing yet?  
Risdon's Scottish Songs, ii. 84.

As there are various editions of this satirical song, I have heard the second line sung with no other change but that of the interjection.

Hey, Johny Coup, are ye waking yet?  
And how, Johnie Coup, are ye, &c.

To HEY, v. n. To hasten, S.; hie, E.

With lightsome hearts now up the burn they hey,  
And were well on the road by brak of day.  
Ross's Helmore, p. 71.

A.-S. hig-an, hig-an, festinate. It also signifies, polluti, nit, and persecutare; and must therefore be viewed as originally the same with Dan. kig-a, to long for, to desire, to hanker after. Serenius mentions Isl. hey-a, agere, incohere, as allied to the E. v. But, besides that this term does not occur, as far as I can observe, in any Isl. lexicon, the sense is rather remote.

[HEY, HEYCH, adj. High, lofty, S.]
[HEY, adv. Aloud, highly, Barbour, ii. 383.]
[HEYCHT, HECHT, s. Height, a height, ibid., iii. 707.]
[HEYCHLY, s. Highly, proudly, ibid., xii. 250.]
[HEYIT, HEYT, part. pa. Raised on high, excited, ibid., iv. 667.]
[To HEYS, v. a. To lift up. V. Heis, v.]
[HEYS, s. V. Heis, s.]

[HEYS AND HOW. A sea cheer.

The neighs vpsprange of mony mariners,
Bysay at thare werke, to takilling every tow,
Thare fers exacutryng with mony heys and how,
To spede thame fast toward the realms of Crepe.  

Nauticus clamar, Virg.  
Heisau is used in a similar sense, Compl. S.
"The manes of the heys wip the sail, cryand,  
heisau, heisau."  P. 63, q. heis all. V. How.

HEYCHT, s. A promise. V. Hecht.

HEYDIN, Heything, Heithing, Heythying, s. Scorn, mockery, derision.

Quha awei thai hers, in greet heithing he as;  
He was full sie, and ek had mony cast  
Wallace, v. 739, MS.

Ane young man steert upon his felt,  
And he began to lauchce  
For heithing.  
Pebikis to the Play, st. 11.

Ha! quah do I quod sco, all is for nocht,  
Sall I thus meikkit, and to heithing drive,  
My first luflaris agane assay beline!  
Doug. Virgil, 118, 43.

And thow had to me done one thing,  
Nocht was with hart; bot vane glec, and hething.  
Pride of Pebikis, Pink. S. P. B., i. 43.

In this sense must we understand a passage improperly printed in Evergreen, perhaps from the inaccuracy of the transcriber.

Yit at the last she said, half in hie thing,  
Sister, this vittell and your royal feast  
May well affich for nie a rural beast.  
Heything, Evergreen, i. 148, st. 12.

It is undoubtedly heithing, i.e. "half in derision;" and with this the language agrees, as the burges mousderes the rustic state and manners of her sister.

This term is used by Chaucer.

Alas (quod John) the day that I was borne!  
Now are we driven til heithing and til scorne.  

As Chaucer ascribes this language to a young clerk educated on the borders of Scotland, Janius thinks that this term had found its way into E. from the North. But the town referred to is not on the borders. It is certainly Amstruther in Fife.

John highte that en, and Alein highte that other,  
Of a towne were they born, that highte Bruther,  
Fer in the North, I can not tellen where.

It is also used by R. Brumme.

All is thy heithing fallen upon the.

Cron., p. 273.

Although Skinner had explained hektin, mockery, it is surprising that Rudd. should "incline to think that drive to hehting — signifies to traverse the country, q. to go a heathing, i.e., through less frequented places, to seek for a match among the Nomades, mentioned in the next verse;," especially as a few lines below, the phrase is repeated precisely in the same sense.

Thus drein to hehting, and all thy grace biwane,  
Tynt woman, allice, beris then not yit in mynd  
The manswering of fals Leomondlyn kynde!  
Doug. Virgil, 119, 8.

Qvis me autem (fac velle) sinet 1 rathibane superhis.  
Arrisam accipet I nescis hen, perdit, etc. Virg.

Sibb. renders heathing, haething, "q. oathing, swearing, cursing, banning." Both Rudd. and he, on the supposed signification of heathing, think that it "may be the same as hooling." But there is no affinity.

Isl. haechn, haechn, illudendi actio, haelin, ludibrious, haadigarn, illusor, q. who yearns for sport at the expense of others; haed-a, Su.-G. id. to expose to derision, illadere, iridere; had, Isl. haad, ludibrum,
illusio; hadungar gabb, sarcasmus, illusio contumeliosa; Verel. The radical term is undoubtedly Isl. hy-a, ludifico, derideo; whence hop op hy, saltatio et lusus; G. André, p. 112. It seems doubtful, whether Alem. hon, contumelia, opprobrium, hon-en, illudere, contumelia assidere, Gl. Pez. gikontest, ludisti, be radically the same. Fr. contes, shame disgrace, is evidently from the latter.

[HEYKOKUTTY, s. A ludicrous dance performed by persons, generally children, squatting on their hunkers, to the tune of "Hey-qu-o-cutty," Shetl. V. CURCUDOCH.]

[HEYND, HENDE, adj. 1. Gentle, courteous.
Quhen that Eneas heynd, curtes, and gude,
Thare peticion as resonably understude,
As man that was fullfyll of bounte,
Thare hale desire ful gladillie granit he,

[CHOG. VIRGIL, 963, 53.]

Hende is used by Chancer and other Old E. writers in the same sense.

2. Expert, skilful.
Ane hastie hounour, callit Harie,
Quha was an archer heynd,
Tyit un tackle without tary.

[CHR. KIRK, ST. 10.]
It is sometimes used substantively.
He had that heynd to ane hall, hicle on hight.

[GWAN AND GOL., I. 15.]
Thus that hath hled in high withholds that hende.

Sir Gwnnau and Sir Gal., II. 28.

Skinner views hende, q. handy or handsome; Rudd, deduces it from A.-S. hyndene, societas, q. sociable. Sibb., with more probability refers to A.-S. ge-hyndan, humiliare, Ge-hynde, ge-heynde; ge-hende, humiliatus, has considerable resemblance. But perhaps the term most nearly allied to signification, is Su.-G. Isl. hyygja, prudens; and although the form be different, y is often lost in pronouncing A.-S. hyjend, intentus, from hyyj, Isl. hyyy-ga, attendere, Dan. hig-gir, desiderare. The origin is hige, animus, the mind. Teut. hegen, heygen-en, instruire, ensare, colere; educare;overe; are apparently from the same source.

[HEYNDNES, s. Gentleness.
Servit this quene Dame Pleasance, all at rich,—
Conning, Kynndes, Heyndnes and Honestie.

[King Hart, I. 15.]

[HEYND, s. A person.
Arrayit ruyllie about with mony riche wardour,
That Nature, full noble, annmalit fine with flouris
Of alkin hews under hewin, that ony heynd knew,
Fragrant, all full of fresche colour finnest of smell.

[Dunsin. Maldland Poems, P. 45.]
The term, as here used, is more nearly allied to Su.-G. hen, an individual, a person, than to A.-S. hyne, a servant. The Su.-G. word occurs only in a secondary sense for a servant. V. HYN.

[HEYRD, HEYRT, To gang or gae heyrd, to storm, to fume, to be in a violent rage. Ang. heyte, synon.
It seems questionable if syrit be not used in this sense, in the following passage, as descriptive of the enthusiasm of two pilgrims held up to ridicule.
To rowne thae were insyrp—
Tak up their taupis and all thair taggs,
Fure furth as thay war syrit—
Tak counsell at Kirkew crragis,
Than hame, as thay war syrit—
Cum Symmye and his Bruder.

[Chron. S. P., I. 360.]
Thus Sw. hira denotes the staggers in a horse; Seren. Su.-G. hira, hira, vertigine agi, to become giddy; Isl. aer-us, furare, aerir, furioso; oodt ce aerir, insanus et furiosus. Aer-us and aer-ast are given as synon. Su.-G. yr-a, cum impetu ferri, to be hurried away, yr, furioso; Isl. hira, fire, hira, heat. Alem. ur ferus, iratus. Schiller derives it from Goth. cr-, a-, arr-a, hrr-a, se movere. Belg. err, ira, iratus; A.-S. err, yrre, iratus.

[HEYTIE, s. A name for the game elsewhere denominated Shintie, Loth. It is also called Hummie, ibid.

[HEY WULLIE WINE, AND HOW WULLIE WINE. An old fireside play of the peasantry, in which the principal aim is, by metrical queries and answers, to discover one another's sweethearts, Gall.
Hey Wullie Wine, and How Wullie Wine,
I hope for hame ye'll no incline, &c.

[Gall. Encyc.]

[HIAMSE, adj. Awkward and unwieldy, also half-witted, Shetl. V. HIMS, HIMST.]

[HIAST, superl. of HIE, high, Aberd. Reg. xvi. 624. V. HIE, adj.

[HIBBLED, adj. Confined, Fife.
This might almost seem allied to Isl. hibyl, domicilium, ubi etiari et manere locut; from hi, ohium, and byli, habitaculum.

[HICCORY, adj. Cross-grained, ill-humoured, Lanarks.; an application supposed to be borrowed from the tough quality of the wood thus denominated.

[HICHT, s. 1. Height, S. A.-S. hith, id.
2. A height, an elevated place, S.
3. Tallness, S.
4. The greatest degree of increase; as, "the hicht o' the day," noon, or as sometimes expressed in E., high noon. Thus also, the noon is said to be at the hicht, when it is full moon, S.

To HICHT, HIGHT, HIGHT, v. a. 1. To raise higher, to heighten, S. Thus provisions are said to be hichted, when the price is raised.
Thir peur Commouns, daylis as ye maie, sic,
Declyne doun till extreme poverty:
For some as heehtit so into their maill,
Thair wyning will nocht find thame water caill.
How kirkmen heeht thair teindis it is weill kawin,
That busin sembl nowayes may bair thair awin.

[LYNDsay, S. P. R., II. 161, 162.]
A.-S. hight-an, augere.

[HICHTIT, (gutt.) part., pa. In great wrath, suggesting the idea of indignation approaching to frenzy, Ang. : synon. Rais'd.

[HICHTLIE, adv. Highly.
"We have thocht necessarie to send unto your Grace this ber, for declaration of six things as ryndis
hic: to the common weal of both thir realms." 
Let. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII, Keith's Hist., App., 

HICHTY, adj. Loftly.
Within they highdy bounds Tarnus right
Lay still at rest anyvidis the dink nycht.
Alius, Virg.  
Doug. Virgii, 221, 39.
A.-S. highth, altitude.

To HICK, v. n.  1. To hesitate, as in making a 
bargain, to chaff, Fife, Roxb.
2. To hesitate in speaking, Roxb.

Evidently the same with Isl. hik-a, cedere, recedere, 
expl. in Dan. tore, staa i toal, "to tarry, to stand in 
doubt;" hik, mora, hesitatio, hiken, id.; hikad-r, animo 
fractus, Dan. tebibraedy, "irresolute, undecided; 
the contrary of which is expressed by hikuns, audax, 
confidens;" Halderson, Su.-G. wick-a, vacillare, seems 
originally the same.
A term nearly resembling Hick was used by our old 
writers in the same sense. V. Hynk.
The E. v. to Higgle may be a diminutive from this 
source; although viewed by Dr. Johns, as probably 
corrupted from Higgle.

To HICK, v. n.  1. To make such a noise as 
children do before they burst into tears; 
whimper, South of S. It is expl. as signifi-
fing to grieve, Roxb.
Su.-G. hicks, Teut. hick-en, id.
Hick, s. The act of hiccuping, ibid.
Teut. hick, id., Su.-G. hicka, id.
HICK, interj. A term used to dranght 
horses, when it is meant that they should 
incline to the right, Dumfr., Liddistdale.
Isl. hik-a, cedere, recedere.
HICKERTIE-PICKERTIE, adv. Entirely in 
a state of confusion, Aberd.; the same 
with E. higgledy piggledy.

Shall we trace it to Isl. hick-a, feritate, pulsitare, 
and pick-a, frequentor pungeres, formed from 
pick-a, id.; q. pounded together by repeated strokes?

HIDDERSOCHT.
I was sauld, and thou mee bocht,
With thy blude thou hes mee coft,
No can I hiddersocht,
To thee, Lord alone.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 207.
This apparently ought to be two words. Or it may 
be viewed as a compound term, (like A.-S. hider-cyme, 
adventus,) from hider, huc, and olhete, the part. pa. of 
se-cum, used in the sense of adire; "I am now come 
hither to thee alone."

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, s. A short piece of wood 
with a sharp point at each end, for keeping 
horses asunder in plowing; synon. with Bro-
ble; Berwicks.

Notwithstanding the identity of term, I do not see 
yany affinity of signification to the term as used adver-
Sially; unless it could be supposed that it had been 
denominated from its being meant to prevent disorder.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, HIDDIE GIRDIE, adv. 
Topsy-turvy, in a confused or disorderly 
state.

In come twa flyand fulls with a font fair,
The tophet, and the gukkit gowk, and yele hiddie-
giddle.  
Hooke, iii. 15, MS.
That jurlane I myy rew,
It gart my heldin hiddie giddy.

Lyndsay, S. P. Rep., ii. 190.
"Mr. Robert Grierson being named, they all ran 
hirdie-girdie, and were angry; for it was promised he 
should be called Robert the Comptroller, alias Rob the 
Rover, for expressing of his name."  Confessions of 
Scotch Witches, Glanville's Saduce, Triumph, p. 309.
Hiddie-giddle seems the proper pron., as the term is 
used, in the same sense, Loth., q. head in a giddy 
estate.

HIDDIL, HIDILNS, adj. Secretly.
I told my Lord my held, but hiddil,
Sod nulli ali hoc soveranum.
We wer als si as saif and ridill.

Dunbar, Dananlyne Poems, p. 35, st. 7.
Hidllns is now used, S. V. next word.

HIDDILS, HIDDILIS, HIDILINGS, s. pl. 1.
Hiding-places, lurking-places.
That oerlanyt, that he stille said be
In hiddilis, and in privet.

Barbour, v. 306, MS.
Bot Scilla lurkand in deme hiddilis bys.
Doug. Virgil, 82, 19.

In the hiddil of a dyke, under the cover or shelter 
of a stone wall, S.

Thair ar nae bounds but I haf bane,
Nor hiddins trae me hld.

Cherrie and Sae, st. 55.
In hidllings, adv. secretly, S. V. Stend, v.
In hidils or hidilis, O. E. signifies in secret, clan-
destinely.

"'Frie thi father in hidilis, and thi father that seith 
in hidils shal yeide to the."' Wiel. Mat., c. 6.

"Howe king Alured deil to Ethelyngay in hiddils, 
for dread of Danes, and formed an oxherde of the 
Hiddilns or Hiddilings is still used as a s., S. B.

The hills look white, the woods look blue,
Nae hiddilns for a hungry ewe,
They're nae beset wi' drift.

W. Beatie's Tales, p. 36.

2. Clandestine operation, concealment, S.

"I dinna ken what & this hiddlings is about." St. 
Johnston, iii. 19.
A.-S. kydels, latibulum; speluncas. Su.-G. hide, 
latibulum; Mosc.-G. hethjo, cubiculum, according to 
Janius, properly the most remote part of a building, 
appropriated for preserving treasures, or for doing any 
thing secretly. G. Goth.

To HIDDLE, v. a. To hide, Perths. Fife.

"Aye ye may hide the vilo scurriavig,—an' hiddle 
an' smiddle the doeds o' darkness." Saint Patrick, 
i. 305.
If not a dimin. from the v., formed from the old adv. 
Hidil, secretly, q. v.

HIDDILNS, HIDILNS, adj. Concealed, clan-
destine, S.

He ne'er kept up a hiddilns plack,
To spend alint a comrade's back,
But on the table gar'd it whack.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 115.
"They may caw them what they like, but there's nae wadding [weddings] noo.—I wud nae count mysel married i' the hidee way they gang about it now." Marriage, ii. 127.

HIDDIRTLILLS, HIDDIRTY, a. Hither-to.

"Gif ony of thame hiddirtllill has riddin or bene in thair company, or presensie are with thame, that thal leif thair armour, pas hame to thair dwelling-houses, and allutirile leif oure saidis rebels under the pane of finissal," &c. Procl. Keith's Hist. p. 313.

HIDDIRTILLIS, warren dereynes serene Exorcit in wourship of his fader deer. Ibid., 147, 48.

Acts Mary, c. 9, hiddirtilla. A.-S. hidir, hither, and til, tile, to, Sw. haerida, id.

To HIDE, v. a. To beat, to thrash, to curry, Lanarks., Aberd.

Isl. hyt-a, excoriare; also, flagellare; hyding, flagellatio; Haldorson.

HIDING, HYDING, s. A drubbing, a beating, currying one's hide, ibid.

"If you do not speedily give me and this good steed of mine entrance, I will bestow upon you such a hyding as shall prevent you from having the trouble of opening the gate for some days to come." St. Johnstoun, i. 107.

HIDE, s. A term applied in contumely to the females of domesticated animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds, also to women; Pakc, synon. Upp. Lanarks., Roxb.

This seems merely a contemptuous use of the E. word, as skin is sometimes applied in a similar manner to the whole person.

HIDE-A-BO-SEEK, s. The name given to the amusement of Hide-and-seek, Berwicks. V. Kek-bo.

HIDE-BIND, s. A disease to which horses and cattle are subject, which causes the hide or skin to stick close to the bone, Clydes. In E. hide-bound is used as an adj. in the same sense.

HIDDEE, s. 1. A term used in the game of Hide-and-seek, by the person who conceals himself, Loth.

"The watchword of this last is hidee." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 33.

2. The game itself, Loth.

"Another couplet—addressed to the secreted personage at Hide—

Keep in, keep in, wherever ye be,
The greedy gud's seeking ye:—

must awaken the most pleasing recollections." Ibid., p. 37.

HIDIE-HOLE, s. 1. A place in which any object is secreted, S.

2. Metaph. a subterfuge, S.

A.-S. hyd-an, absonderne, or hydig, cautus, and hol, caverna, latibulum.

HIDWISE, adj. Hideous.

Schir Edmond laisit his lfe, and laid is full law;

Sohir Evin hurtis has hyat hiderse and saiz. 

Gawan and Gal., iii. 7.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. hideux, id. Seren., on the F. word, refers to Isl. heide, desertum, locus horridus.

HIEF, s. The hoof, Aberd.

It's nae for raggit poortith, hief nir horn,

That I gang dreary frae the biech lane.

Torras's Poems, p. 114.

Hoof and horn seems to have been an old proverbial phrase for the whole of any thing, like skin and bone, borrowed from the carcass of an animal. Both the Swedes and Icelanders have a similar phrase; but it is used as distinguishing cattle from horses: Horn och hof, denotant boves equusque; Ihre, vo. Horn. Horn och hof, pecus et equi; Verel.

HIEGATIS, s. pl. High ways, Acts Ja. VI.

The public road is still called the hie gate, S. V. GATE.

HIE HOW, interj. Bravo, an exclamation, used as equivalent to Evoe, Virg.

Sche schoutis Hie, How / Bacchus God of wyne,

Thow onil art worthilie to hane our virgin.


This seems to be the same cry that is still used by our seamen, when wishing to pull at once, or perform any work together.

HIELAND, adj. Of or belonging to the Highlands of S. This is the common pronunciation.

HIELAND PASSION. A phrase used in the Lowlands of S., to denote a violent, but temporary, ebullition of anger.

It evidently intimates the conviction that generally prevails, that the Gads are

Sudden and quick in quarrel.—

HIELANDMAN'S LING, the act of walking quickly with a jerk, Fife. V. LING, LYNG.

HIELAND SARK. V. SARK.

HIER of yarn. V. HEER.

HIESSOME, adj. Coarse-looking, Aberd.

HIE WO, a phrase addressed to horses, when the driver wishes them to incline to the left, Roxb. Synon. wynd, in other counties.

HIGH-BENDIT, part. adj. 1. Dignified in appearance, possessing a considerable portion of hauteur, S.

2. Aspiring, ambitious; as, She's a high bendit lass that, ye needna speir her price, S.;

"She will look too high for you; it is vain therefore to make your addresses to her."
HIGH-GAIT, Hie-Gait, s. The highroad, the public road, S.; pron. hie-gait.

"Out of the high-gate is a fair play," S. Prov. V. Out-the-gait.

To HIGHLE, v. n. To carry with difficulty, Lanarks. This seems originally the same with Hechle, q. v.

HIGH-YEAR-OLD, adj. The term used to distinguish cattle one year and a half old, Teviotd.; evidently the same with Heiyearald.

To HILCH, v. n. To hobble, to halt, S.

—Then he'll hich, and still, and jump.
And rin an unco' fit.
Burns, iii. 160.

V. CROUCHER.

Can we view this as corr. from Germ. hink-en, claudicare? Hinchet, claudicatio, Pl. Pez. It seems doubtful whether this has any affinity to Sw. saltos, to slip, to slide.

His sweer 'twas hichin' Jean McCraw.
Burns, iii. 134.

HILCH, s. A halt; the act of halting, S.

"Hilch, a singular halt." Gall. Encycl.

HILCH, s. A shelter from wind or rain, Selkirk's. Beild, synon., S.

Isl. hyl-la, tegara, celare. From the cognate Su.-G. v. hoet-ja is formed hoëster, a covering of any kind; synon. with A.-S. heolstr, in pl. heolstra, "dennes, coves, hollow places, burking holes, hiding places," Somner; formed from hel-an, to cover.

HILCH of a hill, s. The brow, or higher part of the face, of a hill; whence one can get a full view, on both hands, of that side of the hill; Loth.

It is to be observed, that this term does not denote the ridge, from which both the back and face of the hill may be seen. It is also distinguished from the hip of the hill, which is a sort of round cimnence lower in situation than the hich.

This is most probably allied to Isl. Su.-G. hals, colis. The term, indeed, like S. emper, signifies both a neck and a hill. The former is perhaps the primary sense; as descriptive terms are in many instances borrowed from the human form. They observe that in Glos. Florent. halz is rendered creps, denoting the brow of a steep place.

HILDIE-GILLIE, s. An uproar, Mearns; a variety of Hiddie-Giddle, q. v.

*HILL, s. To the hill, with a direction upwards; as, "He kaims his hair to the hill," Aberd.

HILL, s. Husk, Aberd.; E. hull.

Su.-G. hyl-la, tegare.

HILLAN, s. 1. A hilllock, Galloway.

Just at their feet alights the corby craw,
And frae his hillan the poor mowdy whips.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 5, 6.
HILLIEGELEERIE, adv. Topsy-turvy, S. B.
Perths. hilteguelier, hilteguelair, id.; from Gael. wield go lair, altogether; exactly corresponding with Fr. tout ensemble.

HILLIEGELEERIE, s. Frolic, giddy conduct.
"She's unco keen o' daffin tae be sure, like ither young anes, but whum's be, she ne'er forgets hersel' far, and she's unco thing but glaikit w' a' her hilliegories." Saint Patrick, i. 97.

HILT AND HAIR. The whole of any thing, S.
Why did you say? Says Brudh, for ye had
In your ain hand to hadd, baith heft and blade;
Tho' I did wiss't indeed, and wiss't it sair,
That ye were mine, ev'n like hilt and hair,
I cadda force you to see your consent.
Ross's Helenore, p. 83.

This phrase is also used distributively with or or nor instead of the copulative.
"Where he went, and whom he forgathered with,
He knew best himself, for I never saw hilt or hair of him
more that night." The Steam-Boat, p. 207.
"Hilt nor hair. Where any thing is lost, and
cannot be found, we say, that we canna see hilt nor hair
o'it; not the slightest vestige." Gall. Encycl.

I need scarcely say, that hilt is not used in the sense of the E. word, as signifying a handle, or head, as in a preceding line. It is evidently of the same meaning with Su.-G. hull, anc. hold, flesh, the whole body; also, the ontermost skin. Isl. holdi, in pl. carnes vivenitum; G. Andr. Su.-G. Nyti hull oc hud; Let him have the flesh, or carcase, and hide. Ihre informs us, that this hull and hear is a Prov. phrase denoting the whole; instead of which the Germ. say, ne haet und har. He derives hull and hold from hol-la, to conceal, because the skin covers the bones and intestines.
V. ihre, vo. Huld, Hud, Hornud. Ate up naegot met hult och hear, to devoure, or, to eat up a thing entirely;
Widog. A.-S. hold, a carcase.

HILTED RUNG. A crutch.
—Mayhap, my hilted rung,
A stick that never yet was dung,—
May lay your vile ill-scrupt tongue.
Skirrel's Poems, p. 17.
Q. a stick with a hilt, or handle. This phrase has perhaps been formed by the author.
This phrase, I am informed, is used ludicrously or disrespectfully, Aberd.; Hitted staff, id.

HILTER-SKILTER, adv. In rapid succession, implying the idea of confusion, S., helter-skelter, E.
Grose, however, derives it from helter, to hang, and kelter, A. Bor. order; "i.e., hang order, in defiance of order." GL.
This has been supposed to be a corr. of Lat. hilariter, celeriter, a phrase said to occur in some old law-deeds, as denoting that any thing was done cheerfully and expeditiously. I have not, however, met with this phrase; and would rather view the term as a corr. of A.-S. heoler seco, chaos, a confused or disturbed heap of things. Ne waxes her thoa gist, wynthe heoler-secotha; nihil adhuc factam erat praeclaro chaos; Somner.

HIMEST, Leg. HUMEST, adj. Uppermost.
Guthrie with ten in handys has thaim tayn,
Put thaim to dede, of thaim he sawyt naun.

Wallace gert tak in haist that humest weid,
And sic lik men thai walntyt weel gud speld;—
In that ilk sofft thai graffit thaim to go.
Wallace, ix. 705, MS.
Himest, Perth edit., upmost, edit. 1648.
This seems to be merely A.-S. umest, supremus, aspirated. V. UMAST.

[HIMP, s. The piece of hair or gut that attaches each hook to the main line used in fly-fishing, same as Bld., Shetl.]

[HIMS, HIMST, adj. Hurried, hasty, flighty, half-witted; Isl. heimskr, foolish.]

HIMSELL, corr. of himself. The use of this is of considerable antiquity. We find it in Philotus.
First I conjure thè be Sanct Marie,—
Be au'd Sanct Tastian him sell,
Be Peter and be Paul.
Pink. S. P. R., l. 45.

AT HIM OR HERSELL. 1. In the full possession of one's mental powers, S. B.
Hallachd'd and damish'd, and scarce at her sell,
Her limbs they faikled under her and fell.
Ross's Helenore, p. 24.

2. In a state of mental composure, as opposed to perturbation.
"Such as are at peace with God, and have seen through their sufferings, will be in a very composed frame, and at themselves, in the height thereof." Hutcheson on Job, xviii. 4.
A literary friend remarks, that the S. phrase, at himself, corresponds with that of Terence, Eso ad se, Heaut. 5. 1. 45; and with Germ. Bef sich seyn; Schiller's Praecepta. p. 204. Lips. 1787.

BY HIMSELL, or HERSSELL. Beside himself, deprived of reason, S.
Some fright he thought the beauty might have got;
And thought that she even by herself might be.
Ross's Helenore, p. 28.
He gat hemp-seed, I mind it weel,
And he made unco light o'it;—
But macle day was by himsell,
He was sic a'right frighted
That vera night. Burns, ii. 132.

LIKE HIMSELF. 1. We say of a person, He's like, or ay like himsell, when he acts consistently with his established character. It is most generally used in a bad sense, S.
2. A dead person, on whose appearance death has made no uncommon change, is said to be like himself, S.

NO, or NAE LIKE HIMSELF. 1. Applied to a person whose appearance has been much altered by sickness, great fatigue, &c., S.
2. When one does any thing unlike one's usual conduct, S.
3. Applied to the appearance after death, when the features are greatly changed, S.

NO or NAE HIMSELL. Not in the possession of his mental powers, S.
ON HIMSELF. One is said to be on himself, who transacts business on his own account, Aberd.

WEILL AT HIMSELF. Plump, lusty, en bon point; a vulgar phrase, used in Clydes.

HINCH, s. "The thigh;" Gl. Aberd.

—A senseless man
Came a' at anes ahort his hinch
A sowle.
Evidently a provincialism for E. hauich.

[To Hinch, v. a. To throw by bringing the hand athwart the thigh; as, to hinch a stane, Clydes, Mearns. V. HENCH.]

HIND-BERRIES, s. pl. Rasp-berries, according to Ainsworth, but Mr. Todd says, "rather, perhaps, bramble-berries." The term denotes rasp-berries, Upp. Clydes.

Phillips, Skinner, and Kersey, who call this a north-country word, all understood it of the rasp. In the same manner does Sommer render A-S. hinderberian, Teut. hinnen-beste. In some parts of Sweden, the Rubus Idaeus is called Himber; Linn. Flor. Suec. Sommer and Skinner view the name as given from this berry being found where hinds and roes abound; Hare says, q. "the food of does."

It was only to helpe the yarline syny.
And pn' the blew kress-flour runde the spryng:
To pn' the hyp and the hyndberrie,
And the nytt that hang fra the hesil tree. 
Queen's Wake, p. 167.

HINDER, HYNDER, s. Hinderance, obstruction, S. B. hender.

"Yit that rheye did na hynder, nor diragionn to thair authority, but they had the grace of God to do the thing quhilk rynit to thair office." Kennedy of Crossraguel, p. 54.

"The Chancellor saysye, 'We pray yow achtlie to answair to your summundis, and mak ws no more hinder; and ye sail have justice.'" Pittsottie's Cron., p. 238.

Teut. hinder, impedimentum, remora.


"The sitting of lettresz conforme is baith sump-tons to the perssewar and hindersum." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 28.

2. Tedious, waresome, Aberd.

HINDER, adj. Last, immediately preceding, Loth.

—The spacious street and plainstanes
Were never kend to crack but anes,
Quhilk happen'd on the hinder night.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 67.

Su.-G. hinder, id. hindraday, postridie.

HINDER-END, s. 1. Extremity; as, the hinder-end of a web, S.

2. Termination, S.

"Falsehood made ne'er a fair hinder-end;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 11.

The term is evidently tautological.

3. The last individuals of a family or race, Etrr. For.

"They didna thrive; for they warne likit, and the hinder-end o' them were in the Catalackburn." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 314.

4. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to the buttocks or backside, S.

"Ye preached us—out o' this new city of refuge afoe our hinder-end was weel hafted in it." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206.

5. The hinder-end o' aw trade, the worst business to which one can betake one's self, S. B.

6. The hinder-end o' aw folk, the worst of people, ib.

HINDERHALT, s. The reserve of an army.

"He drew up very wisely his foure troops in the entry of a wood, making a large and broad front, whereby the enemy might judge, he was stronger than he was; as also, that they might think he had musketers behind him in ambuscade for a reserve or hinderhalt, which made the enemy give them the longer time." Monroe's Expedit., P. II., p. 98.

Germ. hinderhalt, id., q. that which holds or is held behind; Dan. hinderhalt, "an ambush, a reserve, the arriere-guard;" Wolff. In Belg. this is called hinder-tygj, tygt signifying an expedition.

HINDERLETS, s. pl. Hinder parts, buttocks, Ayrs.; Hinderliths, Gall. Encycl.

His heughs, smuth him, fair an' clean,
War o' the yellow hue;
An' on his hinderlets war seen
The purple an' the blue.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 127.

"She's just like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her fanerels o' duds flasfin' about her hinderlets." Saint Patrick, ii. 117.

The pronunciation of Galloway seems to point at the origin; q. the hinder lizis or joints.

HINDERLINS, HINDERLANS, s. pl. The same with Hinderlets, Etrr. For.

"We downa hide the coercion of gude braid-claith about our hinderlans; let a be brake o' freestone, and garters o' iron." Rob Roy, ii. 206.

HINDERNICHT, Hinderneck, s. The last night, the past night.

I dreant a dreamy dream this hinder night;
It gars my flesh a' creep yet wi' the fright.
Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd.

This hinderneck bygon,
My corps for walking was moilest,
For lufe ony in on.
Banwadyme Poems, p. 212, st. 1.

A.-S. hinder, remotus; Moes.-G. hinder, Tent. hinder, post. V. Hindern.

[HINDERSUM, adj. V. under HINDER.]

HINDHAND, adj. The hindermost; as, the hindhand stane is the last stone played in curling, Clydes.

HINDHEAD, s. The hinder part of the head, S.

"Sinciput, the forehead. Occupit, the hind head." Despaut. Gram. L. 1.
HINDLING, s. One who falls behind others, or who is on the losing side in a game, Aberd.

—A chief came on him wi' a laugh—
Till 'a' the hindlings laugh
At him that day.
Christmas Eveing, Edit. 1605.

[HIN-DORE, s. The hinder part of a box-cart, which is always moveable, Clydes., Banffs.]

HIN FURTH, HINNE FURTH, HYNE FURTH, adv. Henceforward.

"Ours sonerane lord—grantit tollerance and sufferance til al merchandis of his realme that salos fra his furth to pas with thar schippis and guidis to the town of Myddilburgo & to do thar merchandise thar," k.c.

"That fra hine furth the Scottis grote of the crowne that past for xijij d. of bef-or-hafe course, yman our sonerain lordis liegis for xijij d." Ibid., p. 90. Hynesfort, Ed. 1566.

A.-S. heonon-furth, abhine, deinceps.

To HING, HYNG, v. a. To hang, to suspend, S.

—Hynk is he,—
The thryd armoure or riche spylwe grete
Rift from chittane of were, thys Marcellus
Sall hyng to the fadir Quiroz.

Dong. Virgil, 196, 53.

Isl. heng-ja ; Su.-G. heng-a, Dan. haeng-er, Teut. heng-en, id.

To HING, v. n. 1. To hang, to be suspended.

Elsian fields had never braver alleys
Then we imagine, and for wonders rare,
More than the Carian tombe which hings in air,
Do we conceive.—

Musea Threnodica, p. 143.

His soft enfeebled hands supinely hing.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 96.

It is used in an expressive Prov., "Let every herring hing by its ain head," St. Roman, ii. 170. Expl. by Kelly: "Every man must stand by his own endeavour, industry, and interest." P. 240.

2. To be in a state of dependance.

"Neuertheless the sumondis that ar now dependand and kinegar bestux ony partis, to be proceedit, as they war wont." Acts Ja. IV., 1494, c. 90. Edit. 1566, c. 57, Murray.

3. To Hing about, to loiter about, to lounge, S.

4. To Hing on, to linger, S. B.

[5. To hing by the breers o’ the een, to be on the eve of bankruptcy, Banffs.]

HINGAR, adj. Pendant, hanging.

"A small escarne with hingar perl and small graynis amanlisit with blak." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 206.

HINGARE, HINGARIE, s. 1. A necklace; "because it hangs, or about the neck;" Rudd. vo. Hing, Doug.

Perhaps it is in the same sense that the term occurs in the Collect. of Inventories, p. 6.

"Item, a collar of gold maid with elephantis (ivory ?) and a grete hinger at it."

The collar may denote what properly surrounds the neck, the hinger, q. what falls down.

2. Hyngaris, pl. hangings, tapestry.

"He maryit the said criss doughtier, & gat fra hym besyde mony goldin and siluer veschell, sindry riche & precious hyngaris, in qulhikis war the history of Hercules maist curiosly wrought." Bellend. Cron., B. xvii., c. 1. Auleis byssinis, Boeth.

3. Apparently an hat-band, with part of it hanging loose.

"Item, ane black hatt with ane hingar contenand ane greit ruby balac.—Item, v hattis of silk without hingaris." Inventories, A. 1616, p. 25.

HINGARIS ATLUGIS. A singular periphrasis for ear-rings, lugis being evidently used for ears.

"Twentie yyne hingarias at lugs, of divers fassonis, with a lous peril, & tua small peril, and a clok of gold louns [loose]." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 206.

The same composition occurs in Teut. oor-hanagher, an ear-ring.

HINGING-LUG, s. An expression of ill-humour, or of ill-will, Gall.

"Such a one has a hinging-lug at me, means that one is not well disposed towards me." Gall. Encycl.


2. "A person is said to be hinging-lugget when having an ill-will at any one, and apparently sulky;" ibid.

[HINGIN’-MOOT, adj. In low spirits, Banffs.]

HINGINGS, s. pl. "Bed-curtains;" S., Gall. Encycl.

To HINGLE, v. n. To loiter, Fife, Aberd.

—Artless tales, an’ sings uncooth,
Shamm’d aff the hingin’ hours.

Tarves’ Poems, p. 18.

This is merely a variety of Htingle, q. v.

[HINGUM-FRINGUM, adj. 1. In low spirits or weak health. Banffs.

2. Worthless, disreputable, ibid.]

HIN-EN-HARVEST-TIME, s. "That time of the year between harvest and winter; the same with Back-en;" Gall. Encycl.

To HINK, HYNK, v. n.

Thy corps sail dyng, thy curage sail wax cald,
Thy heith sail hynek, and tak a hurt but hone.

Heynesone, Banadynone Poems, p. 133.

"Thy health shall incontinently haste away, nor will there be any relief or intermission from disease. Hynek is from A.-S. higan, festinaire; hence, to he." Lord Hailes, Note.

It may be added, that in the v. to Hynek we have the origin of E. hanker, used in the same sense. Johnson refers to Belg. hankeren. But the term is hankeren. Although this signifies to hanker, we have it with greater resemblance in Isl. hink-a, to delay, also to halt; cunctor; claudico; G. Andr., p. 113. Hynek is still a more primitive form.

But several other etymons may be offered, which suggest a more natural sense of the passage. Germ.
HIN, 3. A corr. of honey, S.
Nor Mountain-bee, wild hummian roves,
For hinny 'mang the heather.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 34.

2. A familiar term expressive of affection among the vulgar, South of S.

"Sooth! y' see, hinney, Madge Mackitrick was nae to be saired sae—sae I e'en grappled dowry wi' her, and a fearfu' tug we had." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 514.


HINNY-BEE, s. A working bee, as contrasted with a drone, S. This term occurs in a very emphatic proverb, expressive of the little dependance that can be had on mere probabilities. The humour lies in a play on words, however. "Maybe was neer a guide hinny-bee," Aug.

HINNY-CLOCK, s. The earthen vessel in which honey is put, S.; Hinny-pig, synon.

The little feckless bee, wi' pantry toom,
And hinny-crock ev'n wi' the laggan lick'd,
Long looking for black belka, bonny law,
Drops frae his waxen cell upo' the stane.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 1, 2.

V. HENNY.

HINNY and JOE. A' hinny and joe, all kindness, kindness in the extreme, S.; Bird and Joe, synon.

"I hae indeed an auld aunt,—but she's no muckle to lipen to, unless it come frae her ain side o' the house; an' then she's a' hinny and joe." Brownie of Bodeniek, ii. 124.

Giving the idea that no language is used but that of endearment.

HINNY-POTS, HONEY-POTS, s. pl. A game among children, Roxb.; Hinny-pigs, Gall.

"Hinny-Pigs, a school-game.—The boys who try this sport sit down in rows, hands locked beneath their hams. Round comes one of them, the honey-merchant, who feels those who are sweet or sour, by lifting them by the arm-pits, and giving them three shakes; if they stand those without the hands unlocking below, they are then sweet and saleable." Gall. Encycl. in vo.

To HINT, HYNT, v. a. To lay hold of, to snatch, to grasp, S.

Qhill Warns ost thik on the bryg he saw,
Fra Jogh the horn he hyd; and round the baw
Sa aspree, and warned guil Jhon Wright.

Wallace, vii. 1179, MS.

Swyth hynt your armour, tak your wapplin all.

Doug. Virgin, 274, 54.

He hent it in his hand, he laid hold of it, S. Chancer uses hent in the same sense; immediately from A.-S. herænt-an, capere, rapere. But we trace the origin by means of Su.-G. haent-a, id., manuprehendere, from hand, manus. Accordingly, it is also written haent-a; Isl. handt-a, hand-a.

O. E. "Hyntyn or henyn. Rapio.—Arripio." Prompt. Parv.

"To hent, to catch a flying ball;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 330.
HYNT, s. Act of exertion.
Conscience to Sin gave sic an [angrie] dnyt; --
Yit conscience his broth hurt with the hynt.
King Hart, ii. 15.

HINT, prep. Behind, contr. from abhint, Clydes., Ayrs.
The sun, see brem fre hint a clud,
Faur't out the lowan day.

To HINT, v. n. [1. To slip about watching
for chances, Banffs.]
Ye robins hintie teet about,
Fending the frost,
Tell fika ba' that fende yer snout,
Jock Downie's lost.

[2. To go about in a sly manner: the prep.
after is generally used with the v. in this
sense, ibid.]

HINTIN', part. pr. Making a habit of moving
about looking for chances. Used also as an
adj., sly, cunning; and as a s., implying
the act expressed by the v.

HINT, s. An opportunity, Gl. Ross. I have
heard the word used in this sense, Ang.
Thus one asks a hint of a book, or an
opportunity of running over it.
That lad I liked aboon any a',
And like him yet, for a' that's come and gane;
And boot to tell for fear I lost the hint,
Sae that I on him hadna steald a dint.
Ross's Helenore, p. 102.
Force will compel you to comply at last;
See look about you ere the hint be lost.
Ibid., p. 103.

It may either be q. hold, from the v.: or from Su.-G.
hand-a, accidere, the idea of opportunity and accident
being intimately connected. Isl. hend-er, v. imper.
contigut, accidit. Thre derives the v. from hand, manus;
because what succeds or fails, is said to go, or ill,
in one's hand.

HINT, s. In a moment of time. In a hint,
in a moment, S. B.
Out threw the thickets of the crowd he sprang,
And in a hint he clasp't her hard and fast.
Ross's Helenore, p. 96.
This may be from the v. as implying that a thing
is done as quickly as one grasps an object.

[To HINT, v. n. To disappear quickly, Shetl.]

HINT, adv. To the hint, behind, S.
Moes.-G. kindar, A.-S. kindan, Text. kinden, post.

HINTINS, s. pl. "The furrows which
ploughmen finish their ridges with." Gall.
These furrows are not like the others; they are
lifted out of the bottom of the main furrow,
and are soil of a different nature. The greatest difficulty young
ploughmen have to surmount when learning the tillth trade,
is the proper way to lift hintins." Gall. Encycl.
Apparently corr. from kind-end, i.e., the hinder ends
of ridges.

[HIIONICK, s. A little man, a contemptible
person, Shetl. Dimin. from Isl. hion.]
hippit with frest clath or silvur." Inventories, p. 44.

From this, and many other passages, it appears that the hose, worn by our forefathers, were a kind of trousers or pantaloons, serving for breeches as well as for stockings. For the article refers to "hoes of crimson velvet."

**HIPPIT, part. pa.** A term applied to reapers, when, in consequence of stooping, they become pained in the back, loins, and thighs, Roxb.

A.-S. hipe, cœxendix; like hipes-banes-ee, Tent. heypeneuce, sciatia.

To HIRCH (ch hard), v. n. To shiver, to thrill from cold, S. groue, synon.

Perhaps radically the same with Hurkle, q. v.

To HIRD, v. a. 1. To tend cattle, S.

"The principles of herding are, to allocate to each particular flock, separate walks upon the farm for each season of the year; so that all the different kinds of herbage may be completely used, in their respective seasons, and a sufficiency be left, in a proper eatable state, for winter provision." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 193.

2. To watch over, to guard any person or thing.


**HIRD, HYRDE, s.** One who tends cattle, S.

Was it not eun us be ony fenyet girl
Quhen Paris furth of Phryge the Troyaene hird
Socht to the cief Laches in Sparta,
And thare the dochter of Leda stal awa?

_Doug. Virgil_, 219, 23.

A.-S. hyr, hyrde, Isl. hyrde, hirder, Su.-G. herde, anc. hirding, Moss.-G. hairdes, Alem. hirdo, hirlo, Belg. hirder, id. Junius observes that in A.-S. the term was originally used with great latitude, as denoting a keeper of any kind; _cyla-hyrd_ a pedagogue, _ewen-hyrd_ a cunning or keeper of women; and that it came afterwards to be restricted, as in the Gl. of Aelfric, who uses hyrde in the sense of pastor; Gl. Goth. But all that appears is, that the latter was the more proper, and perhaps the primary, signification.

**HIRDIE-GIRDIE.** V. HIDDIE GIDDIE.

**HIRDUM-DIRDUM, s.** Confused noisy mirth, or revelry, such as takes place at a penny-wedding, Roxb.

_Sie hirdum-dirdum, and sie din,
Wi' he' er her, and she' er him,
The minstrelly they did never blaw,
Wi' melk, mirth, and glee, &c._

_Muirdland Willie._

**HIRDUM-DIRDUM, adv.** Topsy-turvy, Roxb.

It might perhaps be traced to the conjunction of Teut. _hier-om_, hinc, and _duer-om_, proteropes; or on may be rendered circums, with the interposition of _d_, euphonius causa; q; "here and there," or "hereabout and thereabout," as denoting a constant change of place or of purpose.

**HIRDY-GIRDY, s.** Confusion, disorder.

Rowehrumpel out ran
Welli mo than I tell can,
With sic a din and a dirly,
A garray and hirdy-girdy,
The fulls a ill afford we.

_Collectio Scotor. F. I. v. 184._

Su.-G. hird denotes an assemblage of men, properly those of one family, A.-S. id. also hired. Su.-G. hird-gaerd, aula, a hall where multitudes are often assembled.

**HIRDIE-GIRDIE, adv.** Topsy-turvy, Roxb.

"The turns of this day has dung my head clean hirdie girdie." Tales of my Landlord, i. 193.

"He ventured back into the parlour, where a was gann hirdy-girdy—naebody to any 'come in' or 'gae out.'" Rodgamtles, i. 233. V. HIDDIE-GIDDIE.

To HIRE, v. a. To let, S.

"The Scotch use hire, as the Fr. do louer, which signifies both to hire, or to get the temporary use of any thing, and to let, or give it." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 87.

"A horse-hyrd, is properly one that gives the hyre, and not he who gets it." Ibid., p. 121.

**HYREGANG, s.** In hyregang, as paying rent, as a tenant.

Rewardis of rich folkis war to lyn vnkawai:
His fader erit er sew ano pce of feid
That he in hyregang held to be hys baith.

_Doug. Virgil_, 420, 7.

Conducta tellure, Virg.

Perhaps from Su.-G. hyr, merces, and gany, mos, connectude.

**HIREMAN, HYREMAN, s.** A male servant who works for wages or hire, S. B.

"The wages of a hireman, that is, a man-servant hired for the half year, capable to hold the plough, and work with horses, were formerly 10s. 8d.; such a man's wages now are L. 3, or L. 3 10s." P. Lethnot, Forfars. Statist. Acc., iv. 15.

A.-S. hyreman is generally used to denote a client, a vassal; derived from hyr-an, obedient. It occurs, however, in the same sense with hyring.

**HIRER, s.** V. HORSE-HIRER.

**HIRESHIP, s.** Service; also, the place of servants; Gl. Shire.

**HIREWOMAN, s.** A maid-servant, S. B.

"Thow sawt nochet cowet thi nychtbouris house, nor bis croft or his land, nor his servand, nor his hire woman." Abp. Hamilton's Catechesis, 1552, Fol. 72, a. V. Balbets.

* HIRED, part. pa. Any kind of food is said to be weel hired, when it has those ingredients, or accompaniments, which tend to render it most palatable, S.

It is often used of food that might be otherwise rejected. I have heard inferiors say, "Nae fast but the gentlemen shall sup paridge, when they mann be thrice hired; wi' butter, and ancre [sugar], and strong yill." This refers to a species of luxury of the olden time.

**HIRLING, HERLING, s.** A small kind of trout, a little bigger than a herring, and shaped like a salmon; its flesh is reddish, like that of the salmon or sea trout, but considerably paler. Dumfries, Statis. Acc., i. 19.

"The Cluden abounds in fine burn trout,—some salmon, some sea trout, and herlings."—They abound in all the rivers in this part of the country, and have
the name of herling in all the adjoining parishes." Statist. Acc. Holywood, i. 19.

"The river Nith produces salmon, trouts, flounders, pike, eels, and a species somewhat larger than herrings, called Hirlingus." P. Dumfries, Ibid., v. 132.

They are said to be "peculiar to the rivers that discharge themselves into the Solway Frith." Ibid., vii. 505, 506.

It can scarcely be supposed that its name has been formed from its resemblance, in size, to the herring.

This is in truth called her from her or her, an army, says Seren., because they appear in great troops.

The Shad is by the Welsh called herlyng, herling, Penn. Zool., iii. 330.

But Sibb. says that the Hirling (nostris Dumfrisiakensibus) is like the Scomber, and resembling the Aselus Merluci in flavour; Scott, p. 24. He conjectures that it is the Trachurus; Scomber Trachurus, Linn., the Scad or Horsemackred, Willoud.

By others they are called sea-trouts.

"It [Tariff] abounds with trout and pike, and in the summer and harvest there are sea-trouts, called herlings, and grilles, and salmon, which run up into It from the sea." P. Tungland, Kirkcudib. Statist. Acc., ix. 320.

It is the same fish which is called a whiten in Annandale. V. Statist. Acc., xiv. 410. V. Written.

From all this I can learn, this fish is of the Salmo genus. It is common in the Earn in Perths., where it is called a whiting, also whitting. It comes up from the sea along with the grilles. I am assured by a gentleman, who has frequently caught them both in Dumfries and Perths., that there is no difference between the hirling of the former, and the whiting of the latter. Some view the hirling as the sea trout the first time that it returns from the sea; others, as a young salmon of the same age, supposing that the next year it is a grilse. The former is the more probable opinion. For it is certainly the Salmo Trutta of Linn. after its first visit to the sea; it is therefore a mistake to view this fish as "peculiar to those rivers that discharge themselves into the Solway Frith."

**HIRNE, HYRE, s. 1. A corner.**

"Vuto the al-seeing eie of God, the maist secret hirne of the conscience is als patent, cleare and manifest as onie outwarde or bodilie thing in the earth can bee to the outwarde eie of the bodie," Bruce's Serm. on the Sacramento, O. 5, a.

To lik hirne he takes his root,—And gongs just staring about In quest o' prey.

_The Farmer's Hie_, st. 52.

**2. A retirement, a recess, a lurking place.**

Vnder the quhilk bigland in the se Ancoft there is, and hirnes feile that be, Like tyl Ethna holkit in the mont.


_Hirn_ hirnis is used instead of cavas latebras, in the description of the wooden horse, Ibid., i. 39, 51.

_Hyrne_ occurs for hirne, Ywain and Gawain.

He herd their strakes, that war ful steirin, And yeru he wayseth in ilka hiryn.

_Bilton's E. M. Rom_, i. 135.

_Hyrne_, a corner, Prompt. Parv. A.-S. hyrn, Isl. horn, Dan. hørn, Sw. hörn, anc. hyn, ld. angulis, Ruid., apparently without good reason, derives all these from Lat. cornu. Sibb. mentions A.-S. aer, ern, locus, frequentius autem locus secretor, as the origin of hirn. But aer properly signifies a house, a cottage; casa, domuncula; also, a priy place, a closet; Sommer.

To HIRPLE, v. n. 1. To halt, to walk as if lame, S. A. Ber.

Hard hurcheon, hirpland, hippet like an arrow.

_Dunbar, Everygreen_, ii. 57, st. 17.

To Colin's house by luck that nearest lay, His, tired and weary, hirpled down the brae. _Rous's Helenore_, p. 44.

It is especially used to denote the unequal motion of the hares.

_Fair o' the fields the rising rays diffuse Their ruddy power; an' frae the barley field The mauskin hirpled, fearfu' o' the blade Her trembling foot has move d._

_Davidson's Seasons_, p. 58.

This has no affinity, as Sibb. supposes, to Teut. hirpelen, saltare, subsilire: It may be radically the same with E. cripple, from A.-S. cripel, Teut. krepel, by a slight change of the letters, unless we should view it as from Sn.-G. hvarfa, to move circularly; or rather Isl. hry-a, vacillator in lapsus progradi; Olaf Lex. Run.

2. To move crazily, as if lame, S.

The hares were hirpling down the fur. — _Barns_, iii. 28.

**HIRLOCK, s. A lane creature, S. O., Gl. Picken.**

To HIRR, v. n. "To call to a dog to make him hunt?" Gall. Eycel.

Formed perhaps from the sound. Germ. irr-en, however, signifies irritare, and C. B. hgr, pushing or egging on, as well as the snarl of a dog; Owen.

To HIRRIE, v. a. To rob. V. VHERY.

**HIRRIE-HARRIE, s. 1. An herry after a thief, Ayrs.**

A reduplicative term, of which the basis is obviously _Harro_, q.v.

**HIRSCHIP, s. The act of plundering. V. HERSHIP.**

**HIRSELL, HYRSALE, HIRDSEL, HIRSLE, HISSEL, s. 1. A multitude, a throng; applied to living creatures of any kind, S._

—_Emperessownes is swilck whylle_ To kepe is dowt, and gret peryle; That thowght for-thi more honeste Wrynholdyn to shame in melli, Than swilke auc _Hyrsole_ for thil hald, And bargone to be in battale bald.

_Wynstoun_, viii. 11. 33.

"They thought it better to slay those whom they took in the ships, than to keep such a multitude of prisoners."

2. A flock, S.

"They are never confinid in _hirsels_, nor in folds by night; they seek their food at large." P. Castletown, Roxb. Statist. Acc., xvi. 65.

"As scabbed sheep will smit the hale _hirself_ " Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 10.

Near saxy shining shimmers he has seen, Tending his _hirle_ on the moorland glen.

_Ramsay's Poems_, ii. 8.

On Crochan-buss my _hirself_ took the lee.

_Staris_, Ibid., i. 389.

This is corr. pron. _hissel_, Ayrs.; expl. "so many cattle as one person can attend;" Gl. _Burns._

The herds and _hissels_ were alar'd.

_Burns_, iii. 255.
3. A great number, a large quantity, of what kind soever, South of S.

"Jock, man," said he, 'ye're just telling a hirsell o' eendown lees [lies]." 1 Brownie of Bodbeck, i. 160.

Sibb. derives it from Fr. hars av harelle; Sax. herd, grex. In Ang. the term is by no means restricted to a flock. A drove of cattle is indeed called a hirsell of beasts. But it is common to speak of a hirsell of folk, a hirsell of lairmes, &c.

In the South of S. it is applied to sheep.

"The farmer reckons himself fortunate, if he looses only three of each score in his hirsel." P. Selkirk, Statist. Acc., ii. 410.

If we suppose that it was primarily applied to cattle, the first syllable may be hird, herd. But it might be derived from Su.-G. hoor, an army, and suelld-a, to assemble, whence suell, a company; q. a multitude assembled, which precisely expresses the general idea conveyed by the term. Movs-G. hárlij, logitio, multitudo, is a cognate of her, and perhaps exhibits the most ancient form of the word.

To HIRSEL, v. a. 1. To class into different flocks according to some peculiarity in the animals, S.

"The principles of hirseling are, to class into separate flocks such sheep as are endowed with different abilities of searching for food; and to have all that are in one flock, as nearly as possible, upon a par, in this respect." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 193.

The farms for breeding sheep are from 500 to 2500 acres. In these there is room to hirsel or keep separate different kinds of sheep, which makes the want of fences the less felt." P. Hutton, Durnfr Statist. Acc., xii. 573.

2. To arrange, to dispose in order; applied to persons, South of S.

When a' the rout gat hirsel'd right, The noise grew loud and louder; Some till'd till'd fa' wi' awful plight, That' o' their pith were broader. Swingling o' the Lint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 14.

HIRSELING, s. The act of separating into herds or flocks, S.

They are attached in a tenfold degree more to their native soil, than those accustomed to changes by hirseling." Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 51.

HIRSILL, HIRSEL, HIRSCHLE, v. a. and n. 1. To move or slide down, or forward, with a rustling noise, as of things rolled on ice, or on rough ground; Rudd. S. Also, to cause anything to slide so.

And when the dawn begots to glow, I hirsd up my dizzzy pow. 

Ramsey's Poems, i. 219.

Sibb. defines it more justly, "to move one's self in a sitting or lying posture; to move without the common use of the limbs." It seems properly to denote that motion which one makes backwards or forwards on his hams. Thus we say, that one hirsells down a hill, when instead of attempting to walk or run down, he, to prevent giddiness, moves downwards sitting, S.

The following may be given as examples of the proper use of the term.

"So he sat himsell down and hirselled down into the glen, where it wad has been ill following him wi' the beast." Guy Manmaring, iii. 106.

"The whole gentleman was ganging to hirsd himsell down Erick's steps, whilk would have been the ending of him, that is in no way a crags-man." The Pirate, i. 182.

2. To graze, to rub on.

There on the cragis our nany steeds in doun, For on byld stanis and rokdis hirsellit we, Tomitt of most Pachynus in the se. 

Doug. Virgil, 92, 7.

Radims, Virg. Rudd. refers to A.-S. hirst-an, murmurate; and in Addit. to hrist-an, crepere. The last approaches to sense 2. But neither expresses what seems the primary signification. Tent. averpel-en, Belg. averpelen, retrogredi, q. culum versus ire, from are, podek, may have been transferred to motion on this part of the body.

3. To HIRSEL, v. a. To graze, rub motion of the body in a sitting or reclining posture, when it is moved forward by the hands, Clydes.

The grazeing or rubbing motion of a heavy body, or of one that is moved along the ground with difficulty, Aberd.

HIRSEL, s. An iron pen, or sort of auger used for boring, when it has been made red hot. It is commonly used by young people in making their boustree guns, Durnfr.

If we might suppose this boring instrument to have been originally of hard wood, it might seem allied to Isl. haräl, lignum admodum durum, qualis carpinus; G. Andfr., p. 107.

To HIRSP, v. n. To jar, to be in a state of discord.

"We were wont to close up our great controversies with heartie harmonie: now in common matters we hirsp like harp and harrow." Course of Conformitie, p. 56.

We still say to rip the teeth, i.e., to rub them forcibly against each other; rip is also used in the same sense with E. rasp, as signifying to rub with a rough file. The general origin undoubtedly is Su.-G. rasp-a, Belg. rasp-en, id.

[HIRST, s. A large number, a great quantity; as "a hirst o' weans," Banffs.]

HIRST, s. 1. The hinge of a door.

And tho' at last with horribil sounds thirst Thy waryt portis jargand on the hirst 

Warpsi vp brade. — Doug. Virgil, 184, 27.

V. also 27, 5; 229, 54. Rudd. hesitates whether it should not be rendered threshold. But in all these places cardo is the word used by Virg. In the following passage, however, limen is rendered hirst:

Within that girand hirst also said he Pronounce the new were, battell and malte. 

Ibid., 229, 37.

But perhaps the phrase is used metaphor. for, within the threshold.

2. "Mid-hirst, is the place on which the cribs or cruls (as they call them) lie, with-
in which the mill-stone hirsts, or hirsills;" Rudd.

3. "A sloping bank, or wall of stone work, formerly used in mills as a substitute for a stair." Mearns.

I hesitate if this may be viewed as different from sense 2.

The learned writer properly refers to A.-S. hyrr, cardo. This he derives from hyredan, "to rub or make a noise." But there is no evidence that the v. signifies to rub. Its only senses are, to murmurn or to fry or make a noise, as things do when fried. To A.-S. hyrr we may add hearre, Isl. horr, Text. harre, herre, id.

HIRST, s. Apparently threshold; and perhaps connected with the Hirst of a Mill.

Then went ay the kingsman's hame.
Rorth and welcome was his fare;
But if serf or Saxon came,
He cross'd Murich's hirst una mair.

Jacobe Reits, ii. 190.

HIRST OF A MILN. V. HIRST, s. 2.

To HIRST, v. n. This v. is used by the learned Rudd, as equivalent to Hirsill, Hirale. V. HIRSTE, s., sense 2.

He refers (vo. Hirsill) to A.-S. hyrst-an, murmure.

HIRST, HURST, s. 1. A barren height or eminence, the bare and hard summit of a hill, S. A. Bor. hirst, a bank or sudden rising of the ground; Grose.

The folk Auruncane and of Rutuly
This ground sawis ful virthrefullly,
With sharp plews and stel sakke sere,
Thay hard hylis hirstis for till ere.
And on thair wild holits harz also
In faynt pastoure dois thair heisit go.

Doug. Virgil, 373, 16.

Branchis brattlyng, and blaknyt schew the brayts,
With hirstis barak of waggel raynall strayts.
Ibid., 292, 29.

The hunlit thed hallow, in hirstis and huwes.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., t. 5.

Sae sown she leanz her birn upon a hirst.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 98.

Hurstis, according to Mr. Fink, signifies woods. Sibb. renders hiris simply "a knoll or little hill." But this is not sufficiently definite. Doug. uses it as equivalent to wild holits.

2. A sand bank on the brink of a river, S. B.

"—At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or hirst that lay on the margin of the river near to the slated corn-house, and placed it in the mouth of the said Allochay Grain, and thereby occasioned the rising of hirst above described." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 62.

3. Equivalent to shallow, in relation to the bed of a river, S. B.

"Being asked, If these dykes were removed, there would be a ford or hirst in the water, and if the dykes do not improve the navigation of the river, by deepening its channel? depones, That he does not know whether if these dikes were removed, there would be fords or shallows at the place where they stand." State Fraser of Fraserfield, 1825, p. 102.

The term is probably allied to Isl. haraz, a heap of stones, Cleasby.

4. It is used for a resting place, S. B.

But, honest man, he scarce can gae,—
—Wi' the help of haur' and hirst,
He joggit on.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 219.

This is only an oblique sense; as travellers frequently sit down to rest on an eminence.


A.-S. hrest is rendered silva, whence L. B. hursta, id. V. Spelman. Germ. hrost, locus numerosus et pascuus, ab open, mons; Wachter. Teut. huresch, hrost, virgultum; sylva humiles tantum freddes preferens; Kilian.

If these terms be radically the same with ours, it is hard to say which of the two significations is the original one. Hirst, without any transposition, might be traced to Su.-G. har, which exactly corresponds to the common idea with respect to a hirst; Locua lapidosa, ubi solum glarea et siliceus constat; Ibre. Or, the term may have been primarily used to denote the barrenness of ground, as manifested by its producing only useless twigs and brushwood, from Isl. hreys, hrey.

For in pl. it is rendered Loca virgultim obesta et sterilia; G. Andr., p. 123. Teut. hrost, virgultum.

Afterwards it may have been transferred to such places, as from their elevation and bleak situation, are unfit for cultivation.

Hrost occurs in O. E.

The courteous forest show'd
So just conceived joy, that from each rising hurst,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurt.'

The sylvaes in their songe their mirthfull meeting tell.

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 2.

Mr. Tooka viewd hurst as the part. past. of A.-S. hyrst-an, ornare, decorare; and says 'that it is applied only to places ornamented by trees.' Divers.

Parley, ii. 224. But in its general application, it suggests an idea directly the reverse of ornamented.

[To HIRTHCH, v. a. and n. 1. To jerk, to move by jerks, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To move or push forward by degrees, ibid.

3. To approach in a sly, wheedling fashion, ibid.]

HIRTHCH, s. 1. A jerk, motion by jerks, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A slight push, a hitch in any direction, ibid.

HIRTHCHIN, part. pr. 1. Moving by jerks, ibid.

2. Wheedling, sneaking, ibid.

3. Used also as a s., and as an adj., ibid.

HIRTHCHIN-HAIRIE, s. A game among children in Banffs. Same as Harie Hutcheon, q. v.

HIRY, HARY.

Hiry, harie, hubbishaw, etc. ye ned quha is cum now,
Bot yit wait I nevir how,
With the quhirle-wind?

Bannatyne Poems, p. 175, st. 1.

"These words," according to Lord Hailes, "are a corruption of Fr. haro, or the cry a tabile." As here expressed, there is something like a confirmation of the opinion that haro is formed from Moes.-G. kiri, come.
HISIE, s. Neither hishie nor wishie, not the slightest noise, profound silence, Fife.

This reduplicative phrase may have been formed from the E. v. to kish, to still, to silence, and S. wish, id. It resembles Sc-G. hrisch hrisch, susurrus, clandestine consultation; which is undoubtedly from Hvisk-a, in aecum decora, to whisper.

HISK, HISKIE, interj. Used in calling a dog.

Aberd. V. Isk, Iskie.

[HISS, interj. A sound used to incite a dog to attack, S.]

HISSEL, s. A flock. V. Hyrsale.

HISSIE, HIZZIE, s. The common corr. of housewifery; generally used in a contemp-tuous way, and applied to a woman whether married or single, S.

Shall I, like a fool, quoth he, For a hannyt hizzie die? Burns, iv. 27.

This is also written Hizzie.

"A little hizzie like that was well enough provided for already; and Mr. Protocol at any rate was the proper person to take direction of her, as he had charge of her legacy." Guy Mancrering, ii. 319.

HIZZIE-FALLOW, s. A man who interferes with the employment of women in domestic affairs, Loth., S. O.; Wife-carle, synon.

"There is a sort of false odium attached to men milking cows. His companions would call him hizzy fallow and other nicknames, and offer him a petticoat to wear." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 467.

HISSEYSKIP, HUSSEYSKAP, s. Housewifery, S. B.

My hand is in my hussey skap,
Goodman, as ye may see.
Ridson's S. Songs, i. 227.

Mair by chance than quid hissey skip, a Prov. phrase, signifying, that a thing happens rather by accident, than proceeds from proper management. V. the termination Skip.


A reduplicative term, like many in the Gothic dialects, in which the one part of the word is merely a repetition of the other, with the change of a vowel. This repetition is meant to express expedition, reiteration, or confusion. This, from E. hast, or Sc-G. Isl. hast-a, is formed like Sc-G. hrisch hrisch, susurrus, mentioned above.

HISTIE, adj. Dry, chafed, barren, S. O.

—Thou beneath the random blast
O' cloid er stane,
Adorns the histie stibble-field
Unseen, slane.

Burns, iii. 203.

Perhaps q. hirsty, from Hirst, 2.

[HIST-YE, Haste you; hurry on, Clydes.]

HISTORICIANE, s. An historian.

"This opinion is main autentick than is the opinion of Easo, historiciane." Bellenden. T. Liv., p. 155.

HIT, pron. It, S.

Hit yauls, hit yamers, with waymyng wete.

Sir Gwion and Sir Gal., l. 7.

Hitt is indeed the neuter in Isl.; Hinn, hin, hit, ille, illa, illud. V. Johnstone, Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 50.

This word frequently occurs in O. E.

Mr. Took, with great appearance of truth, views hit as the part. past. of Moo-G. hattan, A.-S. hæt-an, nominare; as equivalent to the said. Divers. Purley, ii. 56. He justly considers Moo-G. hait-an and A.-S. hæt-an, as radically the same verb. But it induces a suspicion as to the solidity of this etymology, that the analogy is lost, as to the supposed participle, when the particles are compared. For what is hit, hiet, in A.-S., is in Moo-G. ita. Mith hafedal nimand ita; With joy they viewed it; Mark iv. 16. Wayos wallatheden in ship, ac nea its fathun gafl-moda; "The waters beat into the ship, so that it was now full;" Mark iv. 37. Can we reasonably view ita as the part. of hait-an? Why is the aspirate thrown away?

A.-S. hit, Isl. hitt, hid, Dan. hit, Belg. het, id.

HITCH, s. 1. A motion by a jerk, S. The v. is used in E.

As in Prompt. Parv. we find kythen expl. by removed, i.e., to remove, and Lat. amoueo, moueo, remoueo; and kythen by removed, and Lat. amotus; kytheninge is rendered amocie, remocio.

2. Metaph., augmentation, assistance in the way of advancing any thing, S.

To say that ye was geck'd yese has no need;
We'll gie a hitch unto your toucher gneed.
Ross's Helenea, p. 81.

3. Aid, furtherance, S.

4. An obstruction in mining, when the scam is interrupted by a different stratum, or a sudden rise or inequality, S.; synon. Trouble.

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stilled by the workmen coups, and hitches, and dykes:—the coal partakes a good deal of the irregularity of the ground above, which is very uneven." Stat. Acc. P. Campiso, xv. 329.

"The coal seams in this, as in other districts, are frequently intersected by dykes, hitches and troubles. In some places, they throw the seams up or down several feet, sometimes several fathoms; and in other places, they only interrupt the strata [stratum], but do not alter its position." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 50.

Johns. derives the n. from A.-S. hig-a, niti, or Fr. hoch-ar. But our hitch is evidently from the latter; and the former has not the same evidence of affinity as Isl. hik-a, cedere, recedere; hit, tergiversatio; com-motinacula; G. Andr., p. 112.

HITCH, s. A loop, a knot, S. O.

Upon her cloth she coast a hitch.
An' ows she warse'd in the ditch.
Burns, iii. 77.

HITE, Hyte. 1. To gae hyte, to be in a rage, to act as if one were mad, S. B. synon. Heyrd, q. v.

If ye be angry, Bessie may gae hyte,
Gin oyn's blain'd, she's sure to get the wyte.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 60.

Aunt, I'm asham'd; a' now maun think you hite.
Ibid., p. 165.

It gets me mony a sair rebuff,
An' mussle spites;
Then, they cast up my pickle snuff,
An' pit me hyte.
Picklen's Poems, p. 132.

Various Goth. words resemble this. Isl. heipt-a, animo violento agere, hegpt, iracundia; whence Su.-G. \textit{hafst-a}, sese opponere. Isl. aed-a, furere, aedis geinins, provenio delirans. This, however, may be rather allied to Su. \textit{wool}, furious. Perhaps Flandr. haegt-en, desiderare, may be radically allied, as denoting eagerness or vehement of desire.

HITHER AND YONT. Topsy-turvy, in a state of disorder, S. \textit{Yont} signifies beyond.

\textit{Hither} and \textit{yon}, A. Bor., here and there.

“No oath that they’re hither and yont frac ane another, it behoves a’ that wish them weel—to take tent that a breach is no opened that canna be biggit up.” Sir A. Wylie, ii. 20.

This, I observe, is an A.-S. phrase; \textit{hider} and \textit{geond}, hue atque illece, hither and thither; Bed. 5, 13.

HITHERTILS, Hithertillis, adv. Hither-tilos.

“For ought that hithertilis hath been said of any the most learned yet acknowledge an untried depth of which any one point opened may be a competent recompense of much pains.” \textit{Bp. Forbes on the Revel. Dedic.}

This is the more modern form of Hiddirtil, Hiddirtilis.

“Your majestic being hithertillis be severall letters—fullie acquainted with the proceedings of this meeting,” &c. \textit{Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 23. V. Hiddeytis.}

\textbf{HIVAD}, s. A heap, a lump, Shetl.; Dan. hoved, the head.

HIVE, s. A haven, Mearns; as Stone-hive Thorn-hive, &c.

This seems merely an abbreviated corruption of haven, which on the coast of Angus is pron. hain.

To HIVE, v. a. To swell, S.

“Christ hiveth me a measured heap up, pressed down, and running over.” \textit{Rutherford’s Lett., P. 1, Ep. 21.}

To HIVE, or HIVE UP, v. n. To swell, S. B

HIVES, Hyvies, s. pl. Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause, S.

Thus, \textit{bowel-hive} is the name given to a disease in children, in which the groin is said to swell. \textit{Hives} is used to denote both the red and yellow gums.

Loth. or the \textit{Aphthae}.

\textit{Hyveis}, pl. occurs in Roulle’s Cursing.

—Fluxis, hyvis, or huttin ill, Holst, heidwark, or favill ill.

\textit{Gl. Comp. S.}, p. 320.

Perhaps from A.-S. heaf-lan, Su.-G. haefst-an, to rise up, because hives appear above the skin.\textit{ Teut. hef-en}, id.; hence hof, hove, leaven, because it swells the mass.

HIVIE, Hyvie, adj. In easy circumstances, snug, rather wealthy, Ayrs., Clydes.; synon. with \textit{Bein}.

Far in yon lanely vale was Phil’s retreat, A’ brawer less ne’er smaugh the caulder air; I klk wond’ring peasant saw that she was sweet, An’ hywie lairds e’en ownt that she was fair.

\textit{Picken’s Poems, 1788, p. 100.}

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with Hivy, v. to swell; A.-S. heaf-lan, elevare, Su.-G. haefst-an, id.; q. “rising in the world.” From the Su.-G. \textit{an} adj. is formed, not very distant in signification. This is haefloer, superbus, elatus, spectabilis. In like manner from the A.-S. \textit{an} is formed by composition up-ahfen, up-ahofen, arrogans. Both terms express the effect that elevation too generally produces on the mind of man.

HIVING-SOUGH, s. “A singular sound bees are heard to make before they live or cast,” S.

“Only Bee-form, who understand the nature of the insect well, know any thing about this sooth,—It is commonly heard the morning before their departure.—It is a continued buzzing.” Gall. Encycl.

[HIXIE, s. A hiccup, Shetl.; Isl. hygeste, id.]

[HIZZIE-FALLOW, s. V. under Hissie, Hizzie.] To HNISLE, v. n. To nuzzle.

“An’ what—are ye aye doun’ hniseltin’ an’ anuisintin’ wi’ the nose o’ ye i’ the yird, like a brute beast?” Saint Patrick, ii. 206.

I suppose it ought to be hnisilen.

Belg. neuses-en, Isl. hugis-a, Su.-G. noce-a, nasu vel rostro tacite scrutari; from Teut. neuse, &c., the nose.

To HO, v. n. To stop, to cease.

O my dere moder, of thy weeping ho, I you beseeke, do not, do not so.

—\textit{Doug. Virgil, 48, 34.}

—\textit{Swete hart, of harms ho! Matinland Poems, p. 210.}

i.e., “Cease to grieve; let all your sorrows be gone.”

It is improperly explained by Rudd. Tyrwh. and Sibb. as an interj. For in one of the places referred to by Rudd., it is the \textit{imper.} of the v.

The doughter of ald Saturn, Juno, Forbidden Helenus to speik it, and cry ho.

—\textit{Doug. Virgil, 80, 50.}

In the other it is the subj.

—\textit{Saturnus get Juno, Has send adown unto the Trolan navy, Iris. Ibid., 145, 2.}

V. Hone, Hoo.

Tyrwh. views it as of Fr. origin. Perhaps he refers to hoe, an “interj. of reprehension, also of forbidding to touch a thing.” Cotgr. But here it is radically the same with the v. Hove, Hooe, q. v. It must be admitted, however, that Teut. hof, hooe, is used as a sea-cheer, celestum nauticum; Kilian.

HOE, s. A stop, cessation.

At ilk ane pant, scho lets ane puffs, And hes na ho behind.

—\textit{Chalm. Lyndsey, li. 17.}

“Upn this earth these hath beene none hoe with my desires, which like the sore-craning horse-leach culd say nothing but Gius, gius.” \textit{Z. Boyd’s Last Battell, p. 898.}
**HOA**

**HOA**, pron. Sch.

All in gleterand goldie gaily skold he is.

These 38. To moniments 1. sad strong either. When An Verstegan p. Upp. Su.-G. generally Level, 3. a. 1. The a. To nonplus, it seems to be from hos, the helc. *Ho* is generally used by R. Glenc. for she. A.-S. heo, illa. Verstegan observes, that in some places of E. heo, hoo, are used for she; *Restitut.* p. 148. “In the North-west parts of E.,” according to Ray, hoo, and he, are ‘most frequently used for she’; p. 38. Su.-G. hoo, ane, hoo; in some parts of Sweden; ho and he, id., ilre.

**HO, s.** A stocking, S.

His shoow was four pound weight a-piece; an ilke leg a ho had he; his double strute was large and long, his breaks they hardly reach’d his knee. *Hogg’s Mountain Bard,* p. 193.

This seems anomalous; as in other dialects the word is generally used in a pl. form; Germ. hozen, A.-S. Isl. Franc. hauze; C. Br., id. Dan. hauze; however, signifies “a stocking.” Wolff; Belg. hooz, id. A.-S. hauze, seems to be from hoes, the heel. *Ho* in that language, is synon, with hoes.

**HOAKIE, s.** 1. A fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red, Ayrs.

2. Used also as a petty oath, *By the hoakie,* ibid.

Shall we view this term as allied to Isl. haug-a, to heap up, to gather together; whence haugur, Su.-G. hauersg, the barrow raised over the dead, a tumulus, and haug-a-elders, the same given to the fire seen around tombs? The use of the term as an oath is a strong presumption of its connexion with the ancient, Gothic superstition; especially as the Scandinavians seem to have viewed these ignem fuiti as having the power of enchantment. Haug-a-elder is therefore rendered by Haliburton, fasciminentum. By means of these sacred and flickering fires, Odin was supposed to guard the rich treasures deposited in monuments from sacrilegious attempts. V. Mallet’s North. Antiq., i. 345, e. 12.

If this be the allusion, swearing by the hoakie had been equivalent to swearing by the marne of the dead, or by thefires supposed to guard them.

**HOAM, s.** Level, low ground, &c. V. HOLM, and WIAUM.

To HOAM, v. a. 1. To communicate to food a disagreeable taste, by confining the steam in the pot when boiling, Mearns; pron. also Hoom.

2. To spoil provisions by keeping them in a confined place, S.

**HOAM, s.** The dried grease of a cod, Aug.

**HOAM’D,** HUMPH’D, part. adj. An epithept applied to animal food, when its taste indicates that it has been rather long kept, Clydes.

**HOARSOUK, s.** The snipe, a bird, Orkn.

"The Snipe (scopæx gallinago, Lin. Syst.) which is here named the hoarsouk, continues with us the whole year." Barry’s Orkn., p. 307.

Sw. hørsjk; Faun. Suec. Cimbr. høssjeog, id. Dr. Barry seems mistaken in spelling this word, as if it were formed from E. hoarse. The Sw. name has no relation to this; for hes signifies hoarse in that language. It must be the horse (equus) that is referred to; Sw. hors. *Hossjeog* may be allied to Su.-G. Isl. haest, equus.

**HOAS.**

The H. of C. [apparently, Heritors of Crui ves] are ordained to desist from stenting of their nets from the one side of the water to the other coble or net, going pleet, hoes, herrywaters, or any other way during the Saturday’s sloop [slop]." Decree, Lords of Session, 1693, State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 330.

**HOATIE, HOTS, s.** When a number of boys agree to have a game at the *Pearie* or peg-top, a circle is drawn on the ground, within which all the tops must strike and spin. If any of them bounce out of the circle without spinning, it is called a hoatie. The punishment to which the hoatie is subjected consists in being placed in the ring, while all the boys whose tops ran fairly have the privilege of striking, or as it is called, deggin it, till it is either split or struck out of the circle. If either of these take place, the boy to whom the hoatie belonged, has the privilege of playing again; Úpp. Lanarks.

It may be allied to Moes.-G. hoat-jen, Isl. hoet-a, minari, comminari; Su.-G. hot-a, Isl. hoot-a, aciem vel murorum exssere, acie munitari; G. Andr. p. 127; or to Su.-G. haet-a, perelitari, in diserim vocare; as the idea suggested in both cases is applicable, the hoatie being threatened by every stroke, and set up as a mark for destruction.

**To HOBBIL, HOBBEIL, v. a.** To cobble, to mend in a clumsy manner.


Thir cur coffis that saillis ore same.—
With bair blue wenntis and hobbiel schone,
And beir bonnokes with thame the ruk.


Perhaps from Germ. hobel-en, dolare, to cut smooth, to rough-hew; hobel, a carpenter’s axe.

**To HOBBSIL, HOBIL, v. a.** To dance; [to rise and fall in a surge; part. pr. hobland.]

Minstreis, blaw up ane brawl of France;

Teut. hobbil-en, saltaro.

**HOBBLE, s.** 1. A state of perplexity or confusion; in a sad hobbie, at a no preus, S. habble, Loth. id. Teut. hobbil-en, inglomere.

[2. A swarm of living creatures; applied generally to insects, Baniffs.]
HOBBIE, adj. Quaking under foot, ibid.

Hobbledehoi, s. A lad, or striling, Loth.; Hobbet-hoi, id. A. Bor. Hobberdehoi, cant E.; sometimes, I am informed, hobbledehoy.

I have observed that T. Bobbins defines Lancash. hobble-te-hoi, "a striling at full age of puberty," it is used by Cotgr. or Howell, vo. Marmaille, in pl. hobberdehoies.

Hobberdehoi has been undoubtably borrowed from the French. Hobereau is expl. by Roquefort, simple gentilhomme, gentilhomme sans fortune; cissen de proie; according to Borel, from Lat. umberrum, the hobby, a species of hawk.

Of Hambereau, or hobereau, after explaining it as signifying a hawk, the learned writers of Dict. Trev. observe, that this term is figuratively, ironically, and in burlesque, used to denote those petty noblesse, who, having no property of their own, eat at the expense of others. They add: "It is also applied to those who are apprentices, and novices in the world. Tyro, tyrannus. The latter signification seems clearly to point out this word as the origin of ours. They deduce it from hober, a term used in Picardy, which with a negative signifies not to stir from one place, because these gentlemen are home-bred sluggards (caesaires) who have never seen the world. They do not seem to have observed, that they thus reject the preceding explanation of the term as an ironical application of that signifying a hawk.

It appears most probable, indeed, that it is neither from hober, nor an oblique use of hobereau, a hobby. Roquefort gives a more probable etymology. He deduces it from hamder, haut-ber, grand seigneur, high baron. V. Hanber, Hambereau, or hobereau, seems to be a diminutive, denoting one, who although noble by birth, had no fortune. From the mean and parasitical conduct of persons of this description, it had fallen in its application, till used to denote a novice or apprentice; hence with us transferred to a striling, apprentices being generally in the intermediate state between puerility and manhood.


HOBBLE, s. A difficulty, an entanglement, S.; also Habble, q.v.

"Well, brither, now that your blast's blawn, will you, or will you no, help us out o' our present hobble?" Campbell, i. 240.

HOBBLEQUO, s. 1. A quagmire, Etr. For.

2. Metaphorically, a scrape, ibid.

From E. hobble, or C. B. hobel-ou, id. The last syllable nearly resembles S. Quicare, a marsh; a; a moving marsh. C. B. gerach signifies a hole, a cavity.

HOBBY. There is the heraldry in the hobby but fabel, Stunchellis, Steropis, acri of their stern lords. Houlate, iii. 2.

The passage is quoted by Mr. Pink as not understood. But a species of hawk, accipiter columbarius, is evidently meant. It is known by this name in E.; and is called the heraldis fa, i.e., the foe of the swallow, formerly described in this poem, as herald.

Belg. huybe, huybeken, Fland. hobby, C. B. huybe, Fr. hobereau, id.

HOBBY-TOBBY, adj. An epithet used to denote the tout-ensemble of an awkward, tawdry woman; as including not only dress, but personal appearance and manners, S.

Tout. hobbel-tobbel, tumultuarie, confusé, acervatim; Belg. hoonen en tobben, to toil and moil.

HOB COLLINWOOD, the name given to the four of Hearts at whist, Teviot.

HOBELERIS, Horlerei, s. pl. 1. "A species of light horsemen chiefly calculated for the purpose of reconnoitring, carrying intelligence, harrassing troops on a march, intercepting convoys, and pursuing a routed army; the smallness of their horses rendering them unfit to stand the shock of a charge." Grose, Hist. E. Arm., i. 106.

Ane hundre thousand men, and ma;
And xl thousand war of the
Army on hons, baith held and hand.
And I thousand off archers
He had, for owyn hobeleris.

Barbour, xi. 110, MS.

These, according to Spelman, were soldiers serving in France, under Edward III. of England, provided with light armour, and horses of a middling size capable of very quick motion. He brought over these troops for the war against R. Bruce.

Spelm. derives it from hobby, a small horse; or rather from Fr. hobille, a coat of quilted stuff which they wore instead of a coat of mail; vo. Hobellarii.

Some," says Grose, "have derived the term hobiler from a Dan. word signifying a mare, not considering that any number of mares could not have been suffered in an army where the men at arms were chiefly mounted on stoned horses, and that besides, in the days of chivalry, it was considered as a degradation for any knight, or man at arms, to be seen mounted on a mare."

Hist. ut sup., p. 107. He derives the word from hobby. V. HOBYS.

2. The word is sometimes expl. as merely signifying men lightly armed.

"Sometimes the word signifies those who used bows and arrows, viz., pro varia maris tempore guerrae pro hobariis sagittarius inveniendi, Thorn, A. 1384. Grose, ut sup., N.

Hence Bullet derives the term from C. B. hobel, an arrow.

HOBBLESHEW, s. A confused noise, an uproar, S. V. HUBBLESHEW.

HOBRI, s. The blue shark, Shetl.

"Squals Glauces, (Linn. Syst.) Hobria, Blue Shark." Edmondstone's Zetl., ii. 303.

Compounded of Hoe, the name of the Piked Dogfish, and perhaps Isl. bruna Fuscus. V. Hoo.
HOBURN, s. pl. "War or carriage horses, strong horses," Pink. But the word signifies light horses.

—Hobyn, that war stykky that, Belyt, and flung, and gret rowme mad, And kest them that upon them rad.


HOCHE, s. "Work horses with their sleds, creels, hochimes, and such like." Acts Cha. II., 1649, vi. p. 465.

To HOCHILE, (gutt.) v. n. 1. To walk with short steps; most commonly used in the part. pr. Hochilin', Fife.

I know not if this can have any affinity to A.-S. hoh, E. hough; q. denoting some febrile obstruction or weakness.

2. To shuffle or shamble in one's gait, to walk clumsily and with difficulty, Etrr. For.; synon. with Hechle, also used, although Hochile is understood as expressing the same thing in a higher degree.

To HOCHILE, v. n. "To tumble lowly with women in open day;" Gall. Eneycyl.

HOCKEN, adj. Keen for food, greedy for food, Shetl.; [IsI. hacka, to devour greedily, to feed like a dog.]

HOCKERIE-TOPNER, s. The houseleek, Annaendale; probably a cant or Gipsy term.

HOCKERTY-COKERTY, adv. To ride on one's shoulders, with a leg on each, Aberd.

"My side happen'd to be newmost, an' the great hudderen carlen was riding hocherty-cokerty up' my shoulders in a hand-clap." Journal from London, p. 3. This in Ang. is called Cockerty-hoy, q. v.

HOCKIT, pret.

The schaman's dance I mon begin;
I trow it shall not pane.
So hevle he hoceit about.

Pebis to the Play, st. 29.

Apparently for heickit, moved clumsily by jerks. V. Horcen.

HOCKLIN', part. pr. Gutting fish, Shetl.

HOCKNIE, s. A horse, Shetl.

HOCUS, s. Juggling, or artful management; used like hocus-pocus in E.

"The king—call'd for the magistrates, to hear what they had to say for the late tumult; which indeed was not owing to them, but to the hocus of the clergy and seditious nobles, and practised upon the well-meaning people," & c. Blue Blanket, p. 86.

The full term has most probably been formed about the period of the Reformation, in derision of the juggle of Romish priests, who pretend, by pronouncing these words, in an unknown tongue, Hoc est corpus, & c., to transmute bread into flesh; Although Dr. Johns. hesitates as to this etymon.

HOCUS, s. A stupid fellow, a fool, a simpleton, S.

IsI. askeis, homu nihili, qui nihil potest sustinere; Olai Lex. Run.
To HOD, Hode, v. a. 1. To hide; pret. hod, S. B.  
What's t' your lads ye hod nae sair?  
Lad's see, I'll wad it nae draff.  
Morrison's Poems, p. 17.


To HODDEN-CLAD, adj. Dressed in hoddens.

And from Kingsbarns and hamlet cled'd of boars,  
-Solly the villagers and hinds in scores.  
Tennant and laird, and hedger hoddens-clad.

Hoddens-Clad, adj. Dressed in hoddens.

1. From Kingsbarns and hamlet cled'd of boars,  
-Solly the villagers and hinds in scores.  
Tennant and laird, and hedger hoddens-clad.

HODDEN-GREY, adj. A term used with  
respect to cloth worn by the peasantry,  
which has the natural colour of the wool, S.

Hoddens-grey, adj. A term used with respect to cloth worn by the peasantry, which has the natural colour of the wool, S.

Hodden is also used as s.  
"Of the wool— is manufactured almost every kind of cloth worn in the parish; hoddens, which is mostly used for herds' cloaks, and is sold at Is. 8d. the yard; plaidding, &c."  

Perhaps from E. holden, rustic, clownish; from Germ. heide, heath.

HODDIE, s. A carrion-crow. V. Huddy.

HODDIN, part. A term expressive of the jogging motion of one who rides a horse that moves stiffly, and who receives in his own body the impetus of every movement; S. O.

Hoddin, part. A term expressive of the jogging motion of one who rides a horse that moves stiffly, and who receives in his own body the impetus of every movement; S. O.

Here farmers gash, in ridin' graithe  
Gael hoddin' by their cotters.

Burns, i. 31.

It seems radically the same with Houd, q. v.

HODDINS, s. pl. Small stockings, such as are used by children, Perth.?; supposed to be a dimin. from Hoe, a stocking.

To HODDLE, v. n. To waddle, Ang.  
Thy runkled checks and lyart hair,  
Thy half-shut een and hoddling air,  
Are a' my passion's fuel.

Herd's Coll., ii. 38.

..."Sir John would not settle without his honour's receipt. ' Ye shall ha' that for a tune o' the pipes, Steenie,'—Play us up 'Weel hoddled, Luskie.'"  
Ed. gauntlet, i. 251.

This, I suspect, rather denotes a waddling motion in dancing.

This seems originally the same with the E. word of which no probable etymology has been given either by Skinner or Junius. That, which is most likely, has been overlooked, Sw. wed-jà, mentioned by Seren, as corresponding to E. wriggle. We may add, that Germ. watsch-clen, to waddle, is probably derived from the Sw. term.

HODDLE, s. A clumsy rick of hay or corn.

HODGIL, v. a. and n. To move by slight jerks and with difficulty, or slowly and clumsily; part. pr. hodglin', used also as a s., and as an adj. With the prep. about, it denotes continuance of the action, or habit of so acting, Banffs.

HODGIL, s. 1. A push or clumsy jerk, ibid.

2. A big, ungainly person; generally applied to a female, ibid.

HODGIL, v. a. and n. To move by slight jerks and with difficulty, or slowly and clumsily; part. pr. hodglin', used also as a s., and as an adj. With the prep. about, it denotes continuance of the action, or habit of so acting, Banffs.

HODGIL, s. "A dumpling." Gl. An oatmeal hodgil, a sort of dumpling made of oatmeal, Roxb.

HODGIL, s. 1. A push or clumsy jerk, ibid.

2. A big, ungainly person; generally applied to females and children, ibid.
While ragged children, with a wistful look,
Enjoy the treasure In the gib'lar brook,
With hunger smit, mayhap they seem to feel,
Or cry, perhaps, Oh! is the hodge pot weel?

Lentini Kali, A. Scott's Poems, p. 40.

i.e., "Is the dumpling ready for eating, is it sufficiently boiled?"

Properly allied to Tent. hasted-on, quattare, concura-
tere, agitare, because of its being tossed in the pot;
especially as beef or mutton cut into small slices is de-
nominated huta-pot for the same reason. Dictitur, says
Kilian, a conuentiendo; quod carnes conscissae, et in
jure suo coctaæ a coque in olla fervente concutiuntur,
succursatur, et inveniantur. Hence E. hodge-podge,
unless immediately from Fr. hodgepot, id.

HODLACK, s. A rick of hay, Etr. For.

To HODLE, v. n. Denoting a quicker motion than that expressed by the v. to Todle, Lanarks.

"To Todle, is to walk or move slowly like a child.
To Hodle, is to walk or move more quickly." Ure's Hist. of Rutherford, p. 93.

I suspect that Hodle is a diminutive from Houd, to wriggle.

HODLER, s. One who moves in a waddling way, Lanarks.

"She who sits next the fire, towards the east, is
called the Todler: her companion on the left hand is
called the Hodler." Ibid.

These terms occur in a curious account of the baking
of what are denominated sour cakes, before St.
Lake's Fair in Rutherford.

[HODLE, s. A small roadside inn, Banffs.]

[HODLINS. V. Howdlins.]

HOE, HOE-FISH, s. The Piked Dogfish, Squalus acanthias, Linn.; but more frequently called dog, Orkney.

"The Piked Dog-fish,—here known by the name of 
hoe, frequently visits our coasts; and during the short
time it continues, generally drives off every kind of
fishes." Barry's Orkyn., p. 296.

It has no other name than hoo, Shetl.
Sw. haj, Dan. ha, pron. ho, Squalus acanthias, Wideg.
Germ. ha, the generic name for a shark;
sper-hoag, the piked dog-fish; Schonevelde. V. Penn.
Zool., iii. 77.

[HOE-EGG, s. The eggs or spawn of the hoe,
Shetl.]

HOE-MOTHER, HOMER, s. The Basking Shark,
Orkn. [Isl. hamar, Squalus maximus.]

"The basking shark (squalus maximus, Lin. Syst.)
—has here got the name of the hoe-mother, or homer,
that is, the mother of the dog-fish." Barry's Orkney,
p. 296.

HOE-TUSK, s. Smooth Hound, a fish, Shetl.

"Squalus Mustelus (Lin. syst.) Hoetusk, Smooth
Hound." Edmonstone's Zool., ii. 304.

[HOEG, s. A sepulchrnal mound, of which there are many in Shetland. "Isl. haug,
Su.-G. hoeg, idl."

HOESHINS, s. pl. Stockings without feet,
Ayr.

Tent. hosen, thee, q. a case for the leg; V. Hog-
ers: or rather A.-S. scin-hose, oceana, greaves, in-
verted. V. Moggans. C. B. hosen, a stocking.

New to the wood they skelp wi' might,
The lasses wi' their aprons;
An' some wi' wallets, some wi' weights,
An' some wi' hoens ca'rin.

Right heigh, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

The word hosen is sometimes used in the singular,
especially for an old stocking without the foot, Gall.

HOFFE, s. A residence. Dan. hof, id.

"Having happily arrived in Denmarke, his Majestie
—did appoint a fair hofe, to receive all our wounded
and sick men, where they were to be entreated to-
gether, till they were cured." Monroe's Exp. P. I.,
p. 33. V. Hoif.

To HOG trees. To make pollards of them;
to cut them over about the place where
the branches begin to divide. In this case
they are said to be hoggit, Perths.
Apparently from S. hag, to hew.

HOG, s. "A young sheep, before it has lost
its first fleece; termed harvest-hog, from
being smeared at the end of harvest, when
it ceases to be called a lamb." Gl. Compl.,
S. A sheep of a year old, A. Bor.; also
Northampt. and Leicest. Hogrel, E. id.

"The names of sheep are—1st. Ewe, wedder,
tup, lambs, until they are smeared. 2d. Ewe, wedder, tup,
hogs, until they are shorn." P. Linton, Tweed Statist.
Aoc., i. 139.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follouit on the fellis

---An calf, one hog, one fute-braid sawin.—
Bunnatyne Poems, p. 158, st. 3.

It retains this name till it be a year old. Then it is
called a dimmond, if a wedder; and a gimmer, if a ewe.

Dr. Leyden mentions Norm. hoges as rendered young
weddler sheep; remarking that this may be a mistake,
as the term eow-hog and wedder-hog are current among
the peasantry.

Bailey, under the designation O. L. (expl. Old Lat.,)
by which he certainly means L. B., mentions haggeus,
and haggeneter, as signifying "a young sheep of the
second year."

"Habent apud Sprouston duas carbonatas terre in
dominico vbi solubant colere cum duabus carucis cum
communis pastura dietae ad duodecim boves quatuor

Hog and Score. A phrase formerly used in
buying sheep, one being allowed in addition
to every score, Teviotdale.

Hog and Tatoe. Braxy mutton stewed with
potatoes, onions, salt, and pepper. It is
 customary with those who have store-farms to
salt the "fa'en meat," (i.e. the sheep
that have died of "the sickness") for
the use of the servants through the winter,
Teviotdale.
HOG-FENCE, s. A fence for inclosing sheep, after they become hogs, that is, after Martinmas, when lambs are usually thus denominated, or after returning from their summer pasture.

"The ewes are milked for about eight weeks after the weaning, and sometimes longer; and are then put out with the lambs, into the hog-fence, for the winter." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 192.

"In a hog-fence or pasture capable of keeping thirty score of hogs, there is some years a loss from three to four score [by the disease called the braxy]." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 305.

HOGGING, s. A place where sheep, after having arrived at the state of hogs, are pastured, South of S.

HOG-HAM, s. Hung mutton of a year old sheep, that has died of disease, or been smothered in the snow, Tweed.

HOG IN HARST. V. HARVEST-HOG.

[HOGREL, s. A young sheep, one not a year old, Teviotd.]

HOG, s. In the diversion of curling, the name given to a stone which does not go over the distance score, S. It seems to be denominated from its laziness, and hence the distance-line is called the hog-score, S. B. It is thrown aside, as of no account in the game.

---Say, canst thou paint the blush
Impurpled deep, that veils the stripling's cheek,
When, wand'ring wide, the stone neglects the rank,
And stops mid-way!—his opponent is glad,
Yet fears a similar fate, when ev'ry mouth
Cries "Off the hog,"—and Tinto joins the cry.
Gracie's Poems, Anderson's Poets, xi. 44.

To HOG, Hogg, v. a. To shog, Ang.
You will hogg your lunch in a skull. Old Ball.
i.e., shog your child in a basket used for a cradle.
Isl. hogga, conmoveo, quasso; hoggast or hoggian, parva commotio; G. Andr., p. 104.

HOGALIF, s. A payment made in Shetland for the liberty to cast peats.

"If there be no moss in the scathold contiguous to his farm, the tenant must pay for the privilege to cut peat in some other common, and this payment is called hogalif." Edmundstone's Zetl., 1. 149.

"Hogan or Huagon is a name given to a pasture ground." N. ibid.
But I suspect that hogalif properly signifies permission; from Isl. hoggy-wa, caedere, and hilf, tutamen, hitfa, indulgere; q. indulgence to cut." Hogan or Huagon, is evidently the same with Isl. and Sc. G. hage, locus pascean. Hence haethage, a place where horses are pastured; kahage, a pasture for cows. This is only a secondary sense of the same word, which signifies a rude inclosure, whence E. hodge.

[HOGER, s. End, upshot; as, "To come to an ill hoger"—to come to an ill end; Isl. hogr, condition, state. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HOGERS, HOGGERS, s. pl. Coarse stockings without feet. [Huggers, Clydes., Perths.]

A pair of grey huggers well clinked below,
Of nas oth' r fit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of roughullions to senf thro' the dew,
Was the fey they sought at the beginning o'.
Song, Rust's Edenacre, p. 137.

"He observed one of the black man's feet to be clevon; and that he had hogers on his legs without shoes." Glanville's Sadoecismus, p. 393.

I know not if this be allied to O. E. cokers used by Langland.

I shal aparcel me, quod Parken, in pilgrims whe,
And wend with you I wyli, tyli we finde truebe,
And cast on my clothes clouted and hole,
MI cokers and ml cufes, for cold on my nails.
P. Plonghan, Fol. 31, b.

An old stocking, without a foot, is still called a cocker, A. Bor. V. Grose's Gl. He also gives A. Bor. cuggers 'a sort of yarn spatterdashes,' evidently the same word, i.e., as would seem, coverings both for legs and arms. Skinner thus defines the term; Magnae orientis rusticorum et piscatorum, ab A.-S. coger, Bel. koker, theca, q. theca craram; or a case for the legs. It must be observed, however, that our hoggers would be no safeguard for the nails.

HOGGED, part. pa. Fallen behind in substance or trade, Renfr.

"The ballast o' every business has shifted; an' there's no a merchant among us that's no hogged mair or less." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1822, p. 307.

This term has been properly borrowed from the diversion of curling.

HOGGLIN AND BOGGLIN. Unsteady, moving backwards and forwards, Ang.

Hogglin may be allied to Isl. husgum, e loco motio; or hokt-a, claudicare. I am doubtful, however, whether both terms be not corrupted from E.; q. haggitling and boggitling, hesitating about a bargain, and starting at petty difficulties.

To HOGHLE, v. n. To hobble, S.; Hughyald, id., Ayr.

Allied perhaps to Isl. hlok,a, vacillare, titubare, whence hieculf, vagus, fluxus, inconstans; q. having an unequal motion.

HOGLING, HOGLYN, s. A pig.

"Of ilk sowme, that is, ten swine, the King shall have the beast swine, and the Forrestar any hogling." Leg. Forest., Balfour's Pract., p. 139.

Thus he renders the low Lat. word hogaster. Both it and hogling are evidently diminutives formed from E. hog.

—Wrotok and Whitheneb,—
With the halkit hoglyn—
Colcliffe Sov., F. i., v. 165.

Halkit, white-faced. V. HAWKET.

HOGMANAY, HOGMENAY, s. 1. The name appropriated by the vulgar to the last day of the year, S.

In Northumb. the month of December is called Hagnama. This designation Lambe derives from Gr. ἅγια μέση, the holy moon. Notes to Battle of Flodden, P. 67.

This seems to be also the pron. of the South of S.

"It is ordinary among some plebeians in the South of Scotland, to go about from door to door on New-
year's Eve, crying \textit{Hogmany.}” Scots Prov. Elo-
quence, p. 133.

2. It is transferred to the entertainment given
to a visitor on this day; or to a gift con-
ferred on those who apply for it, accord-
to ancient custom, S.

The cottar wenities, glad an' gay,
With peeks out ower their shenner,
Sling at the doors for hogmany,
Rev. J. Nicoll's Poems, i. 27.

Sibb. thinks that the term may be connected
with Teut. \textit{mughe} \textit{end} \textit{mung} \textit{eem}, to eat with pleasure
and appetite; or derived from A. S. \textit{hogan-hyne},
one's own domestic servant; or allied to Scand. \textit{hogg-tid},
"a term applied to Christmas and various other festi-
vals of the church." A very ingenious essay appeared
on this subject, in the Caledonian Mercury for January
2, 1792, with the signature \textit{Philebus}. The work being
fugitive, it may be proper to give a pretty large extract
from it.

"The cry of \textit{Hogmany Trolloy}, is of usage immem-
orial in this country. It is well known that the
ancient Druids went into the woods with great solemn-
ity on the last night of the year, where they cut the
misletoe of the oak with a golden bill, and brought it
into the towns and country-houses of the great next
morning, when it was distributed among the people,
who wore it as an amulet, to preserve them from all
harm, and particularly from the danger of battle.

"When Christianity was introduced among the
barbarous Celts and Gauls, it is probable that the
clergy, when they could not completely abolish the
Pagan rites, would endeavour to give them a Chris-
tian turn. There are abundant instances of this in
the ceremonies of the Romish church. Accordingly,
this seems to have been done in the present instance,
for about the middle of the 16th century, many com-
plaints were made to the Gallic Synods, of great ex-
cesses which were committed on the last night of the
year, and on the first of January, during the \textit{Fete de Pou}\textit{s}, by companies of both sexes, dressed in fantast-
istic habits, who run about with their Christmas Boxes,
called \textit{Tire Lire}, begging for the lady in the straw,
both money and wassail. These beggars were called
\textit{Bachelettes}, \textit{Guiseards}; and their chief \textit{Rollet Follet}.
They came into the churches, during the service of
the vigil, and disturbed the devotions by their cries:
\textit{Au gui menez}, \textit{Rollet Follet}, \textit{Au gui menez}, \textit{tiri tiri},
mainte du blanc et point du bis. Thiers, Hist. des
Fetes et des Jeux.

"At last; in 1588, at the representation of the Bishop
of Angers, a stop was put to their coming into the
churches; but they became more licentious, running
about the country, and frightening the people in their
houses, so that the legislature was obliged to put a
final stop to the \textit{Fete de Pou}s in 1688.

"The resemblance of the above cry to our \textit{Hogmany},
\textit{Trolloy}, \textit{Give us your white bread, and none of your}
\textit{grey} ; and the name \textit{Guiseards} given to our Bacchanals,
are remarkable circumstances; and our former con-
nections with France render it not improbable that
these festivities were taken from thence, and this seems
to be confirmed by our name of \textit{Day Days}, which is
nearly a translation of \textit{Fetes de Pou}s.

"It deserves also to be noticed, that the Bishop of
Angers says, that the cry, \textit{Au gui menez}, \textit{Rollet Follet},
was derived from the ancient Druids, who went out to
cut the \textit{Gui} or \textit{Trolloy}, shooting and shouting the following [hol-
laing] all the way, and on bringing it from the woods,
the cry of old was, \textit{Au Gui Van neuf, le Roï vient.}
Now, although we must not suppose that the Druids
spoke French, we may easily allow that cry to have
been changed with the language, while the custom was
continued. If the word \textit{ Gui} should be Celtic or even
Scandinavian, it would add force to the above conjecture.
Perhaps too, the word \textit{Rollet} is a corruption of the
ancient Norman invocation of their hero \textit{Rollo}.

In confirmation of this account, it may be added,
that according to Keynes, in some parts of France,
particularly in Aquitaine, it is customary for boys and
young men, on the last day of December, to go about
the towns and villages, singing and begging money,
as a kind of \textit{New-year's gift}, and crying out, \textit{Au Gui! L'An Neuf!} "To the Mistletoe! The New Year is
at hand!" Antiq. Septent., p. 305. V. Ay-guy \textit{Tan-
noyf}, Cotgr.

Hence the phrase used by Rabelais, B. ii. c. 11,
aller à l'aquallan neuf, rendered by Sir T. Urquhart,
"to go a handel-getting on the first day of the new
year.

In England, it is still a common custom among the
vulgar, to hang up a branch of mistletoe on Christmas
day. This, in the houses of the great, is done in the
servants hall or kitchen. Under this, the young men
salute their sweethearts. This is evidently a relic of
Druidianism; as the mistletoe was believed to be pecu-
larly propitious. It is customary, I am informed,
during the same season, to adorn even the churches
with it. This may certainly be viewed as a traditional
vestige of its consecration in the worship of the ancient
Britons.

Some give this cry a Christian origin. Supposing
that it alludes to the time when our Saviour was born,
they imagine that it immediately respects the arrival
of the wise men from the East. It has been generally
believed, in the Church of Rome, that these were three
in number, and that they were kings or \textit{roydil} in their
own country. Thus, the language as borrowed from
the Fr. has been rendered; \textit{Homme est né, Trois rois
ainsi;} "A man is born, Three kings are come."

\textit{Trolloy} has also been resolved into \textit{Tros rois la},
"Three kings are there.

As many of the customs, in Popish countries, are
merely a continuation, or slight alteration of those that
have been used during heathenism, it is only to carry
the conjecture a little farther, to suppose, that, after
the introduction of Christianity, the druidical cry was
changed to one of a similar sound, but of a different
signification. The strong attachment of a people to
their ancient customs, has, in a variety of instances,
been reckoned a sufficient excuse for this dangerous
policy, which retained the superstition, while it merely
changed the object, or the name.

The night preceding \textit{Yule} was, by the Northern
nations, called \textit{Hogga-nott}, or \textit{Hoggenat}. This may be
literally rendered, the \textit{slaughter-night}. The name is
supposed to have originated from the great multitude
of cattle, which were sacrificed on that night, or
slaughtered in preparation for the feast of the following
day.

Although the origin of this term is quite uncer-
tain, one, eager to bring everything to the Gothic
standard, might find himself at no loss for an ety-
mon. One of the cups drunk at the feast of \textit{Yule}, as
celebrated in the times of heathenism, was called
\textit{Minne}. This was in honour of deceased relations, who
had acquired renown. The word \textit{Minne} or \textit{Minni}
simply denotes remembrance. V. Mind, v. As our
Gothic ancestors worshipped the Sun under the name
of \textit{Thor}, and gave the name of \textit{Oel} to any feast, and by
way of eminence to this; the cry of \textit{Hogmany Trolloy}
might be conjecturally viewed as a call to the cele-
bration of the Festival of their great god; q. \textit{Hogg
mind! Thor oel!} call us, answer your sacrifices: \textit{The
Feast of Thor! The Feast!}

But so wide is the field of conjecture, that I should
not wonder although some might be disposed to trace
this term to Hercules. For we learn from Lucian (in
Herc.) that the Gauls called him \textit{Oymius}. V. Bochart.
Chan., p. 227. This might for once unite Gothic and
Celtic etymologists. For among the ancestors of the famous German warrior Arminius, Nenius mentions Ogmuns, whom Keyserly views as the same person with Hercules. Antiq., p. 40. Our Irish brethren could scarcely dissent; as this Ogmuns, whether Hercules or Mercury, as some say, signifies nothing, is supposed to have had his name from the Ogm, or ancient and sacred characters of their country. V. SINGIN-EN.

HOGLREL, s. A dimin. from Hog, q.v.
North of E. id. Grosec.

HOGRY-MOGRY, adj. Slovenly, Loth. corr. from hugger-mugger, E. V. Hudge-Mudge.

HOG-SCORRE, s. "A kind of distance-line, in curling, drawn across the rink or course," S. Gl. Burns.
It is used metaph. in allusion to this sport—
But now he lags on death's hog-score. Burns, ill. 313.

This is called the coal or coll, S. B. As the stone which does not cross this mark is pushed aside, not being counted in the game, the name may allude to the laziness of a hog. V. Ho.

"Hog-scores, distance-lines in the game of curling. They are made in the form of a wave, and are placed one fifth part of the whole rink from either witter; that is to say, if the rink be fifty yards long, from the to toe, the hog-scores—three thirty yards distant from each other." Gall. Encycl. Hence the phrase, To lie at the hog-score, not to be able to get over some difficulty in an undertaking, Clydes.

HOG-SHOUTHER, s. "A game in which those who amuse themselves justle each other by the shoulders," S. Gl. Burns.
Isl. hog-a, to move, to shake, to jog; or hog-a, to strike. It seems allied to the game in E. called hitch-buttock or level colt.

To Hog-shoutther, v. a. To justle with the shoulder, as in the game.
The warly race may drudge an' drive, Hog-shoutther, jundie, stretch an' strive;
Let me fair Nature's face descive. Burns, ill. 252.

This use of the word, I suspect, is from the liberty of a poet.

HOGTONE, s. A leathern jacket; the same with Acton, q.v.
"Hat, bonet, gowne, hogton," &c. Ibid., v. 15, A. 1335.

HOHAS, s. A term used to denote the noise made by public criers, when they call the people to silence.
"The scrinandis,—with their noys and hohas, warnit in speciall the Albanis to here the kings concloum." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 50.
O. Fr. ha, invention qui sert imposer silence. Ha-hai, ha-hay, ha-hay, crie pour reclamer justice ou pour demander du secour ; Roquefort. V. Ho.

HOHE. Le red Hohe, Chart. Aberd., dated A. 1285.

HOICHEL, HOICHEL, s. A person who pays no attention to dress, a sloven, Ayrs.
Perhaps originally the same with Hochle, v.


HOIF, HOFF, HOVE, HOUFF, HUFF, s. 1. A hall.
Bellenden, in the account given of the expedition of Julius Caesar into Britain, says, that according to "our vulgar cronicles, Julius came to the Callendare wood, and was down Camelon the principal ciete of Pictis, after that the samyn was randerit to hym. Synk left behind hym nocht fart fra Carron, and round hous of square stanis, XXXIII. cubitis of hecht, and XII. cubitis of breid, to be ane memory of his cumyng to the place. Others says he visit this hous (as his tent) in al his viage, and had it in turnit with him. And that caus it was callit Julius hof." Cron., Fol. 27, b. It is more fully expressed in the original. "Hancque Julius Hof, id eat, Julis aulam seu curiam, quod nomen ad nos devenit ab incolis exinde appellatum." Booth. L. i. c. 4.

But Bellenden has not told that Boco discredits this account, and prefers that left by Veremund, who is said to have viewed this as a temple built by Ves- pasian in honour of Claudius Caesar, and the goddess Victory.

It is evident indeed, that those who explained the designation, Julius hof, in relation to Julius Caesar, were entirely ignorant of the ancient history of Brit-ain; as he never penetrated into this part of the island. They have confounded two illustrious persons, who had the same praenomen. It had received this name, not from Julius Caesar, but from Julius Agricola, by whom this eccellum appears to have been built; although Stukeley ascribbs it to Carausius. Medallie Hist. of Caraus., i. 132. Gordon's Itinerar., p. 26.

This is the primary sense of Su.-G. hof, as given by Du.; auila. He here uses a word equivalent to tem- plum, famum. This building was in the vicinity of Camelon, which has been fabulously viewed as the capital of the Pictish kingdom; although undoubtedly a Roman station. But, as this was situated on the confines of the Pictish kingdom, and as the name, Julius' hof, has no affinity to the Celtic, it is highly probable that it was imposed by the Picts. Thus it affords no inconsiderable presumptio of the language of the Picts was Gothic.

This building has been more generally known by the name of Arthur's Oen or Oen. But there is every reason to believe that the other was the more ancient designation. Usher speaks of both names, indeed, as used in his time; "Arthur's Oen et Julius hof appellant hodie." De Brit. Eccles. Primord., c. 15, p. 588.

In another part of his work, Boco, as translated by Bellenden, says with respecto to Edw. I. "Attoure this tyranny had sic vane arrogance that he kést him to destroye all the antiquities of Scotland. And after that he had passit throw sivre bounds of Scotland, he commanded the rest of tempill beside Camelong to be cassin down, quhilk was biggit, (as we have schawn,) in the honour of Claudius Impreour and the goddess Victory; nocht suffering be his inny sa makill of the antiquities of onr eldars to remane in memorie. No the leis the inhabitantis saltit the samyn frà vittir exer- sion; and yet the Roman signes and superscriptiones out of the walls thereoff. Als that put away the arms of Julius Cesar; and ingravit the arms of King Arthur,
commanding it to be callit Arthouris hof.' B. xiv. c. 7, MS. pen. Auct.

In the printed copy, instead of superscriptionis, it is superstitiovis.

Bollendon here, as in many other places, has used great liberty with the original. Beece says, "that this order being given for the destruction of the temple, as the inhabitants, from their love to their antiquities, did not immediately execute it, Edward forthwith changed his mind, and saved the walls and roof of the temple." To him also he ascribes the deletion of the memorials of Cesar, and the change of the name. For he adds; "But it was his pleasure that all the remembrances of Cesar should be obliterated; and the stones, on which the names of Claudius and Victory were engraved, being taken away, he ordered that the name of Arthur, formerly king of the English, should be substituted, and that it should be called his hall; which name it retains even to our time, being called Arthur's hof in the vernacular language of the Scots."

Our learned Spotlawode has a remark on this subject that deserves to be noticed:

"As to K. Edward giving it the name of Arthur's Hof or house,—it had the name of Arthur's Oon or Klin long before K. Edward entered Scotland in a hasty and ill-considered manner; as appears from a charter granted by William Gowerly to the Abbey of Newbottle, dated 3rd July, 1293, in which it is called Farnum Arthuri." Cartular. Newbottle, Adv. Libr., Fol. 49. Hist. Dict. MS. vo. Arthur's Oon.

By the way I may observe, that it is a singular circumstance, that this very ancient monument of our country should survive the devastations of Edward, and perish by the orders of one of the name of Bruce.

The account, given by Beece, has, at least, more crediblility than many others that have proceeded from the pen of Beece. Fordun assigns a reason for this destruction, that the ancient monument of Cesar was considered still less creditable. While he ascribes the work to Julius Cesar, he says that, as Arthur, king of the Britons, when he resided in Scotland, used often, as it is reported, to visit this place for the sake of recreation, it was thence by the vulgar called Arthur's Hoy. Scothia. Lib. ii. c. 16.

Beece seems will be disposed to prefer a hypothesis different from either of these. It is unquestionable, that many Roman encampments in this country are by the vulgar ascribed to the Danes; for no other reason than because their invasions were of a later date than those of the Romans. In like manner, it appears that after the romantic histories of Arthur came to be known in this country, his name was imposed on several places which Arthur himself never saw.

Doughas, in his translation of Virgil, calls the constellation Areturus, Arthur's Hufe, 83. 42, and in this designation seems to allude to that building which had been so long famous in S. For hufe is evidently the same with hof. Now Beece and Douglas were contemporaries, the History of Scotland being published only five years after the death of the Bishop of Dunkeld. Even previous to this era, the Scots seem to have begun to acquire a taste for these Romances well known in other countries. V. Barbour, lii. 73. 437; Wallac. viii. 544. 583. 966. Arthur being so much celebrated in these works, the principle of imitation would induce them to feign some memorials of him in their own country. Hence we have got Arthur's Sect, Arthur's Round Table, and Arthur's Oon.

Barbour mentions the Round Table at Stirling—

—Be newth the castell went that sone,
Rytech by the Round Table awa;
And tyng the Park euermore thi
Toward Lithoaw laid in by.

B. xiii. 379. MS.

Nimmo, in his History of Stirlingshire, mentions a round artificial mount still remaining in the gardens of Stirling Castle, called Arthur's Round Table; and, as Mr. Pink has observed, seems rightly to imagine that it is this to which Barbour refers. Mr. Pink has also observed, in proof of the nearly diffusion of the fame of Arthur through Scotland, that the royal palaces at Stirling was called Snowdon; and that one of the Heralds of Scotland is termed Snowdon Herald to this day. Barbour, i. 103. 104, N.

Sir D. Lyndsay mentions both—

A fair Snowdon with thy towre his,
Thy Chapel royal, Park, and Tabull Round.

Workis, 1592, p. 206.

It may be added, that, before the age of Barbour, the fame of Arthur was so much revived, that Edw. III. of England, in the year 1314, resolved to institute a new order of knights, who were to be denominated knights of the Round Table. This was his original plan with respect to that order which afterwards borrowed its name from the Garter. V. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 213, 214.

The learned Strutt has thrown considerable light on the reason of this designation in later times. "During the government of Henry the Third," he says, "the just assumed a different appellation, and was called the Round Table Game; this name was derived from a fraternity of knights who frequently justed with each other, and accustomed themselves to eat together in one apartment, and, in order to set off the distinction of rank, or quality, seated themselves at a circular table, where every place was equally honorable." In a Note on the word Just, it is observed: "Matthew Paris properly distinguishes it from the tournament. Non hastiludo, non sorte magnam duorum et tertiorum mortuum, qui mensa rotunda dicitur. Hist. Ang. sub an. 1252." He adds; "In the eighth year of the reign of Edward the First, Roger de Mortimer, a nobleman of great opulence, established a round table at Kenelworth, for the encouragement of military practices; where one hundred knights, with as many ladies, were entertained at his expense. The fame of this institution occasioned, we are told, a great influx of foreigners, who came either to initiate themselves, or make some public proof of their prowess. About seventy years afterwards, Edward the Third erected a splendid table of the same kind at Windsor, but upon a more extensive scale. It contained the area of a circle two hundred feet in diameter; and the weekly expense for the maintenance of this table, when it was first established, amounted to one hundred pounds. —The example of King Edward was followed by Philip of Valois king of France, who also instituted a round table at his court, and by that means drew thither many German and Italian knights who were coming to England. The contest between the two monarchs seems to have had the effect of destroying the establishment of the round table in both kingdoms; for after this period we hear no more concerning it. In England the round table was succeeded by the Order of the Garter," &c. Sports and Pastimes, p. 109, 110.

If Hardyng were worthy of the least credit, we would be under the necessity of assigning a very different reason for these designations. But it would appear that, as this writer during his travels through Scotland, found the name of Arthur attached to different places, he was determined to assign him a complete sovereignty over this kingdom. He accordingly gives a very particular account of the emblems of this prince, and sets up his Round Table in many parts of the country where there is not a vestige of his name. This, doubtless, was one of the powerful arguments by which he meant to prove that Scotland was merely a fief of the crown of England—

He heled his householde, and the rounde table
Some tyme at Edinbrough, some tyme at Striwelin,
Of kings renounced, and most honorable;
At Carlisle sometime, at Aielsad his cite fine,
Among all his knyghtes, and laddy full famene:
And in Scotland at Perth and Dunbar,at Dunbar, Dunfris, and Saint John's town; All of worthy knights, no than a legion; At Donibrook also in Morith region; And in many other places, both city and town.

This zealous abettor of usurpation does not appear very well versed in the topography of the country he wished to subjugate to the E. crown, as he distinguishes Abducted from Dunbarly, and Perth from Saint John's town.

In addition to what has been said concerning Arthur, it may be mentioned, that there are two places in the North of S. which contend for the honour of retaining Guaynor, the wife of Arthur, as a prisoner. These are Barrie, a little to the N. E. of Alyth, where the remains of the vitrified fort are still to be seen; and Dunbarrow in Angus, between Forfar and Arbroath, where are the vestiges of an old fortification. The vulgar, in the vicinity of both places, resting on ancient tradition, severally give the palm to each of these places. The former, indeed, seems to have the preferable claim, as far as there can be any preference in such a legendary tale; as they still pretend to shew her grave in the church-yard of Meigle, which is at no great distance from Barrie. Her name is cor. pronounced Queen Wanera; and the accounts given of her incontinence tally perfectly well with what is related in Old Ballads and Romances.

As Arthur was so much celebrated in S. when Bp. Douglas wrote, and even before his time, it may be supposed that he so far complied with the humour of the age as to give him a place in the heavens. On the ground of Arthur's celebrity, he might judge that the British hero had as good a claim to this distinction, as Cesar had to the celestial honour of the Julijem Sidis; especially as the name Arcturus was prior to the other.

It may indeed be supposed, that, in this country, some of the monks, who were versant in the fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, had rendered the last name of the constellation Arthur's hof, out of compliment to the memory of Arthur; and that when the designation came to be used among the vulgar, they, finding that a place celebrated in the history of their country was called Julian's hof, had at first conjoined the term hof with that of Arthur. It may seem to favour this conjecture, that Douglas uses this as if it were a name equally well known with that of Charleavaine, or the Elvand; as it occurs in different parts of his translation, in connexion with other designations generally received, Arthrun's Hofe, and Virgili's Vestes, b. 9. But the principal objection to this idea is, that it is not easily conceivable how the constellation should be viewed as a hof, hall or temple, without an allusion to the building to which Arthur's name was latterly given.

Whether, therefore, it be supposed that the name Arthur's hof was imposed by Edw. I., or borrowed by the natives of our own country from books of chivalry; it seems most natural to think that it was primarily applied to this Roman structure, and afterwards poetically transferred to the heavens. The designation, Arthur's Oon, does not occur in any of our old writings. Hence, it is most probable that it was gradually substituted, in the mouths of the vulgar, for the former designation; either from the similarity of sound, or from the resemblance of the building itself to an oon, as being of a circular form, or partly from both; especially as the term hof has been gradually going into diautetide, and is now no longer used in its original and proper sense.

I have fallen into a mistake in supposing, that the idea of giving a place in the heavens to Arthur had originated with the Bishop of Dunkeld. Lydigate, in his Fall of Princes, b. viii., c. 29, speaks of this as an astronomical fact well known in his time. He calls Arthur the sonne, i.e. sun, of Bretayn.

Thus, of Breytan translated was the sonne Up to the rich sterry bright dudeun; Astronomers wel rehearse konne, Called Arthur's constellation.

2. A burial place. The principal place of interment at Dundee is called the houff.

Inl. hof not only signifies funam, delubrum, but atrium; G. Andr. This sense is retained in Germ., and evidently seems to be merely a secondary use of the term as originally denoting a hall or temple. Wachter renders hof, area, locus ante domum, palatium, templum, ambito quodam cinctus: impluvium, locus sublialis inter acetes; kirchhof, area ante templum, a church-yard.

3. A place which one frequents, a haunt, S.

Now sleekit frae the Gowany field, Frac ilk fav'rite houff and bield——

Percy's Poems, ii. 36.

"—The Globe Tavern here—for these many years has been my houf," Burns, jv. 258, No. 85.

A.—hove, Germ. hof, a house, L. hov.-a, hov-a, hovia, villa, præsidium. Wachter derives the term as used in this sense from A.—höve-an, homare, fabricare. But this etymology is very questionable.

4. It seems occasionally used to denote a place where one wishes to be concealed. Thus the haunt of thieves is called their houff. The term is also applied to any place in which one finds shelter from pursuit, S.

It may admit this sense in the following passage—

"She grins [girns] an' glows see dewr

Frac Borean houff in angry showr—

Percy's Poems, ii. 33.

A.—hove is rendered not only domus, but spelanea, a den; Sommer.

HOIGHLIN, part. pa. Doing anything clumsily; walking in a shambling manner. V. Hoichel.

[HOILL, s. A hole, Barbour, xix. 669, Skeat's Ed.]

HOIS, Hoiss, s. pl. Stockings, hose.

"Item, sex pair of holes of blak velvet all of one sort and cuttit out on blak taffistis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 43.

It appears that the hose, worn by our ancestors, in some degree served the purpose of breeches, as covering the thels or thighs, and hips. Thus, at least, the hose of the royal wardrobe are described.

"Item, one pair of holes of cramasy velvett, all the thles laid our with smale freuys of gold, cuttis out upoun quhity taffate, and hippit with cloait of silver." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 93.

"To pay him xsh. & the wetter part of a pair of hoyes, or than ilij sh. tharfor & tau pair of schoene for his half yeis fee." Abd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16. It is also written Hoess, ibid.

HOY'S NET. Hose-net, according to the pron. of Ettr. For.

"As sure as we saw it, some o' thae impis will hae his simple honest head into Hoy's net wi some o' thae braw women." Perils of Man, iii. 386.

TO WIN THE HOISS. To gain the prize, to obtain the superiority.

"Now when all his blunt beulits and pitiles artelerye ar schot,—hes he nocht win the hoiss worthelie, in forgein a mok to me mony mylis fra him, callin
me Procuror for the Papists?" N. Winzet’s Quest.,
Keith, App., p. 222.
A phrase, which seems to have been formerly in
common use; borrowed from the custom, which, I
believe, still prevails in some parts of S., of running or
wrestling, at a Fair, for a pair of hose or stockings as
the prize. Or it may refer to the old custom of our
country, still retained at weddings, in some places, of
throwing the stocking, which has been worn by the
bride, on her left leg, on the day of marriage, among
the company. The person whom it hits, it is supposed,
is the first in the company that will be married.

To HOISE, Hyse, v. n. To brag, to vaunt,
to bluster, to rant, Aberd.
This seems merely an oblique use of the E. v., as
signifying to lift up on high.
Hyse, s. 1. A vaunt, a rhodomontade, Aberd.
2. Bustle, uproar, ibid.
HOISPEHOY, s. A game used in Banff-
shire, similar to Hide and Seek. The name
is thought to be of Fr. extract; from Oyes,
heard, and espier, to spy; q. Listen, I espy
you. [High-spy, Clydes.]

To HOIST, v. n. To cough. V. Host.
HOISTING, s. The assembling of an host
or army;
"This clan, or tryb, at all meettings, conventions,
weapon-shews, and hoisting, these many yeares bypast,
still joyned themselves to the Seil-Thomas." Gordon’s
Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 327.
HOISTING CRELIS. Apparently panniers for
conveying baggage in hoisting or a state of
warfare.
"That James erle of Buchane restore to—George
bishop of Dunkeld—a warestall price xxvij s. viij d.,
two pare of hoisting crelis price of the pare vjs." Act.

To HOIT, Hoyte, v. n. To move in an
ambling but crazy manner; to move with
expedition, but stiffly and clumsily, S. The
term is often used to denote the attempt
made by a corpulent person to move quickly.

The’ now ye dow but hoyte and hoble,
That day ye was a jinder noble.
For heils an’ win’. Burns, il. 142.
This is the very idea conveyed by Is. haut-a, saltit-
are, curstare more detente volerias; G. Andr., p.
105.
HOIT, s. 1. A clumsy and indolent person;
always conjoined with an epithet expressive of
contempt; as, nasty hoit, Ang.
2. A hobbling motion. One to whom this
motion is attributed, is said to be at the
hoit, S. B.
"Hoyt, a natural, or simpleton. North." Grose.
HOKE, s. The act of digging. V. under
HOLK.

To HOKER, v. n. To sit as if the body
were drawn together, as those who brood
over the fire in cold weather, South of S.;
synon. Hurkle, Cruisl.
The ass wife cam in, and hoker’d herself down.
By the ingle that blees’d she finey.

Germ. hocker, gibba; steven-hocker, a lazy fellow
who still loiters at home by the fire; from hock-en,
seclere. Nearly allied to this is Isl. huk-a, incurvare
se modo cacantis; whence arinshukur, one who is
bowed down with age, who sits crouching over the
hearth. Arin signifies focus. V. Hurkill.

* To HOLD, v. n. To keep the ground;
applied to seeds, plants, &c.; q. to keep
hold; S. hau’d.
"Most of these planted under the second surf have
held, and made good shoots; but a good many of these
plants under the uppermost went back." Maxwell’s

HOLDING, adj. Sure, certain.
"This and many other things about them and
amongst them are holding evidences and sad awatches
of antigospel spirits these divided parties are formed of,
who do not blush to slander with tongue and pen
those who differ from them." Walker’s Peden, p. 75.
"It is one of the holdeingst signs or marks, to try
ourselves and others, to know how it is with us and them,
according as we remember and keep, or forget and
break the Sabbath." Ibid., p. 70.
This is obviously from the E. v. n. to Hold, as sig-
ifying, "to stand, to be without exception."

HOLE-AHIN, s. Expl. "a term of re-
proach;" Galloway.
Hir tittas [titties] clap’d their hips an’ hooted,
"Ah, hole-ahin!" Davidson’s Seasons, p. 178.
A term most probably borrowed from some such
game as golf, in which he loses who has not entered the
hole as often as his antagonist; q. a hole behind.

[HOLES, s. A game at marbles, played by
running the marbles into holes, generally
three in number, Banffs.]

To HOLK, Howk, Howke, Hoke, v. a.

1. To dig, to make hollow, S.; pron. howk.
Younger wther sum the new heuin holkins,
And her also ande other end fast by
Layis the foundament of the theatry.
Doug. Virgil, 26, 21.
—Geordie Girdwood, many a lang span day,
Howkit for gentlest bones the humblest clay.
Ferguson’s Poems, li. 84

2. Also expl. to burrow, Moray.
It is to be observed that the E. v. to dig does not
properly convey the idea expressed by Howk. For the
latter signifies, to take out the middle, leaving the
outside whole except a small aperture.

3. Metaph. applied to the heart.
"Thairfor this heavenly light, whereby we ar made
heirs of heaven, and the children of God, is purchased
be the word & Spirit of God conjunction; by the word
stricking & pearcing the care outwardlie, and the Spirit
howking the heart inwardlie." Bruce’s Eleven Serm.
1591, Sign. R. 6, b.
HOLK, Hooke, s. The act of digging, Galloway.

His faithful dog, hard by, amusing, stalks
The bony brac, slow, listening to the chimp
O' wandring mouse, or mongy's carkin hoke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

HOLKIS, s. pl. A disease of the eye; the
same with huck, S. B.

Quhat wenys thou, freynd, thy craw be worthin quhite,
Seppolls the holkis be all ower growin thi face?

Doug. Virgil, 66, 35.

Sibh. refers to Tent. hol-ooghe, coolophthalma. But
this simply signifies, hollow-eyed, like Sw. holodug; without denoting any disease. V. HRUCK.

To HOLL, v. a. To dig, to excavate, S.

To HOLL, v. n. 1. To dig, to delve, Aberd.
2. To employ one's self in a sluggish, low, dirty manner; to satisfy one's self with any occupation, however mean or dishonourable; in this sense, commonly To Howk and Holl, ibid.

Mr. Todd has given Hole, v. n. as signifying to excavate; but without any example. A.-S. hol-tan, to hollow.

[3. To frequent a place in a lazy, low manner, Banffs.]

[4. In the pass. voice it implies to be closely confined to one's work; as, "He's hollit now fra mornin' to nicht." Clydes., Banffs.]

HOLL, s. A low, mean place of meeting, Banffs.

[HOLL-ABOUT, v. n. Same as HOLL.]

HOLL, Howe, adj. 1. Hollow, deep; how, S.
Skars sayd he thus, quhen the holl graft law
Ane great oedir shalde can furth.

Doug. Virgil, 130, 14.

Ane terribill sewch, birman in flambus Reid
Abhominabill, and how as hell to see—
I saw——

Palice of Honour, iii. 4.

How cavernus or furnus of Ethna round
Rumnyait and lowit.— Doug. Virgil, 91, 10.

2. Concave.

As quhen the birman sonny's bernes bricht
The watery cloud peirand with his light.
Schynand on fer, forgane the skyes hove
Schaps the figure of the quent rane bow.

Doug. Virgil, 505, 38.

Isl. hol-r, concavus.

3. Giving a hollow sound, S.
It spak right howe. Burns, iii. 43.

This is not a corr. of E. hollow, but the same with
A.-S. Germ. hol, Isl. hol-er, cavus. Some have supposed that there is an affinity between those and
Gr. ωόλ-ος, cavus.

HOLL, s. The hold of a ship.

Bathe ship maistir, and the master man also,
In the holl, but baill, be gert there go.

Wallace, ix. 122, MS.

Out of the hold thai tak skynnas gad speuld.

Ibld., x. 836, MS.

Not from the v. holl, tenere, as Johns, seems to de-
rive it, but from holl, cavus. (Sw. holkepet, the hold of a ship; Seren.) That this is the origin, appears
farther from its being sometimes written How. q. v.

[HOLLIN', part. pres. Haunting low, mean places; keeping closely to one's work. It is also used as a s. implying the act of so doing; and as an adj. meaning lazy, unskilful, Banffs.]

HOLLAND, adj. Of or belonging to the
holly; S. hollen.

The first place I saw my Duncan Graeme
Was near yon holland bush. 

Herst's Coll., ii. 4.

V. HOLYN.

HOLLIGLASS, HowLEGlass, s. "A character in the old Romances;" Gl. Poems, 16th Cent.

Now Holyglass, returning home,
To play the sophist thought no scheme.

Legend By. St. Androis, Sixteenth Cent., p. 311.

—" Speaking of the Counsellor, that he had called
them Holliglasses, Cormorants, &c. men of no religion." Spot diamond's Hist., p. 424.

Mr. Steevens, in his notes on Shakespeare, gives some
count of this fictitious character. He mentions
an old black letter book, without any date, entitled,
A merie jest of a man that was called Howleglas, &c.

"How Howleglas was buried." The author tells a
silly story of the cord breaking at the feet, so that,
when he was put into the grave, the coffin stood bolt
upright. "Then desired the people that stode about
the grave that tymne, to let the coffyn to stand bolt
upright. For in his lyfe tymne he was a very marvelous
man, &c. and shall be buried as marvaylously; and
in this maner they left oceloglas.,"

"That this book," says Mr. Steevens, "was once
popular, may be inferred from Ben Jonson's frequent
allusions to it in his Poemaster :"

'What do you laugh, Oceloglas!'

"Again, in The Fortunate Isles, a masque :"

'What do you think of Oceloglas,
Instead of him?'

"This history," he adds, "was originally written in
Dutch. The hero there called Uylse-spegel, [i.e.,
the Speculum or Looking-glass of the Owl.] Under this
title he is likewise introduced by Ben Jonson in his
Alchemyst, and the masque and pastoral already
quoted."

But undoubtedly, the reason why Adamson, Arch-
bishop of St. Andrews, was dubbed Howleglass,
appears from what follows:

'Monage speaks of Uylspegel as a man famous for
tromperies ingentiusa; adds that his life was trans-
lated into French, and gives the title of it." Reed's
Shakespeare, vi. 91, 92.

The connexion, in which the term is introduced by
Semple, shows that he especially attached to it the
idea of deception. Besides what has been already
quoted, he says—
But how this discharge was gotten, When Holieglass is dead and rotten, His susalike sake shall be forgot, How Doctor Patrick payt his debt. Ane newe conceyt this knauff her tame, &c. Legend, ed. sup., p. 315. But Holieglass, long or the merne, New falset forced out for to defend him. Ibid., p. 316.

Their Holieglass began his gildings,——Quytelle his counsell gave him, That Holieglass wald sonic decaive him. Ibid., p. 323, 329.

Semple indeed alternates the term with Loerie tur- cen (i.e., turking) Lowrie, and deceitful Lowrie, p. 211, 318, 319, 324.

HOLLION, s. A word in Aug. sometimes conjoined with hip. The precise sense seems to be lost.

An o'er, baith hip an' hollion, She fell that night. Morrison's Poems, p. 24.

Su.-G. het och haadlen (hollion), entirely, quite.

HOLLOWS AND ROUNDS. Casements used in making any kind of moulding, whether large or small, in wood, S.

"Hollows and Rounds, per pair, to 14 inch, 0—3 4." Arthur's List of Tools, Edin.

HOLM, s. 1. A small uninhabited island, an islet, Orkn., Shetl.

"The several isles—are divided into such as are inhabited, and so are more commonly called Isles; and such as are not inhabited, which they call Holms, only useful for pastureage." Brand's Orkn., p. 28.

"On the other side it is protected by a holm or islet." Scot. Mag., Nov., 1805, p. 180, N.

The term, as used in E., denotes a river island. Su.-G. holme, insula. Thee observes that there is this difference between oe and holme, that oe is used to denote a greater island, and holme one that is less, as those in rivers. But, he adds, this distinction is not always observed, as appears from Bornholm.

The a, ay, or ey, which forms the termination of the names of the larger islands of Orkney, and of some of these in Shetland, corresponds to Su.-G. oe.

2. A rock surrounded by the sea, which has been detached from the adjoining rocks or from the mainland, ibid.

"Easily a man in a cradle goeth from the Ness to the Holm or rock, by reason of its descent. This holm is much frequented by fowls," &c. Brand's Descr. Orkn., p. 119.

Speaking of the term Clet, used in Caithn. for a rock broken off from the land, he expl. it as synonym, with Holm as used in Orkn. and Shetl. V. Clet.

HOLME, Howm, s. The level low ground on the banks of a river or stream, S. hoam, S. B.

Thare wyld in wode has welth at wylle; Thare hyrdys hydys holme and hille. Wyntoun, Cron., i. 13, 16.

Holme and hill, or holme and hyght, seem to have been phrases in common use; as we now say, hill and dale.

In Scotland he send hya Tressere, To seck bath holme and hyght. That men to get, gyve that then mycht. Wyntoun, viii. 16, 85.

"Between the edge of the river Clyde, and the rising ground, or banks on each side of that river, there are generally valleys, or holmes, (as they are here called) of different breadths." P. Dalserf, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., ii. 371.

Keep haliday on ilke houm. Ramsay's Poems, l. 102.

Su.-G. holme, which primarily has the same sense with the E. word, is used also to denote an area separated by hedges from the surrounding soil, from its insulated form. Hence, the Isl. name for a duel or single combat was hoolmyanje, Su.-G. holmyanje, because the parties fought on a piece of ground inclosed on all sides with stakes, that a coward might have no opportunity of flying: and the phrase, Ganga a holm vid annan, denuo cum aliquo congrued. But it is questionable whether the S. term be not radically different; as Isl. hoom-r, signifies a little valley, a low place between two hills; scovallia, seu semivallia; Verel. G. Andr., while hoolm-r is rendered insula parva.

HOLMING, Homing, s. Same as Holme, Howm.

"Another third is homing or haugh ground, stretched along the side of a river." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 9. Qu. holming.

HOLSIE-JOLSIE, s. A confused mass of any sort of food, as swine's meat, &c. Teviotd.

Perhaps the primary term is Teut. holce, siliqua, as denoting a mess of husks.

To HOLT, v. n. To halt, to stop, Ettr. For.

Su.-G. hold-a, curann sistera: Dan. hold-cr, to stay, to stand still; holdt, interj. stop, stand still.

HOLT, s. A wood; as in E. Firrie-holt, a wood overgrown with brushwood, brambles, &c., Ayrs.

A.-S. helc, holtc, leuc, aylva; Su.-G. hult, nemus; Isl. holt, aspectum.

HOLT, s. 1. High ground, that which is at the same time hilly and barren. It seems to be used by Doug. as synonym. with hirst.

—On thir wild holtis hars also.

V. HIRST.

Makynes went hame blyth aneuchen
Atoure the holth hair.
Bannatyne Poems, 102, st. 16.

Ritson quotes the following passage from Turbeville's Songs and Sonnets, 1567, in which it is evidently used in the same sense.

Yee that frequent the hilles;
And highest holtes of all.
Gl. E. M. Rom.

Rudd, derives it from Fr. hant, hault, Lat. altus, high. But it is certainly the same with Isl. holt, which signifies a rough and barren place, salebra, Verel. Glaetum, terra aspera et sterilis, gleba inutilis; G. Andr. V. Heae, 2.

2. "Holt or Haut is now diminished to a very small hay cock, or a small quantity of manure before it is spread." P. Hutton and Corrie, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., xiii. 568. V. Hut, s. 2.
HOLY DOPPLES, the name given to what is commonly called Shortbread, Dundee; Holy-Dabbes, Lanarks. V. Dobbies.

HOLYN, HOLENE, s. The holly; a tree, S. Ilex aquifolium, Linn. The park that tak, Wallace a place has seyn Off gret holtyn, that grew bathe heych and grym. Wallace, xi. 378, MS.

I leue the maister of Sanct Anthane, William Gray, sine gratia,— Qui nonquam fabricat menodacia, But quehe the holtyn tree grows gree. Dunbar, Furnalyn Poems, p. 57, st. 8.

This Prov. is still retained. "He never lies, but when the holten is green;" i.e., "he lies at all times." Kelly, p. 174.

A.-S. holym, holm, id. Skinner deduces it from A.-S. hol, all, and ege, point, q. all-pointed, because of its prickles.

HOME-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing home.

"The earl of Marischal—got for himself a fifteen years tack frae the king, of the customs of Aberdeen and Banff, being for a debt owing by unworthy king James to his goodaire George earl Marischal, for home bringing queen Ann out of Denmark." Spalding, i. 331.

HOME-DEALING, s. Close application to a man's conscience or feelings on any subject, S.

"Sir, prepare yourself, in what follows, to be plainly dealt with; for both the interest of precious truth, and your great confidence makes plain and home-dealing with you in the case indispensably necessary." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 196.

HOME-GOING, s. V. HAMEGAIN.

HOMELY-JOMELTY, adj. Clumsy and confused in manner.

Then cam in the maister Almasset, Anne homely-jomely Juffier, Lyk a stirk stacke round in the ry.

Dunbar, Mettland Poems, p. 94. Perhaps from Whummit, q. v. and E. jumble. Juffier, or shuffler, one who danced with a shuffling motion. This word, in its formation, nearly resembles Sw. hummel och tunnel, topsey-turvy.

HOMMEL CORN. Grain that has no beard.

—"That Wil the Wache of Dawic sall content & pay to Maister Gaulan Wache thir gudis vnder-written, that is to say, vii bollis of meile in a pipe.—Item, xii bollis of sault, price of the salt xxiiis. Item, vii chalder of hommyl corn. Item, the sawing of vi chalder of ait & a half. Item, the sawing of xii bollis of bere & a half," &c. Act. Auditi, A. 1474, p. 35.

HOMMELIN, s. The Rough Ray, a fish, Frith of Forth.


Prob. this term is derived from Isl. hamlo, impedire; homlan, impedimentum; as from its multitude of spines, spread not only over the back, but the upper side of the fins and the head, it must hinder anything that touches it, and entangle the nets? It is well known, that for this reason it is called Raia fultonica (Linn.), from its supposed resemblance to the instrument used by fullers in smoothing cloth.

HOMYLL, adj. Having no horns, S.; hummil, hummilt, synon. doddit, cowit; improperly written humble and humbled.

"Quhen voucouth fechtis amang thaym self, gif ane of thaym happenis to be slain, and vncertane quhat kow maid the slaughter, the kow that is homylyl sall boir the wyte, and the awnair thairof sol recompenses the damage of the kow that is slain to his nychtbourn." Bolleud. Cron. B., x. c. 12. Incornata, Boeh.

This certainly proceeds on the supposition, that the animal slain exhibits no marks of having been gored.

"Of their black cattle some are without horns, called by the Scots humble cows, as we call a bee an humble bee that wants a sting." Journey West Islands, Johnson's Works, viii. 305.

"I get the humble-cow, that's the best in the byre, frae black Frank Inglis and serjeant Bothwell, for ten pund Scots, and they drank out the price at ae doun-sitting," Tales of my Landlord, B. 70.

"That," said John with a broad grin, "was Grisel chasing the humbled cow out of the close!" Guy Mannering, i. 141.

A. Bor. "humbled, hornless; spoken of cattle.

Gruss.

It is perhaps the same term that is applied to grain. V. HUMMIL.

Dr. Johnson, vo. Humbles, has said; "The humblebee is known to have no sting. The Scotch call a cow without horns an humble cow; so that the word seems to signify inermis, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. Beattie."

But the supposed analogy is quite imaginary. The S. term appears to be originally the same with Su.-G. ham-a, a term used to denote mutilation of any kind. Ihre says that it properly signifies to hamstring. A.-S. hamel-an, id. But perhaps this assertion is founded on the idea of its being a deriv. from ham, saffrâgo; although he afterwards refers to ham, muncus, which seems the true origin. From ham the Germans in like manner form hammel, castrare. Isl. hamla, in legibus passim es membri aliquius lassio vel mutilationis adimum impeditive, quo minus faciem habet quod velit efficaci; Verel. Ind. Hamla ad hamum eda fakum, mabius pedibusu trunciare; Ibid. Hamladur, manius pedibusque truncatus; Olai Lex. Rum.

HUMLEI, s. A cow which has no horns, S.

"A great proportion of the permanent stock are hummiles, that is, they have no horns." Agr. Surv. Forfars, p. 439.

HONE, HOYN, s. Delay. For owtyn home and but hone, are used adv. as signifying, without delay.

With that words, for owtyn hone, He tis the bow out off his hand; For the tratorium wer ner command. Barbour, v. 622, MS.

[Hoyn, in Skeat's Ed.]

Drift the chillins of this land but hone. Doug. Virgil, 229, 9.

Rudd, thinks that hone is put for ho, metri causa. But this conjecture is not well founded. For Holland uses the former, where the rhyme is not concerned. The Palp commandt, but hone, to wryt in all lands. Houlade, i. 17, MS.

It is also written Hune, q. v.

This seems formed from the r. Hone, Hown, q. v. By a strange mistake Ritson renders this shame, as allied to Fr. honk or honi, in the celebrated phrase Honi soit, &c., referring to the following passage:—
is no 1. commonly said As am intimating, "honest-niggard Applied 1.1 used a gif A very Acts A Fr. I'll under singular i.e., To 81. a a said V. Decency, such To person * V., Hence as Mr. Macpherson observes, S. "honest-like, decent, respectable; and thief-like, ugly, unseemly." 2. Respectable and commodious; as opposed to what is paltry and inconvenient. "That thai causes all ostillariss baith to burgh and to lande, ilk man within self and bounds of his office, to have honest chameris and bedding for resaving of all passingeris and strangearis, passand and travelland throw the realme, wele and honestly accommodit with gude and sufficient stabilis, with hick and mangere, corn, hay and stas for the horses, fleische, fish, breid, and ale, with other furnessing, for travellaris." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 348. 3. This term is used in a singular sense by the vulgar, in relation to a woman, whom a man has humbled, especially if under promise of marriage. If he actually marries her, he is said to "make an honest woman of her," S.; i.e., he does all in his power to cover her ignominia, and to restore her to her place in society. * Honestlie, adj. Decently, in a respectable manner. In the statutes of the Gild, it is provided, that if a brother be "fallen in poverty—they said help him of the gudies of the gild, or mak ane gathering to him fra the communitie of the burg: And gif he happenis to die, they sould caus burie him honestlie." Balfour's Practicks, p. 81. "Dame Elizabeth Gordon—died upon the second day of December, and was buried honestlie out of her own native soil." Spalding, ii. 58, 59, i.e., although in a foreign country, she had an honourable interment. Honest-like, adj. 1. Applied to the appearance of a man, as denoting that he looks well, both in face and person, that he is neither hard visaged nor puny. "Weel, an it be se o'ord'er'd—I hae naething to say; he's a soony, fardthy, honest-like lad." Saxon and Gael, ii. 34. 2. As respecting dress. One is said to look very honest-like, when dressed in a decent and proper manner. "The Bowers [boors], Fishers, and other country people also do go honest-like in their apparel, as becometh their station." Brand's Zetel, p. 67. 3. To what has the appearance of liberaly, as opposed to what indicates parsimony. An honest-like bit is such a portion of any kind of food as implies the good will of the giver. It also often includes the idea of plenty. Every thing in the house was honest-like, i.e., There was no appearance either of poverty, or of parsimony. V. thes. 4. Applied to any piece of dress, furniture, &c., that has a very respectable appearance, S. 5. To the respectable appearance such a thing makes, S. 6. To a plump, lusty child, Aberd. * Honesty, s. 1. Respectability, honour. He sawyld ill kyngis honeste, Swa to schandlyre a kyrryk fre. Wyntoun, viii. 3, 141. "Beggary pride is devil's honesty, and blusheth to be in Christ's common." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 50. Amongis the Bishops of the towne, He played the beggar up and down. Without respect of honeste, Or office of ambassadrie. Legend Rp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 357. 2. Kindness, liberality, S. It is commonly said by one who has received a favour or gift from another: I'll hide nae man's honesty. "Why should I smother my husband's honesty, or sin against his love, or be a niggard in giving out to others what I get for nothing?" Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 80. 3. Decency, what becomes one's station, S. Honesty is no pride, S. Prov. "spoken to them that go too careless in their dress; intimating, that it is no sign of pride to go decently." Kelly, p. 48. Lat. honestus signifies both kind, and decent; Fr. honneste, honnest, gentle, courteous; seemly, handsome. [HONEY-WARE, s. A species of edible sea-weed. Alaria esculenta; synon., Badder-locks.] HONNERIL, s. A foolish talkative person, Upp. Clydes. Belg. hoon-en signifies to reproach (Fr. honnir, id.), and hooner, a reproacher. [HONTYNE, s. Hunting. Barbour, iv. 513, Sket's Ed.] HOO, s. 1. A cry or call to a person at a distance, Clydes., Banffs. 2. A cry to frighten birds, ibid.] To Hoo, v. a. and n. 1. To cry or call to a person at a distance, ibid. 2. To frighten away birds, ibid. V. Hoy, and How.] [HOOIN', part. pr. 1. Crying or calling to a person at a distance, ibid. 2. Frightening away birds. Used also as a s., ibid.]
HOO, s. Delay, stop.
    Schol. tak him wp with ow'tyn words me,—
    Atour the watter led him with gret wuo,
    Till byr awn home with ow'tyn own hoo.
V. Hoye, How, c. 
Wallace, ii. 264, MS.
    "There is no hoo between them as longe
    as speares, swords, axes, or daggers will endure, but
    lay on eche upon other." V. Scott's Lay of the Last
    Minstrel, Note, p. 304.

HOOS, s. Night cap. V. How.

[HOOBS, s. The ebb-shore at the head of
    a bay over which a rivulet flows. Dan.}
    hob, recessus maris, Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

HOOCH, interj. Expl. "a shout of joy,"
    Gall.
    "'Hooch! it's a' like a wadding!' shout the peasant,
    when dancing, making their heels crack on other at
    same time." Gall. Eneol.

HOODED CROW. The Pewit Gull, Orkn.
    "The Pewit Gull (Larus ridibundus, Lin. Syst.)
    here called the hooled crow, is frequently seen in
    Spring, and sometimes in Summer." Barry's Orkney,
    P. 303.
    It has evidently received this name from its black
    head. Hence it is also called Black cap. E.

HOODIE, s. A hired mourner. Synon.,
    Saulie, Edin'.
    This designation seems to have originated from their
    wearing hoods; of which the small huntsman's caps,
    still worn, may be a vestige. "Next followed fifty-
    one poor men in gowns and hoods, the first bearing up
    a banner—charged with the duke's arms, &c. The
    deep mourners followed next in gowns and hoods, two
    and two, to the number of twelve." Nisbet's Herald-
    dry, P. iv. 147, 149. V. GUMPHON.

HOODING, s. A piece of rough leather by
    which the hand-staff and the souple of
    a flail are conjoined, Loth., Roxb.

HOODIT CRAW. The Carrion Crow, S.
    V. HUDDY CRAW.

HOODLING HOW. Perhaps, a cap of some
    kind.
    An auld bane, and a hoodling how:
    I hope, my bairns, ye're a' well now.
    Willie Winkle's Text, Hord's Coll., ii. 144.
    Hoodling may be a dimin. from E. hood. But as
    How signifies a cap or coif, which would make the
    phrase tautological, hoodling may denote what belongs
    to the head, from A. S. heofd, Teut. hoofd, id.

HOOD-SHEAFS, s. The sheaves with
    which a stock or shock of corn is covered
    in the field, to carry off the rain; pron.
    hude-sheafs, S.
    This is obviously a metaph. sense of hood, Teut.
    heofd, as primarily signifying a covering for the head.
    Johnn. thinks that A-S. hod, denoting a hood, may be
    from hoped [r. heofd] head. But Killian more natu-
    rally deduces Teut. hoed from hoed-en, hued-en, tegere,
    protegere.
    To this compound term we may perhaps trace an-
    other, which may be viewed as elliptical.

To HOOD, HUDE the corn. To cover a shock by
    putting on the hood-sheaves, S.

HOODY, s. The hooded crow, S.
    Upon an ash above the lin
    A hoody has her nest.
    V. HUDDY CRAW. Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

HOOFERIE, HUFFERIE, s. Folly, Roxb.
    Dan. hoveren, "a rejoicing, a jubilation, a merry-
    making." Su.-G. hoferen, usurpatur de quavus pompa,
    To HOOIE, v. a. To barter, to exchange;
    properly where no boot is given; Fife.
    Hence,

HOOIE, s. An exchange without boot, ibid.
    I have observed no term that has any resemblance;
    unless it should be traced to Teut. houwen; to marry;
    as undoubtedly there is a mutual exchange made in
    this instance.

* HOOK, s. 1. A sickle, E.
    2. Metaphorically used for a reaper, S.
    What think ye they were given for hooks?
    As sure's I stand amang the stooks,
    A shillin's gain. The Har'st Rig, st. 127.

THROWING THE HOOKS. This is done
    immediately after crying the kirn. (V. Kirn.)
    The bandster collects all the reaping-hooks;
    and, taking them by the points, throws them
    upwards: and whatever be the direction of the
    point of the hook, it is supposed to indicate the quarer
    in which the individual, to whom it belongs, is to be
    employed as a reaper in the following harvest. If any
    of them fall with their points sticking in the
    ground, the persons are to be married before
    next harvest; if any one of them break in falling,
    the owner is to die before another harvest,
    Teviotd., Loth.

HOOK-PENNY, s. A penny given per week to
    reapers in addition to their wages, Loth.
    "Hook-penny, which each shearer is in use to ask
    and receive weekly over and above their pay." The
    Har'st Rig, Note to st. 121.

[HOOKATIE, KROOKATIE. On the
    haunches, Shetl.]

HOOKERS, s. pl. Expl. "bended knees,"
    Shetl.
    This is evidently the same with the term used in S.
    Hunkers, q. v.

HOOL, s. Husk; more properly Huile, S.
    Dr. Johns. (vo. Hull, E. id.) observes that this in
    Scottish is hule. This gives the sound better than hool.

TO COUP FRAE THE HOOL. To start from
    its place; in allusion to some leguminous sub-
    stance bursting from the pod; S. B.
The part. is not used, as far as I can learn, in conversation, but has probably been formed by the writer from the s.
A.-S. hamod signifies inductus, tectus, covered; from ham, ham, ham, homa, homa, tegmen, a covering, often denoting a long linen garment, such as that worn by priests. But this term, I suspect, is allied to Su.-G. hafir or hafies, capit is tegmen mullæbro; Tent. huyre, rugulum, capillare, vitta, huyre-æ, caput operire; S. hoo, E. coif. Or, as hoomet may seem a compound word, perhaps q. hafnt-nad, from Germ. hatt, head, and neck-en, to cover. Hoometet seems immediately connected with flamen rags.

[HOONSKA, s. A pudding made of the blood of an ox mixed with meal, Shetl.]

HOOREN, s. A disgust, Orkn.
Perhaps an abbreviation of abhorrering; or from A.-S. horewen, sordes, filth, uncleanness, dung.

[HOOSAMIL, s. A road between or past houses, Shetl. Isl. hus, houses, and amilli, between.]

[HOOSAPAAIL, s. The head, Shetl. Isl. haus, the head.]

[HOOSE-HICHT, adj. Excited, angry, enraged, Baufs.]

[HOOST, s. A host, an army, Barbour, xii. 734, Skene's Ed.]

HOOT, HOUNT, HOWTS, interj. Expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief. S.; equivalent to E. fy.

"Some, however, demanded of the postilion how he had not recognised Bertram when he saw him some time before at Kippletringan? to which he gave the very natural answer,—Hoot, what was I thinking about Ellangowan then?" Guy Mannering, iii. 310.

"Hoots, the word which sometimes signifies one thing, sometimes another; such as hoets—nonsense; hoets—ay," &c. Gall. Encycl.

A. Bor. "hout, a negative, as nay." Grose, Su.-G. hout, apago. Hut-a ut en, est cum indignatio et contemptu instar canis obiicere, nec non probria onerare; Hre, vo. Hut. C. B. hut, off, off with it! away! away! Hence hout-tan, to take off, or push away; to hoot.

HOOT-toot, interj. Of the same meaning, but stronger, and expressing greater dissatisfaction, contempt, or disbelief, S.
E. tut is used in a similar sense.

HOOT-ye, interj. Expressive of surprise when one hears any strange news, Berwicks.
From hoot, and perhaps the pron. pl. ye, q. "Fly! do ye assert this?" Or, q. "take yourself off."

To HOOVE, v. n. To remain, to stay, Teviot. This must be the same with Hove, v., q. v.

HOOZLE, HOUSEL, s. 1. That part of an axe, shovel, pitch-fork, &c., into which the handle is fitted, Lanarks., Roxb. In an adze this is called the heel, Lanarks.
The term, as thus used, has been supposed to be from E. house, the shank, &c., being housed as it were in the hollow space. Perhaps rather from Teut. hung-er, to lodge, to house; or hound, a handle, and stel, a place. V. Hose.

2. A slip of paper, tied round a number of writings, in order to their being kept together, is also called a hoozele, Roxb.

To HOOZLE, v. a. To perplex, to puzzle, to non-plus, Ayrs.

Teut. hung-en, conquassare; labeactare. Perhaps merely an oblique sense, borrowed from that of the s., as signifying that part of a hatchet into which the handle is fixed; q. to fix one, a phrase denoting that one is at a loss what to say or do.

To HOOZLE, v. n. To drub severely; q. to strike with the hinder part of a hatchet, Lanarks.

HOOZLIN, s. A severe drubbing, ibid.

HOOZLE, s. A name given to the Sacrament of the Supper, Roxb. ; evidently retained from the times of popery. V. Housel, E.

To HOOZLE, Buzzle, v. n. To breathe with a sort of wheezing noise, when walking fast, Roxb.

The same with Whistle, Whistle, q. v.; only with a mollification of the aspirate.

To HOP, HAP, v. n. To dance.

Hop is used in this sense, according to the account which Walsingham gives of what Wallace said to his troops, when he had drawn them up in order of battle. "Dicens eis patria lingua. I half brocht to you the King, hop giff you can."

Lord Hailes with great probability, renders King, ring, adding; "The ring means the dance a la ronde." Doug., he observes, uses hop as signifying to dance. It is, however, written hop, according to Rudd, edit.

Syne younder mare was schappin in ane feild
The dussand pradits, clepit Sall, Hoppered and singand wounded merly.

Virgil, 267, 21.

V. Annals Scot. i., 259.

Teut. hopp-en, salire, saltate, Su. G. hopp-a, saltitare.

HOP, Hap, s. A sloping hollow between two hills, or the hollow that forms two ridges on one hill. The highest part of this is called the hop-head, Loth. Tweed.

Dumfr. Glack, slack, synon.

"Presche Flora bir fryour mantill spreid,
In evry waill, bath hop, lyacht, hill, and meide."

Wallace, ix. 25, 11.

He has guided them o'er moss and muir,
O'er hill and hop, and meny a down.

Minstrefy Border, i. 118.

Hope occurs in the names of many places in the South of S.

HOPE-HEAD, s. The head of a hope, or of a deep and pretty wide glen among hills, which meet and sweep round the upper end, South of S.

HOP-CLOVER, s. Yellow clover, Berwicks.

"Sometimes two pounds of white clover, and a pound or two of yellow clover, or trefoil, called provincially hop clover, are added to the mixture, proportionally diminishing the quantity of red clover seed." Agr. Surv. Berwicks, 305.

This is the Trifolium agrarium, Linn. "Hop, trefoil, Anglis." Lightfoot, p. 400.

The term hop may be allied to Su-G. hop, portio agric separata; L. B. kob-a, properly pasture-ground.

HOPE, s. 1. A small bay.

"Of fears, as wynd thame movyd,
Come in the Pyththame behowdy.
And in Saynt Margretis Hope be-lyve.
Of propyr nuned than till arryve."


It seems to be used in a similar sense, Orkn.

"To the north is St. Margaret's Hope, a very safe harbour for ships.—Here are several good harbours, as Kirk-hop, North-hop, Ore-hop, and others." Wallace's Orkney, p. 8, 10.

2. A haven, Loth.

"It was a little hamlet which struggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea.—It was called Wolf's-hop, i.e., Wolf's haven." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 291.

Johns. mentions hop as used by Ainsworth; rendering it, "any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains." But he gives no hint as to the etymology. If we can have any confidence in Bullet, hop was used in this sense in the language of the ancient Gauls: Petite vallée entre des montagnes.

As we can have little dependences on Bullet's testimony, which, as far as I can observe, has no collateral confirmation; perhaps we may look for our Hope in Ial. hop, recessus, vel derivatio fluminis, or hwapp, lacuna, vallicula; Haldorson. It is greatly in favour of this etymology, that, as this term occurs very frequently in the South of S., in local names, it is, as far as I have observed, generally combined with words of Gothic origin.

To HOPPLE, v. a. To tie the fore-legs of horses or sheep with leather straps or straw ropes, so as to prevent them from straying; as a ewe from her weakly lamb, &c.; Roxb.

"Hoppelled, having the feet or legs tied together so as only to walk by short steps; North." Grose.

HOPPLE, s. A pair o' hopples, two straps, each of which is fastened round the pastern of the fore-leg of a horse, and attached by a short chain or rope, to prevent its running away when at pasture, Roxb.

Most probably from the circumstance of the horse being made to hop when it moves forward; Teut. hoppen-en, hopp-en, hopp-en, saltitare, tripudiare; a dimin, from hoppen-en, id.

HOPRICK, s. A wooden pin driven into the heels of shoes, Roxb.

From A.-S. he, calf, the heel, and price, price, aculeus, stimulus, a pointed wooden pin.

HORENG, s. The seal, "phoca," Shel.
HORIE GOOSE. The Brent goose, Anas bernicla, Linn. Orkney; sometimes pron., and also written, horrea.

"The birds of passage are pretty numerous. Among these the swans, the horrie goese, or as they are called in England the brent geese, which take their departure from Orkney in the spring for the north, to obey the dictates of nature, &c., are the principal." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc., xx. 293.

There is some similarity between the name of this bird and that of the velvet duck, in Norw. Hoborre, Penn. Zool., p. 583. The shield-rake in Norw. is urgaas. But we are informed that "they are called in Shetland, Horra geese, from being found in that sound;" Encycl. Britain., vo. Anns, No. 15.

*HORN, s. Green Horn, a novice, one who is not qualified by experience for any piece of business he engages in; one who may be easily gulled, S.

I have not observed that this phrase is used in E. It seems borrowed from the honourable profession of Tinkers or Horners, who, in the fabrication of spoons, &c., cannot make sufficient work of a horn that is not properly seasoned.

[HORN, s. The horn of a boat, the continuation of the stern, Shetl.]

HORN, s. A vessel for holding liquor; figuratively used for its contents. Tak off your horn, S., i.e., take your drink.

Then left about the bumeran whirl,
And toom the horn.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

Yet, ere we leave this valley dear,
These hills, e'erspas of heather,
Send round the susquehanqu sa clear;
We'll tak a horn thegither.
Gathering Rand, Jacobite Relics, i. 69.

Isl. horn, poculum; hornungr, potus, L. B. cornu, vas quo bibitur; also, vinum cornutum contentum.

Among the ancient Norwegians a King or Earl served himself heir to his father, by a remarkable ceremony, illustrative of the phrase mentioned above.

Starleson, speaking of the ninth century, says: "At this time it was the received custom, that when the funeral feast of a King or Earl was celebrated, [Pareutula, Lat.] he who prepared the feast, and who was to succeed to the inheritance, seated himself on the lowest step of an exalted throne, until the cup called Braga-beger was brought in. Then, rising to receive this, and having taken a vow, he emptied the cup. This being done, he was to ascend the throne which his father had filled, and thus become possessor of the whole inheritance." "In this very manner," he adds, "were things transacted on this occasion. For the cup being brought in, Ingiald the king, rising up, grasped in his hand, eina dysbrotharn nokie, a large or metible horn of a wild ox, which was reached to him; and having made a solemn vow, that he would either increase his paternal dominions at least one half, by new acquisitions, or die, if he failed in the attempt, he, drack of sitham of hornino, then emptied the horn." Heimpl. Ynglinga S., c. 49.

We learn from Pliny, that the ancient Northern nations preferred the horns of the Ursus or wild ox, for this purpose. Urorum cornibus Barbari Septentrionales, urus acus capita unius cornua implet. Hist. Libr., ii. c. 37. This is admitted by Northern writers. V. Ol. Worm. Aur. Cornu, p. 37. Saxo Grammaticus asserts the same thing concerning the ancient inhabitants of Britain. The Saxons used drinking vessels of the same kind. V. Du Cange, ubi supra.

That the custom of drinking out of the horns of animals prevailed among the early Greeks, appears from a variety of evidence. V. Potter's Antiq., ii. 390. Rosin, Antiq., p. 378. V. Bocker and Skul.

This is merely the Isl. term horn, callus.

HORN, s. An excrescence on the foot, a corn, S. B.
Sw. likthorn, id. q. a body-horn, from lik, the body, and horn; likthornar, a corn-cutter.

HORN, s. To put to the horn, to denounced as a rebel; to outlaw a person for not appearing in the court to which he is summoned; a forensic phrase, much used in our courts, S.

"Incontinent Makbeth entrit & alew Makduflis wyfe & hir barnis, with all other personis that he fand in it, syne confiscat Makduflis guddis, & put him to the horn." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 6. Reipublica declaravit hostem, Both.

The phrase originates from the manner in which a person is denounced an outlaw. A king's messenger, legally empowered for this purpose, after other formalities, must give three blasts with a horn, by which the person is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king, for contempt of his authority, and his moveables to be escheated to the King's use. V. Erskine's Institut., B. ii., Tit. 5, Sect. 55, 56.

It appears that horns were used for trumpets, before those of metal were known. Propertius informs us, that the ancient Romans were summoned to their assemblies, by the sounding of the cornet or horn.

Buccina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites.

In the same manner was the alarm sounded. Clasicum appellatur, quod Buccinatores per cornu dicent. Veget. Lib., ii. c. 22.

Jam nunc minacula murmura cornuum
Perstringis aures, jam litit sonant.
Hor. Corn. Lib., ii. O. 1.

The Israelites blew horns or cornets at their new moons, and at other solemnities; Num. x. 10, Psa. xcviii. 6. Horns were used as trumpets by the ancient Northern nations; as Wormius shews, Aur. Cornu, p. 27.

The form used, in denouncing rebels, was most probably introduced into S., from the ancient mode of raising the hue and cry. In this manner, at least, was the hue anciently raised.

"Gif ane manfindes ane thief with the fang, do-and him skaith; incontinent he sould raise the blast of ane horn vpon him; and gif he hes not ane hornes, he sould raise the shout with his mouth; and cry loudely that his neighbours may hars." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 29, § 2.

Du Cange supposes, but, it would seem without sufficient authority, that the term hue properly denoted the sound of a horn. Hae vero videtur esse clamor cornus, voce, quam erat reached to him; and having made a solemn vow, that he would either increase his paternal dominions at least one half, by new acquisitions, or die, if he failed in the attempt, he, drack of sitham of hornino, then emptied the horn." Heimpl. Ynglinga S., c. 60.

That this mode of raising the hue was not confined to S., appears from the phrase used by Knyghton, A. 1326. Omnes qui poterant cornu sufflare, vel vocem Hutulii omittere, &c. Du Cange also gives the phrase, Cum cornus clamorem levar; and quotes a passage from a charter dated A. 1302, in which the person in whose favour it is made, is freed ab—Cornu, crido, &c.,
Adding, that crito is equivalent to clamor, from F. cri. 
V. vo. Cornu, 2.

Our mode of denunciation is mentioned so early as 
the reign of William the Lion. 

"And if he vaustfully withdraws him from the 
attacment: the officers shall raise the king's horn upon 
him, for that defacement, vntil the king's castell." 
Stat. Will., c. 4, § 2. Debet leveare cornua super illum, 
Lat.

That the king's Maire or Serjand may be always in 
readiness for this part of his work, he is obliged, under 
pain of being fined severely, still to carry his horn with 
him when he goes into the country; and the Barowne 
Serjand, when he enters into the Barony. V. Acts 
Ja. 1., 1426, c. 99.

At the horn. 1. Put out of the protection 
of law, proclaimed an outlaw, S. This 
phrase was at one time gravely used in a 
religious sense; but to modern thought and 
refinement it has somewhat of a ludicrous 
appearance.

For ye were all at Godis [r. Godis] horn ; 
This referreth to you that now is horn, 
Still make you saif, and for you die, 
And you restore to libertie.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 72.

[2. On the verge of bankruptcy, Bannis.]

To Horne, v. a. To denounce as an outlaw.

"Discharging— that ye nor none of your charge, 
horne, poyn; nor trouble the said Johanne Schaw, his 
sire, nor tenants of his twentie sacht; and thretirte shilling 
p. 551.

Hornare, Hornner, s. 1. An outlaw, one 
under sentence of outlawry.

"Their names salbe deleit out of the catologe of 
hornaris, and one act mad thairpow quhairthrow 
they sell not be forder troublit for that hornmg in 

"He—proponit the meane and overtour vnder- 
written,—Letters to be formit, charging the haill 
sherriffis, &c., to present the autentick copy of their 
hail sheriffis buiks,—to the effect the haill horniris 
registrat thairm and remaining varexct may be 

2. One who is sent to Coventry, S. B.; q. 
treated as an outlaw, or as one put to the 
horn.

Horne, s. Used as equivalent to Horning.

"The lords prolongs the execution of the horn 
in the meynetme, & falsying he bring nocht the said 
child,—ordains the lettres gevint of befir in the said 
mater, be put to execution incontinent." Act. Dom. 
Conc., A. 1491, p. 205.

HORNING, s. Or, Letter of Horning, a letter 
issued from his Majesty's Signet, and di- 
rected to a Messenger, who is required to 
charge a debtor to pay the debt for which 
he is prosecuted, or perform the obligation 
within a limited time, under the pain of 
rebellion, S.

"The Lords of Council and Session ordaine the 
relict and representatives of the said John Ramsay, to 
give up and deliver to the said George Robertson, all 
the registers of hornings and inhibitions, which were 
in her husband's possession the time of his decease." 
Act Seder., 4 March, 1672.

If the debtor disobey the charge, the Messenger pub- 
lishes the letters at the market cross of the head 
borough of the shire where the debtor dwells, or of a regality or 
stewtrary, if he resides in a separate jurisdiction.

There the messenger must, before witnesses, first make 
three several Oyesises with an audible voice. Next, he 
must read the letters, also with an audible voice; and 
afterwards blows his horn, as mentioned, vo. Jorn, 3, 
V. Ersk. Instit., ubi sup.

Horne, s. A name given, by our ancestors, 
to one of the constellations; but to which 
of them is uncertain, as there is no corre- 
sponding term in Virg.

Of every sterne the twinkling notis he, 
That in the still heun mone curs we se, 
Arthurus lane, and Hyades bestikuyng lane, 
Synse Wahting strete, the Horne and the Charle ware. 
Dow. Virg., 55, 43. V. also 239, b. 3.

To Bear awa' the Horn, to excel in any re- 
spect, S.

"His that blowes best, bear away the horn," S. Prov. 
"His that does best, shall have the reward and com- 
communication." Kelly, p. 140.

It is more properly expressed in Mr. David Fer-
guson's Proverbs:

"That he that blows best, bears awa' the horn." P. 16.

"When all printers have an equal liberty to print, 
and know that he who blows best will carry away the 
horn, there must arise a certain emulation among 
them to excel one another," &c. Lett. Mem. for the 

This phrase undoubtedly alludes to some ancient 
custom in S., of a contention in blowing, in order to 
gain a horn as the prize.

Horn-daft, adj. Outrageous, quite mad; 
perhaps in allusion to an animal that is 
raised to fury, and pushes with the horn, 
S. B.

"Thiby Stott's no that far wrang there, thinks I to 
myself, horn daft as she is." Wint. Tales, i. 314. 
Horn mad is synon. in E. 
May I with reputation,— 
After my twelve long labours to reclaim her, 
Which would have made Don Hercules horn mad, 
And hid him in his hide, suffer this Cicely! 
Beaum. & Fletch., p. 2943.

Dr. Johnson says, "Perhaps made as a cuckold," 
to which Mr. Todd subjoins, "or mad for horns." 
But the idea is certainly quite unnatural; and the 
addition renders it rather ludicrous.

Horn-dry, adj. 1. Thoroughly dry; synon. 
with bane-dry, and with the full mode of 
expressing the metaphor, "as dry as a 
horn;" applied to clothes, &c.; Loth.

2. Thirsty, eager for drink; a word frequently 
used by reapers when exhausted by labour 
in harvest, Tweed.

Teut. hornen-drogehe, which Kilian expl., Sicen 
instar cornu, dry as a horn. He refers to the similar 
Lat. idiom, on the authority of Catullus: Sicelio 
cornu; and, Cornu magis aridum.

Horn-golach, Horn-gollogh, s. An ear- 
wig, Angus. V. Golach.
Horn-hard. 1. As an adj.; hard as horn, S.

His face was like a bacon ham,
That long in reek had hung;
And horn-hard was his tawny hand
That held his hazed rang.
Watty and Mudge, First's Coll., ii. 103.

"He—abandoned his hand, with an air of serene patronage, to the hearty shake of Mr. Girder's horn-hard palm," Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 280.

Teut. horn-hard, cornelus, durus instar cornu.

2. As an adv.; profoundly. Sleeping horn-hard, in profound sleep, S. B.

—Are ye sleeping a' rise and win a' wae;
'Tis time, and just the time for you to draw;
For now the lads are sleeping horn hard,
The door upon the dog's securely bar'd.

Borrowed from the S. phrase, "as hard's a horn;" and applied to sleep so sound that the sleeper can hear as little as a horn would do. "As deaf's a horn," is a phrase commonly used in S.

Horn-head, adv. With full force, impetuously, without stop, Ettr. For.; Horn-head synon.

This seems to refer to an animal rushing forward to strike with its horns.

Horn-idle, adj. Having nothing to do, completely unemployed, Loth., Lanarks.

"I fell into a bit gruff'sure enough, sittin' horn idle wi' my hand aneath my haffit." Saxon and Gael, i. 189.

Hornie, Hornok, s. A ludicrous name for the devil, from the vulgar idea of his having horns, S.; sometimes Auld Hornie, Burns.

Your lass has likewise been by fairies stol'n:
—"I'm sure I wish them a' in hell
Weie Hornie their auld father there to dwell."

Faith of Cylc, p. 121.

This name is more ancient than might have been supposed.

"Truly, among all their deeds and devises, the casting doun of the churches was the most foolish and furious worke, the most shread and execrable turne that ever Hornok himself could have done or devised." Father Alexander Baillie's True Information of the unhallowed offspring, progress and imposition'd fruits of our Scottish-Calvinian Gospell and Gospliers, Würzburg, 1628. V. Mc'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 433.

Shall we suppose that this originated from the persuasion of the ancient heathens, that Pan, and the Satyrs, were horned? It seems favourable to this conjecture, that the cloven foot corresponds with the representation given of the same characters.

Hornie, s. A game among children, in which one of the company runs after the rest, having his hands clasped, and his thumbs pushed out before him in resemblance of horns. The first person whom he touches with his thumbs becomes his property, joins hands with him, and aids in attempting to catch the rest; and so on till they are all made captives. Those who are at liberty, still cry out, Hornie, Hornie! Loth.

VOL. II.

Whether this play be a vestige of the very ancient custom of assuming the appearance and skins of brute animals, especially in the sports of Yule; or might be meant to symbolize the excretions made by the devil, often called Hornie, in making sinful men his prey, and employing fellow-men as his coadjutors in this work;—I cannot pretend to determine.

Hornie, s. Fair Hornie, equivalent to—half play; probably borrowed from the game of hornie, or some similar game, Aberd.

Hornie-holes, s. pl. A game in which four play, a principal and an assistant on each side. A stands with his assistant at one hole, and throws what is called a cat (a piece of stick, and frequently a sheep's horn) with the design of making it alight in another hole at some distance, at which B. and his assistant stand ready to drive it aside. The bat or driver is a rod resembling a walking-stick, Teviotd.

The following unintelligible rhyme is repeated by a player on the one side, while they on the other are gathering in the cats; and is attested by old people as of great antiquity:

Jock, Speak, and Sandy,
We'a their lousy train,
Round about by Erriberra,
We'll never meet again.
Gae heil im, gae hang im,
Gae lay him in the sea;
A' the birds o' the air
Will hear im compean.
With a wig-nag, widdey or sorry bag,
And an e'endorn trail, trail;
Quoth he.

The game is also called Kittle-cat. The term cat is the name given to a piece of wood used in playing the f. game to Tip-cat, Strutt's Sports, p. 86. Belg. haatbal is the name of the Tennis-ball, as the game itself is called Kauts-spel.

Hornie-rebels, s. A play of children, Ayrs.; q. rebels at the horn.

Hornies, s. pl. A vulgar designation for horned cattle, Roxb.

Bellow the green the hornica rot,
Beneath the tents they're raffin',
Here's south of a comin-kind of nout,
To suit demands the fair in.
St. Boswell's Fair, A. Scott's Poems, p. 55.

Hornie-worm, s. A grub, or thick, short worm, with a very tough skin, inclosing a sort of chrysalis, which in June or July becomes the long-legged fly called by children the Spin-Mary, Fife.

Tent. horen-worm, seps, vermis qui cornua credit.

Horns, s. pl. A' Horns to the Lift, a game of young people.

A circle is formed round a table, and all placing their forefingers on the table, one cries, A' horns to the lift, cats' horns symposium. If on this any one lift his finger, he owes a wad, as cats have no horns. In the same manner, the person who does not raise his finger, when a horned animal is named, is subjected to a forfeit. These wads are recovered by the performance of some
HORSE-COCK, s. The name given to a small kind of snipe, Loth.

HORSE-COUPER, s. A horse-dealer, one who buys and sells horses, S.

HORSE-FEAST, s. Meat without drink; also denominated a horse-meal, S.

HORSE-GANG, s. The fourth part of that quantity of land, which is ploughed by four horses, belonging to as many tenants, S. B.

HORSEGOUK, s. 1. The name given, in the Shetland Islands, to the Green Sandpiper, Tringa ochropus, Linn.

2. This name is given to the snipe, Orkn.

HORSE-HIRER, s. One who lets saddle-horses, S.

HORSE-MALISON, s. One who is extremely cruel to horses, Clydes. V. MALISON.

HORSE-MUSCLE, s. The pearl oyster, found in rivers, S. [Mya margaritifera, Lin.]

"In deep still pools are found a large bivalvular shell-fish, known here by the name of the horse-muscle. They are not used as food, but in some of them are found small pearls." P. Hamilton, Lanarks. Statist. Acc. ii. 178.

"The rivers in this parish produce also a number of horse or pearl mussels.—There is now in the custody of the Hon. Mrs. Drummond of Perth, a pearl necklace, which has been in the possession of the ladies of that noble family for several generations, the pearls of which were found here in the Tay, and for size and shape, are not to be equalled by any of the kind in Britain." P. Cargill, Perth's Statist. Acc. xiii. 532.

HORSE-NAIL. To make a horse-nail of a thing, to do it in a clumsy and very imperfect way, Fife.

HORSE-SETTER, s. The same with Horse-hiver, S.

"A stripling—guided him to the house of Theophilus Lugton, the chief vintner, horse-setter, and stabler in the town." R. Gilhaize, i. 150.

*HORSE-SHOE, s. It was a common belief among country people that a horse-shoe nailed on the door of a house, stable, &c., was a guard against witchcraft, S.

"Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a horse-shoe on your chamber-door." Redgauntlet, ii. 244.

"An horse-shoe is put thrihse through beneath the belly, and over the back of a cow that is considered elf-shot." Gall. Encycl., vo. Freets.

HORSE-STANG, s. The Dragon-fly, Upp. Clydes.; apparently from the idea of its stinging horses.

HORSE-WELL-GRASS, s. Common brooklime, an herb, S. Veronica beccabunga, Linn.

[HORSON, s. Whoresou, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Ests., l. 1356.]

To HORT, v. a. To main, to hurt, S. B.

"Supplicatione be the laird of M'Intosh and his brother, complaining upon the laird of Glengarie for the slaughter of two gentilmen their friends, and horting some others," Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 382.

Text. horten, pulaare, illidere.

HOSE, s. 1. A socket in any implement for receiving a handle or shaft.

"You may make an iron instrument, somewhat bending, and cloven in the one end, resembling a hammer, and in the other, with a hose or socket, as a fork is made for holding of a pole or shaft; which being fixed into the hose, it may be thrust down into the earth," &c. Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 96.

At first view this might seem a figurative use of Dan. hose, a stocking, from the resemblance in form. But I hesitate whether we ought not to trace it to the origin given under Hose1, id.; especially as the latter may be viewed as a dimin. from Hose.

2. The seed-leaves of grain, Forfars.; q. the socket which contains them.

"The disease of smut appears to be propagated from the seed in so far as it is found in the ears before they have burst from the hose or seed-leaves." Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 260.

This term was formerly in general use, at least in the north of S.

"Vagina, the hose of corn." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 21.

HOSE-DOUP, s. Expl. "Medlar," the Mespilus Germanica; Roxb.


O-fish seems merely q. Hose-fish; the singular of hose being often used, S.

HOSE-GRASS, Hose-gerse, s. Meadow soft grass, Ayrs.

"Hose-grass or Yorkshire fog (Holens lanatus), is next to rye-grass the most valuable grass." Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 257.

HOSE-NET, s. 1. A small net, affixed to a pole, resembling a stocking, used in rivuletts, S.

2. The term is also used metaphorically denoting a state of entanglement from which one cannot easily escape, S.

"Sa bee your swin words, yee haue drawne your selles in a hose-net, & crucified your messe." Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr. 4. b. V. HERRYWATER.

"That afterwards they might bring Montrose into a hose-net, they resolved to divide their army in two: one to go north, and the other under Baillie, to stay in Angus." Guthry's Mem., p. 154.

"Doubtless their covenanters from their hearts lamented, and sore repented the beginning of this covenant, never looking to have suffered the smart thereof, as they did, till they were all drawn in an hose-net, frae the whilk they could not flee, nor now durst speak against the same, nor give any disobedience, under the pain of plundering." Spalding, ii. 206.

HOSHENS, s. pl. Stockings without feet. V. HOESHINS.

*HOSPITALITIE, s. The provision made for the aged or infirm in hospitals.

"Conferens all—acts of parliament—in favour of burrowis and communities thereof; as also of all other lands, annexments, and commodities, foundit to the sustentation of the ministry and hospitalitie within the same," Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 28.


HO-SPY, s. A game of young people; similar to Hide and Seek, Loth.

"Ho, Spy! is chiefly a summer game. Some of the party—conceal themselves; and when in their hiding-places, call out these words to their companions; and the first who finds has the pleasure of next exercising
his ingenuity at concealment." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 35. V. Hoisenhov and Hy ser.

[HOSACK, s. A knot tied by fishermen on the stranded line to strengthen it, Shetl.]

To HOST, Hoist, v. n. 1. To cough, S. A. Bor.

His one was how, his voce was hers hostand.
Henryson, Bewytayne Poems, p. 131.
He's always complen in free morning to e' unn,
He hosts and he hirpes thor a very day long.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 250.

2. Metaph, and actively, to belch up, to bring forth, applied to the effusions of grief or displeasure.

—The Latin pepill hole on raw
And gas demus and hostit out full cler.
Depe from thare brestit the hard sorowis smert.
Doug. Virgil, 463, 28.

Host up, is said sarcastically in this sense to a child who is crying, and who from anger brings on a fit of coughing.

3. To hem, S.

A.-S. hverost-an, Su.-G. host-a, Isl. hoost-a, Belg. hoost-a, id. G. Andr. observes, that Isl. hoost denotes the breach towards the lungs; referring to Gr. orca, vox olata; Lex. p. 120. But he derives hoost from hæs, subraucus, hoarse, p. 103.

HOST, HOAST, Hoist, s. 1. A cough, a single act of coughing, S. A. Bor.

And with that word he gave ane host anon.
The godman heard and spirtit. "Quha is you?"
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 75.

"Hauste, or Hoste, a dry cough, North." Grose.
Shirrfs gives in a host, as equivalent to without a host, "without delay or reluctance;" Gl.
This was also an O. E. word; "Host or cough. Tusso." The r. is given in the following form.
"Hostyn or coughen. Tusso.—Tussito." Prompt. Parv.

2. A settled cough, S.

Holdwerk, Hoist, and Perlas, maid grit pay.
King Harti, i. 75.
"From the thirteenth of November,—he [J. Knox,] became so feeble with a hoost, that he could not continue his ordinary task of reading the Scriptures, which he had every day." Calderwood's Hist., p. 60.

3. A hem, a vulgar mode of calling upon one to stop, S.

4. Used metaphor. to express a thing that is attended with no difficulty; or which either in itself, or in one's apprehension, requires no consideration. It did na cost him a host, he made no hesitation about it, S.

"He that can swallow a camel in the matters of God without an hoast; will straine a gnat in the circumstances of his own affairs, as though they were all substance." Course of Conformity, p. 117.
But, or without a host, id.
Accordingly the lads were wiled and sent.
The taikes shewn that but a host was kent;
And all thae beasts in course of time came hame.
Ross's Edenmore, p. 124.

A.-S. hverost, Isl. hoost, Su.-G. host-a, Belg. hoest, Germ. huste.


—And belly-flaught, o'er the bed laap she,
And clanght He's wr' might and wr' main;
"Heh hueto! " quo Habbie, "I chaps ye;
I thought whare your tantrums wad en!"
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 299.

"(Hoves thou?) There take that! " Gl.
This is considered as a very old word, and may perhaps be equivalent to hear! hear! a mode of expressing eagerness of attention well known in our supreme council; Moss-G. haus-jun, audire; hausæi, audi, hear, listen. Junius derives this v. from auso, the ear.

To HOSTAY, v. a. To besiege, Wyntown.
Fr. hostoya-er, id., mentioned by Skinner, as obsolete, under Hostey. He derives it from host, exercitus.

HOSTELER, Hostellar, Ostler, s. An inn-keeper.
The byth hostelter had thaim gud ayle and breid.
The hosteller son upon a haast wr'.
Hyst tyr in hand, and till a greet houses yeld.
Wallace, ix. 1441, 1445, MS.

This word retained its original sense so late as the reign of Charles I. "Night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentown's at the yett-check, who was an ostler." "James Gordon, Ostler of Terriesoul." Spalding, i. 17, 39.

Upon complaint by Hostillaries to Ja. I. a very singular law was made, prohibiting all travellers to lodge with their friends, and their friends to receive them, within boroughs or thoroughfares, under the penalty of forty shillings to the King; that thus they might be under the necessity of lodging in the inns.
A. 1425, c. 61. Edik. 1566, c. 56, Murray.
Fr. hosteler, hòseller, id. This word like many others, has greatly sunk in its sense; being transferred from the landlord to the stable-servant, who is now called hostler.

HOSTILLAR, Hostillarie, s. An inn.
"The King—FORBIDDESS, that any leigeman of his realms, travelland throw the country on or o' fute, fra tymne that the comround hostillarie be maid, herbrio or luge thame in any other place, bot in the hostillary foresaid." Acts. Ja. I., ut sup. More properly, Hostillaries, Skene, Murray.
Fr. hostelarise, id. V. HOSTELER.

HOSTERAGE, s. The ostrich.
"Item, in a gardevant, in the yrst a grete hosterage felder." Inventories, p. 11.

[HOSTES, s. A hostess, Barbour, iv. 635, Skeat's Ed.]

HOT, Hott, s. A small heap of any kind carelessly put up. A hot of muck, as much dung as is laid down from a cart in the field at one place, in order to its being spread out; "a hot of stanes," &c., Roxb.
There was hay to 'ae, an lint to lead,
An hundar hots o' muck to spread,
An' peats an' tur an' a' to lead:
What mean'd the beast to deel?
The auld man's mare's dead, &c.
A mile abow Dundee, Old Song; Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 257.
"Will then laid his arm over the boy and the hot o' class, and fell sound asleep."—Perils of Man, ii. 255.

To HOTCH, v. a. and n. 1. To move the body by sudden jerks. Hotchin and lauchin, laughing with such violence as to agitate the whole body, S.

"Are ye sure ye hae room enough, sir? I wad fain hotch myself farther yet."

O sir! he's een awa' indeed,
Nae mair to shape or draw a thread,—
An' hotch an' gigle.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 89.

2. To move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does, Ettr. For.

To hotch, Lancashire, "to go by jumps, as toads;" T. Bobbins.

Isl. hoss-a, quater, motare sursum; hoss, mollis quassatio.

"Aw hotchin," a phrase used in the sense of "very numerous;" Ettr. For.

Teut. huts-en, Belg. hoto-ho, to jog, to jolt; whence probably Fr. hoch-er, id. Perhaps we may add Isl. hogg-a, commovere, quassere; hik or huk, parva commotion. V. Hockyr.

HOTCHIE, s. "A general name for puddings;" Gl. Buchanan.

The hotchke reams, the girdle steams,
An il't-lans reie clean doited.

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

Apparently a cant term, from the jerking motion of a pudding, when boiling, or on the gridiron. V. Hochen.

HOTCH-POTCH, s. A dish of broth, made with mutton or lamb cut into small pieces, together with green peas, carrots, turnips, and sometimes parsley or celery, served up with the meat in it, S.

Teut. huts-pot, Fr. hachepot. Kilian derives the word from huts-en, to shake. Johna conjectures concerning the Fr. word, that it is hachis en pot.

O. E. hotche potte, expl. haricot, also tripotaige; Palegrave.

To HOTT, v. a. Synon. with Hotch, q. v., and used in the same manner; he hottit and leuch; Fife.

To HOTTER, v. a. To crowd together, conveying the idea of individual motion, S.O.

'Twas a murl-hen, an' naeie a pout
Was rinmin', hotterin'round about.


Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. huts-en, coalsecere, concrescere. This, however, is especially used with respect to carding.

The term under consideration may be a cor. of Howder, v. n., as nearly allied in signification.

HOTTER, s. 1. A crowd or multitude of small animals in motion, Loth.; Hatter, synon. Fife.; Clydes.

2. The motion made by such a crowd; as, "It's a' in a hotter," Mearns.

3. Applied to a very fat person, whose skin, upon the slightest exertion, appears as moving: he's in a hotter o' fat, Mearns.

To HOTTER, v. n. 1. To boil slowly, to simmer; including the idea of the sound emitted, Aberd., Perth.; Sotter, synon. S.

2. Used to denote the bubbling sound emitted in boiling, ibid.

Twa pots sees'd in the chimnoy nook,
Ferby an' hot'trin' in the crook.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

3. To shudder, to shiver, ibid.

4. To be gently shaken in the act of laughing, Perths.

5. To be unsteady in walking, to shake, Aberd. Hale be yir crowns, ye canty lou's, The age ow gars me hotter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

6. To move like a toad, Ettr. For.

"I was evidently hottering along with muckle paishens [patience]." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

7. To jolt. A cart, or other carriage, drawn over a rough road, is said to hotter, Roxb.

8. To rattle, or make a blattering noise.

Aethwart the lyft the thun' er rair'd,
Wi' a swin' hot'rin' din.

Barone o Gairv'il, A. Loing's Anc. Ball., p. 13.

Teut. Hort-en, Fr. heart-er, id. To avoid the transposition, we might perhaps trace it to Isl. hwidr-a, cito commoveri.

HOTTIE. A High School term, used in ridiculing one who has got something, that he does not know of, pinned at his back. His sportive class-fellows call after him, Hottie !

Hottie !

Perhaps from O. Fr. hotter, mod. ot-er, to take away; q. hotez, " remove what you carry behind you."

HOTTLE, s. "Any thing which has not a firm base of itself, such as a young child, when beginning to walk; the same with Tottle;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems merely a provincial variety of Hoddle, to waddle, q. v. Both may be alluded to Teut. hostelzen, inartificialiter se gerere, ignaviter aliquid agere, Kilian; "to bungle," Sewel.

HOT TRED. V. FUTE HATE.

To HOU, Hoo, HOUCH, v. n. 1. A term used to express the cry of an owl, to hoot, Lanarks.

The hootle howt through the riftat rock,
The tod yow'llt on the hill;
When an eldrich whish sought through the lift,
And a' fell deadly still.

Marmadon of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

2. Applied also to the melancholy whistling or howling of the wind, Clydes.

3. To holla, to shout, ibid.
HOU, s. The dreary whistling of the wind; ibid.

HOUN, s. The dreary whistling of the wind; ibid.

[To HOUCK, v. n. To be constantly hanging about a place in idleness, to loaf about; part. pr. houckin', used also as an s. and as an adj., Banffs. The prep. about is often used with this verb.]

[Houck, s. 1. A place of resort for idlers, Banffs.
2. The act of hanging about a place in idleness, ibid.]

To HOUDE, v. n. 1. To wriggle; to move from side to side, whether walking or sitting, S.
2. To move by jerks, Loth. synon. hotch. Belg. hout-en signifies to halt, and Sw. vatt-ja, to wriggle. But it is doubtful if it has any affinity to either. V. Hordin.
3. To rock. A boat, tub, or barrel, sailing about in a pool, is said to houd, in reference to its rocking motion, Roxb.

Auld Horny thought to gar him houd
Upe' the gallowes; for the gowd
He gat lang synce, an' wadna set
His signature, to show he debtor.

The Piper of Peedles, p. 20.
—His e'e still on the water cast,
Let our proud faces, in numbers vast,
Should cram their islands o' flothillers,
An' howseing on the groaning billows,
Try to make good their swin' boasts
O' hurling vengeance on our coasts.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 42.

Tent. heude and hode signify celer, navis vectoria.

Houd, s. The motion of the body from side to side; the act of wriggling, S.B. V. the v.

Houdee, howdoye, s. A sycophant, a flatterer; as, "She's an auld houdee," Teviotd. This term has most probably originated with the vulgar, from the ridicule attached to a real or apparent affectation of superior style and manners in those whom they accounted their equals; or to the appearance of great complaisance in putting the question How do ye? Or perhaps it has been considered as a proof that one, by so much complaisance, meant to carry favour with another.

Houdle, the simultaneous motion of a great number of small creatures which may be compared to an ant-hill, Fife.

To Houdle, v. n. To move in the manner described, ibid.; apparently synon. with Hotter.

It seems to have a common origin with Belg. hout-en, to shake up and down, to huddle together. It may indeed be the same with E. huddle, Germ. huden, id.

HOUFF, s. A haunt. V. Hoif.

To Houff, v. n. To take shelter; to haunt, to go to some haunt; often used merely to denote a short stay in a house, "Where did you gae?" "I was houff'd," S. V. Hoif.

HOUFFIT, K. Hart, i. 22. V. BLONKS.

"Where was't that Robertson and you were used to hounf the'gither? Somegate about the Leagh Calton, I am thinking." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 196.

HOUFFIE, adj. Snug, comfortable; applied to a place, Roxb.; q. affording a good hauff or haunt.

HOUGGY STAFF, HUGGIE STAFF. An iron hook for hauling fish into a boat; Shet.

Dan. hoge, Su.-G. Isl. hake, uncus, eusps incurva; hokun, incurvus.

To HOUGH, v. a. To throw a stone by raising the hough, and casting the stone from under it, S. B.

[To Hough an Oar. To place the handle of an oar under the thigh in order to rest oneself after rowing, Shetl.]

Hough, adj. This seems to signify, having a hollow sound, as being the same with how.

"The black man's voice was hough and gussetin." Confess. Scotch Witches, Glanville's Sadduc., p. 393. On this Glanville observes; "Several words I profess I understand not, as for example concerning the black man's voice, that it was hough and gussetin. But if the voice of this black man be like that of his [him] who appeared to the Witches whom Mr. Hunt examined they may signify a big and low voice. Ibid., p. 396.

But as we still speak of one having a how voice, when it resembles the sound proceeding from an empty barrel, gusset is nearly synon. V. the word.

Hough, adj. (gutt.) Low, mean; pron. hogh.

Now when thou tells how I was bred
But hough enough to a mean trade;
To balaunce that, pray let them ken
My soul to higher pitch cou'd stem.

Ramsay's Poems, xi. 581.

"Very indifferently." N. The phrase hough enough, is often used to denote that one is in a poor state of health, S.

The sense in which it is used in the following passage is uncertain—

It's said he call'd one oft aside,
To ask of beaten buttons prices,
Of silver work or strange divines:
HOUNDER-OUT, s. One who excites others to any mischievous or injurious work.

"The invasion—may be committed by lawless and unresponsible men, the hounders out of quhomo cannot be gotten detected."—Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1617, V. 22.

"Thereafter the lords demand whether he stands part and part, or on the counsel, or hounder-out of this gentleman of the name of Gordon, to do such open oppressions and injuries as they did daily?"—Spalding, i. 43. V. OUT-HOUNDER.

HOUF, s. Hope; the true pronunciation of S.

Yet houp, the cheerer of the mind,
Can tend us 'gainst an adverse wind.

Belg. houp, hoope, id. 

Tarras's Poems, p. 16.

HOUK, s. Hops, Aberd.

Nor did we drink a' glipin water,
But reemin nap w' houpin well hearted.

Ibid., p. 24.

HOUK, s. A mouthful of any drink, a taste of any liquid, Moray.

Perhaps from Isl. houpst, bucca, fauces, the chops, q. what fills the chops or mouth.

[To Houp, v. a. To drink by mouthfuls; part. pr. houpin', used also as a s., Banffs.]

HOURIS, s.pl. 1. Matins, morning prayers.

"In the tyme of King Malcolm was ane general counsal haldyn at Clarmont, in the qhilk Urbane the secound of that name institut the hours & matynis of the blissit virgynie Mary to be said dayly in hir lousing."—Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 12.

2. Metaph. applied to the chanting of birds.

—Lusty May, that muddir is of flours,
Had made the birds to begyn their hours
Amanq the tendir odours real and quyht.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 1, st. 1.

This poet, making the same allusion, calls them
Venus chappel-clarks, ibid., p. 8, st. 3.

Fr. heures, L. B. horas, a book of prayers appropriated to certain hours in the morning.

HOURS. Ten hours, ten o'clock. What hours, what o'clock, S.

"That na lipper folk,—enter na cum in a burg of the realme, bot thryse in the oulk,—fra ten hours to tua after nune."—Acts Ja. I., 1427, c. 118. Edit. 1566, c. 105. Murray.

If he at Dover through them glance,
He sees what hours it is in France.

Cudlaw's Mock Poem, p. 32.

Fr. qu'elle heure est il? what is it o'clock?

In S, they tell what it is o' clock by using the a. pl. with the numeral preceding; a Fr. idiom.

Retire, while noisy ten-hours drum
Gars a' your trades gas dandering hams.

Perrissin's Poems, xi. 96.

The same mode of expressing time is still used in some counties, through all the numbers commonly employed in reckoning; as two-hours, two o'clock, three-hours, three o'clock, six-hours, &c. Even the first numeral is conjoined with the plural noun; one-hours, one o'clock, Upp. Lanarks.

HOUSEL, s. The socket in which the handle of a dung-fork is fixed, Berwicks.

V. HOOZLE.
HOUSEN, pl. of House; hones, Lanarks. or Renf.

O lasse, will ye tak' a man?
Rich in house, gear an' lan?

Tannahill's Poems, p. 13.

HOUSE-HEATING, s. An entertainment given, or carousel held, in a new house.

This, according to ancient custom, especially in the country, must be heated, S. House-warming, E. V. To Heat a House.

HOUSE-SIDE, s. A coarse figure, used to denote a big clumsy person; as, "Sic a house-side o' a wife," q. a woman as broad as the side of a house, S. B.

[HOUSE-BERDEEN, s. A servant who has charge of the out-door work on a farm, Shetl.; Isl. hus, and varda, to take charge of.]

HOUSEWIVESKIP, s. Housewifery, S.

My hand is in my housewifeskip,
Goodman, as ye may see.

Old Song.

V. Hissieskip.

HOUSIE, s. A small house; a diminutive, S.

"No being used to the like o' that, you'll no care about enterin' her wee bit houses, though she aye keeps nice and clean." —Glenfergus, ii. 158.

This term is often expressive of attachment to one's habitation, although it should appear mean to others.

HOUST, s. A castle, a fortified place.

Off house part that is our heritage.
Ow' off this pees in playn I mak thaim knawin,
Thain to wu, sen thai ar oar awin;
Roxburch, Berwelk, at ours lang tym has beyn,
Iu to the handis of you fah Sethrone keyn.

Wallace, vili. 1748, MS.

This seems the sense of hous, Ibid., ix. 1748, MS.

Gif that the Sotheren wild
House to perser, or turn to Lochmaban.

This use of hus I have not met with in A.-S. It occurs, however, in Sn.-G., as rendered by liare, castellum, arx. Att hou of lat uftothen men husum atter landum radha: Ne rex sinit exteros acrre ant provincias in potestas habitare; Leg. Christoph., ap. Ure, vo.

Hus. He adds, that in the Daile law Hueybyman signifies the Governor of a castle; and that in the Alemanic laws, hus is often used in this sense; as in the following passage: Ob ei fer ain huse warrant; Si castellum aliquod inhabitant; c. 290.

HOUSTER, s. "One whose clothes are ill put on." Fife.

To Houster, v. a. To gather confusedly, ibid.

Houstrie, Howstrie, s. 1. Soft, bad, nasty food; generally a mixture of different sorts of meat, Roxb.

2. Trash, trumpery; pron. huistrie, Fife.

—Let us practice for the trial:
Cast coat, an' hat, an' ither houstrie,
An' ding Brownhills, and nelbour Troustrie.

Ibid. C. Gray's Poems.

HOUSTRIN, HUISTRIN, part. adj. Bustling, but confused; as, "a huistrin' body," Fife.

Probably from Fr. houstiere. Guexz d' houstiere, such as beg from door to door, Coter. Houstrie may be q. the contents of a beggar's wallet.

HOUT, interj. V. Hoot.

HOOTTIE, adj. Of a testy humour, Fife.

Isl. hota (pron. houte), minari.

HOVE. ARTHUR'S HOVE. V. Hoft.

To HOVE, v. n. 1. To swell, S. A. Bor.

2. To rise, to ascend.

Some said a shae ape, all grated into green.
Some holand on a heap stalk, howard to the hight.

[Hoare, Watson's Coll., Ill., p. 12.]

"Hove, swoln as cheese;" —Rural Econ. Gloucet. Gl.
"Mr. J. Hog says, that the whole body is hoved and swelled like a loaf."—Prize Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 368.

Dan. hov'er, Sw. fokroa, id. from hofra-u, elevate.

Alem. hob-on, levare.

Isl. hovna-a, intumescent, must be viewed as belonging to the same family; as mn is often interchanged with v, f, and. Thus Sn.-G. hams is the same with Isl. hoffin, Germ. hafen, E. haven, portus; Su.-G. henn, with Moes.-G. ibn, Isl. jaffin, E. listen, acquaris.

To HOVE, v. a. To swell, to inflate, S.

Some ill-brew'd drink had hov'd her name, &c.

Burns, iii. 48.

HOVING, s. Swelling, the state of being swelled; applied to bread, cheese, the human body, &c., S.


V. Fyre-Fangit.

To HOVE, How, HUFE, HUFF, v. n. 1. To lodge, to remain.

——Men, that rycht weill horet yer
And arnitt, a greit company
Behind the batullis prieffly
He gert hove, to bide their cummyng.

Barbour, xix. 345, MS.

A round place wallit hav I found,
In myddis quhare etsome I have spide
Fortune, the godlees, huying on the ground.

King's Quair, v. 8.

2. To halt, to stay, to tarry; in the same sense in which hove is now used.

Fene hovee stak the schot to lyde,
Hym schroandand vnder hys armur and his schield.

Doug. Virgil, 427, 49.

Effir thay had al circuit in ane ring—
All reddy huyand thare cursoria for to tak,
Epytides on for ane sing can mak—
Than ran thay samyn in pars with ane chidden.

Doug. Virgil, 146, 55.

It is used in O. E. as signifying to remain—
Morond, erl of Gloucetse, myd ys est by syde,
In ane valleys howeles, the endyne vorte sydeby.

R. Glouc., p. 218.

Gloss. "hoved, hovered, lay." Before Pilate and other people, in the place he hoved.

P. Ploughman, Fac. 98, a.

This knight, which hoved and abod
Embussaid vpon horsbake,
All sodenlye vpon hym bracke.

Hove, interj. Stop! halt! A word used in calling a cow when going at large, to be milked; often Hove-Lady, Berw., Roxb.

"In calling a cow to be milked, hove, hove, often repeated, is the ordinary expression; ancients in the Lothians this was prittych and prittych lady." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 503.

Hove is evidently meant in the sense of stop, halt. V. Hove, v., sense 2.

To Hove, v. n. To tarry, to delay, S. O.

"Hove, to stay or stop, North." Grose. V. Hove, v., sense 2.

Hove, s. 1. Suspense, hesitation, uncertainty. In a state of hove, at a loss, S. B.

Her heart for Lindy now began to beat,
An' was in hove great to think him well.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 64.

Johns. derives the E. v. from C. B. hovie, to hand over. Sw. hofve-a signifies to fluctuate.

2. In a hove, is a phrase applied to the weather, when, from the state of the atmosphere, one is uncertain whether it will rain or be fair, S. In a dackle, id., S. B.

Sw. hofve-a, fluctuaire.

3. To stand in hove, to be in a state of hesitation.

"The Frenchmen—c'm peartlie fordward to Tarbat myln, quhair they stood in hove, and tuk consultation quhat was best to be done." Pittc. Cron., p. 537.

How, adj. 1. Hollow. V. Holl.

2. Poetically applied to that part of the day when the stomach becomes hollow or empty from long abstinance.

This is the how and hungry hour,
When the best cure for grief,
Are cow-fous of the lythky kail,
And a good junt of beef.
Watty and Mudge, Herd's Coll., ii. 198.

3. Dejected, in low spirits; through poverty, misfortune, or failing health, Banffs., Aberd.; most probably an idiom similar to that, Dung in the hovies. V. next word, sense 4.

How, s. 1. Any hollow place, S.

He takes the gate and travels, as he dow,
Hawmewth, thro' mony a tollesome height and how.
Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

2. A plain, or tract of flat ground, S.

"It is—placed at the south extremity of an extensive plain, generally known by the How, or hollow lands, of the Mearns." P. Mary-kirk, Rincard. Statist. Acc., xviii. 609.

It is an old adage, Loth.: When the mist takes the howes,
Gude weather it grows.
Hights and howes, high and low districts or spots, S.

3. The hold of a ship.

The late fyre consumes fast the howes,
Ouer al the ship discendis the perrells low.
Doug. Virgil, 150, 41.

Not hull, as Rudd. renders it.
Our earuellis howis ladnis and pryynys hau.
Ibid., 83, 46.

"Ane how of ane sheip, and all hir geir." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

"Carina, the how of a ship." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 22.

4. In the howes, figuratively used, chopfallen, in the dumps, Upp. Clydes.

Dung in the howes, overturned; metaph.

"Thomas Goodwin, and his brethren, as their custom is to oppose all things that are good, carried it so, that all was dung in the howes, and that matter clean laid by." Baillie's Lett., ii. 59, q. driven into the hollow.

Su.-G. holl, caverna.

Howie, s. A small plain, Buchan.

Welcome, ye scotie cantsy howie,
Where roun' the ingle bickers row ay, &c.
Return to Buchan, Tarras's Poems, p. 125.

How o' the Nicht. Midnight, Roxb.; How-nicht, id.

"Without some mode of private wooing, it was well known that no man in the country could possibly procure a wife; for that darkness rendered a promise serious, which passed in open day for a mere joke, or words of course.—'Ye ken fu' weel, gudeman, yo curtir me i' the hove o' the night yersel'; an'—I hae never had cause to rue our bits o' trysts i' the dark.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 8.

"'Thum that we ken to be half-rotten i' their graves, come an' visit our fire-sides at the howe o' the night.' Ibid., ii. 46.

How o' Winter. The middle or depth of winter, from November to January, Roxb., Fife.

How o' the Year. Synon. with the How o' Winter, S.

How, s. A mound, a tumulus, a knoll, Orkn.

"Close by the above mentioned circle of stones, are several tumuli evidently artificial, some of them raised pretty high, of a conical form, and somewhat hollow on the top. About half a mile from the semicircular range of stones, is another beautiful tumulus, considerably larger than the former, around which has been a large ditch. This last is distinguished by the name of Meseow, or Mesow-how." Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 135.

"In this country, how is of the same import with knob, or know, in other parts of Scotland, and is applied to elevated hillocks, whether artificial or natural." P. Firth, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 135.

How is used in the very same sense, A. Bor., "a round hillock, artificial or natural; a tumulus." Grose.

How is certainly no other than S. hauy. Su.-G. hau, the name given to those sepulchral mounds, which, in the time of heathenism, were erected in memory, and in honour, of the dead. Hence heigost signifies, to be interred according to the customs of heathenism;
and those who had not been initiated into a profession of the Christian faith, were called hoemaece. Hence also, after the introduction of Christianity, it became customary to call an ancient village, i.e., one built during heathenism, hoegnyber. A mound, from which the kings distributed justice to their subjects, was designated Tinghoeg, i.e., the mound or tumulus of convention; such as those in the neighbourhood of Upsal, exactly corresponding to our Moorthill of Scone. V. Ihre, vo. Hoeg. In many places of Sweden there are Tinghoegs, surrounded with stones set on end, at which the judge and jury of the Hundred used to meet. In Isl. the name haug-buar was given to the spirits of the dead, or spectres, supposed to inhabit these tumuli, from haug and buar, to inhabit. The ignes fatui, sometimes seen about the mansions of the dead, were also called haug-eldar, i.e., the fires of the tumulus. Vorel. Ind.

Dr. Barry, I find, forms the same idea with respect to the proper meaning of the term.

"He was buried in Rondalssay, under a tumulus; which was then known by the name of Haungapieridium; and is perhaps the same with what we now call the How of Hoogssay; Ihre, Hoeg, Cumulus." Hist. of Orkney, p. 115, 116.

The learned Ihre derives the word from hoeg, high; and mentions O. E. ho, how, L. B. hoeg, as synon. Spelman, vo. Hoap, observes that ho, how, signifies mons, collina. But from the examples which he gives, it seems doubtful if this be radically the same with the Northern terms. It must at any rate have been changed in its application. For it is used to denote a rocky hill, quendam—haugum petrosum. It seems more allied to S. Hwech, a crag, q. v. For a further account of the use of Isl. hage, v. Battle-Eyre.

O. Fr. hoque, hoque, elevation, colline, hauteur. Re-nefort oddly deduces it from Lat. faex, fauces, but expl. the term by the change of f into h.

To HOW, v. a. To reduce, to drain, to thin, to diminish in number or quantity, Aberg. How, s. Reduction, diminution, ibid.

Perhaps from the idea of rendering how or hollow; if not from the practice of hoegy.

HOW, s. 1. A coif, hood, or nightcap, Rudd. It is still used in the latter sense, S. B. pron. hoo.

To break my heale, and synce put on a hoo,—It may wele rythe, bote it accordis nought. Ball. Edin., 1598. Pink. S. P. R., iii, 124.

"Break my head, and put on my hoo." S. Prov. Kelly renders the term "night-cap," explaining this proverb by the E. one, "Break my head, and bring me a plainer." P. 61.

Chauc. howe, id. Tyrwh. derives it from Teut. hoofid, caput, Nete, v. 3909. But Rudd, properly refers to Belg. huwe, a coif, and huwe-en, to cover the head. We may add Su.-G. huvea, heave, Dan. hove, Germ. haube, C. B. hof, tegmen capitis muliebre. The Fr. changing h into c, have made coif, whence E. coif. Ihre supposes that Moes.-G. vaif, a fillet or headband, from vaif-ain, to bind, to surround is the radical term. Mr. Tooko derives the term from hof, the part. pa. of A.-S. heaf-an, to heave or lift up.

[The origin of Fr. cofieg, as given above, is fanciful. Brochet traces it to L. coifia, which became cofie, and that, by attraction of i, became coife. V. Brachet's Etym. Dict. Fr. Lang., Clarendon Press Series.]

2. A garland, a chaplet.

There haris al war towkit vp on thare crow, That bayth with how and holme was thristit down. Doug. Virgfl, 146, 18.

This seems the only sense in which A.-S. hoey occurs; cidaris, tiara, Biscopoes huye, episcopi tiara, mitra. Teut. huyse is also rendered, vitta.

3. SELY HOW, HELY HOW, HAPPY HOW. A membrane on the head, with which some children are born; pron. hoo, S. B. Both in the N. and South of S. this covering is carefully preserved till death, first by the mothers, and afterwards by those born with it; from the idea that the loss of it would be attended with some signal misfortune.

"In Scotland the women call a haly or sely hom (i.e., haly or fortunate cap or hood) a film or membrane stretched over the heads of children new born, which is nothing else, but a part of that which covers the foetus in the womb; and they give out that children so born will be very fortunate." Radd.

This superstition is pertained to E., where, it would seem, the use of this coif was more particularly known.

"That natural cover wherewith some children are born, and is called by our women the slylie how, Midwives were wont to sell to Advocates and Lawyers, as an especial means to furnish them with eloquence and persuasive speech." Of Antoninus. Philos. 11, 19. It was not that the women would stop the mouths of all, who should make any opposition against them; for which cause one Protus was accused by the Clergy of Constantinopole to have offended in this matter (Balsamon. Comment. ad Concil. Constantinop. in Trullo); and Cletus or plebeone often accused midwives for reserving the same to magical uses." Roberts' Treatise of Witchcraft, Lond., 1616, p. 60.

Johnes, mentioning the word as used by Brown, in his Vulgar Errors, rightly derives silly from A.-S. selig, happy; but how improperly from heof, head.

This superstition also prevails in Sweden. Hence, this has received the name of sekerhuyfo, literally, the how or coif of victory; "because," says Ihre, "from the simplicity of former times, it was believed, that this membrane had in it something of a happy omen, and especially that it was peculiar to those who were born with it;" vo. Seger. Here we observe the characteristic spirit of the Goths. They had no idea of happiness paramount to that of success in war. In Dan. it is sezerhoy, a hood or coif," Wolff; literally, a skirt of victory.

From the quotation given above, it is evident that this, like many other superstitions, originated in the darkness of heathenism. Lampridius refers to this circumstance as the reason of the name given to Antoninus the son of Macrinus; and mentions the supposed efficacy of this membrane with advocates; although he had so much good sense as to laugh at the idea. Solent deinde pneri pilco insigniri naturali quod obstatrices rapiant, et advocatis credere vendunt, si quidem canadici hoc juvari dicuntur: ut iste puer plurimum non habuit, sed idem, sed etiam unde ruotus non potueri, venit interidentes speciro nervosi sagitarri. Ferrut denique Diadematum puerum appellatum, &c. Histor. August, p. 98.

Casaubon, in his Notes on this passage, refers to a Fr. Prov. which shows that the same superstition had existed in that country. Diction. enuf. De co quem appellation satyricus, gallinae albae fiam, Natuis est pleteus. Not., p. 141. Il le voit tout coifé; "Born rich, honourable, fortunate; born with his mother's kerchief over his head" Cotgr.

HOW, HOU, HO, S. A piece of wood, which joins the couple-wings together at the top,
2. As applied to the voice, denoting a guttural kind of noise, ibid.

HOW-DOUP, s. The medlar apple, Mespilus Germanica, Loth. Hose doup, Roxb.

[HOWD, v.] A great quantity; the term is applied in various ways; as, "a howd o' siller," a great sum of money; "a howd o' ween," a strong gale of wind, Banffs.

To HOWD, v. n. To rock, as a boat on the waves, to move up and down. V. HOUD, v.

[To HOWD, v. a.] Same as HOWDLE, q. v.

To HOWD, v. a. To hide, Fife. V. HOUD, v.

To HOWDER, v. a. To hide, to conceal, Loth. HOWDER'd wi' hills a crystal burnie ran, Where twa young shepherds find the good auld man. Ramsay’s Poems, ii. 8.


HOWDLINS, adv. In secret, clandestinely; applied to anything done by stealth, ibid.; in hidlins, synon.

It has been supposed that the term howdlin, as denoting a midwife, has its origin from this v., because she performs her work howdlins, or in secret, the male part of the family being excluded. But this is to derive a word of pretty general use from a more provincialism.

HOWDRAND, part. pa. Off all great kindes [kindnes] may ye claim, The cruise backs, and the cripple, fame, Ay howdrand faults with your supple; Tallyors and Soutar shall be ye. Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 255, st. 8.

V. HOWDER, v.

Perhaps a deriv. from S. B. hode, to hide; or allied to Teut. hoeter, receptaculum, retacinulum; Kilian. Waether views Moos-G. hetlih, a closet, Mat. vi. 6, as the origin of Germ. hut-on, to hide.

To HOWD, v. a. To act the part of a midwife, to deliver a woman in labour, S.

Isl. iol, childbirth, also offspring, foetus, probes; iol sott, the pangs of childbirth, bodhak quiana, a woman in labour. I'oer has observed, that Su.-G. iordynama, a midwife, is properly iodynana, from iod, childbirth, and yonna, woman; as the vulgar in this country often express the same, howdy-wif. Alem. iodel signifies parturient. V. next word.

HOWDY, s. A midwife, S. A. Bor.

When Mungo's mare stood still and swat wi' fright, When he brought east the howdy under night; You, Lucky, eat the wyte o' a fell out. Ramsay's Poems, ii. 98.

The Ir. and Gael. designation cudigh, chuidigh, might seem allied to the Goth. terms mentioned under the v., were it not evidently formed from cudigharn, to help, to assist. It is not improbable, that the Goth. and Gael. terms have had a common fountain, as they scarcely differ, except in the aspiration. Brand, with less judgment than he usually displays, when ridiculing those who derive Howdy from How do ye, views
it as a diminutive from How (the sely how) because of the superstition of old women as to this natural coif. Popular Antiq., p. 367, 368, N.

**HOWDIE-FEE, s.** The fee given to a midwife, Dumfr.

I creshed kimmer's loof weel wi' howdy fee, Else a cradle had never been rocked for me.


**HOWDER, s.** A loud gale of wind, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Isl. huidra, cito commotion aeri; whence huidr-a, cito commoveri. G. Andr. indeed derives huidra from vred-r, aer. C. B. chovith, however, signifies a blast, a gale.

To HOWDER, v. n. To move by jerks, S. to hotch, synon.

Meny sax o' moths an' flases are shook, An' in the floor they howler.

_Ferguson's Poems_, ii. 60.

Allied, most probably, to Isl. huidr-a, cito commoveri. Hence,

[To HOWDER, v. a. To hide. V. under To Howd.]

To HOWDIE, v. n. 1. To crowd together, expressive of a hobbling sort of motion, Fife.

2. To move up and down, as a boat on the sea, Banffs.

3. To walk in a limping manner, ibid.]

[To HOWDIE, v. a. 1. To move upwards and downwards, or in all directions; as when lulling a child to rest, ibid.

2. To carry in a clumsy, careless manner, ibid.]

**HOWDIE, s.** 1. A crowd in motion, ibid.; synon. Smatter.

_Teut. hœtel-en, inartificoise se gere._

[2. A rock or limp in walking, ibid.]

**HOWDIER, s.** One who rocks or limps in walking, or walks in a heavy, awkward manner, ibid.]

[**HOWDLIN', part. pr.** Walking heavily; used also as an adj., ibid.]

**HOWDOYE, s.** A sycophant, Roxb. V. HOUDEE.

**HOW-DUMB-DEAD of the nacht.** The middle of the night, when silence reigns, Ayrs.


**HOWE, interj.** A call, S. and E. ho.

To thaym he callis; Stand, ying men, _Howe_!

_Doug. Virg._, 244, 10.

Dan. hoi, hoo, Fr. ho. Lat. eho, id.

**HOWF, s.** A severe blow on the ear, given with a circular motion of the arm, Roxb.

Teut. howe, vulnus.

**HOWFIN, s.** A clumsy, awkward, senseless person, Aberd.; perhaps originally the same with _Houpkyn_, q. v.

**HOWFING, adj.** Mean, shabby, having a baggarly appearance.

Ane hamele hat, a cott of kelt, Weel beltie in ane letherous belt, A bair clock, and a backlane maig.—

There was a brave embassador Before so noble ane auditor, The Queen of Englandis Maiestie, Hir counsell and nobilitie.—

Allace, that Scotland had no schame, To send sic houping carles from hame.

_Legend By St. Andrews, Poems Sixteenth Cent._, p. 327.

Perhaps allied to Teut. hohf, hove, a village, q. vulgar, rustic.

[**HOW-GAT, HOW-gatis, adv.** How, Barbour, ii. 150, iv. 493.]

**HOWIE, s.** An erratum for sovie.

"Bring gavelocks and ern mells, pinchings-haris, howies, and break every gate, bar, and door in this castle." _Perils of Man, iii._ 3. V. Sow, a military engine, &c.

**HOWIE, CASTLE-HOWIE, s.** The name given, in Orkney, to such of the Picts' houses as still appear like large tumuli or hillocks.

This is evidently a dimin. from How, a tumulus, q. v.

**HOWIS, s. pl.** Hoso, or stockings.


To HOWK, v. a. To dig. V. HULK.

[**HOWK-BACK, s.** A bent back, a hump back, Banffs.]

[**HOWK-BACKIT, adj.** Having the back bent, hump-backed, ibid.]

[To HOWK-CHOWK, v. n. To make a noise as if poking in deep mud, Banffs.; part. pr. howk-chowk'in, used also as an s., a noise as of poking in deep mud, ibid.]

**HOWLLIS HALD.** "A ruin; an owl's habitation," Pink.

_Schir, lat it nyr in townes be tald, That I should be ane howlis hold._

_Dunbar, Maitland Poems_, p. 112.

I see no other sense the phrase can bear. V. HALD.

**HOWM, s.** 1. The level low ground on the banks of a river or stream, S.

2. A very small island, Shetl. V. HOLME.

**HOWMET, s.** A little cap. V. HOOMET.
HOWSOME, Howsoon, adv. As soon as.

"Quhilk conspiratione the said James Dowglace, howsone he come to the castell of Tampallone, ex- ponit & finalie endit with Archibald sumtyne erle of Angusse, and George Dowglace his broder germane, alaswa rebellis to his grace," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 429.4

"Howsone James Grant came to Edinburgh, he was admired and looked upon as a man of great vassalage; he is received and warded in the castle of Edinburgh, and his six men were all hanged to the death." Spalding, i. 11.

HOWSTRIE, s. Soft, bad, nasty food. V. HOUSTRIE.

HOWTHER, s. A tousing, Loth., Lanarks.

[To HOWTHER, v. a. and n. 1. To push, to jostle in a rude manner, Banffs.
2. To stagger as one carrying a heavy burden, ibid.
3. To walk with difficulty, or in a hobbling manner, ibid.]

[HOWTHERIN, HOWTHIRIN', part. pr. Used also as a s. and as an adj. in each of the senses of the v.]

HOWTIE, adj. Apt to wax anger and sulky, Clydes.

I need scarcely say that this is merely a provincial pronunciation of E. haughty.

HOWTILLE, adv. In an angry and sulky manner, ib.

HOWTINESS, s. Anger and sulkiness combined, ib.

HOWTOWDY, s. A young hen, one that has never laid, S.

"My certes, but the Scotch blude was up, and my gentleman tells the King, that he wadna gie a gude Scotch howtowelie for a' the pair like gear in his poultry yard." Petticoat Tales, ii. 163. V. HENWIFE, sense 2.

This in S. properly denotes an overgrown chicken; for the term is not applied to a hen. I have therefore erred in making Howtowelie synon. with Eirack.

HOW-WECHTS, s. pl. "Circular implements of sheep-skin, stretched on a hoop, used about barns and mills to lift grain and such things with?" Gall. Encycl. V. WECHT.


Than at the first of that cas
The Kyng of Bretaine howyn was;
And all the harmage of his land
Than baptyst wes, and welle troward.


See also, v. 46.

HOY, s. Used in the same sense with E. hue, in Hue and cry; also, a shout, a cry.

"He could raise a hoy and cry to the nearest townis beside the Kingis forest, and could pass and manifest the saimin to the Kings Schirefis." Leg. Forest. Ballour's Pract., p. 140. V. the v.; also HOYES, sense 2.
Hoy, interj. An exclamation expressive of a call to listen, to stop, to approach, or to turn back, S.

"Balde inan! hoy Balde! gae wa' an' clad on a creul fu' o ruh-leurs on the ingle." — Saint Patrick, ii. 313.

To Hoy, v. a. 1. To urge on, to incite; a term generally used with respect to dogs, S. They hoy' out Will, wi' sair advice. Burns, iii. 136.

2. To chase or drive away, in consequence of this incitation, or by means of hooting and hallowing.

Ladyes and lairds, gar hound your dogs,
And hoy the quenas away.


Mr. Pinkerton renders it hoot.
But quhen the King's Excellence
Did know my falsit and offence,
And my pridefull presumption;
I gat na other recipience,
But hoyt and houndit of the town,

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 303.

3. To shout, to call loudly to a person at a distance. In this sense the prep. to or till is generally added, as "Hoy till 'm to keep aff the sawn grun."

[Hoyin', part. pr. Shouting, bawling. Used also as a s., S.]

Fr. hu-er, hoy-er, to hoot at, to shout after, to raise the hue and cry. Isl. ho-a, to gather the flocks, or to drive them: Vose incendita, greges convocare, vel agere; G. Andr., p. 118. By the way, I may mention a curious specimen of etymology. "These words, Heu, and Orcie, the first being a Latin word, the other a French word, are ancient wordeis of vse in the Lawes of this realme, et verba enim sunt dolentis, they are always wordeis of weeping and lamenting."

As in the 10 chapter of Tobias, when old Tobias and his wife saw that their sonne returned not againe, fearing that there had chaunted some sodaine misfortune vnto him, the woman in her sodaine griefe vttered these wordeis, Heu, heu me, pilt mi! —Also, alas, wo is me my sonds are vnto me. —And according to that sense, these wordeis have alwayes been in vse in this land, so that when any man hath receit any sodaine hurt or harme, —they have vsed presently to follow and pursue the offenders with Heu and Orcie, that is, with a sorrowful and lamentable crie, for helpe to take such offenders." Manwood's Forrest Lawes, Fol. 126, a.

HOYES, s. 1. A term used in public proclamations, calling attention. It is thrice repeated, S. Oyes, E.; Fr. oyse, hear ye.

Skene thus defines L. B. huesium.

"An hoyes, or crie vued in proclamations, quhaibry ane officiar of armes, or messenger dois convene the people, and forwarnis them to heare him." Verb. Sign. vo. Huesium.

2. It is also used by Skene, although perhaps improperly, as equivalent to hue, in the phrase hue and cry.

"Gif the dejbore or anie on his part com to the place qhære the poynds are driven away; and violente, and be force takes and caries them away; the Lord of the land or the creditor with schout, and hoyes, may follow him." 2 Stat. Rob. I. c. 20, § 12.

In the latter sense it is aliud to Fr. huer. V. Hoy.

[HOYN, s. Delay, cessation, Barbour, v. 602, Skeat's Ed. In Edin. MS., hone, q. v.]

HOYNYED, part. pa.

—"Taken away from Isobell Campbell, daughter to unquhile Patrick Campbell of Knapp,—a petticoat, half silk half worsted.—Item, 1 ell round hoyneyed stuff." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 80.

HUAM, s. "The moan of the owl in the warm days of summer," Gall. Encycl.

As the author adds that it "continues repeating with a meaning air, huam," it may be a word formed from the sound. C. B. hu, however, signifies a hoot, hue, to hoot; and huean, an owl, a hooter.

[To HUB, v. a. To blame or hold guilty of a crime, Setl.]

[HUBBIT, part. pa. Blamed, held guilty, ibid.]

[HUBBIE, s. A short jacket worn by women, when engaged in household work, Orkn.]

HUBBLE, s. A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow, Roxb.

Perhaps from the same origin with Hobby-tobby, Belg. hob-en, to moil or toil.

This is evidently Fr. hestadewau, hestadewau, hubadewau, "a great cock chicken; and sometimes any big or well-grown pullet;" Cotgr.

HUBBILSCHOW, HORBLESHOW, s. A hubbub, a tumult, a confused noise. It suggests the idea of a multitude running and crowding together in a tumultuous manner, (without necessarily implying that there is any broil,) as to see some object that excites curiosity; hubbleshew, S.

Hiry, hary, hubbleshow, 
Se ye no quha is cum now,
But yit wait I nevir how,
With the quhaird-wind?
A sargeand out of Soudoun land,
A gyane strang for to stand.


That gars me think this hubbleshow, that's past,
Will end in nothing but a joke at last.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 172.

Yon hubbleshow is like some stour to raise;
What think ye o' it for, as we use to say,
The web seems now all to be made of war.

Roses Helenus, p. 89.

Teut. hobbel-en, inglorerare; hobbel-en, tobbelen, tumultuare; hobbel-tobbel, hobbet-tobbet, tumultuari; perturbat, acerraminat; Kilian. The last syllable may be Teut. schieve, spectaculum, or from schieven, videre; q. a crowd assembled to see something that excites attention. Schieven also signifies to fly, whence E. escheven.

A. Bor. "hubbleshow, a riotous assembly;" Grose.

HUBBLE, s. An uproar, a tumult, South and West of S.

The sodger too, for a' his troubles,
His hungry wanes, an' blasty hubbles,
scried, and quite at hand when there is use for it, Dumfr. This is sometimes pron. Hod.

"There was the chair she used to sit on, there was the cutty still lying on the hud, wi’ the embers of the last blast she drew sticking in the throat o’ it."

Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 203.

3. The flat plate which covers the side of a grate, Dumfr.

Tent. hoed-en, hyyed-en, hued-en, custodire, tueri, protegere, as guarding the fire.

4. The seat opposite to the fire on a blacksmith’s hearth, Teviot.

5. A portion of a wall built with single stones, or with stones which go from side to side, Gall.; synon. Sneck.

"He—invented also sneeks or hudds, i.e., spaces built single at short intervals." Agr. Surv. Gall., p. 86. V. Sneck.

HUD-NOOK, s. The corner beside the grate, So. of S.

Nae mair we by the bie hud-nook, Sit hale fore-sippers owre a book, Strivin’ to catch, wi’ tente look, Ilk bonny line. T. Scott’s Poems, p. 316.

HUD-STANE, s. 1. A flag-stone set on edge as a back to the fire on a cottage hearth, Dumfr., Teviot.

2. A stone employed in building a hud, Gall.

“One hudd-stone will do at the grate; but the more the better. When a double dyke between the hudds is built as high as the first hudd-stone, a stone sufficiently long is placed so that one half of it may cover the hudd, and the other half the double dyke.” Agr. Surv. Gall., p. 86.

[HUDDACK, s. A knot in a fishing line fastening two parts together, Shetl.]

HUDDERIN, Huderon, part. adj. 1. Slovenly. It is generally applied to a woman who is lusty and flabby in her person, or wears her clothes loosely and awkwardly. Ang. pron. hatherin.

“A morning-sleep is worth a fold-ful of sheep to a huderon, duderon Daw;” S. Prov. Kelly, p. 14, “a dirty, lazy drab,” N.

2. Ugly, hideous, Aberd.

“My side happen’d to be newmost, an’ the great huderon ca’en was riding hokeycy-cockery upon my shoulders—.” Journal from London, p. 3.

3. Empty, ill-filled, Orkney.

In the first sense, which seems the proper one, it may be alluded to Tent. houder-en, to swell in the udder, to have the udder distended, as a cow near calving. But perhaps it is merely a part. from the v. n. Hower, q. v. V. Hutherin.

Hudderin, s. Meat condemned as unwholesome, Aberd.; apparently the same with Hudderone.
HUDRERONE, s. A young heifer; Hud-der-ine, Ang., Loth.

"The kingis Maiestie—understanding the great hurt that his hienes subjectis dalie susteineth the transporting and carrying furth of the realm off the calf skynnis, hudderonis, and kid skynnis, &c., discharge all and sundrie merchandises—off all transporting—off the saidis calf skynnis, hudderonis," &c. Acts J.A. VI., 1592, Ed. 1614, p. 579. Hudderones, Skene and Murray. V. Hudrerin, and hudron.

Instead of the etymology there given, perhaps it may be viewed as a cor. of A.-S. bruthri, bos, jumentum, hruther, id., tavq hruthur, juvenculus, Lyo; yeong hruther, juvenculus, a young heifer, Somner.

HUDDRY, adj. "Slovenly, disorderly, tawdry." S. O., Gl. Sibb. This is the same with Hudderin, q. v.

HUDDS, s.

"There is a species of clay, which the smiths use for fixing their bellows in their furnaces, and of which the country people make what they call, Hudds, to set in their chimneys behind their fires, which they say, does not calcine, or split with the heat; and which, after it has stood the fire for years, and become hard as a stone, upon being exposed to the common air for some time, it turns soft, and may be wrought and fashioned with the hand as before." P. Moffat, Statist. Acc., ii. 289, 290.

HUDDUM, HUDDONE, s. A kind of whale.

Bot hir hynd partis ar als grete wele nere
As bene the hildicus huuddum, or done quhale.

Doug, Virgil, 82, 5.

—The remnant straucht like ane fishes tale,
In similitude of huddone or quhale.

Ibid., 822, 9.

Pistrix, Virg, also, pistris; said to be a whale of great length, which cuts the water as he goes.

The Danes call a whitisht-coloured whale, hvid fis. But perhaps huddone may rather be the same kind of whale which Vercl, calls hyding-ar, which, he says, is twenty yards long. He mentions another, called krosso-valur, octus praecolonis, saevis et ferox; literally, the horse of the deep. Ind., p. 124. The term assigned by some writers to the term whale, deserves to be mentioned. As in Germ. it is called walsche, it has been supposed that the meaning is, the fish of the abyss; A.-S. wael, Alem. wola, Germ. wal, signifying abyssus. Hence S. wall, a wave, west, walet, a whirlpool.

HUDDUN, adj.

A huddun hynd came wi' his pattle
As he'd been at the plough.

Said there was same in a' the battle,
That bruyled bend aneagh.

Christmas Da'ing, Ed. 1805.

Log. hudder, ragged, ill-dressed.

This seems the same with E. heiden, which Johnst. derives from C. B. hooden, foemina leviora famae; Scenius from Iel. heide, a woman, so denominated, he says, from a certain ornament worn by females. V. Hudderin, adj.

HUDDY CRAW, HODDIE, s. The carrion crow, S. B. hoddy crow, S. A. huddit crow, Compl. S., Corvus corone, Linn., i.e., the hooded crow.

"The huddit crowe cryt, varrok, varrok." P. 60.

"There are also carrion crows (hoddis, as they are called here), and hawks, but not very numerous." P. Longforgan, Perths. Statist. Acc., xix. 498.

"They are sitting down yonder like hooded-crows in a mist; but y'ye think you'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld skirf before a flow o' weather?" Antiquary, i. 172.

"Carion, or grey-crows, called hood-d-crows; for when they get old, they become white in colour all but the feathers of the head; these keep black, and look as if the bird had on a cloak or hood." Gall. Encyc.

HUDDY-DROCH, s. A squat, waddling person, Clydes.

This is apparently formed from Hud, v., to wriggle, and droch, a dwarf. C. B. heyd signifies a duck. Shall we view this as the origin of Howd, v.? Richards renders E. waddle, v., by C. B. fel hyed.

[HUDEIN, part. adj. Chiding, scolding, Sheb.]

[HUDERON. V. HUDDERRIN.]

[HUDGE, s. 1. A hoard, a secret deposit, Banffs. V. Howd. 2. Suppressed talking, secret whispering, ibid.]

[To Hudge, v. a. 1. To amass, to hoard, ibid. 2. To speak in secret, as in the case of a fama.]

[Hudgein, s. A suppressed speaking, as of a fama, Banffs.]

[HUDGE-MUDGE, s. Same as Hudge, s., but stronger, ibid.]

[To Hudge-mudge, v. n. 1. To whisper in secret, ibid.; the part. pr. is also used as a s. 2. To scheme or plot in secret, ibid.]

Hudge-mudge, adj. In a secret, clandestine way; applied to those who whisper together, or do any thing secretly, S. B.

But fa' use will they be to him,
Wha in hudge mudge wi' wiles,
Without a guily in his hand,
The smearsell free begulie

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

This is radically the same with E. huyster-mugger, secrecy; concerning which Dr. Johnst., after giving several etymons, none of which are satisfactory, confesses that he cannot determine the origin.

The basis of this compound term is certainly Su.-G. ming, secretly, which Iprie inclines to deduce from Germ. muck-en, to matter, to speak low. The first syllable may be allied to hug-a, hug-a, to meditate, to apply the mind to any object, from hug, hug, use; to which O. Teut. hugg-en, observare, considerare, corresponds. Hudge-mudge may thus denote a secret
To HUDIBRASS, v. a. To hold up to ridicule.

"I have heard some hudibrass the initialia testimoniorum, viz., the examining of witnesses upon their age, their being married or not, &c., as an impertinent and insignificant old style; notwithstanding that the same is necessary and inserted." Fountainh., Dec. Suppl., iii. 67, A. 1676.

This word has obviously been borrowed from the hero of Samuel Butler, after his work had acquired celebrity.

HUFFLE-BUFFS, s. pl. Old clothes, Roxb.

This, I suspect, is a cant term. Fancy, however, might find an origin in A.-S. hufel, a hovel, or small house, and Alem. buff-en, to beat, S. buff; q. worn out by "being tossed about through the house,"

HUFF*-LIT, s. A blow with the hand on the side of the head, a box on the ear, Fife.

A.-S. heofol, heoful, or Isl. heofud, the head. Lit. bears more resemblance to lyte, navus, vitium, than to any other word I have met with. Su.-G. lyte, vitium, was anciently used with the v. tua; Fara huto, vulnerari. Ihre explains Lyte, Eusmodi vulnus, quod de noumen reddit vulneratm. Hence lyt-a, vulnerare.

HUFFY, adj. Proud, choleric, S.; hujfish, E.

"His [Baillie of Jerviswood's] father was son of Baillie of St. John's kirk, a cadite of Laminton.—He hurled a little, (being a huffy proud man), that he should be esteemed guilty of any design against the life of the king or his brother." Fountainhall's Diary, Law's Memorialis, p. 98.

HUFUD, s. Same as Hufflit. This is the form used in the northern counties.

To HUGGER, v. n. 1. To shudder, to shiver, Aberd.

[2. To be bent down with cold or disease, crouching and shivering, Banffs.]

3. To crowd together as cattle do on account of cold, ibid.]

[HUGGER, s. A state of shivering from cold or disease, ibid.]

[HUGGERIN', part. pr. 1. Crouching and shivering from cold or disease, ibid.]

2. Crowding together on account of cold, ibid.

3. Used also as an s. in both senses.]

This might seem allied to Isl. orf-a, nauseam excitare; from a common origin with Ug. v. But, as it perhaps primarily denotes shivering in consequence of cold, it may be viewed as the same with Tent. hugger-en, (synon. with hujger-en), used precisely in the same sense; Horroco, frigutire, sentire intrinsecus algeum seu tremorem.

HUGGERIE, HUGRIE, adj. Awkward and confused, whether in dress or behaviour; but more generally applied to dress, Berwicks., Roxb.

HUGGRIE-MUGGRIE, adj. or adv. Inaconfused state, disorderly, ibid.

Both terms should probably be traced to E. hugger-mugger, secrecy,—used in an oblique sense; as confusion in look, dress, &c., is often produced by a hasty attempt, to conceal any clandestine operation.

To HUGGIE-MUGGIE, v. n. To act in a clandestine manner, Gall.

"Hugger-Muggerin, doing business not openly, quibbling about trifles, and raising misunderstandings." Gall. Encycl.
HUGGERS, s. pl. Stockings without feet, Loth. V. Hogers.

HUGGERT, adj. Clothed in hogers, or stockings without feet, Renfr.

—Herdies sing wi' huggert tae,
An' wanton lamas are dancin'.

V. Hogert.

[HUGGIE, s. A tap or blow, Shetl.; Dan. hug, id.]

To HUGHYAL, v. n. To hobble, Lanarks.
Su.-G. hwick-a, vaecillare; Isl. haekia, crutches. Or from E. hough, q. to how it too much in motion.

HUGSTER, HUGSTAIR, s. A huckstor, Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

HUGTOUN, HOGTOUNE, s. A cassock or short jacket without sleeves; [the acton or gambeson, which was stuffed and quilted, and worn under the hauberk. V. Gl. Accts. Lord H. Treasurer, Vol. I., Dickson.] Fr. hoquetoune, O. Fr. huanton.

"Item, hugtoun of sad cramyse velvot, pasmensit with ane braid pasmant all our of golde and silver, with ane buttoon in the brast, lynit with blak taffain." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 81.

HUI, HUY, interj. Begone, equivalent to Lat. apage, Aberd. V. Hoy, v.

Isl. hu-a is used in the same sense with ho-a, as denoting the cry of shepherds.

[HUIA, s. A height or hill, Shetl. V. Huya.]

HUICK, s. A small roll of corn, Banffs.

HUIFIS, 2 p. indic. v. Tarriest.

Thow huifis on thir holtis, and haldis me heir
Quhuh half the hall day mair the hight hane.
Rawf Collyer, C. 1, a.

V. Hutt.

To HUIK, v. a. To take care of, to consider, to regurd.

The only author, as far as I have observed, who uses this term, is Montgomery; although cognates occur in all the Northern dialects.

Pule haisst ay, alnesty ay,
Ower-sails the sight of sum,
Quha hukes net, nor luiks not,
Quhat afterward may come.

———Dum non curant quid sera reportet
Vespere——— Lat. Vers.

Promitting, unwitting,
Your hechte you never hukied.

Cherrie and Siao, st. 30.

—i.e., "you never regarded your promises."

It also occurs in his MS.

How shol sult hurt or help, shaw nevr huiks,
Luk as it lyks, shaw laugis and nevr luiks,
Bot wavers lyk the wethercock in wind.

Chrom. & P. iii. 499.

It seems to be used in a similar sense by Davidsone in his Schort Discours of the Estatists on the death of J. Knox.

HUL, s. pl. Thairfoir lament sen he is gone,
That hukied nothing for thy helth.

Q. that made no account of any thing, if subservient to thy welfare.

Tent. huggh-en, obsevare, considerare; Su.-G. huiu, hui-a, in animo habens, mediari; Alam. hug-en, id. A.-S. hon-an, curare. Su.-G. hop, hug, the mind, is evidently the root.

HUUK-WAIR, s. Perhaps, articles pertaining to the labour of the harvest field, q. hook-case.


HULD, pret. Held, did hold, Ettr. For.

[HUILK, s. A small vessel for holding oil; Isl. hylki, a hulk of an old tub; Dan. ylkle, a reservoir.]


Dan. hweislik denotes a bottle of hay. Perhaps q. a mere huk; Tent. hysken, id.

HUIST, s. 1. A heap, Upp. Clydes.

This seems to be one of the vestiges of the old Cumbrician kingdom. C. B. hwynds, a draught, a load; hwynds-are, to heap together.

2. An overgrown and clumsy person, ibid.

HUIT, pret. Paused, stopped; the same with Hoved. V. Hove, How, v.

He huit and he honert quhill midmers and maire,
Behindand the his hills and passage sa plan.

Rawf Collyear, B. iiiij. a.

To HUKE. V. BOLYN.

HUKEBANE, s. The huckle-bone, S. B.

Thy hanches hulkis with hukebones harsh and baw.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 17.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. huk-a, inclinare se.
A. Bor. "huke, the huckle-bone or hip;" Grose.

In Edinburgh, I am informed, by huke-bone fleshers always understand the haunch-bone.

There, under Huk-a, conqumissors, desideris (S. to hunker), says; It is believed that the English have hence given the name of huckle-bone to the coax, because it is by means of this that we let down the lower part of the body.

The same idea is thrown out by Seren. vo. Hough.

HULBIE, v. Any object that is clumsy; as, a hulbie of a stane, a large, unwieldy stone; a hulbie of a house, man, &c.; Lanarks.

In the latter sense, it might be traced to Dan. hule, a cavern, or Isl. holl, a tumulus, and, by a. habitation.

HULDIE, s. A night-cap, Gall.

Nearly allied to Isl. hull, a veil, a covering, from hel-a, houl-in, velare, the imperfect of which is huile; Su.-G. hoelja, Mooes-G. hul-fen, id. C. B. hul-taw also signifies to cover, and hull, a cover.

HULE, s. A mischievous fellow; expl. by some, "one who does mischief for the sake of fun." A hule among the lasses, a rakish spark; Roxb. V. Hewl.
HULE, s. 1. A pod or covering of any thing, commonly applied to pulse; a husk, S. “The husk or integument of any thing:—as the hull of a nut covers the shell. *Hule,* Scottish.” —Johns. *Diät.*

The S. word is sounded much softer than the E., the n like Gr. ν.


3. A hollow, unprincipled fellow. —Ibid.

[HULGIE, adj. Roomy, convenient, *Shetl.*]

HULGIE, HULGY, adj. Having a hump, S. B.


—Did ye gi'e the mout',
Seys saunty, zelst, wi' mony a scrape and bow;
Sye laid your arm asthwarth her bulgy back! —*Ross's Helenore,* p. 37.

2. A humpbacked person. —Ibid., p. 78.

HULGIE-BACKED, adj. Humpbacked, S. B.

An odder bag cou'd not come in his way;—
An ugley hulgy-backed, cankered wasp,
And like to die for breath at lift gasp.
*Ross's Helenore,* p. 35.

*S. G. hulgey, convexus, hulka us, excavare, holc, vas convexum. The phrase used in E., although not mentioned by Johns., seems synon. A hutch in the back.

V. *Seren,* in vo.

HULLINESS, s. V. under *Huly.*

[HULK, v. n. To go about in a lazy, idle manner, to be engaged in mean, worthless work, Clydes. *Banffs.* *Hulkin,* part. pr., used also as a s. and as an adj.; in the last sense it implies, mean, skulking, and bad-tempered. The prep. *about* is frequently added to intensify the meaning, or to imply habit, natural inclination, &c.]

HULLOCK, s. The smooth hound, a fish; *Squalus galeus,* Orkn.

HULLERIE, adj. Raw, damp, and cold; applied to the state of the atmosphere; as, “That's a hullerie day,” *Roxb.*

HULLERIE, adj. 1. Erect, bristled up; as, “a hullerie hen,” a hen with its feathers standing on end, *Roxb.*

Sw. *hullhaer* denotes “soft downy hair on the body, pile;” Widog. *Ial. hyller,* however, signifies, *Eminet, visui se praebet eminus;* G. *Andr.*

2. Confused, discomposed; applied to the head after hard drinking, ibid.


4. Friable, crumbling, ibid.

As denoting confusion, it might seem allied to the first word in the Su.-G. alliterative phrase, *Huller om Buller,* in a very confused state. Vox factitia ad indicandum sumnum confusione; Ilire, Dan. *hultert og buttart,* “topay-turvy, upside down;” *Wolff.*


HULLION, s. 1. A sloven, Fife. *Hullen* is used in Dumfr. as a contemptuous designation, most probably in the same sense.

2. An inferior servant, employed to work any *orra* work, *Aberd.* V. *HALLION,* of which this seems merely a variety.

HULLION, s. Wealth, goods, property, *Aberd.*

The half o' my *hullion* I'll gi'e to my dear. *Old Song.*

I suspect that this word had originally denoted concealed wealth (like *S. pose,* as alluded to *Ial. hulinn,* teets, occultus, *hilla,* abacus, repstoratorium; *Moes-G. huljan,* Alen. *hul-en,* Su.-G. *hool-ja,* tegere, celare. This v. must be very ancient, and has been very generally diffused. For C. B. *hul-lave,* signifies to cover, *hulyn,* a coverlet.

[HULSTER, s. 1. A push, a lift, *Banffs.*

2. A big ungaily person, ibid.]

[HULSTER, v. a. and n. 1. To carry a burden with difficulty or in an awkward manner, ibid.

2. To walk with a heavy, clumsy step, ibid.]

[HULSTERIN, part. pr. Used in both senses of the v. as a s. and as an adj, ibid. The prep. *about* is often added to intensify the meaning or to imply habit, &c.]

[HULSTER, s. A shapeless block of stone, *Shetl.* *Ial. holt,* a stony place, and *stor,* great. *Gl. Orkn.* and *Shetl.]*

HULTER CORN. V. *Shilling.*
HULY, HOOLIE, adj. Slow, moderate, S. heetie, Aberd.

HOOLE, adv. Cautiously.

HULINESS, s. Tardiness, Lanarks.

HUM, s. A sham, a foolish trick; often applied to a story told in a jest, S.

HUM, v. n. To feed, as birds do their young by billing. Thus a nurse is said to hum to her child, when she gives it food from her mouth; a custom, neither consistent with cleanliness, nor; it is most probable, with the health of the child.

HUMS, s. pl. "Mouthfuls of chewed matter;" Gall. Encyl.

HUM, s. The milt of a cod-fish, used as a dish, and esteemed a great delicacy, Angus.

HUM, adj. Out of humour, sullen, Aberd.

To HUM or HAW. To dally or trifle with one about any business, by indefinite and unintelligible language.

"I hope never to look upon it otherwise than on an Erastian synagoge; nor to be hum'd or haw'd with, I know not what, out of this persuasion." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 20.

Dr. Johnson has given both these words as E., on the authority of S. Butler and L'Estrange; and explained both with accuracy. I take notice of the phrase merely to remark, that it is here used in a passive form, of which I have met with no example in E.

[To HUM, v. n. To grow dark, to darken in the evening, Shetl. Isl. hum, twilight.]

HUMIN, s. Twilight, Shetl.; synon. Gloamin, S.

HUMANITY, s. A term, in the academical phraseology of S., appropriated to the study of the Latin language. The class in Universities, in which this is taught, is called the Humanity Class, and the teacher, the Professor of Humanity.

"In the year 1637, it appears, that a master or professor humaniorum literarum, commonly called professor of humanity, had been founded." Univers. Glasgow-Statist. Acc., xxii. 25.

The term had been used in this sense at least as early as the time of the Reformation.

"That few sciences, and especially those that are most necessary, as in one part not teached within the said citie [Sanctandrews]; to the great detriment of the haill lieges of this realme, their childeren and posteritie."

"That the rentis and fundationis of the saidis Colledge mycht be employit to sic men of knowlege and understanding quha hes the tourquis and humanitat for instruction of the youth," &c. Acts Mary, 1569, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

The last designation is as above, Literae humaniores, from which the Fr. has been borrowed, although used with greater latitude than ours. An college, on appelle les lettres humaniores, literae humaniorum, l'etude des langues Grecque et Latine, la Grammaire, la Rhetorique, la Poesie, et l'Intelligence de Poesie, Orateurs, et Historiens. Dict. Trev.

To HUMBLE Bear. V. HUMMEL, v.

[HUMCH, s. A fit of bad humour, Banff's.]

[To HUMCH, v. n. To be in a sulky humour, ibid.; part. pr. humchin, used also as a s. and as an adj.]

HUMDRUM, s. Dejection, S. B.

Ralph does his bidden, and out Lindy comes;
His father says, Lay by, man, thir humdrums,
And look na mair like Watty to the warm.

Rod's Helenore, p. 91.

The adj. is used in E. Johns. derives it from hum and drone. Seren., with more propriety, from hum, Isl. imic, vocem edere querulam; and Goth. drom-c, tarda et lente gradu.

"Hout, tout, man,—I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow;" Guy Manning, ii. 33.

Perhaps from hum, a pretence, and dudgeon, displeasure.

[HUM-DURGON, s. A big, stupid person of an evil disposition, Banfs.]

HUMEST, adj. Uppermost.

Wallace gert tak in halst thar Humeast weald, And sic lik men thall weill wey speld. Wallace, ix. 705, MS.

Perth ed. himest. V. UMST.

HUMET, s. A flannel night-cap, Aberd. V. HOOMET.


HUMILIE, HUMELY, HUMILY, adj. Humbly, Barbour, iii. 762, i. 578.

HUMIST, adj. The hindmost. V. HEMIST.

HUMLABAND, s. A strap fixing an oar to its thowl, Shetl.

This term is purely Islandic. For Guðn, Andr. gives hoemtalband, as signifying, nuxura remi; from hamla, impedio, rentor; whence hoemtal, and hamla, impedimentum; Lex., p. 105. Hamla, medium salmi, the middle of the seat on which the rowers sit; hamla, cathena, vel vinculum quo remus ad salmum alligatur, ne vacillet retro; hoemtalband, idem; Hal-derson.

HUMLOCK, HUMILE, s. "A polled cow; also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut"; Gl. Lynds.

HUMLOIK, HUMLOCK, s. Hemlock, S. Conium maculatum, Linn.

Reid help thy life at large, baith fall and min, With hypocris, ay slarding as the sand, An humloik how, of wit and vertain thow. Charteris Adhort. Lyndsay's Warcis, 1592, A. 6, b.

"I couldna have played pew upon a dry humlock." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 298. V. Pkw.

Palgrave, however, writes humlocke, vs. Kicke, B. iii. F. 43, s.; humbllocks, F. 42, b.

Here the S. deviates from the original pron. A.-S. hematec, hemile. The last syllable resembles Belg. look, a leak.

HUMLY, adj. Humble.


HUMMEL, s. A drone; or perhaps what is called the humble-bee.


Tent. hommel, Germ. hummel, focus, from hemm-en, bombilare, to hum, to buzz. Su.-G. hnuma, apis silvestris, Germ. imme, apis, which Soren derives from isl. um-gr, gemere, susrrurere. E. humble-bee, the name given to the wild buzzing bee, although distinguished by an improper orthography, has evidently the same origin.

To HUMMEL, HUMMLE, HUMMLE, v. a. To hummil bear, to separate the grain of barley from the beards, S. B.

The graw gudeman begin the grumil.

"Thair's muck tae lead, thair's bear too hummil." MS. Poem.

"When our captain—came near to us, I thought I should has swarfed; my heart dunt—duntit like a man humblin bear, and I was maist gasping for breath." Perils of Man, ii. 30.

HUMMEL-CORN, s. 1. That kind of grain which wants a beard, as peas, beans, &c., S. B.

It is used, however, in a sense directly the reverse, in the following passage, in which there is probably some mistake:

"The farmer's servants, who have families, and engage by the year, are called hinds, and receive 10 bolls oats, 2 bolls barley, and 1 boll peas, which two last articles are called hummel corn." T. Dunse, Berwicks. Statist. Acc., iv. 346.

In Berwickah, three bolls of barley, with one of peas, made into meal, receive the designation of hummel-corn.

It appears that the proportion varies in different places.

Birrol speaks of humbel corn as contradistinguished from wheat, barley and oats.

"In this month of October—the quyht and melt at ten lib. the boll; in March thairafter, the sit mait 10 lib. the boll, the humbel corn the boll the boll." Diary, p. 30.

2. A term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned, Roxb. Hence,

HUMMEL-CORN, adj. Mean, shabby; applied both to persons and things; as, "a hummel-corn discourse," a poor sermon, "a hummel corn man," &c.; ibid.

Su.-G. hummelkorn is the name given to that kind of barley which wants the hard skin that covers some other species of this grain.

Thinks that this is more properly himlest korn, from himl, or himin, the hull or covering, and leks, laxus. V. HIMMEL. But perhaps it is rather q. hummelkorn, from humla, to mutilate. V. HOMYL.

HUMMEL, HUMMLE, adj. Wanting horns. V. HOMYLL.

—A gimmer, and a doddit yowe, A stickey, and a humme kow. Jacobite Relics, i. 113.

HUMMEL-DODDIE, s. A ludicrous term applied to dress, especially to that of a woman's head, when it has a flat and mean appearance; as, "Whatna hummel-doddie of a muck is that ye've on?" Ang.

It is evidently compounded of two synon. terms.

HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, adj. Morose and taciturn, Roxb. V. HUM-DRUM.

To HUMMER, v. n. To mumble, to grumble, Ettr. For.

[HUMMER, s. A small top; so called from the noise it makes, Clydes., Banffs.]
A. Bor. "hummer, to make a low rumbling noise, North!" Grose. Text. hum-en, mutire; Isl. hum-a, adnumurare; hum-a, mussare, mussatere.

HUMMIE, s. 1. The game otherwise called Shintie, Loth.
"The shinty, or hummy, is played by a set of boys in two divisions, who attempt—to drive with curved sticks a ball, or what is more common, part of the vertebral bone of a sheep, in opposite directions." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 36.

2. The hooked stick with which this game is played, ibid.
C. B. hum, humig, humag, a bat or racket. Owen.

3. A term used by boys in the game of Shintie. If one of the adverse party happens to stand or run among his opponents, they call out Hummie, i.e., "Keep on your side," Ettr. For.

This has been rather fancifully resolved, q. Home wi' ye. The call must certainly be viewed as borrowed from the game, and containing an order to regard the laws of it.

HUMMIE, HUMMICK, s. 1. A grasp taken by the thumb and four fingers placed together, or the space included within them when thus conjoined, to the exclusion of the palm of the hand. It is pron. Hummie, also Humma, Roxb., Ettr. For.; Hummie, Hummock, Loth., Dumfr. The Hummock denotes a smaller space than the Goupin.

"Hummick, the fingers—put together by themselves, that the tops of them are all on a level with one another; when the hand is cold, it is impossible to flex the fingers into this form. People in frosty weather try who stands cold best, by the way the hummick can be made." Gall, Encycl.

Hummick is occasionally used in Angus, towards the coast.

2. As much of meal, salt, &c., as is taken up in this way, ibid.

3. To mak' one's Humme. To compress the points of the fingers of one's hand all at once upon the point of the thumb. "Can ye mak' your hummie?" is a question often asked in a cold day, for the reason above mentioned, the stiffness of the fingers, Ettr. For.

HUMMIE-FOU, HUMMICK-FOW, s. The same with Hummock, sense 2; Dumfr., Clydes.

I can offer no conjecture as to the origin of this term, if it be not from A.-S. hummice, angulans, as denoting the angular form which the hand assumes in this position, q. "the corner of the hand," as the term HUMMIE suggests the idea of concavity. I need scarcely say, that humma (Roxb.) nearly retains the form of the A.-S. word.

HUMMIL BUMMILL. A mumbling repetition.

And meikL Letyn he did hummill,
I hard na thing but hummill hummill,
Lyndsay, KiteLs Confessions, l. 44.

HUMP-GLUTTERAL, s. The flesh of a sheep that has died a natural death; as distinguished from braxy, which intimates that the animal has died of disease, Selkirs.

This has every appearance of being a cant term. The first syllable, however, may be allied to Humph'd, having a nasty taste. The last part of the word might be traced to Gladder, v., q. "all in a gladdery state."

HUMPH, s. The name given to coal, when it approaches the surface, and becomes useless, West of S.
Allied perhaps to Teut. hump-en, abscindere partes extremas.

[HUMPH, s. A fetid smell or taste, Banffs.]

[To HUMPH, v. n. 1. To sniff as one detecting a fetid odour, ibid.
2. To be dissatisfied with, to express displeasure, ibid.
3. To be in a pettish humour, ibid.]

HUMPH'D, part. adj. Having a smell or taste indicative of some degree of putridity; as, humph'd beef, S.; Hoam'd, Hoover-tasted, synon. Clydes.

"I wish he had fawn aff the tap o' his humphed ill-smelled hides, and broken the bane o' his neck." Perils of Man, iii. 293.

[HUMPHIN', part. pr. Sulking, being displeased, Clydes., Banffs.
Used also as an adj., and as a s., ibid.]

To HUMPLE, v. n. 1. To walk lame, especially from corns or strait shoes, Roxb.; synon. Hirple.

Then humpled he out in a hurry,
While Janet his courage bewails,
An' cried out near Symon, be wary,
An' tughly she hang by his tails.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 191.

Text. humpel-en, inepte operari; or rather from Dan. hump-cr, to be lame, to limp.

2. To assume a semicircular form, to exhibit a hump, South of S.

When lo! Sir David's trusty hound,
Wi' humpling back, an' hollow ee,
Came ringing in, an' lookit round,
Wi' hopeless stare, wha there might be.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 9.

HUMPLOCK, s. 1. A small heap, such as of earth, stones, &c.; as, "The dirt is clantit into humplocks;" a humplock o' glaur, Renfrews.
To HUNE, v. n. 1. To stop, not to go on. Ayrs.
2. To loiter, Clydes.

HUNE, s. One who delays, a loiterer, a drone, a lazy silly person, Clydes.

To HUNGET, v. n. 1. To emit a querulous sound, as children do when in a pettish humour, Aug.

I suspect that H. hone, which Johnson, after Bailey, defines "to pine, to long," and derives from A.-S. honglan, is radically the same word, and may originally have the same meaning. I find no such A.-S. v. as honglan. Fr. holmier, "to grumble, mutter, murmur; to repine; also, to whyne as a child, or dog;" Cotgr.

2. To stammer from sheepishness or conscious guilt, so as not to be able distinctly to tell one's story, Clydes.

HUNE, s. One who stammers, and cannot tell his tale distinctly, ibid.

There can be no doubt that this is radically the same with E. whole; Mos. G. quain-an, Isl. quen-a, Su.-G. kain-a, lugere.

[HUNGS, s. pl. The ends of the couples of a house, where they join at the pitch of the roof, Shetl.]

[HUNGELL, s. A sea-fish, the Greenbone (Blennius vieiparus), Shetl. Isl. haengr, the male of fish.]

* To HUNGER, v. a. To pinch with hunger, to famish, S.

"Christ minds only to diet you, and not hunger you." Walker's Feden, p. 56.

This is inserted by Mr. Todd, as a term "common in the North of England; and used, perhaps, in other places."

HUNGRISUM, adj. Having rather too keen an appetite, Clydes.

HUNGRISUMLIKE, ad. Somewhat voraciously, ib.

HUNGRISUMNESS, s. The state of being under the influence of hunger, ibid.

HUNGRY. A phrase used to express a popular idea in the North of S., in regard to the cause of keen hunger, and the danger of children fasting too long. It is common to say in the morning, "Gie the bairn a bit piece, for fear the hungry worm cut its heart."

If the physical knowledge, expressed by this language, should excite a smile, one must feel pleasure at least in the humanity of the idea. It is a worm also that causes the toothache. V. ONBREAST.

HUNGIN, part. pa. Hung, suspended.

—Quhilk soill and stamp salbe applyvit to leid, being sua strukin and prentit with the said stamp.
salbe hungin to enerie woehe, peice, and steike of claihe, silk and stuff, of quhatsameuer natioum that heirefter salbe brocht within this reame;" &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1614, p. 185.

[HUNG-MILK, s. Milk coagulated by the heat of the weather, placed in a linen bag and suspended till the whey, &c., has dripped from it, leaving a thick creamy substance, Shetl.]

HUNGRY GROUND. A curious superstition prevails in some parts of the West of S. Some tracts of country are believed to be so much under the power of enchantment, that he who passes over any one of them, would infallibly faint, if he did not use something for the support of nature. It is therefore customary to carry a piece of bread in one's pocket, to be eaten when one comes to what is called the hungry ground.

HUNK, s. A sluttish, indolent woman, a drab; as, "a nasty hunk," a "lazy hunk," Roxb.

Perhaps from the same origin with Hunker, as indicative of laziness. V. Huckers.

To HUNKER, v. n. 1. "To hunker down, to squat down," S. Gl. Shirr. V. the s. It occurs as v. a.

He hunkert him down like a clockin hen,
An' lyret at me as I wad hae him.

Jamison's Popular Ball., i, 348.

Tir'd wi' the steep, an' something dizzy,
I hunker'd down, saw did the dizzy.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

Upe' the ground they hunker'd down a' three,
An' to their crack they yoked fast an' free.


2. Metaph. used to denote the lowly appearance of a hut.

-Ye'll naething see but heather;
An' now an' than a wee bit cot,
Bare, hunkerin' on some lanely spot.


HUNKERS, s. pl. To sit on one's hunkers, to sit with the hips hanging downwards, and the weight of the body depending on the knees, S.

-In a bog twa paddocks sat,
Exchanging words in social chat;
Cock't on their hunkers facin'ither,
The twosome sad curmused together.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

I am persuaded that Hunkers, and the cognate terms mentioned under this word, are alluded to O. E. hoke: "Hoke, hamus. Hoked, hamustus." Prompt. Parv. This, as well as our Hockeine, nearly resembles Su.-G. huk-a, and huck-en, desidere; as indeed both these joints are necessary for enabling one to sit down.

The Isl. v. is defined exactly according to the sense in which both v. and s. are used with us. Huk-a, incurvare se modo cacantis; Verel. Ind. He refers to huk-ur, incurvus. Avium more semisedens haero,- vulgo pro reclinare se ad necessaria; G. Andr. He thus illustrates the term: Ut haukr, accipiter, stat et sedet simul; Lex., p. 126. In p. 108, he expressly derives huka from haukr, a hawk. Su.-G. huk-a, Tent. huck-en, desidere, in terram se submitters; Kilian. Beig. id, to stoop down; Sewel. Children in Loth. have a play, in which they slide down a hill, sitting on their hunkers. This is called Huckle-buckie down the brae. The first part of this alliterative term retains the radical form of the s. as used in Isl. and Tent.

[HUNKSIT, adj. High-shouldered, having the head sunk between the shoulders, Shetl.]

HUNNE, s. Honey, Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

[To HUNSH, v. a. To shrug the shoulders, Shetl.]

To HUNT-THE-GOWK. To go on a fool's errand, S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, s. A fool's errand; especially applied to one on which a person is sent on the first day of April; synonym. Gowk's errand, April-errand, S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, adj. This complex term, as conjoined with errand, denotes a fool's errand, S.

"It wad look unco-like, I thought, just to be sent out on a hunt-the-gowk errand wi' a land-louper like that." Guy Mannering, iii. 106. V. Gowk's Errand.

HUNT-THE-SLIPPER, s. A common sport among young people, S.

HUNTIS, s. pl. Ane huntis, a hunting-match, S.

"Afters thare [departour] be past to ane huntis in ane wood call [it] Wentoniis wood, whair he slew thrie hairis and ane tod." Banmaryn's Journ., p. 483.

The huntis is still the vulgar phrase in S. Why the pl. is used I cannot conjecture.

At the Huntis. At a hunting-match.

"Alexander Gordon of Dunkyntie, and George Gordon his eldest son, with some servants, being at the huntis in Glenelg at the head of Strathaven, were upon the 19th of August cruelly murdered by certain Highland immurs." Spalding, i. 29.

To the Huntis. A-hunting.

"Quhen the hour and day thairof was coming, he send the somnis of Ancus, be crafty industry, to the huntis." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 65. Venatum alegavit, Lat.

HUP, interj. Used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace, S.

C. B. hup denotes a sudden effort, or push. But perhaps this is rather an abbrev. of E. hie up, q. make haste.

[HUPAND, part. pr. Hooping, putting tires on wheels.

HUPES (of a mill), s. pl. The circular wooden frame, which surrounds the millstones, and preserves the meal from being lost, Loth.

This may be q. hoops. But the term is differently pron. from the latter, as applied to the iron hoops of the mill.

To HUR, v. n. - To snarl, to growl.

Let pectaster parasites who flog,
Who fawn and crouch, and catch and creep for gain,
And, where no hope of gain is, huffe and hur,
And bark against the moons, as doth a car; -

Wish thee disgrac'd —

Muses Threnodie, p. 72.

"Hur, to snarl like an angry dog;" Lancast. T.

Bobbin.

Lat. hurr-ire, Su.-G. knurr-a, knurr-a, id.

C. B. hor, the gnar or snarl of a dog; Owen; whynne. to, to snarl, to growl.

HURB, s. A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

I see nothing nearer than Isl. hurrfa, fugere, hor-please, & conspectu subductus, hvarf, discessus ab oculia; Moes.-G. hurdbir-an, abire; q. an object so small that it vanishes from the sight.

HURBLE, s. A term used to denote a lean or meagre object. A pur hurble, S. B.

HURCHAM. Hurcham skin may signify a skin like a hedgehog. V. Hurcheon. Ed. 1508 hurtheon.

With hard hurcham skin sa heills he my chokin,
[That euen lyk] auc glemend ghill glosis my chaffis.

Dumbar, Maidland Poems, p. 48.

HURCHEON, s. A hedgehog, S. urchin, E. from Fr. hirvisson.


HURD, HURDE, s. A hoard, a treasure, S.

It seems to be merely the same word, used in a peculi­lar sense, which is used by Wynton.

Than all the lawe in that rot,
That law in-ta scyppys fand
That lat rycht nane than pas to land;
Na than of thame made na hurde,
But in the se kist thame our the hurde.

Cron., viii. 9. 103.

i.e., "They did not spare or save them;" as men do what they treasure up. Hur de is still the S. pronunciation. The root seems to be Isl. hir-lit-a, custodie.

HURDIES, s. pl. The hips, the buttocks, S.

This term seems to occur in the following passage:—

Of hir hurdeis sche had na haund,
Qahlle sche had teim hir mony fawld.

Lyndsay, S. I. R., ii. 88.

The sense of the passage corresponds. Perhaps the
word was written hurdes. Mr. Chalmers gives hur
dies, referring to A.-S. hurdel, plectrum. But I do
not perceive the connection between this part of the
body, and a hurde, or warttle.

Nae Dane, nor Dutch, wi breaks three pair,
Enough to make ane's hurdies sair,
Can with our Highland dress compare.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 25.

[HURDIE-GAICKLE, s. A pain in the loins experienced by reapers; it is caused by stooping. Hurdie, and caik, Mearns. V. HIPPIT.]

To HURDLE, v. n. "To crouch or bow together like a cat, hedgehog, or hare;"

Shirr. Gl.

If not an error of the press, for hurkle, it appears nearly allied. V. Hurkull.

HURDON, s. "A big-hipped woman;"

Gall. Encycl. V. Hurdies.

HURDYS, s. pl. Hurdles.

Wright is waltercon doune tresis, wit ye bat weyr,
Ordain hurdeis full hie in hoillis sa haire;
For to greet thair gounys grannest that wer.

Gowen and Gol., iii. 13.

Germ. kurd, Belg. korde, Fr. horeste, an hurdle.

HURE, HORE, s. A whore, S.

It occurs in this form, in one of those Ballads which
were printed at the Reformation, and meant to lead the
conduct of the Popish clergy; although often in
language not of the most delicate kind.

The Persen wald noch hane an hure,
But twa and they were bony.


Leve hasardrie, your harlotric, and huris.

Lyndsay, Tragedie of the Cardinal.

Bot they disenit that geir all other gaitis,
On cartis and dyce, on harlotrie and huris.

Lyndsay's Dreme.

A.-S. hur, Teut. hur, Belg. hoere, Dan. hore, Su.-G. hore, Isl. hore, id. A.-S. korevena, Su.-G. horknot, meretrix. Hurqueyn is common in the same sense, S. B. Verel. observes, that Isl. hore anciently signified a handmaid, ancilla; and changed in sense like hone, a woman, olim uxor, hodie E. queene, meretrix.
Harvar S., p. 119.

Alem. kor, Germ. hore, Pann. hor, Norm. Fr. hore, id. Somner, when explaining the A.-S. word hore, id., says, "Scoticus holiqive har, a whore, as we at this day write it, piously prefixing to the Saxon word; it is being neither in the sound, nor in the original, which is derived of hur-an, conducere," i.e., to hire. The derivation from hur-an is confirmed by the C. B. For as haran denotes a prostitute, hur signifies hire, wages, and hur-le, to take hire.

HUREDOME, HOREDOM, s. Whoredom.

Their huredome baited her right sair.

Godly Songs, p. 11.

Thi fater thi moder gan hate,
In horedon hir hir band.

Sir Tristrem, p. 43, st. 79.

HURE-QUEYN, s. A whore, S.; pron. q.

hur-queyn, S. B. V. Hure.

[To HURK, v. n. To loaf about, to work lazily, Banffs.]

[To HURK ABOOT, v. n. To go about in a lazy, sneaking, secret manner, ibid.]

[HURKIN' ABOOT, part. pr. Going about in a lazy, creeping sort of manner, ibid. Used
also as a s., implying a lazy, sneaking disposition, with a habit of wandering from place to place, ibid.

HURKER, s. A semicircular piece of iron, put on an axle-tree, inside of the wheel, to prevent friction on the cart-body, Roxb.

It might seem allied to Su.-G. hurrahke, a hinge, which fire derives from hurra, cum impetu circumcagii; although the origin is probably pointed out by the form of Isl. hurd-ar-si, impages, subsues, q. a. door-yoke, from hurðr, janua.

[HURKIE, s. The Bib; Gadus lenseus, Linn. When young it is called Miller’s Thoom, Banffs.]

To HURKILL, HURKLE, v. n. 1. To crouch, to draw the body together, as a lion brooding over his prey, S.

Joyful be braids tharon dispatchingly,
With gape and goyle, and vapryss in by
The lokeries isynd in his rek rouch.
And at the beists bowelli thrumis through,
Huurklelend thareon, qhære be remanit and stude.
Dung. Virgil, 945, 30.

2. To be in a rickety or decrepit state.

Thy rig-bane rattles, and thy ribs on raw,
The hanches hurkis with hukebanes harsh and baw.
—With hurkland banes, ay howkand thou thy hyde.

Do ye not see Rob, Jack, and Hub,
As they are girded gallanty,
While I set hurkle in the ass;
I’ll have a new cloak about me.
Ritson’s S. Songs, i. 221.

3. To be contracted into folds.

Of Agarens what tongue can tell the tryne,
With hurkild bude over a weill nourishit neck?
Jabell and Amon, ale fat as any swine,
Quhilk can no do, but drink, sing, jouk, and bek:
The Amalekus, that leisings weill can cleike,
The Palestenis with dum doctours of Tyre,
Whilke dar no disput, but cryes, Fyre, fyre.
Poems of the Sixteenth Cent., p. 97.

This occurs in a keen application of Psalm lixxiii. to the church of Rome.

Here, however, it may merely refer to the hood as extending downwards from the head over the neck.

This word is also used in O. E. “A hare is said to sit and not to lie, because she always hurcly.” Jul. Barns. V. Skinner.

[4. To walk with difficulty, the legs being rickety, Banffs.]

Sibb, derives it from Sw. huk-a, inclinatia clunibus humi incubare. But although this is considerably allied in sense, yet, as hanker and hurkle are used quite distinctly, they seem radically different, being connected with terms distinguished from each other in various Northern dialects: Teut. hark-en, inclinare se; Belg. hark-en, to squat, to sit stooing. Fris. horek-en, contrahere membra ut caelebant. Isl. hruka, corrugatio, coarctatio, junctio genu calculus sedentia; At Christina hruca, attractus popolit pellibus junctum sedere; hrok, corrug, coarctor; G. Andr. A. Bor. ruek, “to squat or shrink down,” (Grose) seems to claim the same origin.


She thront, trembles, and she groans,
And falls down on her hurkle-bone.
Metcalfe’s Poems, p. 133.

From Hurkill, Hurkle, q. v.; or immediately from the Teut. harken, to squat, because it is by the flexion of this joint that one sits down.

The modern E. word more nearly resembles Teut. hack-en, to sit down, desidera, subdesidera.

HURKLE-BACKIT, adj. Crook-backed, S.

—“Up comes hurkle-backit Charley Johnston, the laird’s auld companion in wickedness, wi’ a saddle an’ a pad to take her away.” Brownie of Bodabie, ii. 145.

To HURKLE-DURKLE, v. n. To lie in bed, or to lounge, after it is time to get up or to go to work, Fife.

HURKLE-DURKLE, s. Sluggishness in bed, or otherwise, ibid.

Lang after peeping green o’ day,
In hurkle-durkle Hubble-bay.
Gae tae ye’r wark, ye deman muckle,
And by nae there in hurkle durkle.
MS. Poem.

Teut. derk, sentina, a sink. V. HURKILL.

[HURKLIN’, part. pr. 1. Walking with difficulty on account of weakness or stiffness of the legs, Banffs.

2. Used as a s.; a cripple, one who has rickety legs, ibid.

3. Used as an adj.; cripple, having the legs rickety, ibid.]

HURKLE, s. A horse-hoe used for cleaning turnips, Étr. For.

Belg. harkel-en, to weed; from hark, a rake or harrow; Su.-G. harks, id.

HURKLIN, s. The peculiar sound in breathing caused by phlegm in the throat or breast, Shetl.

HURL, s. The act of scolding; sometimes expressed, a hurl of a flyte, S.

“I gaed in by, thinkin’ she was gaan to gi’ me cheest and brow, or something that wou’d na speak to me, but she ga’ me sic a hurl I never gat the like o’t,” &c. H. Blyd’s Contract, p. 6.

Either the E. word metaphor. used, or from the same origin; Isl. heir lar, turbine versatur; hvarf-a, circum, Su.-G. hurra, cum impetu circumagii.

In O. E. hurling occurs in a sense nearly allied. “Hurlinge or styfle, Conflicts.” Prompt. Parv.

[HURL, s. 1. A quantity of hard material thrown in confusion and with noise.

2. The noise caused by the falling or throwing down of a quantity of hard materials, ibid.]
HURL, s. An airing in a carriage, what in E. is called a drive, S., from the motion.

"What—if a frien' hire a chaise, and give me a hurl, and I pay the hire? I never heard o' sic extortion." Sir A. Wyllie, i. 92.

To HURL, v. a. To draw or drive a wheelbarrow, &c., S.

To HURL, v. n. 1. To be driven in a carriage.

2. The motion of the carriage itself, S.

In gratitude he was obliged
To Phoebus, therefore did provide him
A trusty coach for him to ride in;
And, without brag, me'er hackney hurl'd
On better wheels in the wide world.

Milton's Poems, p. 130.

This seems radically the same with E. whirl, which has great affinity to O. Sw. hurot-a, rotate, Isl. hurl-a, turbin versari.

HURLEY, s. One employed in carrying stones, peats, &c., on a wheelbarrow, S.

"It (the peat) is taken up by the women wheelers (hurlers), who lay a number of them upon a wheelbarrow without sides, and lay them down, side by side, upon some contiguous dry ground." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 209.

[HURLE, s. A large kind of wheelbarrow used by porters, Banffs.]

To HURL, v. n. To toy, to daily amoursly, Dumfr. Hence,

HURLIN, s. Dalliance; especially a most indelicate species of it, practised in the Hairst Rig, Dumfr.; Bagenin, synon. Fife.

This may have some affinity to Su.-G. huer-lda, in orbe em cito agere.

HURLEBARROW, s. A wheelbarrow, S.

Then I knew no way how to fer,
My gums rumbled like a hurlebarrow,
I din'd with Saints and Noble-men,
Even sweet Saint Giles and Earl of Murray,
Banish. Poverty, Watson's Coll., i. 18.

"It is little for the cheeks, when the hurlebarrow goes o'er the brig of the nose." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 46.

HURLE BEHIND. A ludicrous designation for the diarrhoe.

Thou skylard skarth, thou has the hurle behind.

Dundar. Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 19.

This phrase is formed from the E. v. used in this sense, in the same manner as the Sw. uses the term durch-lapp, id. from durch, per, and loppa, currare.

HURLESS, adj. Deafened with noise, Sheftl.

HURLEY-HOUSE, Hurley-house, s. A large house fallen into disrepair, or nearly in ruins, South of S.

"I now wish (his eyes fixed on a part of the roof that was visible above the trees,) that I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house, and the riggs belonging to it." Waverley, iii. 283, 289.

"He shot my good horse at the moment that I was offering him honourable quarter, which was done more like an ignorant Highland Cateran, who has not sense enough to erect a scone for the protection of his old hurley-house of a castle than like a soldier of worth and quality." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3 ser. iv. 257.

"Here is a fine old hurley-house you have found out for an owl to hide himself in at mid-day, or a ghost to revisit the pale glimpses of the moon." The Pirate, iii. 76.

Allied perhaps to Isl. huerfull, caduceus, frail, q. ready to fall, or hurl down about the ears of the inhabitants.

HURLIE-GOTHOROW, s. A racket, a great ado, Berwicks.; q. going through with a hurl, i.e., with noise or confusion.

HURLIE-HACKET, s. 1. "Sliding down a precipice, a kind of childish sport," Sibb.

Better go revell at the racket.
Or ellis go to the hurley-hacket.

This it appears was a royal diversion.

ilk man after their qualite,
Thay did solst his Maiestie.
Sum gart him race at the racket,
Sum hurlit him to the hurley-hacket.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 265.

The use of this diversion might be the reason of the name given to an eminence mentioned as in the vicinity of Stirling.

"It is highly probable that Hurley Ha Byz was the mote hill of the castle of Stirling." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 55.

The conjecture thrown out by Nimmo, as to the origin of the name of this place, is confirmed by the remarks of an elegant writer, well acquainted with the antiquities of his country.

"This heading hill," as it was sometimes termed, "bears commonly the less terrible name of Hurley-hacket, from its having been the scene of a courtly amusement alluded to by Sir David Lindsay, who says of the pastimes in which the young king was engaged, "Some hurled him to the Hurley-hacket;" which consisted in sliding, in some sort of chair, it may be supposed, from top to bottom of a smooth bank. The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the hurley-hacket on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's skull." Lady of the Lake, Notes, cxi.

2. Metaph. transferred in the language of contempt, to an ill-hung carriage, the rough motion of which may seem to resemble that of boys on the head of a dead horse.

"I never thought to have entered ane o' their hurley-hackets,' she said, as she seated herself, 'and sie sic a like thing as it is—scare room for twa folks!" St. Ronan, ii. 32.

The name would seem of Scandinavian origin; Su.-G. hurly, hence E. hoo, and halka, to slide, per ibid. ferrir, to slide. A similar diversion, that of the ice-mountains, is well known in Russia. V. Coxe's Travels.

HURLOCH, Urloch, adj. Expl. "cloudy, Gaé. obherlach."

And mony a cauld hurloch evenin,
Through weet and through snow had he gane.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 285.
HURLY, Hurly-burly, s. Expl., "the last," the lag, Aberd.

An' sall this sleek come farer ben?
He scarce wond' gae a fit true home,
An' to us it was hurly.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

If I was hurly, there was cause,
Believe me as ye like.
Ibid., p. 20.

Hurl, which has the same significance, would seem allied to C. B. hurru, hurru, slow, tedious, late. Hurly-burly, in this sense, has most probably had no other origin than the playful invention of children, who delight in reduplications.

[HURLY-HINMOST, adj. Last, lag, Banffs.]

HURLY-GUSH, s. The bursting out of water, Teviotdale.

HURLY HAWKIE. "The call" by which "milk-maids use to call the cows home to be milked?" Gall. Encycl.

And aye she cries "Hurly Hawkie,"
String awa, my crumminy to the milking loan,
Hurly, Hurly, Hawky." Ibid.

I can scarce view this as from O. Fr. hurleau, "instead of Hare-loup, a word wherewith dogs that hunt—a wolf, —arc cheered," Cotgr. Hurie is a cry for help, Roquefort. Shall we say, q. hurie lā, help there?

HURON, LANG-CRAIG'D-HURON, s. The heron, Roxb.; Herle and Huriel in Angus.

[HURRACK, s. That part of a boat between the after-thoft and the stern; also "shot," Shetl.]

[HURRALESS, adj. Stupid with noise, Shetl.]

HURRY, s. A severe reprehenion, the act of scolding, Fife.

This at first view might seem to be a metonymical application of the E. term, as signifying that the person, who is reprohended, is flustered or put in a hurry. But it is allied, perhaps, to Fr. harauod-er, to scold, from O. Fr. haras, harie, &c., clamour for implorer du secours ou réclamer la justice; Gl. Roquefort. V. Haro.

HURRY-BURRY, s. A reduplicative word, denoting great confusion, attended with a considerable degree of noise, a tumult, S.; synon. Hurry-scurry.

I never laugh as meikle a' my life,
To read the king's birth-day's bell hurry-burry,
How draitl'd Pussey fias about like fury.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 45.

The hurry-burry now began,
Was right weel worth the seeing.
Wi' routes and raps free man to man,
Some getting and some gieing.

We might suppose this to have been formed from Su.-G. lai hurra, expl. under Hurry-scurry, and bur, pagus, q. the tumult of the village. If Su.-G. boer, venus, be the origin of the latter part of the word, then it might primarily denote the violent agitation produced by the wind. Perhaps corr. from E. hurly-

burly, which is deduced from Fr. hurlu broulu, inconsiderately: The Danes, however, have a similar phrase, hurt on hurt, topsi-turvey.

HURRY-BURRY, adv. In confused haste, Aberd.

There—dasy backs, and ladies trippin',
Wi' skidenin' aires;
But hurry burry runnin' loapin' As till red fires.

HURRY-SCURRY, s. A tumult, an uproar, Ang.

Su.-G. hurra, cum impetus circumagis; skurra, sonum stribulum edere, or skurra, incerepare, objurgare.

[To HURSCHILE, v. a, and n. 1. To move the body in a creeping or trailing manner, Banffs., Clydes.
2. To allow a thing to slip down with an easy motion, ibid.
3. To push or drag one body over the surface of another, ibid. V. HIRSELL.]

[HURSCHILIN, part. pr. 1. Used as a part. and also as a s., in the various senses of the v. ibid.
2. Used as an adj., implying grating, rustling like leaves, silk, paper, &c., ibid.]

[HURSCHILE, s. 1. A confused mass, ibid.
2. A slipping down or forward, ibid.
3. The noise made by the fall of a mass of any material, or by the pulling or pushing of one body over another, ibid.]

HURSTIS, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 5. V. Hirst.

HURTHY.

Than ilk fowl of his flock a fether has ta'en,
And let the Honiat in haste, hurthly but tone.
Honiat, iii. 20.

Leg. hurty, as in MS., i.e. promptly, with alacrity; as further expressed by the addition, but home: Germ. hurty, expeditus, promptus, agilis; hurt, impetus. This, both Janius and Wachter derive from C. B. horeli, impetus; citus. Let is here used as signifying left. V. Ler.

HURT MAESTIE. A phrase frequently occurring in our old Acts as a translation of lese-majesty.

"They that attemptis, acceptis, or purchasis ony sic beneficis [at the court of Rome], or committis the cryne of hurte maistie against his bieses, that the panis contenit in the act of parliament—be execute vsone thame." Acts Js. IV., 1488, Ed. 1566, c. 18.

HURTSOME, adj. Hurtful.

"Their entry was hurtosome to the cause, and nothing but a selling of truth, and a laying of sinful liberty to themselves." Society Contendings, p. 108.
HUSBAND, 4. A farmer. The term is also used in E., although more commonly husband-man.

In the contr that wenny ane
That husband wen, and with his fo\n\nOftayas lay to the pelle led he.
Barbour, x. 151, MS.

"Ane, on the wall that lay,
Besid him till his fore gun say
"This man thinkis to mak gull echer." 
(And surely ane husband thraby ner)
"That has left all his oyx a wyt."
Ibid., ver. 337.

Thai gadryt in to full greet by
Archers, burges, and ybrewary,
Proyssiss, clerks, monks, and freis.
"Husbandis, and men of all maneris."
Ibid., xvii. 542.

This does not generally occur in its compound form in other dialects; but either as formed by the first or last syllable he observed, Bern. huss-man, agricola, colonus. Su.-G. bonke, an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to one who lives in town; also, one who farms his own land. A.-S. husbonda, and Isl. húspandi, both signify paterfamilias, head of the family; hence the A.-S. husbondsman has been transferred to a husband, in the modern sense of the term, marinus. L. B. husbundus, husbonda, paterfamilias agriculturam exercebat; economus, Gallus, Measager; Du. Cange. Spelman says, that husbanda is used for agricola, in the Laws of Ínà, c. 19. But I have not observed the term in any of his laws.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the word, as used by Barbour, by villani, men bound to a certain house and farm, and assignable at the will of their lords.—"Such," he adds, "existed in England, even to the reign of Elizabeth." N. Barbour, xvi. 543.

Ane husbandman, in our old Laws, is opposed to one frie man. If a person accused decline singular combat, it is required that he purge himself "be the judgement of God, that is, be hot iron, gif he be ane frie man; or be water, gif he be ane husbandman, conforme to the condition and state of the men." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 3. Liber homo and rusticus, are the terms used in the original.

Sibb. has justly observed, that "to this day, a farmer's cottar or cottager, who, instead of paying rent, engages to be a reaper in harvest, is said to be bond or bound for his service. This may be considered as a remnant of the old system. Service of this kind, as well as that which some farmers themselves are bound by their leases to give to their landlords, is still called bondage, S."

When any freeman wished to renounce his liberty, and become a bond-servant to a great man, in order to have his protection, he made delivery of himself, in his court, by giving the other a grip of the hair of his forehead. If he attempted to regain his liberty, by running away, his master had a right to draw him back again to his service by the nose. Hence it is still accounted so great a disgrace, when one lays hold of another in this quarter. Or, as Skene expresses it, "Fra the quhilk the Scottish saying cumnis, quhen ane haoustis and menacis to take ane other be the Nose." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Bondagyn. V. Taffig-Touge.

It must be observed, however, that the term bond, as used by the Goths, did not originally imply the idea of inferiority. It was indeed a designation expressive of the respectable rank of the person to whom it was applied.

It has been generally understood from the language of our laws, that husband, or, what we now call farmers, were formerly all bond-men; and of consequence, that husbandl and rustici are synonymous with nativi, or adscripti glebei.

But there seems to be considerable ground of hesitation this head. The subject, at any rate, merits a more minute investigation. From my very slender acquaintance with matters of this kind, I can at least throw out a few hints, which may call the attention of others who are far better qualified for such a discussion.

The passage quoted above, from Reg. Maj., cannot perhaps be viewed as even determining the sense in which the term rusticus was understood in Scotland, where these laws were written. The word rusticus being opposed to liber homo, we must not immediately conclude that the former denoted a villain or bondman. For the phrase, liber homo, admitted of different senses. It was commonly opposed to vestes or casellas; the former denoting an aliudic proprietor, the latter one who held of a superior. V. Robertson's Charles V., Vol. I. 228.

Skene says, that "Bondi, nativi, and villani, signifies one thing" vo. Bondagyn. He accordingly explains bondagyn, or villenagyn, as denoting "slaverie or servitude." But here he is certainly mistaken. Were the nativi had no property of their own; this, as well as their persons, belonging to their masters. Hence it is said; "Gif the defendre failye in the probation of his libertic, and be found are bond-man, he shall be adjudged to the persewer, as his native bond-man, (tanguam nativum,) without all recoverie, or remission, with all his cottell and ydes quhatsomerwe." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 11, § 14. V. also e. xii. § 5. But the husband had property of his own; otherwise there would have been no reason for the particular claim of the best wacht, by his master at his death. Quon. Att. c. 25.

In Dombslay Rock, Bondmen, called Servi, are distinguished from Villani, V. Cowel, vo. Bond.

According to Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 36, § 3, 4, all who were of a lower rank than the sons of Thanes, were rustad.

The Croe of the son of an Thain, is threescore sax ky. Item, all ynae are inferior in parentage, are husbandmen (or yeomen). And the Croe of ane husbandman, is sextane ky.

The term rustici is evidently used in a general sense, as including all who had not some kind of nobility. But it cannot be supposed that all, except nobles, were slaves; or that the husbandi were bondi, as equivalent to nativi and villani.

It seems difficult to determine the sense of one passage, in which both husbandi and bondi occur.

"Of the schip of the king's husbandmen, and of his bondi: the forestmen are called paccifer, and the plantation, paccinerie." Forrest Lawses, c. 4, § 2. In the Lat. it is Husbondomm vel Bondorum Domini Regis. As expI, by Skene, husbandmen seem distinguished from bondmen. But, from the original, it is doubtful, whether the conjunction be distinctive or explicative.

In A.-S. that was called Boute-land, for which a certain rent was paid; although without any idea of servitude on the part of the tenant. For a certain Abbot, named Beoruna, with the advice of all the monks of the monastery, gave in lease to Cuthibrut, a nobleman, Boute-land at Swines-heddar, (x tributatorum terram,) with the pastures and meadows, &c., on condition that he should annually pay to the Abbot fifty Pounds, and one night's lodging, or thirty shillings in money; and that the lands should return to the monastery after Cuthibrut's death. V. Chron. Sax., ap. A. 717.


It is unquestionable, that some of those employed in agriculture were free men. "These are distinguished by various names among the writers of the middle ages, Arimanni [perhaps from ar-a, to ear, and man, q. tilliendo men] conditionales, originarii, tributales, &c. These seem to have been persons who possessed some
small alodial property of their own, and besides that, cultivated some farm belonging to their more wealthy neighbours, for which they paid a fixed rent; and bound their estates likewise to the same service in proto, vel in manu, in aratura, vel in vinis, such as ploughing a certain quantity of their landlord's ground, assisting him in harvest and vintage work, &c. Robertson's Cha. V., Vol. I., p. 275, 276.

This obligation, although very different from actual slavery, may account for the continued use of the term bondage, as applied to certain services, which some tenants are still engaged to perform, according to the tenor of their leases.

In a charter granted by John of Nevill, husbands are distinguished from bondmen; "Condonantur cum multis tenentibus meis, videlicet Husbandis, Coetari et Bondi; nec vero quod legacio haec se extendat ad liberos tenentes meos aut ingenuos, qui habent terminus de suo proprio vel aliorum, et tenent aliquid de me." Madox, Formul. Anglican., p. 428, ap. Du Cange, vo. Bondus.

Here we might suppose, that we found our farmen, or husbandmen, our coetaria, and also the naturi or villanini. It is probable that the term husbandi is here applied to those free men who had lands of their own property, as well as to such as cultivated the lands of others, but who in some respects held of them. Naturali and bondus are used as synonyms; Quen. Attach., c. 66, § 7. Stat. Rob. I., c. 34, § c. 1.

There can be no doubt that naturi denotes one who is in a state of slavery. V. Quen. Attach., c. 66, § 1. 3. 5. 7. They are distinguished—Robertson's Charters, p. 81. 192. 201. 241. 291. 96. 567.

But I am much inclined to think, that, from the resemblance of the term Husbandus to Bondus, the two have, in later times, been confounded; or that L.B. bondus, as formed from the part. pa. of A.S. bind-an, to bind, has been viewed as entering into the composition of husband, i.e., husbandman. Sibb. has evidently fallen into this error.

Somner has supposed that A.S. bonda, paterfamilias, is of Dan. origin. And indeed, we receive much light as to the use of this term, by looking into the Northern dialects. It is not easy to determine its original meaning, because in these ancient languages, it admits of different senses. Isl. bunandi denotes one who has a house and family; qui familiam et domum possidet. Bonda, which is certainly the same word, not only bears this sense, but signifies a husband, maritius.

Sibb. gives bunandi denotes the house of a family, as opposed to a servant; a husband, as opposed to a wife; a citizen or private person, as opposed to a prince; an inhabitant of the country, as opposed to those who live in towns; and also one who possesses his own inheritance, as distinguished from those who cultivate the property of others.

Isl. bunandi, bondi, and bonda, are merely the part. pr. of bo, bu-an, to dwell, to inhabit. The term is accordingly sometimes written boanda, as in Heims Kring., i. 478. Here it exactly retains the form of the participle.

A.S. buend, buenda, colonus, agricola, is perfectly analogous; being the part. pr. of bu-an, colere, and intimately allied to by-an, by-as, habitat, possidere. They appear, indeed, to have been originally the same v. Aleim. bu-an, pu-an, habitat.

It may seem doubtful, whether we should view the N. as primarily signifying to cultivate, or to inhabit. The latter has perhaps the prior claim, this being the sense of Moes-G. bu-an. Corresponding to this idea, is the sense given of A.S. land-buenda; coloni, incolae; dwellers or inhabitants of, or on, the land; Sommer. soles, as buenda; bonda, in its simple form, literally signified, "one inhabiting." The term has seems to have been prefixed, as limiting the sense, and denoting that the person, thus designed, inhabited a house, or was a constant resident in the country, keying a family there. Hence it would come to signify the master of a family; and, by an easy transition, a husband. In S. it also denotes the steward of a ship. This name is given to the master of any small vessel. A.S. land-bueda seems to have been synonym with hus-bonden; although the one designation was borrowed from the dwelling, the other from the land surrounding it.

In Sweden, the term Bonda, about the time of the introduction of Christianity, was so honourable an appellation, that those who bore it were admitted into alliance with the royal family; and afterwards none might be elected a Bishop or a Layman, but the son of a Bonda, because the children of those who attended on the court were not reckoned worthy of the same confidence. Every Bonda, even so late as the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, might be formally admitted into the rank of nobles, if he appeared in full armour at the wapentake. It was only in consequence of the rank of nobility being more coveted in later times, that the name of Bonda sunk in its significance.

The term became gradually less honourable, till at length all who resided in the country, whether they cultivated their own lands or those of others, came to be known by this name; with this limitation only, that they were distinguished according to the description of the lands they possessed. Sibb. gives.

It may be observed, that E. door, acknowledges the same origin. It is merely Belg. bouwer, contr. boer, agricultura, (Kilian) from bouw-en, arare, colere agrum; Germ. Bauer, indigens, incola civitatis, pagi, villae, vel alterius loci communis; ge-bauer, colonus, from buw-en, to cultivate; also to inhabit; A.S. ge-bur, Aleim. ge-bura, colonus, paganus, villanus, villicus. V. Udal lands, ad fin.

HUSBAND-LAND, s. A division commonly containing twenty-six acres of soc and suyth land, that is, of such land as may be tilled by a plough, or moved by a scythe.

Sibb. by mistake renders this, "according to Skene, six acres." The measurement was various. Hence Skene says, "I finde na certaine rule prescriaved anent the quantity or vallour of one husbandland." Verb. Sign. in voc.

The definition I have given of this term has been charged with inaccuracy. It has been done merely ex passu, or in the course of conversation, I might either have overlooked it entirely, or passed it very slightly. But as this has been done formally in our Courts of Law, as the charge has been exhibited even before the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom; I reckon myself bound to consider it more fully than I would otherwise have done. This I do, not merely for my own vindication, and from the influence which such a charge, if not refuted, may have on the general credibility of my work, especially in legal matters; but from a regard to justice, as this allegation may afterwards be urged, and made the basis of erroneous decisions as to property of the same description, to the essential injury of individuals.

In a Petition given in to the Court of Session, by Thomas Bell, Esq., late of Nether Horsburgh, Nov. 20th, 1815, it is said—

"Dr. Jamiesson is the only author who gives a different opinion on this point; for he says, in his late Dictionary, that a husbandland is twenty-six acres, which is equal to two oxengates, instead of half an oxengate; but he gives no authority for this, nor can the petitioner learn from the Doctor himself upon what he proceeds."

This certainly is not expressed in such a mode as I had a right to expect from a candid reader, from one especially who may be supposed to have consulted
Skene De Verborum Significationes, the work referred to in the close of a very short article. I certainly meant to give this as my authority; only I modernized the language a little, and to avoid repetition, gave it as the definition of the term. Skene's words, however, in the exact words quoted, refer only to the personal application made to me by the agent whose name appears at this Petition. But as it was on the common street that this application was made, I replied that I could not be supposed capable of answering queries as to every article in my Dictionary, or of carrying my vouchers about with me; but that, as far as I could recollect, all that I had said was on the ground of Skene's authority. I was not a little surprised to learn, that, on this slender ground, he had, a day or two afterwards, used the language above quoted, in his application to the Court of Session.

I did not think this worthy of notice. But I afterwards found that the same liberty had been taken in the House of Lords. In the Respondent's Case, at least, the following passage occurs: "But the Appellant opened another battery. It appears from Sir John Skene, in his De Verborum Significationes, that a husband-land is only 'six acres of sok and syth land.'" A learned gentleman, Dr. Jamieson, in a valuable Dictionary of the Scottish language, which he has lately published, has, indeed, stated the extent of a husband-land at 26 acres; but, the Appellant says he is mistaken.

I call attention to this as a case of what is called the "heresy" of double ploughing, viz., the claim of a half plough or more than six acres of land.

I. A husbandland consists commonly twenty-six sikers of sok and syth lands: That is of six lands as may be tilled with one plough, or may be mowed with one syth." Vo. Husbandland.

These words, "Nor can the petitioner learn from the Dictionary, or of carrying my vouchers about with me; but that, as far as I could recollect, all that I had said was on the ground of Skene's authority. I was not a little surprised to learn, that, on this slender ground, he had, a day or two afterwards, used the language above quoted, in his application to the Court of Session.

I did not think this worthy of notice. But I afterwards found that the same liberty had been taken in the House of Lords. In the Respondent's Case, at least, the following passage occurs: "But the Appellant opened another battery. It appears from Sir John Skene, in his De Verborum Significationes, that a husband-land is only 'six acres of sok and syth land.'" A learned gentleman, Dr. Jamieson, in a valuable Dictionary of the Scottish language, which he has lately published, has, indeed, stated the extent of a husband-land at 26 acres; but, the Appellant says he is mistaken.

I call attention to this as a case of what is called the "heresy" of double ploughing, viz., the claim of a half plough or more than six acres of land.

II. Husbandland contains commonly twenty-six sex sikers of sok and syth lands: That is of six lands as may be tilled with one plough, or may be mowed with one syth." Vo. Husbandland.

But, it may indeed be said that the writer "classes the husbandus as a cottar or bondman; he may indeed be called with cottars and bondmen, as to the common immunity from paying rent for one term; but he is not so classed as clearly to distinguish the husbandman from both. For the language is unquestionably distributive; three different classes of tenants being mentioned. So far it is not from being the Petitioner has attempted to prove, that husbandus denoted one who was a bondman, that the passage, in the clearest manner, proves the very reverse. An intermediate class appears between the husbandman and the bondman. Even cottars are here distinguished from bondmen, who were undoubtedly villani.

Du Cange indeed refers to Quon. Attach. But it is with a very different view from that apparently imputed to him. It is to show that the term husbandus is put—pro agriculta. He says, in Logibas Inae—husbandus signifit pro agriculta, ut et husbandus in Quon. Attach., c. 23, et in statutis Willelmi Regis Scotiae, &c. But he has not one word concerning the Heregeld.

True, it is, that Skene speaks of the husbandman's subscription to this assessment in the place referred to. But it ought to be observed here, that this very subscription is a proof that Skene's De Verborum Significationes, that a husband-land is only 'six acres of sok and syth land.' The phrase, his best aught, could not be well applied to a man, who, as Sibbald, (on whose authority considerable stress is laid in the Petition,) has fancifully supposed, had but a single ox. "It seems to have been common," he says, (vo. Dawach,) "for eight husbandmen to club as ox a piece to make up this formidable drudgey.

In the account given here of the extent of one dawach of land, it is made to be four oxgangs only. This is founded on what Skene himself has said, vo. Heregeld. But in a later work he seems to correct his mistake, making a dawach or dawaca to be four ploughs, as in the words quoted above. He adds, that others make these double ploughs, equal to eight common ones; subjoining, "But local use or custom must be attended to." And it can easily be proved beyond a doubt, that a dawaca terrae consisted of four ploughs at least.

In what I have said, vo. Husbandland, I quoted from the second edition of Skene, De Verbo, Sign., A. 1599,—in which the words "twenty-six sikers," in full, appear twice.

Having observed that, in Murray of Glendook's edition of this work, the Arabic character 6 is substituted for "twenty-six" in Edit. 1599; and supposing that Sibbald must have quoted from Glendook, I still found myself at a loss to account for the reason of the variation. For, although it could easily be supposed that the figure 2 preceding the 6, might have dropped out in the press, it was scarcely supposable that such an error could have occurred where the same phrase was twice printed at full length. I am now, however, enabled to account for the difference in a way perfectly satisfying. Glendook had given his reprint of Skene's De Verbo, Sign., from Skene's first ed. of 1597; and in this the Husbandleigh is limited to six acres. But, from the use of the Arabic numeral, this was most probably an error of the press, in consequence of 26 being written, indiscriminately perhaps, in the author's MS. This seems the most reasonable way of accounting for the remarkable change in the edit. of 1599, in which we read twenty six in full.

But to what cause soever this error may be imputable, that it lay in the use of six for twenty-six, I am able to show by incontrovertible evidence. Having consulted my friend Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Registrar, on the subject, who certainly has no rival in
matters of this kind, he obligingly returned to me the following answer, which, with all who know his accuracy and fidelity, must for ever fix the true reading of the passage—


"My Dear Sir,—The Edition of Skene D. V. S. of 1597—(followed by that of Glendouk, &c.) gives 6 albers as the contents of a Husbandland—erroneously.—I have a copy of the acts 1597, a very fine one, presented by Skene to Sir D. Lindsay of Edzell, in which, with his own hands, various typographical errors are corrected; and among others, the one in question. In another copy, in the Auchinleck Library, I found the same corrections, also in the hand-writing of Sir J. Skene.—Yours, &c.—

"T. RO. THOMSON."

Skene has himself acknowledged, on the ground of the variations that occurred in the territorial assessments, that he found "na certaine rule preserved anent the quantity and value of ane husbandland." V. Husband-land. But there are different considerations which render it probable that Skene has given the more general mensuration. One is, that this is exactly the double of an ox-gait of land, which is thirteen acres. Besides, as Husband was the most honourable designation conferred by our ancestors on a farmer; and husbandland seems to be a correlative term, marking the quantity of ground usually possessed by a farmer; it cannot easily be imagined that this should consist of six acres only. According to this idea it must be supposed that no tenant held an ox-gait of land, this being viewed as more extensive than two husbandlands. If there were any who were tenants to this extent, what, on this supposition was their designation, in distinction from that of husband? We can suppose that the latter term might be occasionally applied in a loose sense to one who would now be called only a peddler. But we are not warranted hence to infer, that the term husbandus did not generally denote a tenant whose farm was much larger. And, from what is said on the word Dauach, it appears that the very passage, which has been so far misunderstood as to prove the occasion of error on this point, demonstrates the very contrary of what has been supposed.

The valuation of a husbandland affords another strong presumption, that it could never be limited to six acres. For in one instance, A. 1545, it is taxed at five marks, in another at three pounds. Now, A. 1541, an oxgait is taxed at twenty shillings or one pound, which is only the third part of the lowest rate of an husbandland.

[HUSCH, Hush, Hysch, interj. A cry to frighten or drive away birds; used also as a s. S.]

[To Hush, Hush, Hysch, v. a. 1. To drive away birds, ibid.]

[Huschin', Hushin', Hyschin', part. pr. Driving away, shouting in order to drive away. Used also as a s., ibid.]

HUSCHER, s. An usher.

The huuscher he gaf the gold, It semed to a king. Sir Tristrem, p. 38, st. 59.

Fr. husselar, id. from hus a door. Du Cange derives hius from Germ. huys, a house. But it seems rather a corr. of Lat. ost-iun, a door. As there can be no doubt that husselar is softened from L. B. hostar-}

ius, O. E. Husker is undoubtedly the same. It is frequently used by Ben Jonson, in the sense of usher. One of the characters in his Sad Shepherd is the Huisher of the Bower.

[HUSCHLE, s. Same as Hurschle, Hirschle, q. v. Huscule implies a softer sound or noise than Hurschle; and Horschle, a softer sound than Hirschle.]

[HUSCHELE-MUSCHELE, s. A state of great confusion, Banffs.]

[To Huscule-muscule, v. a. To put into a state of great confusion or hopeless complication, ibid.]

[HUSCHON, interj. An intens. form of Huscule, q. v. Used also as a v., and as a s. Banffs.]

HUSE, Houlte, i. 24. Leg. hufe, as in MS. Qwen that consavit had the cas and the cedence, Be the herald in hall, hufe that nocht ellis, Bot bours out of Babilon with all obedience. i.e., They did not tarry on any account. V. Hove, 1.

HUSH, s. The Lump, a fish, S. V. Bagaty, and Cock-paddle.

To Hush, v. n. To rush. To hush in, to rush in, to make one's way with force and haste, Loth. The primary sense of this term is in relation to the rushing of water; as, to the breaking out of a dam, Etr. For.

To Hush in, v. a. To cause, to rush, to force forward, ibid.

Hush, s. A sudden bursting out of water, a gush, Etrr. For.

Ld. hwiss-a, fremere fluidorum; hwiss, fremitus proromnita liquoris; Halderson.

HUSH, s. Abundance, luxuriance, exuberance, Roxb.

Yes, yes, your stack-yards fu' ye pang them, For outside shaw ye seldom wrang them,—
The only thing wi' you there's luck o',
Is hush o' strae for making muck o'.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 140.

If not from Hush, to rush, allied perhaps to C. B. hweye-ave, to heap together.

HUSH, s. A whisper, the slightest noise, Ang.; a low murmuring wind, Orkn. and Shetl.; Whish, in other provinces. For origin V. Hwish, s. Hence the phrase.

[Hush-mush, s. A whispering, secret talking (of a fana), Banffs.]

[To Hush-mush, v. n. To whisper in secret. talk in a suppressed manner, ibid. The part. pr. is generally used as a s., ibid.]

HUSH NUR MUSH. Neither hush nor mush, not a single whisper, Ang. V. Mush.
HUSHIE OR WHISHIE. The slightest intimation, given in the most cautious manner, S.

"Ye maun just excuse me, my Lady, but Jeanie ne'er let on hushie or whishie o' your visit, or I sud nae been sleepin.' " Saxon and Gael, i. 33. V. Winist, s.

HUSHEL, s. 1. An auld hushel, any vessel or machine that is worn out, Ang.

2. Applied also to a person who is out of order, or useless for work, Dumfr.

HUSHEL-BUSHEL, s. An uproar, Fife.

A hushel-bushel same began, And ilk chief' sae'd orear his man. Ballad.

Tent. hustel-en, quateren? Perhaps rather corr. from the E. words hustle and hushle; q. such a confusion the persons were hustling each other.

To HUSHIE, v. a. To lull a child, S. O. V. Huzhin.

HUSHION, s. A stocking without a foot, an old stocking.

But Willie's wife is nee nee trig. 
She dights her grunyis wi' a hushion. Burns, iv. 327.

Dr. Currie gave as the meaning a "cushion," but he has mistaken the sense; for it is the same word with Hooeldin, a stocking without a foot, Ayrs. V. Hossins.

HUSH-MUSH, adv. In a state of bustling disorder, Loth.

This perhaps originally denoted a clandestine continued whispering; like Sn.-G. hweib-hweak, susurros, clandestina consultation; (Ihere, vo. Fick-Fuck). Hisak signified to whisper.


HUSHTER, s. V. Hashter.

HUSSEY, Huzzie, s. A sort of needlebook, used by females for holding thread, &c., S.

"If I must hang, I would wish it to be in somewhat a better rope than the string of a lady's hussie." Redgauntlet, ill. 257.

HUSSEY-MAK, s. Apparently, what is usually made by a housewife.

"Ane pair of schets of ten elne of hussie mak, ane half elne of new grene salynt [sattin]." Aberd. Reg., V. 10.

To HUSSIL, v. a. To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders, like a person who is itchy, Teviot.

Teut. hustel-en, quateren, concutere, succutere, quassare; from hustel-er, id.

HUSSILLING, s. A rattling or clashing noise.

The hussilling of his armour did rebound, And kest ane terribil or ane fearfull sound. Doug. Virgil, 486, 55.

According to Rudd, vox ex sono fistae. But it seems rather softened from A.-S. hristung, strepitus, hrist-an, strepre; which Seren. derives from Su.-G. hrist-a, rist-a, quartere, as originally used, he says, to denote the noise made by armoure when shaken; vo. Rustle.

HUSSYFISKAP, s. Housewifery. V. Hissyiskip.

[HUSTACK, s. A big fat woman; perhaps, haystack, Shetl. Isl. hey-stakkhr, Dan. hos-tak, id.

HUSTER, Huster, s. An auld hustler o' a quean, an old and dirty housewife; supposed to include the idea of lasciviousness, Roxb.

Su.-G. hustra, conjux, tori socia. Ihre says, that it is believed to be equivalent to "faithful to the house," from hus, domus, and tru, fidus. He prefers the idea of its being changed, for greater ease in pronunciation, from hustra, mistress of the house. He afterwards, however, rather over turns his theory, by observing that even nowadays the distinction is kept up between the two words; hustra being the designation of more honourable matrons, and hustre of the vulgar. In support of this remark, he quotes an ancient work, the Chronicon Rhythricum, in which the pride of the Swedish women is thus described: "Their wives will not be simply called hustroer, but demand the designation of Fru."

To HUSTLE, v. n. To emit such a sound as an infant does, when highly pleased; or a cat, when said to purr, Ang.

Isl. hrist-a, in aurum susurrare.

HUSTLE-FARRANT, s. One who is clothed in a tattered garb, Roxb., Loth.

From the E. v. to hustle; "to shake together in confusion," and S. farrant, seeming. Dr. Johnson says, that hustle is "perhaps corrupted from hurtle." But I would rather view it as a transposition of Teut. hutel-en, which has precisely the same meaning, quateren, &c. (as under Hussil); Isl. hos-a, to shake.

HUSTO, Husta, interj. V. Hosta.

HUT, s. 1. A fat overgrown person; also, one who is indolent and inactive; as, a lazy hut, Ang.

2. A slattern, Clydes.

It may perhaps have some affinity to Isl. hautt-a, to go to hed; G. Andr., p. 108.

HUT, s. 1. Or hand-hut; a small stack built in the field, so low that he who builds it can do all that is necessary, with his hand, while standing on the ground, S.

2. A heap of any kind; as, a hut of snow, a hut of dung, i.e., a heap of dung laid out in the field, South of S., Clydes.

This name is given in Fife to what in Aberdeens. is termed a gant. V. Gait.

Perhaps from Germ. huter; Su.-G. hydda, E. hut, a cottage, from its resemblance; or from Germ. hut-en, to cover.

To Hut, v. a. To put up grain in the field in a small stack, S.
HUT, s. A square basket formerly used in Galloway for carrying out dung to the field; of which the bottom opened to let the contents fall out; Gallow.

It might receive this name, as allied to Germ. haut, hide, being perhaps originally formed of the skin of an animal, or to hut-en, servare, custodiere. Florid. hoe, corbis dossaria; Fr. id. "a basket to carry on the back;" Cotgr.

HUTCH, s. 1. A deep pool in a river underneath an overhanging bank, Teviotd.
Fr. huche is rendered plateus.

2. An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, Teviotd.; synon. Toulk.

HUTCH, s. 1. The kind of basket or small waggion, in which coals are brought from the mine, Lanarks., Renfr.

2. A measure of coals, &c. The coal hutch is two Winchester bushels.

"The price of these pyrites or copperas stones, by old contract, was 2d. per hutch, of two hundred weight," Agr. Surv. of Renfr., p. 26.

Perhaps we may view it as originally the same with "Hots, a sort of paniers to carry turf or slate in; North." Grose.

One of the senses in which Fr. huche is used is as signifying a tub; A.-S. huwecce, area, "a hutch, Chaucer weiche. Corn-hweecce, area frumentaria, a corn-hutch or chest;" Somner.

HUTCH, s. 1. A small heap of dung, S. A.

"Dung is emptied from carts into every third furrow, in small heaps (or huches), five or six of such huches being contained in a single horse cart; the dung is then spread by a three-pronged fork (or grape) from the hutch, along the furrow in which the hutch lies, and the furrow on either side." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 149.

This extract relates to the turnip and potato husbandry.

2. A small rich or temporary stack of corn, Ettr. For.

HUTTON, s. Supposed to be used for the name Hugh, Chr. Kirk. Ir. and Gael. Logam is viewed as the same with Welsh Owen.

HUTCHART, s. Apparently the name given to some daemon or familiar spirit.

"In the myddia of the way there arose a woman of Yreland, that celebrd herselfe as a nathays. The which alone as she saw the Kyng, she cried with lowe voise, saying thus, 'My lord Kyng, and ye passe this water, yeshall never turne ye from ye thy.' The Kyng horyng this was astonied of her words. Now the Kyng asked her how she knew that. And shee said that Hutchart told her so." MS. circ., A. 1440, Pink.


[HUTHER, s. 1. Unbecoming haste, Banffs.

2. A person who works or walks in an unbecoming hasty manner, ibid. V. Hudderin.]


[2. To walk in a clumsy, hurrying manner.

HUTHRAN, part. adj. A term combining the ideas of haste and confusion; acting with confused haste, ibid.

Now, I've be doun w'il huthran famle,
As I'm e'ye uns reid to bume.

[HUTHERIN, HUTHER, s. The act of walking or working in a hasty, awkward, unbecoming manner.

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, s. A ragged person, a tatterdemalion, Fife; q. shake-my-rags. V. Howder, v. 1. and Duds.

HUTHER, s. A slight shower, or wetting mist, S. Hence the phrase,

Its hutherin; used when it does not rain constantly, but slight showers fall at intervals, S. B. synon. hoggery.

Su.-G. hot-a, to threaten?

HUTHERIN, s. 1. A beast between the state of a cow and a calf, a young heifer, Ang. Loth.

"Perhaps this is the origin of Hutherkin-lad, a ragged youth, between boy and man; Durham." Grose.

Perhaps from Teut. huyder-en, turgescens uberes, sive mammis, ut vacce foetai matuere, Kilian. This is from hyuguer, uber; fictur tantum de bestiarum mammis. V. Hudderin. The term applied as an adj. to a person, may have been transferred from the appearance of a brute animal.

2. A stupid fellow, Orkney. V. Hudderin, and Huddroun.

3. A mongrel sort of greens, raised from the seed of common greens and cabbage, when they grow too near to each other. A stalk of this description is called a hutherin, or a hutherin stock, Fife.

HUTIE-CUITTIE, s. A copious draught of any intoxicating liquor, Roxb.

A reduplicative term formed from Cuittie, q. v., a measure of liquids.

[HUTN-TRUTH, adj. Surly, ill-humoured, Shetl.]

[HUTTER, s. A mass, a heap, Shetl.]

HUTTIS ILL. Some kind of disease.

—Fluxus, hylis, huttis ill.


HUTTIT, adj. "Hated, disdained, abominable, hideous, dreadful;" Rudd.

Vnto this huttit monstoure, this Cacus,
The golfe of fyre was fader, Vulcanns.

Doug. Virgil, 247, 47.

Here there is no correspondent term in the original.

But in p. 227, 47, where Alecto is called this huttit goddess, it is the version of iactum nomen.

Su.-G. hutta ut en, cum indignatione et contemptu in star canis ejicere, nec non prorsus afficiere; hut, apoge.
HUZZIE, s. A contemptuous designation for a woman. V. HISSIE.

HUZZIE, s. A needle-book. V. HUSSEY.
HYC

HYC, s. A promise, an engagement.

To present a person or thing named hye, to do or say in a certain manner. This word is sometimes used in the sense of "to promise." See above.

To HYGHT, v. a. To promise. V. HIGHT.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion, skin and colour; also Hyd or Hew.

And me deliver'd with delay,
Ane fair hackney, but hyd or hew,
For lerges of this new-year day.


She is sae bright of hyd and hew,
Ibid., p. 257.

"It's sae dirty, it 'I'll never come to hyd or hew." Loth.

HYYDDILLIS, s. A hiding place, Barbour, v. 306. V. HIDDILLIS.


HYDROPSIE, s. The old name for the Dropsy in S.

"Hydrops, aqua intercus, hydrospie." Despaut., Gram., A. 12, a, "Intercus,—morbus inter etam latens, hydrospie." Ibid., C. 1, b.

Mr. Todd has inserted this word, observing that it is "personified by Thomson for the dropsy." But I do not find that it has been ever used by E. writers. Thomson appears to use it in his Castle of Indolence, as a vernacular word which he probably heard in his own country, or at least had been familiar with in the vocabulary.

HY-JINKS, s. A very absurd mode of drinking, by throwing the dice in order to determine who shall empty the cup.

After in Maggy's at hy-jinks,
We guselled scows.

Ramsay's Works, i. 216.

From the description there given of it in a note, it appears to be materially the same with the drunken game called Whimhaleerie, q. v.

"Under the direction of a venerable comptator, who had shared the sports and festivity of three generations, the tolkame company had begun to prac-

tise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of High-Jinks. This game was played in several different ways. Most frequently the dice were thrown by the company,

and those upon whom the lot fell were obliged to assume and maintain, for a time, a certain fictitious character, or to repeat a certain number of fescennine verses in a particular order. If they departed from the characters assigned, or if their memory proved treacherous in the repetition, they incurred forfeits, which were either compounded for by swallowing an additional bumper, or by paying a small sum towards the reckoning." Guy Manering, ii. 264, 265.

HYE, adj. High; proud, Barbour, ix. 85, Skeat's Ed.; hye and law, wholly, entirely, ibid., x. 471.

HYE, adv. Loudly, ibid., xiv. 487.

To HYE, v. a. To heighten, to exalt, ibid., x. 264.

HYE-GATE, s. The highway, ibid., viii. 164.

To HYKE, v. n. "To move the body suddenly by the back joint;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems symon, with Hitch, and from the same source, Isl. hík-a, eadore, recedere, or hind-a, tithabare, HYLTIS, s. pl. Hils. Barbour, x. 682, Skeat's Ed.

HYND WEDDER. Perhaps, young wether.

"Item, fra the Captain of Carrick, sixty-seven hynd wedders." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 17.

A-S. hind-coal is himulus, a young hind or kid.

HYND-WYND, adv. Straight, directly forward, the nearest way; often applied to those who go directly to a place to which they are forbidden to go; as, "He went hynd-wynd to the apples, just after I forbade him;" Roxb.

This seems a corr. transmission of G. byn, straight, direct; or of hun, a way, a course, combined with iawn, right.

HYNDER, s. Hinderance. V. HINDER.

HYNE, s. 1. A person. Every hyne, every individual.

Be this, as all the peple every hyne
The feit continenit fully days nyne,—
The stabill aire has calmyt wy the se,
And south pipand windis faire on he
Challiancis to pass on burd, and tak the depe.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 30.

Gens omnis, Virg.

Rudd has overlooked this, which seems the primary sense of the word, corresponding to Su.-G. hino, individuum humann, persona. Some derive the latter from Alum, hioum, which properly signifies a husband or wife. The origin is rather Isl. hiu, family, from Mos-G. helina, domus, familia. A-S. hine has some analogy in signification, as it denotes one of the same family.

2. A young man, a stripling; without regard to distinction of rank.

Whalre Steward of Scotland syne,
That than was bot a berldes hyne,
Come with a rout of noble men,
That men mycht be contynence ken.

Barbour, xi. 217, Ms.

3. A servant; properly, one employed in rustic labour, S. hind, E.

Hyne is the orthography of the O. E. word. Puck-hairy is called the witch Maudlin's hine or servant. B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

I'll instantly set all my hines to thrashing
Of a whole reck of corne, which I will hide
Under the ground. Every Men out of his Humour.

"Their fallens eschets sometimes be pasturing of bastnes in the heraght of any Loarde custumably, after the custome of that Lordship, be multiplication, or manynes of Hynes, or of Hirdes them kelpand, and halldand, quenilk bastnes may be made eschete." Baron Courts, c. 61, § 1.
HYN

[653]

HYP

In S. it is now restricted to a farm-servant, as distinguished from one employed in the house, or in tending cattle.

"The circumstances of the country are such as to reward the toil of the hinds, or labourers, in this parish, with a very liberal share of the produce of the lands." P. Leggertwood, Berw. Statist. Aec., xvii. 493.

A.-S. hine, familiar story, Su.-G. hien, Alam. hien, heyen, heyen, id.

4. A peasant.

There was an ancient celtic, hoacht Cartago, Qaham hypis of Tire held in heritage.


Colon. Virg.

The term, as previously signifying a servant, is transferred to a peasant, as in former times all the cultivators of the soil were bondmen. A.-S. hine-man, agricola, colonus.

HYNE, adv. 1. Hence, S. hine, Cumb.

That part of Italy is one far way hyne, Quidk is preudit your kyne be Appollone.

Dow. Virgil, 81, 23.

Hyne far awa, is a phrase still commonly used in Ang. as signifying, far hence, at a great distance.

Hyne away, far off, S. E.

Hyne to, or tyl, as far as, to the distance of, Aberd.

This term is used in one phrase, as if it were a substantive signifying departure. A merry hyne to ye, is a mode of bidding good bye to one, when the speaker is in ill humour; as equivalent to "Pack off with you," Aberd.

2. Referring to the eternal state, as contrasted with the present.

Gif thow to mennis lawis assent, Agains the Lordis commandment, As Jacobo and mony mo,—

Assentaris to licalatrie;

Quilhiks yanesit war richt piteousie, And sa from their realms were ruft out, Sa saul thow be withoutin dout ;

Bith her and hyne withoutin mair, And want the everlasting glioir, Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 273.

Belg. heen, heenen, away; A.-S. heonon; Germ. hin, hinnen; Su.-G. haen, home; Mose-G. hinder, hinder, trans.

Fra. hyne-further occurs, Acts Ja. III., i.e., from henceforward.

Mose-G. hinder, A.-S. hindan, Teut. hinder, post.

[To HYNG, v. a. To hang; part. pa. hyngit, hung. V. HING.]

[To HYNK, v. n. V. HINK.]


A.-S. hentan, to seize. V. HINT.]

HYNTWORTHIE, s. An herb.

—and in principio, sought out synes.—

Halle water, and the lambar bëdis, Hyntworth, and forty other weeds.


If there be no error here, the first syllable may be from A.-S. hynt, damnum, detrimentum; q. a word, or herb of a noxious quality.

To HYPAL, v. n. To go lame, Roxb.

[HYPALT, HYPPALD, adj. Lame, crippled.]
HYRALD, s. The same with Herreyelde, q. v.
HYRCHOUNE, (ch hard) s. A hedgehog; S. hurchun.

—As ane hyrouchone, all his rout
Get set out spers all about,
Barbour, xii. 353, MS.
E. hurchin. Junius refers to Fr. herisson, Lat. erinaceus. Lye views the E. word as contr. from Arm. hevrechit, id.

[HYREGANG, s. In hyregang, as paying rent, as a tenant. V. under Hire, v. a.]

HYRONIUS, adj. [Erroneous.] With sackles blud, qublik heir is shed,
So are their places hall oversped
Lamentably to tell:
Are peplill maist hyroniun,
Rustick, ignare and rud.
Burel’s Pilgr., Watson’s Coll., ii. 39.

[HYRSALE, s. A multitnde, throng. V. Hirschell.]

HYRSETT, s. The payment of burrow mails for one year, as the condition on which a new-made burgess continued to enjoy his privilege, although his property is not built upon. V. Kirksett.

The reason of this law appears from another, according to which no man could continue to enjoy the privileges of a burgess longer than a year, unless he had “ane land inhabit, and strenyecable,” i.e., ground built upon, and such as might be liable to be seized on for his debt.

“Quhen ane man is made one new burgess, hauing na land inhabit, he may haue respit, or continuation for payment of his burrow mails for ano yeare, qublik is called hyrsett.” Burrow Lawes, c. 29, § 1.
A.-S. hryre, merces, and set-t-an, collocare, Su.-G. saett-a, or A.-S. seta, Su.-G. saete, incola, q. one who inhabits for money.

2. A practical joke, a trick, rough amusement, ibid., Banf’s.
3. Uproar, wild riot, ibid.]

[To HYSE, v. n. To romp, to play tricks, ibid.; part. pr. hysein, hysean, used as a s.]

HY SPY. A game resembling Hide and Seek, but played in a different manner, Roxb.

“O, the curlie-headed varlet! I must come to play at Blind Harry and Hy Spy with them.” Guy Man- nering, iii. 335.

This seems the same with Harry-Racket, or Hoop and Hide, as described by Strutt, Sports, p. 285. The station which in E. is called Home is here the Den, and those who keep it, or are the seekers, are called the Ins. Those who hide themselves, instead of crying Hoop as in E., cry Hy Spy; and they are demominated the Outs. The business of the Ins is, after the signal is given, to lay hold of the Outs before they can reach the Den. The captive then becomes one of the Ins: for the honour of the game consists in the privilege of hiding one’s self.

Hy is still used in calling after a person, to excite attention, or when it is wished to warn him to get out of the way, S., like wo, E. eho, Lat., whether as signifying to hasten, I shall not attempt to determine. Spy is merely the E. v. containing a summons to look out for those who have hid themselves.

[HYTER, HYTERR, s. 1. Confusion, ruin, nonsense, Banffs.
2. The act of walking with a weak, tottering step, or working in a weak, confused manner, ibid.
3. A weak, stupid person, ibid.]

[HYTER, HYTERRN, adj. Weak, stupid, un-skillful, ruined, ibid.]

[HYTER, HYTER-STYTER, v. n. To walk with weak, tottering step, ibid.; part. pr. hyterin, hyterin-styterin, used also as a s.]

[HYTE-STYTE. 1. As a s.; arrant nonsense, stupidity, Banffs.
2. As an adj.; silly, stupid, like one mad, ibid.
3. As an adv.; stupidly, as if mad, ibid.
4. As an interj.; an exclamation of disbelief or disassent, ibid.]

[HYTER-STYTER, adv. With weak tottering step, in a state of ruin, S.]

[HYUCK-FINNIE (un pron. liquid), adj. Lucky, fortunate, Shetl.]
[To HYVER, v. n. To saunter, lounge, or idle, Shetl.]

[HYVERAL, s. A lounger, an idle, lazy person, ibid.; same as Fr. flaneur.]
[IAGGER. V. YAGGER.]

[IAORTO. s. A term of endearment; used also as an adj., Sheitl. Dan. min hjerte, my heart.]

[IBBIE, s. Contr. for Isabella, Sheitl.]

IC, Ik, pron. I.
The gud lord of Dowglas alsua
Brought with him men, Je yadreta,
That wele war wyst in fechting. Barbour, xi. 221, MS.
The Scottis men chassyt fast, Je hycht,
And in the chass hae mony tane. Ibid., xvii. 482, MS.
A.-S. ic, Moes.-G. ik, Alenm. ich, ih, Teut. ich, ik, Belg. ik, Dan. jeg, Sw. jag, Isl. ey, ig, jæg, Gr. ego, Lat. ego.

[ICELAND-SCOREY, s. A bird, Glanocous gull, Sheitl.]

ICE-STANE, s. A stone used in the amusement of curling, Lanark.

ICHE NOR OCHIE. V. ECHIE.

ICHONE, Ychone. Each one, every one.
Ye Musis now, meit goleisss Ichone,

ICKER, s. An ear of corn. V. ECHE.

ICONOMUS, Yconomus, s. 1. The person especially employed for managing the temporalities of a religious foundation.
    It is used as equivalent to Administrator.
    "Our souerane lord—hes sene and considirit the pension grantit be Johnne Stewart sone lauchtfull to Frances sunytyme erll Bothmill, commendator of Kelsa, be auise and consent of our said souerane lord, off his said father, off the administrateur and yconomus of the said abbay and of certaine vtheris," &c. Ibid., p. 620.
    L. B. Iconomus (used for oeconomus) despensseur de choses de l'ostel, menager; Du Cange. Formerly, there was an oeconomus in every cathedral; also, in monasteries, for the management of secular concerns.

2. One in a college more immediately devoted to take charge of its temporal concerns.
    "That thair salbe in tymne cuming ane compass of that universitie [St. Andrews] chosin be his maistrie to haif the cair and ovisiicht of the affairis thairof, qhilkis alhaf poorse to haif the yeconomus in euerie collegde with the consent of the maistrie thairof.—

I.

That na actionis anent the rentis pertaing to collegensis salbe persisit hearafter bot in the Iconymus names." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 189.

ICTERICK, adj. Of or belonging to jaundice.

"He dyed the 53 year of his age in the moneth of June an. 1575, in an icterick fever." Mr. James Molli-ville's MS. Mem., p. 8. Fr. icterique, sick of the yellow jaundice.

IDDER, adj. Other, each other.

"Vpon the same riuier is placed ane stone bridge—which bridge hath, rekonning the draw-bridge, twentii arches.—compact and poned to idder with woltis and sellaris;" i.e., vaults and cellars. Pitiscottie's Cron., Introduct. xii.

IDIOT, s. An unlearned person.

"Therefore the translating of the bible in every common language is ordained, that the idiots who has the mother tongue only, may understand what is the will of the Lord in the Scripture." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 344. Gr. óbóras, id.

IDLESET, s. The state of being idle, S.

"When they [the affectiones] appear to be most quiet, yea, wholly rooted out and extinguished, the stumps of them sticke in the soule, and are veie slight object or short idlest will enkindle them." Bruce's Eleven Sermon., p. 1391, Sign. Y. 8, a.
Q. set or placed idle, A.-S. yisel, Su.-G. idel, vacuos, vanus, and set-an, weld-a, collocare. Junius deduces the adj. from Gr. òxmos, nugae, nugacitas. It would be far more natural to view it as compounded of two Su.-G. words, id, opus, and id-a, morari, q. to delay or trifle at work, while away one's time, for id-a and while have the same origin. Thus idle is the very reverse of ydant. V. Firmware.

IDLESET, adj. Disposed to idleness, S.

IDLETY, s. 1. Idleness, Aberd.

2. Idleties, pl., idle frolics, ibid.

This is merely a softened pron. of Idleteth, q. v.

IE. The termination in S. corresponding with y in E. It is used in the composition of both adjectives and substantives.

As forming adjectives, it is from Germ. and A.-S. ey, or Teut. eyh, which denotes possession of any quality, the abundance of it, or the influence of that thing with the name of which the termination is conjoined.
Thus, reekie, signifies possessing or abounding with reek or smoke, &c., like smoky, E.; atry or attrive, purulent, abounding with pus, from A.-S. aeter sannes, &c., &c.

Wachtler deduces this termination from Germ. ey-an, habere, tenere, possessere. It may perhaps be viewed as a confirmation of this etymology, that as Moes.-G. adjectives sometimes terminate in ays, as audлага, beatus, this carries a resemblance of the v. adyl-an, habere. This I have elsewhere more fully illustrated. V. Hermes Scytchus, vo. Ies., p. 169, &c.

It is also the mark of many diminutives; as, Bairnie, a little child, from Bairn; Lammie, a small lamb, &c. For this I can assign no etymology.
IEASING, s. Childbed.

"Andro Lundie—openlie affirmet for truth, that when the quene was lying in ieesing of the king, the Ladie Athole, lying their lykways, bayth within the castell of Edinburgh, that he come thair for sum busines, and called for the Ladie Retirse, whom he fand in hir chamier, lying bedfast, and he asking hir of hir disease, scho answart that scho was never so trubled with no baume that ever scho haire, for the Ladie Athole had cassin all the pyne of hir child-birth vpon hir." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 238.

This superstitions idea is not yet quite extinct. In the north of S. some seem still to believe that this can be done by a skillful Howelie; nay, that by fixing a fork in the wall with certain incantations, she can transfer the pains of labour from the wife to her husband. V. GIZER-BED.

[IELA, s. A fishing place, or ground for small fish near the shore, Shetl.]

IEOPERD, s. A battle, an engagement.

"Thir Dawis that fled to their schippis gait gret sourmes of gold to Makbeth to suffer their freinds (that war slane at his teeperd) to be buryt in Sanct Colmes Inche." Bellend. Cron., B. xii, c. 2. Pogna.

Booth. V. JEPARTY.

IEROE, s. A great grandchild, S. O.

May health and peace, with mutual rays,
Shine on the ev'ning of his days;
Till his wee curlie John's ier-o -
The last, and, mournful rites bestow.

Burns, iii. 226.

Heir-oye was formerly used in the same sense.

"There was also one Laurentius in the parish of Wae, whose heir-oyes do yet live there, who arrived at a great age." Brand's Descr. Shet., p. 71.

Perhaps, as oye is Celt., from Ir. ior, after, and wa, a grandchild, q. one who succeeds a grandchild.

IESKDRUIMIN, s. A species of salmon, Isl. of Harris.

"There be also several rivers here, which afford salmon: one sort of them is very singular, that is called Marled Salmon, or as the natives call it, Ieskeruminin, being lesser than the ordinary salmon, and full of strong large scales: no bait can allure it, and a shadow frights it away, being the wildest of fishes; it leaps high above water, and delights to be in the surface of it." Martin's West. Iel., p. 58.

From Gael. iasg, fish, and druirinach, speckled. This would seem, from the description, to be the Grey, or Salmon erion, Linn., whose sides are "of a deep grey, spotted with numbers of dark purplish spots." Penn. Zool., iii. 248.

[To IGG, v. a. To incite to mischief, Shetl.
Dan. ege, E. egg, id.]

IK, Ic, pron. I. V. Ic.

IK, conj. Also.

The King saw that he sa wes faylyt,
And that he ik wes fortwarlylth.

Barbour, iii. 326, MS.

This is the same with eke; from A.-S. ic-an, which, as well as ec-an, signifies to add.

ILD, v. imp.

The prettest Lordis ofoure land
Till hym he gert thame be howan:
ILD thai, wald thai, all gert he
Bowsawm til hys hyblyng he.

Wytoun, viii. 13. 121.

Supposing ill to be the proper reading, Mr. Macpherson refers to A.-S. yld-an, Sw. illd-a, to delay. He asks, however, if this be not erroneously for Wild, would not. But the phrase S. B. is similar, Ill they, will they. The term may be rather allied to Su.-G. ill-a, molestate esse, item aliqui movere; Isl. ill-a, controvertre; Verel.

ILLE, s. One of the wings of the transept of a church.

"For the ornament and infilling of the said kirk of Duddingstoun their was an ille apponitit to be built for the vee of the said Sir James Hamilton his familie and tenants of the said lands of Priestfield." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1522, V. 126. V. AYLE.

ILK, ILKA, adj. pron. Each, every; ilkane, every one, S.

He set loch ris till ilk bataile,
That kuwsin war of gud gourersall.

Barbour, xi. 160, MS.

But the gud Lord Douglass, that ay
Had espis out on ilkaid
Had gud wittinger that thai wald rid.

Barbour, xvi. 367, MS.

On ilks nycht thair'sployelld besyld.

Wallace, iv. 500, MS.

V. also ver. 334.

Ilka is also used, O. E.

The Englis kynges turned, thei not do nomore,
But sokurned them a while in rest a Bangore,
That ilk a kyng of reams sull mak him sle rede.

R. Brunne, 3, 4.

The dikes were full wide,
That closed the castle about;
And deep on ilk a side
With bankis high without.

Ibid., Ellis, Spec. E. P., i. 119, 120.

Bot suddanly away they wisk ilkane
Purch of our sight. ———

Doug. Virgii, 75, 50.

A.-S. eole, ehe, omnis, sinigula, unasiqueque.

ILK, ILKE, adj. The same.

Thare men mycht the se,
Invictand venemens schafitt the ilk tide.

Doug. Virgii, 318, 36

Thylke and that ylke are very often used by Gower.

So hurle me was that ylkes throwe
That oft sythus onerthrowethe
Tq grounde I was withoute brethe.

Conf. Am., 7ol. 8, a.

A.-S. ylle, ylca, id.

Of that ilk or ylke, of the same; A.-S. yllet yllca.

This phrase is used to denote that the title of any one, to whom it is applied, is the same with his surname; as, Grant of that ilk, i.e., Grant of Grant, Duned of that ilk, &c., S.

"In this battell war slane—Alexander Elphinston of that yllk with ii c. gentylmen and commoun of Scotland." Bellend. Cron., B. xvii. c. 7.

"This," as Rudd, observes, "is commonly reckoned a sign of antiquity of the family, and that the person is chief of the family, though sometimes it is otherwise." This title, indeed, has in various instances been assumed by one who was not the chief; in consequence of the family seat coming into his possession; or because the eldest branch had fallen into decay, and become unable to support the rank supposed to be necessary, or had lost the documents requisite for establishing the claim of superiority, or was unwilling to enter into contention with one who was more powerful.

Some have supposed, that where any family has this title, the family surname has originally been imposed
on the estate. Camden clearly shows, that the reverse has been the case in England; that families of this description have had their surnames from their lands. This he proves indubitably from the existence of the names of such places, before any surnames were used in England: as well as from the signification, structure, and termination of some of these names. Remains;
Surnames, p. 154, 155.

It is highly probable that the same observation is, in most instances, applicable to S. Such designations as MacFarlane of MacFarlane, MacNab of MacNab, and many others of the same kind, plainly declare that the lands have been denominated from the surnames of the families; because these are patronymics, and could not originally belong to possessions. This title, indeed, as used in the Highlands, seems more generally to signify, that he to whom it belongs, is chief of the name, or clan distinguished by this name, than to respect the lands possessed by him. But there are others, which afford the highest degree of probable evidence, that the surname has been borrowed from the place; as Ralston of Ralston. This certainly signifies, Ralst's or Ralph's town. Fullerton of that ilk, is another of the same kind. This name has undoubtedly originated from a place. Had it been English, we might have rendered it, the Fuller's town. But as the term Welsh, is used in this sense in S., it may have been the Fowler's town. Many similar examples might be mentioned; as Spottinenaud of Spottinenaud, etc.

This corresponds to the accounts given by our historians, as to the introduction of surnames in this country. According to Boccio, Malcolm Canmore, in a Parliament held at Forfar, rewarded the nobles who adhered to him, ordaining that, after the custom of other nations, they should take their surnames from their lands, which had not been the case in former times; ut quod orta non fuerat, aliamque morum gentium, a praeclara sub cognomina, accipat. Hist. Lib. xii., c. 9. At this time, he adds, many new surnames were given to Scottish families, as Calder, Locart, Gordon, Seton, &c., and many other names of possessions, from which those brave men, who had received them from the king as the reward of their valour, derived their names. This account is confirmed by Buchanan, from the extract he had received from the records of Icolmkill. V. Hume's Hist. of Doug., p. 11.

ILKA, adj. Each, every. Ilka day, each day, every day; as, "Ilka day he rises he shall do it," S. "Nae ilka body," no common or ordinary person, no inconsiderable person; as, "He thinks himself nae ilka body," Aberd.

ILKA-DAY, adj. 1. What belongs to the lawful days of the week, S.

2. Ordinary, in common course; as opposed to particular occasions, S.

"Ye'll no tak me to an extravagant house—no that I mind, mar it my neighbours, to birl my lawbee at a time, but in ilka-day meals, I am obligated to hae a regard for frugality." Sir A. Wylie, l. 222.

ILKADAY, s. An ordinary day of the week, what is commonly called a lawful day, as distinguished from that which is appropriated to Christian worship, S., from ilk, every, and day.

Two hours vii pleasure I wad ge't to heaven,
On ilka days, on Sundays sax or seven.
Facts of Clyde, p. 34.

ILKADAY'S CLAIS, the clothes worn on ordinary days, by the working classes, as distinguished from those reserved for Sabbath, S.

"Mudge, my bonnie woman," said Sharpitlaw, in the same coaxing manner, "what did ye do wi' your ilka day's cloane yesterday?" Heart M. Loth., ii. 94.

"Get my shoon, my wig, my stick, and my ilka day's coat. I'll a'm. Embro." Saxon and Gael, iii. 113.

ILK DAY's GEAR, is used by Blind Harry, most probably as opposed to warlike accoutrements.

Wallace than said, We will nocht soorne her,
Nor change no wear, but our ilk day's gear.
Wallace, ill. 80, MR.

Ger, gear, was anciently used in a very general sense. Some editor, wishing to make the language more plain, has obscured it, by substituting a phrase never used in this country. In edit. 1648, it is:

Nor change no wear, but our each day's gear.

The Swedes have a phrase, which is perfectly analogous; iwerdays klander, every day's clothes; from iwerday, a working day, iwer, every, and day, day; iwerdays koster, common faro. Su.-G. yrkiday also signifies a working day, from yrku, to work; pron. yrkiday.

ILKA DEAL, ILKA DELE, adv. In whole, altogether, S. B.

Says Ralph, Well heifer, I hae heard your tale,
And even fairly at it ilka deal.
Ross's Helmore, p. 90.

Literally, "in every part." From A.-S. ile, iden, and deel, parts; like some deel, poulain, some deal; Ly.

ILL, s. 1. The evil, or fatal effects ascribed to the influence of witchcraft. He's gotten ill, he has been fascinated; S.

Isl. illbrugd, illbruge, maleficium, from ill, malum, and brugd, factum.

2. Disease, malady.

And quhen the lorde, that thar war
Saw that the ill ay mar and mar
Trauailyt the King, thain thought in hy
It war nocht spellaff that to ly
Bardour, ix. 54, Ms.

The E. adj. and adv. are used in a similar sense, but not the s. A.-S. gef has merely the general signification of calamity; adl being the term which denotes disease, whence E. adl, ailment. Tent. edel, however, sometimes occurs in composition, in this sense; as, walkede eel, the falling sickness, hank eel, an ilk passion. It appears to me, that this Gothic term has been primarily used in a moral sense; Moes-G. ubils occurring in no other.

3. In one instance, used as synon. with Fient,
Foul, Dëil, &c.

And syne he het the milk ael het,
That ill a spark of it wad yrne.
Wife of Auchtermuchty, Herd's Coll., ii. 128.

In Lord Hailes's edit. —
—Sorrow a spark of it wald yrne.

This seems to be elliptically used as equivalent to Ill Man, q. v.

TO CAST ILL ON ONE. To subject one to some calamity by supposed necromancy, S.

"Apprehensions are sometimes entertained, that witches, by their incantations, may cast ill upon the couple [recently married], particularly the bridegroom, if the bride has a rival. To counteract these spells, it..."
is sometimes the practice for the bridegroom to kiss the bride immediately after the minister has declared them married persons." "Edin. Mag., Nov., 1818, p. 412.

To do ill to. A modest phrase used generally in a negative form, in relation to unlawful connexion with a female. I did nae ill to her, or, I did her nae ill, I had no criminal intercourse with her, S.

In this form the term seems to denote harm, injury; as it is said in the same sense, I did wrong her. Sometimes there is a variation of the phraseology, ill being used as an adj.; as, to be ill with one. Bad has a similar application.

ILL, adj. Ill mat ye, an imprecation; as, Ill mat ye do that, May ill attend you doing that! S. B.

To ill, v. a. To hurt, to injure; or perhaps, to calumniate.

"Item, Of thame that have spokin with Inglislemen in illing of Scotland speciallie, or commonlie in tressounaill manner," Balfour's Pract., p. 600, i.e., for the purpose of doing ill to Scotland.

Su.-G. ill-a, molestum esse; Isl. id., controvertere.

ILL, adj. 1. Attended with difficulty, S.

"Ill, difficult. As, Ill to follow, difficult to follow." Gl. Antiquary.

ILL to read, applied to writing that is scarcely legible; Ill to understand, hard to understand, not very intelligible; S. "Ill to learn," not easily taught. To the same purpose is the old S. Prov., "Auld spars are ill to tame."


2. Angry; "He was very ill about it;" He was much displeased; Ang., Lamarks.

This is nearly allied to one use of A.-S. yfel. Yfel wraec, acerba ulio; Iye.

3. Grieved, sorrowful, Ang.

This resembles Su.-G. and Isl. illa wæl, which in S. would be ill wi, attinatus, consternatus. "Bifœca illa wæl, animo percelli."

4. Ill about, eager after, anxiously desirous of obtaining; also fond of, greatly attached to, Aberd.

Su.-G. ill-fægn-as, anxio appeterre; fægn-as, conveying the same idea with E. Jain.

5. Ill for, having a vicious propensity to, Aberd.

6. Ill to, or till, hard to deal with in a bargain, or in settling an account; as, "Ye maunna be ill, or d'er ill, to me," S.

Su.-G. ill-a, molestum esse.

7. Ill to, or till, unkind; as, "He's very ill to his wife," he treats her very harshly or cruelly, S.

ILL-FFE, adj. 1. In great poverty, in a miserable state, S.

2. Perplexed in mind, not knowing what to do, Clydes.

ILL-BEST. [The best of the bad.]

"Let Hobbes, and such wicked men, be put from him, and the ill-bast there be taken into his service." Baillie's Lett., ii. 230.

[ILL-BISTIT, adj. Ill-natured, wicked; Dan. prov. ildter bidder, id. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

[ILL-CONTRICKIT, ILL-CONTRIVET, adj. Knaveish, full of tricks, Banffs.]

[ILL-CONTRIVEN, adj. Trickly, mischievous, Shetl.]

ILL-CURPON'D, part. adj. Having a cross temper, or bad disposition; a figure borrowed from a horse that will not bear to be touched under the tail or crupper, one that is apt to kick; Fife. V. Curpon.

ILL-DREAD, s. Mischievous, S.

"The little one who is making the felonious attempt on the cat's tail, is the most striking likeness of an ill-dread, "— wee, rumbler-gairie, urchin of mine, whom, from that propensity to witty wickedness and manifi' mischief, which even at two days auld I foresaw would form the striking features of his disposition, I named Willie Nicol."—Burns, iv. 235.

Then Culpit, that ill-dread got,
With a his'pith rapt at thy yeat.
Ramsay's Poems, 1. 145.

V. EULL-DEDI.
The last part of this word is retained in the provincial dialect of Berwick. "Deadly, industrious, notable." Grose.

[ILL-DEREYT, adj. In disorder, untidy, Banffs.]

[ILL-DIVVAGED, adj. Ill-arranged, slovenly, Shetl.]

ILL DREAD, s. An apprehension of something bad, either in a moral or physical sense, S.

"Do ye mind what I told you about the wraith? — I kent richt weel it hided nae gude, an' had an ill dread that Konny widna wait to meet his end in a contended manner, for he had never muckle grace gien him." St. Kathlen, iv. 144.

ILL-DREADER, s. One who fears evil, whether physical or moral, S.

"That was not spoke like a bairn of Ellangowan," said Meg, frowning upon Miss Bertram. "It is the ill-doers are ill-dreaders." Guy Mancering, iii. 260. This is a common S. proverb.

ILL-EASED, adj. Reduced to a state of inconvenience, put to trouble, S., corresponding to Fr. malaise, id.

ILL-EE, s. An evil eye, S.

"Some people are suspected of having an ill ee; otherwise, having an eye hurtful to every thing it looks upon. Blacksmiths pretend to know of many this way, and will not allow them to stand in their forges,
when joining or welding pieces of iron together, as they are sure of losing the welding heat, if such be present.”

Gall, E鲢.

This superstitious idea has not only been generally prevalent in our own country, but seems to be of great antiquity.

“The ignorant mothers of many of the modern Egyptians, whose hollow eyes, pale faces, swollen bellies, and meagre extremities make them seem as if they had not long to live, believe this to be the effect of the evil eye of some envious person, who has bewitched them, and this ancient prejudice is still general in Turkey.” Volney’s Travels, i. 246.

“Nothing can exceed the superstition of the Turks respecting the evil eye of an enemy or infidel.” Dalby’s Account of Constantinople, p. 391.

The reader will find a curious article on this subject in Brand’s Popular Antiq., i. pp. 399–404.

I am much inclined to think that this phrase, as used in Scripture, which employs the common language of mankind, has been borrowed from that superstitious idea which appears to have been generally diffused through the nations. Even the language of Solomon would seem to contain an allusion to the supposed fatal influence of an eye of this description; as if the animal system could receive no benefit from the food that had felt its malignant influence, as if the stomach could not even retain it: “Eat thou not the bread of him that hath an evil eye.”—The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou vomit up.” Prov. xxiii. 6, 8.

ILLESS, adj. Innocent. V. ILL-LESS.

ILL-FASHIONED, adj. 1. Ill-mannered; Weel-fashioned, well-mannered, Aberd.

2. In Fife, applied to one who is of a cross temper, or quarrelsome.

ILL-FAUR’D, ILL-FAURT, adj. 1. Ugly, hard looking, S.

She’s proud I am, that ye hae heard
O’ my attempts to be a bard,
And think my muse nat that ill-faurd;
Sell o’ your face;

2. Dirty, unseemly, unbecoming, S.

3. Improper, mean, S.

4. Discreditable, disgraceful, S.

5. Not elegant or handsome; applied to dress, S.

6. Clumsy, bungling, S.

7. Severe, not slight; applied to a hurt, S.

8. Hateful, causing abhorrence.

“Pair an’ Scotland suffered aneuch by thae blackguard loons o’ excisemen—ie the part of a kind son to bring her a soup o’ something that will keep her auld heart, and that will will them, the ill-faurd thieves.” Rob Roy, ii. 107.

I need scarcely say that this is merely a corr. of E. ill-favoured.

ILL-FAURDLY, ILL-FAURTLY, adv. 1. Ungracefully, clumsily, S.

2. Meanly, in a slevvy or shabby manner, S.

O lead my minny I were wi’ you,
Ill-faurdly wad she crook her mou’,

Sick a poor man she’d never trow,
After the gaberdin’bye man.

Hend’s Coll., ii. 51.

[ILL-GAB, s. Insolent, impudent language; power or readiness to use such language, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To ILL-GAB, v. a. To use abusive, insolent language to a person; part. pr. ill-gabbin, used also as a s.]

[ILL-GABBIT, adj. Having an abusive tongue, or, having a habit of using abusive, insolent language, ibid.]

ILL-GAIS’N’D, adj. Mischievous. V. GAI’-SHON.

[ILL-GA’IT, s. A bad habit, S.]

ILL-GAITED, ILL-GAITT, adj. Having bad habits; perverse, froward, S.

From ill, and gate, gait, a way. Hence ill-gaitedness, frowardness, perverseness, S. B.

ILL-GT’EN, adj. Ill-disposed, ill-inclined, malevolent, S.; q. given to evil.

[ILL-GRU’N, ILL-GRUNYIE, s. A bad disposition, Banffs.]

[ILL-GRUNYIE’T, adj. Having a bad disposition, ibid.]


An’ then there’s that ill-hadden guist,
That Gerard has sae finely grac’d
Wi’ stately stile, an’ ana’ her. “Taste”—
She winna let a poor an’l Priest
Gain muckle honour.


Q. ill-holden, not properly kept in, not restrained. Sw. holt-a is used in a moral sense, in relation to conduct; Holla my ened, to behave well, to conduct one’s self well; Wideg.

[Ill-HAINT, ILL-HAINED, adj. Saved to no good purpose.]

[Ill-HAINT’, adj. Ill-natured, Upp. Clydes. Apparently in allusion to hair that will not lie but in one way; if not to the proverbial phrase used concerning a man of peculiar humour, that “he manna be kaimed against the hair.”

[Ill-HAUNDE-IN, adj. Saved to no purpose, Clydes., Banffs.]

To ILL-HEAR, v. a. To ill-hear one, to chide, to reprove, to scold one, S. B. q. to make one hear what is painful to the feelings.

[Ill-HEARTED, ILL-HEARTIT, adj. Illiberal, malevolent, Clydes., Perth.]

[Ill-HEARTEDNESS, s. Malevolence, ibid.]

[Ill-HYVER, s. Awkward behaviour, Shetl.; Isl. hjavera, presence.]
ILL-NATURED, adj. Expl. by Johns, "Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil."

I take notice of this term merely to remark, that as used in S. it does not necessarily or even generally include the idea of malevolence, or of a mischievous disposition, or even of want of kindness. It strictly signifies, peevish, or cross-humoured. It is even said, "He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live with him, he's so ill-natured."

ILL-PAIR'T, adj. Not well-matched, ill-assorted, Clydes.

ILL-PRAT, s. A mischievous trick; generally applied to that of a rogueish boy, S. B. V. PRAT.

ILL-PRATTIE, adj. Roguish, waggish, addicted to tricks rather of a mischievous kind, S. B. V. PRATT.

ILL-RED-UP, adj. In a state of disorder, S.

"Lets a' things about the manse gang whilk gate they will, sae they dima plague him upon the score. An awin thing it is to see sic an ill-red-up house." S. R. Roman, ii. 60. V. RED, v., to clear, to put in order.

ILL-SAIRD, adj. 1. Badly served, S.

2. Not having a sufficiency of food at a meal, S.


"Fresh fish, and poor friends become soon ill-saired." S. Prov. "Spoken when we see poor relations slighted." Kelly, p. 106. V. Saur.


Auld luckie cries; "Ye're o'er ill set; As ye'd ha' measure, ye and met." The Farmer's Hot, st. 58.

ILL-SHAKEN-UP, adj. Ill put in order; in regard to dress, Aberd.

ILL-SORTED, part. adj. Ill-arranged; ill-appointed, South of S.

"Ill-sorted, evil-fitted; evil-appointed; evil-satisfied," Gl. Antiq.

ILL-TETH'D, adj. Ill-conditioned, Fife.

It properly signifies malevolent, prone to do another an injury. V. TETH.
ILL-THING, s. Auld a' Ill Thing, a periphrasis used to denote the devil, Ayrs.

"O! I'm fear't, for I doubt he was the Auld a' Ill Thing." Spawife, ii. 243.

[ILL-TONGUED, adj. Same as ILL-JAWT.]

ILL-TRICKY, ILL-TRICKIT, adj. Mischievous, habituated to mischievous pranks, S. B.
The taylor Hutchin he was there,
A curr ill-trickit spark.
Christmas Bawng, st. 21, First Ed.

ILL-UPON'T. 1. In bad health, Ang.; in poor circumstances, Banffs.

2. Applied ludicrously to one who appears much fatigued, spiritless, or wo-begone, ibid.

[ILL-VICKIT, adj. Full of tricks and mischief, perverse, Shetl.]

[ILL-VUXEN, adj. Ill-grown, ill-shaped, Shetl. Dan. vuxen, grown.]

[ILL-VYND, s. An ill shape or manner, ibid.]

[ILL-VYNDIT, adj. Badly made, ill-shaped, ill-mannered, ibid.]

[ILL-WAN, s. A faint expectation, faint hope; Isl. van, Dan. vente, expectation.]

ILL-WARED, part. adj. I laid out, S.

"The Lord always making my love to him to abound,

[ILL-WEEN, s. Impudent, abusive language; Banffs.]

To ILL-WILL, v. a. To regard with ill-will, Aberd.
Su.-G. illit-jas, signifies altercari.

ILL-WILLER, s. One who wishes evil to another; an adversary, S.; opposed to Good-willer and Weill-willer.
A.-S. yfel-will-an, male velle, male intendere.

ILL-WILLIE, ILL-WILLIT, adj. 1. Ill-natured, envious, spiteful, S.

"An ill-willie cow should have short horns." S. Prov., Kelly, p. 11.

In this sense it is applied to brute animals that have a mischievous disposition, as inclined to butt.

Then thrur cunninge an ill-willie cow,
And breid his buttik qhillin it bleid.

2. Not generous, niggardly, S.

"Little wats the ill-willie wife what a dinner may had in?" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 25.

3. Backward, averse, S. B.

We caunna want plenty o' gear,
Then Maggie, bonn ane ill-willie.
Jimison's Popul. Ball., i. 310.

A.-S. yfel will-an, pravum velle; Su.-G. ilwillia, Isl. illitlie, malevolentia.

ILL YETTO COMIN. A phrase used as an evil wish, "May ye come Ill back," Orkn.; perhaps q. "I'll yait to ye coming."

ILLEGALS, s. pl. Used to denote illegal acts.

"That whatsoever illegals hath been used against his friends and subjects, by imprisoning them, &c., be disclaimed, and that persons so committed be forthwith discharged." Spalding, i. 72.

ILLIQUID, adj. Not legally ascertained.

"That, in such illiquid rights, where they had not obtained possession, it was hard to put an estimate and value thereon." Fountain, Dec. Suppl., iv. 207.

This denotes the reverse of the idea conveyed by the phrase, in next sentence, "clear liquid accessible estates, whereof they were in possession." The term Liquid is used by E. lawyers. But Dr. Johnson has certainly mistaken the meaning, when he thus expld. it:

"Dissolved so as not to be obtainable by law." In Mr. Todd's ed. the definition is continued, with no other change than that of attainable for obtainable.
The passage, quoted from Alyffe's Parergon, does not regard a debt that is dissolved, but one clearly due, although not to be prosecuted at the expense of preventing the debtor's burial.

ILLUSTER, adj. Illustrious; Fr. illustre, id.

"That all lettres, to be direct after the said marriage, should be in the name of the said illustre Prince." He is before called "the rych netbill and illustre prince Henry than Duke of Albany." Proclamation, 1605, Keith's Hist., p. 207.

I-LORE, ELORE, part. pa. "Lost; as an exclamation, Wo is me! Tent. loor, melancholicus;" Gl. Sibb.

"Ylore, lost; Gl. Risson, Met. Rann. Chaucer uses ilorn in the same sense. V. Urry. As y or i is the vestige of the A.-S. prefix ge, i-lore seems to be modified from ge-leor-an, ge-hloran, abore, obire, "to depart,—to go out of the world, to die, or decease;" Sonner. Ge-leorot, defunctus; Lye. V. Lome.

[ILTA, s. Malice, anger, Shetl. Isl. illska, id.]

[ILTA-FOO, adj. Full of anger or malice, ibid.]

[IMAK-UPO-ME. I got ready, I prepared myself, Shetl.]

IMAKY-AMAKY, s. An, a pimscire, Emtr. For. V. Emmock.

IMBASSET, s. Leg. inbasset. An embassadour.
Pardoun me than, for I wend ye had beynye
An inbasset to bryng and uncouth quenye.
Wallace, vi. 134, MS.
Fr. embassade, an embassy, a message.

To IMBREVE, v. a. To put into the form of a brief.

"The Coroner, the Schirreref, or the Provost, shall visic the body of him quha is mantherit, and the
woundis thairf, and sail cause his clerk *imbre* the samin in writ." Balfour's Pract., p. 512.

L. B. *imbre-*are, in brevi redigere, des cribere. (Du Cange); from *brevis,* a brief or letter.


IME, s. Soot, coating of soot on kettles, &c., Shetl.

Su.-G. *im,* *ime,* *em,* fumus teineas. The sense given to *Ial. em-ur* is still nearer; Reliquiae alicujus sinitfi, aut vapor incensat; G. Andr. *Im-a,* vaporem emittere. V. OAM, which is from the same origin.

[IMEY, adj. Sooty, black, ibid.]

[IMMANENT, adj. Remaining. Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Ests., l. 3475.]


"The *Immer* (Columbus *immer*, Lin. Syst.) which is the *ember,* or immer goose of this country, is a species which may be seen in single birds, or at most two or three together, in many of our bays and sounds at all seasons." Barry's Orkn., p. 304.

*Immer* seems to be the common name in the Northern languages. V. Ember.

IMMICK, S. An ant, S. This seems corrupted from E. *enmet.*

To IMMINISH, v. a. To diminish.

"Eain sau the last Antichrist be operation of the devil sal be generat of the saed of Dun, quhen the impyre of Rome salbe sua *imminisht* that it sal skarlie han the maejetic of one impyre." Nicol Burne, F. 131, a. Lat. *immin-o,* *immin-ai,* id.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. EMMIS.

[To IMP, YMP, v. a. To graft, ingraft, insert. Lyndsay, Deith of Q. Magdalene, l. 198.]

IMP, s. 1. A scion that is ingrafted, S.

"Believers are so closely united to Christ, as that they have been imped into him, like an *imp* joined to an old stock. The *imp* or scion revives when the stock reviveth." Brown on Rom., vi. 5.

2. One length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line; as, "Whether will ye put five or six hairs in the *imp*?" South of S., Northumb., Cumb.; synon. *Snood.*

This seems merely an obsolete use of E. *imp,* as signifying a graft; from A.-S. *imp-an,* Su.-G. *ymp-a,* inserere; q. w. is inserted in forming a line.

[IMMUNDICITIE, s. Sensuality, uncleanness, corruption; Lat. *inmunditia.*

O fals wairl! fly on thy fylectit.

Thy prude, avaryce, and *immundictie.*

Lyndsay, Test. & Comp. Poppyngo, l. 212.]

To IMPARK, v. a. To inclose with a fence.

"The kings maestice, for inlarging the boundis of the park of skailand, caused the fawaris of the towne of Casche renunce the ane half of thair landis, to the effect the sumyn mycht be *imparkit* with the said Falkland park." Acts Ja. VI., 1806, Ed. 1814, p. 390.

This seems formed from Fr. *emparcher,* which properly signifies to inclose in a park, to shut up in an inclosure, as when cattle are pondoled. L. B. *imparro-*are, parco includere animalia quae in damno sunt, quod etiam de reis hominibus usurpatum. Bracton, Lib. 3. Du Cange.

IMPASSING, s. The act of entering into; used in relation to a country; q. *passing in.*

"And for the tressomable *impassing* of the said George within the parts of Ingland, in October & November last bypass in tymne of warre, thair com-

mand, tretand and counseland with our se saidaul 

inymeis and counsall of the king of Ingland within the 

To IMPEACH, v. a. To hinder, to prevent. V. IPSICE.

To IMPEND, v. a. To lay out, to expend; Lat. *impend-ere,* id.

"May they not—also forbid all tenants and vassals to pay their lords and masters rent to them, because they know not how they will *impends* them?" Law's Memorials, p. 142.

[* IMPERIAL, adj. Empyreal, highest.

His saul with joy angelical, 
Past to the Hevin Imperial, 
Lyndsay, Hist. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1588.]

*IMPERTINENT, adj. Petulant, insolent, S.

The term is used in this sense almost universally in vulgar language, S. Mr. Todd has adopted a sense of the word in E. formerly overlooked, which is very nearly alike. This is, "rude, unmannly."

*IMPERTINENCE, s. 1. Petulance, insolence, S.; also adopted by Mr. T. as signifying "sauciness, rudeness."

2. An insolent person, Aberd.

To IMPESCHE, IMPASH, IMPEACH, v. a. To hinder, to prevent.

"So not hir quhais feyneit teiris suln not be mikel praisit nor estemit, as the trew and faithful trelasil qhillik I sustene for to merite hir place. For obteining of the qhillik agains my natural, I betrayis thame that may *impeache* me." Leit. Detect. Q. Mary, K. ii. a. Ego cos prodo—*qui impeditamento esse possent,* Lat. Vera.

Fr. *impecher,* id. Lat. *imped-ere.*

"We will forbeare to *impeach* your ma*te* any further, 
but remitting the relation of the particulars, occurring in this service to the gentleman himself,—wee will only presume to accompany him with this our testi-

monie, that, in the prosecution of the service, he caried 

himself both with respect and credit." Gordon's Hist. 
Earl of Sutherland, p. 391.

"The earl should have my daughter in marriage, but the governour doth all he can to *impeach* it; 'for, 

quoth he, 'he will have no alliance betwixt us.'" Sad-

ler's Papers, i., p. 119.

To IMPINGE, v. n. To stumble; Lat. *im-

ping-*er.*

"They still reason ob *auctoritate negat"; and so doe *impinge* foolishly, in all the sorts above specified." For-

bee's Defence, p. 35.
To IMPIRE, IMPYRE, v. n. To rule, to exercise sovereign power, to usurp dominion.

"He further will inspire over the conscience: and all his administrations, as the proper angel of the bottomless pit, is to plunge men in darkness." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 110.

Lat. imperare.

To IMPLEMENT, v. a. To fulfil or perform any engagement, S.; a forensic term.

"This was an obligation incumbent upon him, which the petitioners were entitled to insist that he should implement, but which, with great submission, they were certainly not bound to assist him in implementing." Petit. T. Gilles of Balmakewan, &c., 1806, p. 23.

IMPLESS, s. Pleasure; Reg. Aberd.

To IMPONE, v. a. To impose.

Adam did crafetlie impose Anes especial name to cuene one. Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 20, 1592.

IMPORTABLE, IMPORTABLE, adj. Intolerable.

"Nocht content to sitt with this importabile outrage, they—send their legatis to Tatras, king of Sabinius," &c. Belleni. T. Liv., p. 19.

"Attour, the people war so burdenit with importabile chairges, that thair was no lyfe for thame." Pit-scottie's Cron., p. 96. Fr. importable, id.

IMPOUREIT, part. pa. Impoverished.

"The vnce of silver is at dowhill price that it wount to be at within thir last days, quhoairthrow the realmes in vtterlie impoureit he cuill cuynie." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 29.

O. Fr. empoiret, impauvrir, from en, in, and Fr. pouvoir, power, poor.

IMPORTANCE, s. Means of support, source of gain.

"It is weel knawit till all yo' wisdoms, how that we uphold an altar situate within the College Kirk of St. Giles, in the honour of God and St. Mungo our Patron, and has nae uphald to uphold the same, but our sober ankleye penny and upsets, quhie is small in effect till instance and uphald our said altar in all necessary things convenient thereto." Seal of Cause, (Surgeons and Barbers) A. 1503, Blue Blanket, p. 53.

From Fr. empoureter, to win, to gain.

IMPRESTABLE, adj. What cannot be performed.

"We have long and patiently groaned under the intolerable yoke of oppression—through a tract of several years bypass, particularly in the year 1678, by sending against us an armed host of barbarous savages upon free quarter, contrary to all law and humanity, for enforcing of a most unnatural bond, wholly illegal in itself, and impresto by us." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 60.

From Lat. in, neg., and praesert-are, to perform.

To IMPRIEU, IMPROVE, v. a. To disprove; also to disallow, to impeach; a forensic term.

"Quhair ony person—takes on hand to improve the execution of the precept, or ony other title, or evident product, it shall be neidfull," &c. Acts Sed., 15th June, 1564.

"Improve is used in the same sense, not only in S., but commonly by those who wrote in E. two centuries ago.

"Where as he hath spoken it by his own mouth, that it is not good for man to be alone, they have improved that doctrine, and taught the contrary." Bale's Acts Eng. Votaries, V. Took's Div. Pur., 1. 165.

Lat. impro-are, to disallow.


"The extract of the whiche register sall mak faith in all cases except where the writis so registrated as offered to be improvin." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 546.

INPROBATION, s. Disproof, confutation; a forensic term, S.


Dr. Johna., on the authiour of Ainsworth, expl. E. improbation, "the act of disallowing." This does not express the sense of the term as used in our law.

IMPROPORTIONAL, adj. Not in proportion.

"A number improportional to the number of students, which in many years exceeded 16 score." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 99.

To IMPROVE, v. a. To disprove. V. IMPROVE.

[IMPUDICITIE, s. Shamelessness, Lyndsay, The Drene, l. 279.]

[To IMPUNG, v. a. To impugn, Lyndsay, Test. and Comp. Papyago, l. 13.]

[IMPURPURIT, adj. Purple, empurpled, Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. and Courteour, l. 146.]

To IMPUT, IMPUTE, IMPUTT, v. a. To place in a particular situation, to put in, to impose; the same with Inputt.

"To input, output and remove." Aberd. Reg.

"The kingis Maiestie, be preferring of the said duckes at this tyme to the bearing of the croun, meanis anaways thairby to impute or place ony other person befor the said erl of Angus to bear the said croun in parlamentis in tyme cuming." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 688.

"It salle lesse to the said Mr. cunyeour to inputt and outputt forgiears, prentaries, and all vitiris things belonging to the said office to do and vse asfrelie as ony vitiris minister cunyeour vst and exercet the same of befoir." Ibid., A. 1593, p. 48.

"That the said Archibald, lord of Lorne—sal have guid and vndoubtecht ritch in all tyme coming, to mak, creat, inputt, and outputt clerks of justiciarie," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 78.

"The Quenis Grace and his Counsell fairsaid, gevis thair full power and commissioun—to ony fuyve or sex of thame—to consider the habilitys of the saids burghis particularlie and according thairto, to appoint,
IMPYRE, s. Empire, Lyndsay, Dial. Exp. and Courteour, I. 6121.

IMPYRE may here be a contr. for imperially as used in Hist. of Sq. Meldrum, I. 1588. V. IMPERIAL-

IMRIE, s. "The scent of roasted meat;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. Innromh signifies preparation.

IMRIGH, s. A species of soup used in the Highlands of S.

"A strapping Highland damsel placed before Waverley, Evan, and Donald Bean, three coigns, or wooden vessels, composed of staves and hoops, containing innrich, a sort of strong soup made out of a particular part of the inside of the beves." Waverley, I. i. 156.

Gael. Combrith, soup; Shaw.

IN. A termination denoting the feminine gender.

Thir, vo. Kaering, Kaeling, seems at a loss to account for the termination, as he calls the word merely a dimin. from kari. But in is used in this sense in Germ., "Annexed to substantives," says Wachter, "it forms a feminine from the masculine; as from ID, manm, virago, from konig, a king, konigin, a queen." Proleg., § 6. Although overlooked by the learned Ihre, it seems to be used in the same manner in the Scandinavian dialects. For Sw. Botbrakein denotes the female brake; Irl. Caritana, a woman, from kari. Thus kaering may have been originally kaelin; like S. carin. V. BRACHEN.

IN, conj. If, provided that, Shetl. V. GN.

IN, prep. 1. In with one, in a state of friendship with one. I'm no in wi' ye, I am not on good terms with you; I do not feel cordial towards you; I am displeased, S.; a common phrase among the vulgar, and with children.

From A.-S. Su.-G. inne, within. As this is sometimes used to denote the heart or inward part of man; in the phrase above referred to, we have only another shade of the metaphor, as regarding affection, or cordiality. From this prep., indeed, various adjectives have been formed, of a similar signification; as Teut. innig, intimus; religious, devoutus; Isl. innig, dilectus, and perhaps innæ, penitente, repentance being an affection in which the heart is engaged; Su.-G. interilig, from the bottom of one's heart, ardent, affectionate, hearty; Wideg.

2. Into.

Than Wallace said, he wald go to the town; Arrayit him well i til a prest lik gow.

In Sanct Jhonston dispysyt can he fair.

Wallace, iv. 708, MS.

"So he came hastily in Scotland, and landed the tenth day of May, in the year One thousand five hundred and fifteen years." Pitscottie, p. 124. Pitscottie, as well as Bellenden, generally uses in for into. This indeed is common with all our old writers.

Moos-G. in has the same signification: In ganiinnan, into hell, Mat. xxv. 22, 29, 30. In karkora, into prison, Mat. v. 25. In karok, id. 7. In jay gick in i staidis, I went into the town, "A.-S. in occurs in the same sense.
As, own.—"Kept his mind to himself," Gl. But it seems rather to signify, "kept to his mind steadily." In one still bears this sense in the vulgar language of S. I have not observed that an ever signifies own.

3. Anon, quickly.

Near that noyde in nest I yethe in one,
I saw a Houlate in haist, under one holying.  
Houlate, l. 4.

Here, as Reid. observes, "we discover the true origin of E. anon, q. in or on one, S. an, i.e., uno fere cedereque supple momento, preferable to Skinner's various conjectures;" he might have added, to those of Junius also.

A.-S. on an is used in all these senses; in annum, simul, jugiter, continuo; "allwayes, continually, together, at one;" Somner. It is surprising, that Skinner and Junius should have been so puzzled with the word an, as Tott. acenae, simul, unà, conjunctim, bears such resemblance.

Inanmitie, s. Enmity.

"This inanmitie was jugit mortal, and without all hope of reconciliation." Knox's Hist., p. 51. From in, neg. and Fr. amitié, friendship.

Inannited, part. pa. Emptied, abased.

"They who saw him inannited in a vyle habite, judged, condemned, scourged, and crucified under Pontius Pilat, they shall wonder when they shall see that Lord (whom they thought once sa vile) exalted to such sublimity and height of glory." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 33.

Lat. inannitus, id.

Inannimat, part. pa. Incited, animated.

— "Being yit of deliberate intention to continue in prosequitizing the said action, quahairy vtheris may be therean scrappil be inannimat to the lyk interprysia for reducing of the remane of his hienes yllis [lases] to his obedience, the saidis gentilmen," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

Ital. and L. inanimare, animos addere, aniamare.

Inawn, v. a. To owe; as, "He inavens me ten pund;" He owes me ten pounds, Lanarks.; either from the old part. pr. of the v. Ave, q. aveand, or from awen, the part. pa., with the prep. prefixed.

Inbearing, part. adj. Officious, prone to embrace every opportunity of ingratiating one's self, especially by intermeddling in the affairs of others, S.

Belg. inboering, intrusive.

Inbiggit, part. pa. Selfish, reserved, Shetl.; apparently from the idea of strictly inclosing one's property, so as to deny access to others; q. built in.

To Inborrow, v. a. To redeem, to resume a pledge by restoring the money that has been lent on it.


And requir hir to inborrow & inquynt ane ring of gold quhilk he laid in wed." Ibid.

From in, and borgh or borow, a pledge. The modern phrase is, "to bowse a paund.

To Inbringe, v. a. 1. To import.

— "That na kynde of man nor woman, — he na maner of way, soule by, na inbringe na kynde of paysyon in the realme, for any maner of vse vnder the pane of tresoun." Acts Ja. II., 1450, c. 32, Edit. 1666.

2. To pay in; applied to revenues or money owing.

"We charge yow strathe—thir our letteris sene ye and ilk ane of yow, within the boundis of your office to raise, uplift and inbringe to the said Den and chapour of Aberden—the tent peny of all the sadis Casu, alititis," &c. Chart. Aberd., Fol. 140.

3. To restore to the right owner effects which have been carried off, or dispersed, or to deposit them in the place assigned for this purpose.

— "And that fer obeying of the command of the lettres past conforme to ane act of secret counsale, according to ane act of parliament ordaining the said lord regent to serche, seek, and inbringe, all our soverane lordeis jowells to his hienes use, quharevir they mycht be apprehendit." Inventories, A. 1577, p. 200.

4. To collect forces.

"Lord Sinclair directed his brother lieutenant colonel Sinclair, with a party of 200 soldiers, from Aberdeen to Murray, Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, for inbrinng of men to his regiment." Spalding, l. 292.

Inbrinage, Inbringer, s. One who brings in or introduces.

— "He is informit that was ane bill gevin in to the qenis grace,—makan mention & proportheid that he was baith tratoure, theft, and inbrinage of Inglisymen, and restatter of thift," &c. Acts Mary, 1541, Ed. 1814, p. 460, 461.

"Word came to Aberdeen that the bishop of Ross was advanced to a fat bishoprick in Ireland; a busy man in thir troubles, and thought to be an evil patriot and special inbringer of thir innovations within the church." Spalding, l. 267.

Inbrocht, part. pa. Imported. V. Inbringe.

Inbú, s. Welcome, Shetl.

Inby, adv. 1. Towards, nearer to any object, S.

Near to some dwelling she began to draw;—
That gate she haldis, and as she weer inby,
She does & lack among the trees eyp.
Ross's Helmore, v. 66.

2. In the inner part of a house. To gae inby, is to go from the door towards the fire, S.

A.-S. in, and bi, near, Teut. by, id. S. outby signifies, at some distance from any object; also, out of doors.

Inby, adj. Low-lying; as, "inby land," Eitr. For., also, lying close at hand, Bauiffs.

To Incall, v. a. To invite, to call upon, in the exercise of prayer.

"Now, as to the manner of the kything of this miracle, it is said in the 2 Kings, 20, that it was pro-
cured be the Prophet's praise: It is said there that the
Prophets incalld, that the sun should be brought bak." B.
Bruce's Eleven Serm., 1891, F, 4, b.
"None can incall ane him in whome they trust not."
Ibid., 1, 7.
This e. is formed like Lat. in-vocare, id.

INCARNET, adj. Of the colour of a carnation.
"Item, one bed of incarnet velvet garnisit with held
pece and three single pandis and three curatinis of red
taffety all freinycit with red silk. It is to be under-
stand that the ruif of this bed is bot of quhite taffety." In-
ventories, A. 1561, p. 125. Fr. incarnat, "carnation; and more particularly,
light, or pale carnation; flesh-coloured, or of the colour
of our damask rose;" Cotgr. Lat. incarnarius color,
flesh-colour, or carnation colour. I need scarcely say
that this is obviously from car-o, carn-is.

INCAST, s. Quantity given over and above
the legal measure or sum, S. A.
"It is still usual in several places to give a pound of
incait, as it is here called, to every stone of wool,
and a fleece to every pack sold, a sheep or lamb to every
score, and an additional one to every hundred. Part
only of this incait is allowed by many sheep farmers." Ag.
Surv. Roxb., p. 337.

[INCEP, prep. Except, Shetl.]

INCH, Inch, s. An island, generally one
of a small size, S.
"Thir Danis that fled to thair schipps gait gret
sowmes of gold to Maketh to sauer thair freudis—to
be hurrit in Sanct Colines Inche." Belland. Cron., B.
xii. c. 2.
"After passing the ferry of Craig Ward, the river
becomes narrower; and there are some beautiful
islands which are called Inches." P. Ailsh, Stat. Acc.,
Ref. 397.
C. B. ynis, Corn. ennis, Arm. eucen, Ir. tuinbe,
Gael. islass, id.

[INCH-MUCKLE, s. A piece an inch in
size, Banffs.]

INCLUSIT, part. pa. Shut up, inclosed.
"Beyng inclusit within the conselhous of the tolbuith," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1538,
V. 16.
* INCOME, s. Any bodily infirmity, not
apparently proceeding from an external
cause. S.
"How did he lose the power of his leg?" "It was
by an income." The meaning plainly is, that the affection
as it were came in, as not being caused by a sprain,
a contusion, a fall, or any thing of this nature.
"Her wheel—was any langer of any use to her, for
she had got an income in the right arm, and couldn't
spin." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 191.
"In the course of the winter the old man was visited
with a great income of pains and aches." R. Gilhaize,
i. 161.
* INCOME, s. One who has recently come
to a place; metaph. applied to the new
year. Aberd.
The new year comes; then stir the tippil;
I see the kiln and wauld an' crippe,
Chugs aff wi' mace a rair:

Let's try this income, how he stands
An' elk us sib by shakin' hands.


INCOME, s. Advent, arrival; as, "the income
of spring." S. B.
Tent. in-comite, introitus, ingressio.

INCOME, s. 1. Introduced, come in.
"This gentleman is cruelly executed for words, not
before our ordinary justice or sheriff court, according
to our Scottish laws, but before a new income court." Spalding, i. 316.
2. What is thrown in by the sea. Hence the
phrase, Income Ware.
"What I have hitherto observed is only of ware
thrown in by the sea, which the farmers call income

INCOMER, s. 1. One who enters into a place,
either for a time, or for permanent residence,
S.
"No man of that time was more famous among
roisterers and mose-troopers for the edge and metal of
his weapons, than that same blasphemous incomer,
who thought of nothing but the greed of gain." R.
Gilhaize, ii. 78.
2. One who adjoins himself to a company or
society, S.
"There was Mr. Hamilton and the honest party
with him, and Mr. Abell with the new incomers, with
others who came in afterwards; and such as were
drawn aside from the right state of the testimony in
their corrupt ways, which made up a new and very
corrupt party." Howie's Acc. Battle of Bothwell-
bridge.

INCOMING, s. 1. Arrival.
"The Covenanter understanding the haill proceed-
ings, laid compt before the incoming of this general as-
samble, to bear down episcopacy." Spalding's Trou-
bles, i. 81.
2. Entrance, S.
"Aberdeen carefully caused tuck drums through the
town, charging all men to be in readiness with their
best arms to defend the incoming of thir ships lying in
the road, and to attend the incoming of the army
from Gight, who came in about five hours at even." Ihb., i. 163.
"The Lord Loudon—brought an order from his
majesty, requiring fourteen of the Scots to repair to
his court at Berwick, with whom he might consult
atent the way of his incoming to hold the assembly
and parliament in person." Guthry's Mem., p. 61.

3. Used in a moral sense, as denoting conver-
sion to the Christian faith, and accession to the
church, S.
"This third Halleluiah—is a nearer degree of yp-
stirring, and step of in-coming,—to sing Halleluiah
with us." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 194.

INCOMIN, part. pr. Ensuing, succeeding; as
the incomin oon, the next week, S.

INCOMPASSIBLE, adj. Apparently for
incompatible.
"It seemed to be incompasseble in the persone of any
subject derogative to the king's honor, and incompasse-
able grievances to the lesteds." Gordon's Hist. Earls
of Sutherl., p. 413.
INCONTRARY, s. The interior part of a country.

"In the Isles and Highlandes were likewise great troubles; nor was the incontre more quiet."—Spotswood's Hist., p. 411.

To IN-CUM, v. n. To enter; with the prep. in, i.e., into, subjoined.

I say the king shoul not sit in judgment against his lords and barrones, because he has made his oath of fideilitie, quhen he receaved the coune of Scotland, that he shoul not in cum in judgment—in no action, quhair he is partie himself." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 236.

A. S. incum-an, introire, ingredi; Teut. in-kom-en, Sw. inkomma, id.

INCURSS, s. Invasion, hostile attack, incursion.

"And gif it sae happein thame to be transportit or drawyn furth of the boundis thaireof in oyne tyme cuming, vpoun his maistrie and his accessouris proclamationis for wayre or intestine raidis or weiris, the samen landis and deis will be in perrell and hazzard of incurse of the hieland and brokin men." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1816, p. 163.

To INCUS, v. a. To drive in, to inject forcibly.

"Harquine—set him to sla this Turms; to that fine, that he might incus be his deith the saem terroure to the Latinis, be quhilkis he opprest the minds of his awne cieteyanis at hame." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 88.

Lat. incut-ere, incuss-am.

To IND, v. a. To bring in. Inding the corn, is the plumsology, Dumfr., for leading the corn, V. INN, c.

IND, used for in, prep. To come ind, to come short, to alter one's method in the way of diminution.

'Pref nevr thy pith so far in play, That shaw forblink that thou come ind, And naun quhen thou no mwood by may.'

Bannatyne Poems, p. 187, st. 5.

i.e. "Regret that thou art deficient." To come in, is still used in this sense, s.


INDELIGENCE, s. Want of diligence, remissness; Lat. indiligentia.

"And gif thai be notit of indeligence, or silenth tharin, that thai be punyst be the kingis gude grace," &c.


INDENT, s. An obligation in writing, an indenture.

"4. Whither it is moitir to mak it as it were a contract, to be subsercyvit be both the parteis; or rather everie partie to subservye their awn part of the indent? Bannatyne's Journal, p. 346.

INDENTOURLY, adv. Made with indentures.

"That all guids and artillery, specifyt in ane Indentour deliuerit to the said Maister Alex'- noo, saul he put in the handis of the provest of Abirdene, &c., he autenticke Indentoure indentourly maist and before wittex." Acts Ja. V., 1523, Ed. 1814, p. 392.

This intimates that there should be at least two copies of the inventory, exactly corresponding with each other, one to be retained by the one party, the other by the other.

For the greater security, and to prove the identity of the writing, the one copy was not only written in the same form with the other, but they were so noted, that when put together the one exactly fitted the other.

L. B. indentura, Fr. enlenture; Lat. indentura, Fr. enlenter.

This was also denominated Syngrapha. Spelman says that he finds no proof of the use of indentures in England before the reign of Henry III. V. Du Cange and Spelman, vo. Indentura.

To INDICT, v. a. To summon, authoritatively to appoint a meeting.

"The Commissioner brought with him power to indict a General Assembly, with a Parliament to follow thecoupun." Spalding, i.

"But the covenanters protested,—saying, his majesty had indicted this General Assembly, whilk he nor his commissioner could not dissolve without consent of the same Assembly." Ibid., i. 91.

INDILAITLIE, adv. Fortwith, immediately.

"And incaiss of the refuisa or inhabitilitie of any person offending in the premisias to pay the saidis paies respective, presentit and indilaitlie, vpoun their apprehension or convicition after lengthfull triall, he or she salbe put & haldin in the stokcis," &c.


This is not from the E. v. to delay, or Fr. delay-er, id., but from the Lat. root of both, differro, dilat-ns, delayed, with the negative prefix.

INDILLING, Dunbar. V. ELDRYNG.
INDING, adj. Unworthy.
— I was in service with the king,—
Clerk of his compt, altho'ct I was inding.—
Bellend. Everygreen, i. 33, st. 4.
Fr. indigne, Lat. indignus.

* INDISCREET, adj. Uncivil, rude, S.
"Others—gave me indiscreet, upbraiding language, calling me a vile old apostate." — Walker's Life of Peden, Pref., p. 3.

INDISCRETELY, adv. Uncivilly, rudely, S.

INDISCRETION, s. Incivility, rudeness, S.


INDOWTLIE, adv. Undoubtedly.
"And to indevoir—to remove all impedimentis, and erneol to advance all meanis & occasiouns of his maesties resort to this cuntrey, as may beir witness—how thankful—how,Acknowlege and forise the in-
finite commodite and contentment, quhilk indowtle they sail ressure be the same," &c. — Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1816, p. 291.

INDRAUGHT, s. Toll or duty collected at a port.
"Grantit—the port and harberie of the said burgh of Bruntland, calit the port of grace, with the in-
draught thairof, and prymeglit of all ships coming to the said port." — Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 93.
Tent. indraught-en, inferre; q. "the money that is drawn in."

INDRAUGHT, s. 1. Suction, S.
"So slight was the indraught of air, that the reek, after having filled all the roof, descend cloud after cloud to the very floor." — Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 281.

2. A strong current, a sort of vortex.
"The other part [of the flood tide] slips down by Sandwick shore, till it get in to the indraught of Hoy Sound, where it becomes very strong." — P. Birsay, Orkney Statist. Acc., xiv. 315.
Sn.-G. indrag-o, to draw in.

INDULT, s. A papal indulgence, Fr. id.
"At this tyme mony & priviligis war granted to be the Paép for the liberite of haly kirk in Scotland." — Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., c. 8.

INDURAND, INDURING, prep. During; properly the part, pr. of the verb, S.
"That Cuthbert lord of Kilmavris sail werrand to Archibald Cumynghame of Walterstone the sail landis of Walterstone, & the malez of the samyn, &c., in-

INDURETNESES, s. Obstinance, induration.
"I—inlykmaner for christiane cheriteis saik, prase God with all my hart, for his induretines and pertinac-
tie, gif swa be that he be in error," &c. — Resoning betwixt Crosraguell and J. Knox, C. iii. a.

To INDWELL, v. n. To reside in.
"He hath thought it fit that some relics of sin (but exuctorated of its ringe and dominion) should indwell." — Durham, X. Command., Ep. Ded.

To INDWELL, v. a. To possess as a habitation.
"We saw him nought but a grey goat, The offering for the house we induwll." — Hard's Coll., ii. 46.

INDWELLAR, s. An inhabitant, S.
"Here me, O ye indwelleris and inhabitantis of this land to quhilk I am directit." — Bellend. T. Liv., p. 59.

INDYTE, s. Apparently used to denote mental ability, q. the power to indite.
"My dull indyte can not direct my pen; And thocht it cil, it wald contene noo bulk To put in paper all the puffs he talk." — Seys Edinburgh Castl., Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 298.

To INEASE, v. a. To allay, to set at rest.
"It was expedient for them to give place till all injuries were set at rest, and incessed, and the commonwealth in tranquilitie and peace." — Piticottie, Ed. 1708, p. 33.

INEFFECIONAT, adj. Candiid, impartial.
"Now wyl I appele the conscience of the ineffectionat & godly redare diligentie to consider quhilk of thir twa biggis maist trewlye and maist godlye conforme to Goddis worde on this fundament? quhair neur twa of thir seditious men aggreis toggider, nor yit ane of thaim with hym self." — Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 94.
"I mark two heides,—quhilk does not ony give apperrence for my pretence, but plainlie do conveit, as the—ineffectionat readr may clarly perceanne." — Resoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox, Fol. 20, b.
From in, neg. and affectionate, q. without particular attachment. L. B. inffectio, affectionis defectus.

[To INEURE, v. n. To happen, to arise, to demand attention, Lyndsay, Satire Thrie Ests., I. 4641.]

[INEW, adj. Enough, Barbour, i. 558. V. ENEUCH.]

[INEWCH, adv. Enough, ibid., i. 286.]

INFAL, s. An attack made in a hostile manner.
"It is informed the rebels were at Drumclog the first of June being Sunday, upon Munday at the infall upon Glasgow, and at night they came to Hamilton." — Memorand. ap. Wodrow's Hist., ii. 54.
Tent. in-cael, illapsus, ingressus; in-cael-aeon, incideire, irrerae, illaie; Kilian.
Sw. infall, invasion, incursion, inroad; as ufall deotes a sally.

INFAMITE, s. Infamy.
"And as saill be deliner & ordinit be the said jugsis, arbitatorius, & amiable compontouris, the saidis partis ar obist to abid & venderly, but ony exceptioni, renocataione, or appelatione, vnder the paine of perjure & infamite." — Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 176.
Fr. infamité, id.

To INFANG, v. a. To cheat, to gull, to take in, Upp. Clydes.
From A.-s. in, and feng-an, capere; part. pa. fangen, captus. V. Fang.
INFANGTHEFE, s. 1. A thief apprehended, by any baronial proprietor, within the limits of his own domain.

Some define this term, among whom is our Skene, as respecting a thief, who is one of a baron’s own vassals. V. Extract. Spelman views it as regarding the territory on which he is taken.

"Infangthefe dicitur intro captus de hominibus suis propriis, saissius de latrocinio; and out-fang-thief is ane forain thief, quba cumis en anither mans lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands pertinenzed to him-quba is intief with the like liberty.” Skene, Sign. in vo.

These terms have been borrowed by us from the O. E. laws, in which they are commonly used. The former occurs in the Sax. Chron., A. 965, where it is "infangenthalof. It is exp. by Lye, as both signifying the thief, and the right of judging him. It literally signifies a thief taken within, i.e., within a man’s jurisdiction; infagen being the part. ps. of fangen, capere, to apprehend, comp. with the prep. in; as outfagen literally signifies, taken without one’s bounds.

2. Used, in a secondary sense, to denote the privilege conferred on a landholder, of trying and pursuing a thief taken within his territories. Outfangthefe had a similar secondary signification.

"It bore this sense, not only in the time of Edw. the Confessor, (V. Leg., c. 26) but even before his time; as appears from the passage already referred to in the Sax. Chron., where it is mentioned as a privilege, in the same manner as Saxa und Socne, Toll and Team; Lambard. Hence in the laws of the Confessor it is thus expressed; Justitiae cognoscentis latronis sua est, de homine suo sit captus fuerit super terram suam. Wheloc., p. 144.

Whether it was indispensably requisite, that the thief should be, in all cases, the proprietor’s liege man, does not certainly appear.

From what Skene observes, it would seem that some have supposed, that the phrase, used in our law, taken with the fang, i.e., with the stolen goods, had some relation to the terms under consideration. But they have no affinity, save that which arises from a common origin, both being from the same A.-S. c. V. Fang.

INFAR, INFARE, s. 1. An entertainment given to friends, upon newly entering a house.

This word, as it occurs in The Bruce, in relation to Douglas, Mr. Pink, has rendered inroad. But the passage will not admit of this sense.

He gert set wyctxis that war skes, And in the balte of Lyntale, Us gert thaim mak a fayr maner. And quhen the housis biggit wer, He gert purrocry him rycht well ther; For to thocht to mak an infar, And to mak gud cher till his men. In Rychmund was wounand then The Erc that men callit Schyr Thomas. He had lawry at the Dowglas. — His herd how Dowglas thought to be At Lyntalely, and fest to ma. 

Barbour, xvi. 340, M8.

2. The entertainment made for the reception of a bride in the bridegroom’s house, S.; as that given, before she leaves her father’s, or her own, is called the forthgeng, S. B.

"The Lord Gordon, &c., convoyed thir parties, with many other friends and townsmen to their wedding. They got good cheer, and upon the 23th of October he brought over his wife to his own house in the Otktown, where there was a goodly infare." Spalding’s Troubles, ii. 51.

The term is used in the same sense in Cumberland.

For sec an infar I’ve been at, As has but seldom been, "Whar was sec walloup’ au’ warck As varra few hae seen By neight or day.

The Bridegroom, Stagg’s Poems, p. 2.

3. The name of the day succeeding a wedding, including the idea of the entertainment given to the guests, Ang.

"The day after the wedding is the infare.—This may be considered a second edition of yesterday, only the company is less numerous, and the dinner is commonly the scorns that were left at the wedding-feast. On this occasion every one, of both sexes, who has a change of dress, appears in a garb different from that worn on the proceeding day." Edin. Mag., Nov. 1819, p. 414.

A.-S. infare, infare, entrance, ingress; infarun, to enter; Belg. inwaar-en, id.

INFEODACIONE, s. Infeftment, giving formal possession of heritable property.

"Item composit with Adams Mure for a new infe- 
dacione of his landis of Barragehalne within the 
Stowarty of Kirkeburgh, to be haldin of the king in 
wares and relief and commone soyt; compesatio 
xxvilji. xiiij s. iiiijd.” Accts. L.H. Treasurer, Vol. I., 
p. 5, Dickson.

INFETCHING, s. Introduction, Lyndsay. 
Sat. Thrie Ests., 1. 2652.

INFFEANE, an err. for JUfflane, adj, 
Shuffling; ane juflane jok, a shuffling, fum-
bbling fellow, Lyndsay, Inter. Auld Man, I. 
218.

INFIELD, adj. Infield land, arable land 
which receives manure, and, according to 
the old mode of farming, is kept still under 
crop, S. It is distinguished from outfield.

Both these terms are also used subet. In- 
felde, corne, that which grows on infield land.

"The ancient division of the land was into infield, 
outfield, and fouth. The infield was duned every 
three years, for bear; and the two crops that followed 
bear were oats invariably. The outfield was kept five 
years in natural grass; and, after being tathed by 
the farmer’s cattle, who [which] were folded or penned 
in it, during the summer, it bore five successive crops 

"Since the introduction of turnips, the farmers make 
it a general rule, not to take more than one, and never 
more than two crops of oats in succession, in their in-
felde grounds.” Ibid.

"In all tynding of cornes, that the same be 
tynded at three several tymes euerie yeare, if the 
owners of the cornes shall think it expedient: To wit, 
the croft infeeld corne at one tyme, the beer at one 
other tyme, and the outfielf corne at the third tyme.” 
Accts Ja. VI., 1806, c. 8, Murray.

INFIT, INFITTAN, INFITTIN, s. 1. Intro-
duction, reception, Banffs.

2. Influence, power, ibid.]
[INFORCEL, adv. With great force or strength, Barbour, ii. 310, 314.]


INFORTUNE, s. Misfortune, calamity.

What was the cause God did destroy
All creature in the time of Noe!
Quod be, I trembli for to tell
That infortune, how it befell.
Lyndsay's Warkis, p. 33, 1592.

Fr. id.

INGAR, INGA, INGA, s. Entrance; as, "the inga of a kirk," the assembling of the people in a church for public worship, S. A.-S. inga, introitus, ingressus.

INGA, part. adj. Entering; as, "the inga tenant," he who enters on possession of a farm, or house, when another leaves it, S. A.-S. inga-en, Teut. inga-en, intrare, introire; part. pr. ingandare.

INGAND-MOUTH, s. The mouth of a coal-pit which enters the earth in the horizontal direction, Clydes.

To INGADDER, v. a. To collect, to gather in.

"They best knew their awin valuatioun and estattis, and ar willing to inadher their pairt of the said taxation vpone their awin expressiss and charges." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 694.

[INGADDER, INGAUTHERAN, s. The collecting or gathering together, Banffs. V. INGETING.]

INGAN, s. Onion, S.

And ife hame,
My pouch produc'd an ingan head,
To please my wame.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 305.

"There was an uno difference between an anointed king of Syria and our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an ingan." Leg. Montrose, p. 187.

This metaphor is proverbially used to denote any thing very light, or that may be easily blown away, S. A proverb is used in the north of S., expressive of high contempt, as addressed to one who makes much ado about little; "Ye're sair stress'd stringing ingans." V. INGONE.

INGAN, s. Lack, deficiency, S.B. V. TO GAE IN.

INGANGS, s. pl. The intestines, Gall.

"The worms are eating up their empty ingangs, and holding their bodies." Gall. Encycl., p. 274.

This must be from A.-S. in-gang, introitus, although used obliquely. The Teut. synonyme in-gang signifies, not only introitus, but receptaculum.

INGARNAT, adj. The same with INCARNET.

"The utter tabbit containing seven peirlis and ane jassink with ane sapierl ingarnat." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 279.

Du Cange refers to our celebrated Michael Scott, as, in his work, De Physiornomia, c. 46, using Ingranate to denote a rose of the colour of a pomegranate, S. Garnet, q.v.

[INGER, s. A gleaner, Loth.]

INGER's Pock. A quantity of all kinds of grain, as oats, barley, pease, &c., dried in a pot, and ground into meal, Loth.

Inger is understood as signifying a gleaner; perhaps allied to Teut. inghe, enge, angustus, S. G. aenga, premere; whence O. Teut. inge, enge, exactio; as denoting one in necessitous circumstances; or, one who procured his sustenance by ejection, q. the Sorner's pock.

INGETTING, s. Collection.

"Anent the article proponit tumich the ingetting of the contributioune grantit to the seto of sesioun, &c. That the quenis grace lettres be directit to poind and distrenye their temperall lands and gudis, conforme to the actis maid of befor, for ingetting of the said contributioune," &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 476.

"The officiaris—hes bene in use of allowing to thame selves of greit and extraordinar feis for their service, quhilk was ane greit impairing of the formar taxatioun, thair being ane greit pat thairst bestouit vpoun the chairs in ingetting of the samyn." Acts Ja. VI., 1697, Ed. 1814, p. 146.

INGEVER, INGIVER, s. One who gives in, or delivers any thing, whether for himself or in name of another.

"If any persoun, impedit by reasoun of seiknes, &c., it salbe lauchfull for him to caus ane honest responsible man—giff vp his inventar,—whiche the ingever sall declar to be a trew deid, and abyid at the same." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 590.

"It salbe lauchfull—to the ingivers of the saids articles to proprop the samen againe in plaine parliam." Acts Cha. I., 1640, V. 391.

INGLE, INGIL, s. Fire, S. A. Bor. Beet the ingle, mend the fire, Perths.

Sum itheris brocht the fontanso watter fare,
And sum the haly ingil with thame bare.
Dowg. Virgil, 410, 55.

"The word Ingle,—to this day, is very often used for a fire by the common people all over this country." P. Kirkpatrick.Irongray, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., iv. 532.

Some silly superstition is connected with the use of this term in relation to a kiln. For the fire kindled in it is always called the ingle, in the southern parts of S. at least. The miller is offended, if it be called the fire. This resembles that of brewers as to the term burn, used for water.

A. Bor. Ingle, "fire or flame," Grese. Hence it has been observed, that "ingle or Inglewood signifies wood for fireing." Ritson's Anc. Popul. Poet. Introd. to Adam Bel.

Thy reason savours of reek, and nothing else,
Their sentences of suit so sweetly smels;
Thus sat so near the chimney-nilk that made 'em,
Fast by the ingle, among the oyster shells.
Pounce, Watson's Coll., iii. 27.

"The derivation of the word is unknown, if it be not from Lat. ignis, which seems rather improbable;" Gl. Sibb. But Gael. aingeal is rendered fire; Shaw.
INGLE-BRED, adj. Homebred, q. bred at the fireside, S. O.

—Mony an ingle-bred auld wife
Has baith mai this whan senses
Than me this day.

—Pickering's Poems, 1753, p. 112.

INGLE-CHEEK, s. The fireside, S.

They an drive to the ingle-cheek,
Regardless of a fan o' reek,
And well their meikle fingers beck.

—The Farmer's Hā', st. 4.

—Ilk ane by the ingle-cheek
Cours down, his frozen shins to beck.

—T. Scott's Poems, p. 322.

INGLE-NOOK, s. The corner of the fireside, S.

The ingle-nook supplies the simmer fields,
An a' as mony gleem' moments yields.

—Ferguson's Poems, ii. 6.

INGLE-SIDE, s. Fire-side, South of S.

"It's an auld story now, and every body tells it as we were doing, their ain way by the ingle-side."

Guy Manwaring, i. 193.

INGLEIN, s. Fuel, Dumfr.; synon. Elidu, S.; evidently a derivative from Ingle, fire, q. v.

INGOKING, s. Entrance.

"After the ingoing of the Scottish army to the assistance of the parliament of England, in the end of the year 1643, he went to court the King's Majesty, then residing at Oxford."—Crawfurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 154.

INGOTHILL. A term used in Dumfr., equivalent to, In God I'll do this or that, i.e., God willing—or rather, An God will, i.e., If, &c.

INGOWNE, s. An onion.

"Requirit to tak out the inglewies qhill kes vis in the ship in poyn of tymysale," i.e., on the very point of being lost.

—Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

[INGREVAND, part. pr. Annoying, Barbour, xiii. 210, Sketc's Ed.; engrewand, Edin. MS.]

INGYNE, ENGYNE, ENGENIE, s. 1. Ingenuity, genius. A fine ingyne, a good genius, S.

Maist rearerard Virgil, of Latine poetis prince,
Gem of ingyne, and fluide of eloquence.

—Doug., Virgil, Pref. S. 7.

"Some monuments of his engenie he [Gawan Douglas] left in Scottish meeter, which are greatly esteemed, especially his translation of Virgil his books of Aenida."—Spotswood's Hist., p. 101.

2. Disposition, habitual temper of mind.

"This he did, not so much to please James Douglas, as he did rejoice to foster mischief, cruelty and wickedness, to which he was given allenarly, through the impity of his own ingyne."

—Pitscottie, p. 55.

3. Mind in general.

"The infinite favour of God, which hath been ever ready to the just, has caused the victory to inchyne to us by [i.e., beside, or beyond] the expectation of man's ingyne."

—Pitscottie, p. 30.

4. Scientific knowledge.

—I the behoedth
All manere thing with solist diligence,—
Sa fer as fyre and wynd and the engyne
Into our art may compass or denying.

—Doug., Virgil, 556, 27.


To INGYRE, INGIRE, v. a. To ingratiata one's self into the favour of another, or to introduce one's self into any situation, by artful methods.

"Quhat maner man, or qhilk of goddis, lat see,
To mone batale conscient has Eene I
Or to ingyre himself to Latyne King,
As mortals fe, within his preyrit ring!"


Rudd. and Sibb. derive it from Fr. ingierer, to thrust in, to intrude, to insinuate. I am doubtful, if it be not rather from Lat. in, and gyr-o, to turn round, q. to wind one's self into favour.

To INHABILL, v. a. To enable.

"To the effect the saidis Thomas and Robert may—vse all heem means and diligence to inhable themselfs to satisfie the saidis creditouris,—His Majestie—takie the saidis Thomas, &c., in his peaceable protection and saulfuard."


To INHABLE, v. a. To render unfit.

"I speake not of they common faults qhilk are common to all; but of sik fault as inhables the person of the giner, to be a distributer of the sacrament, & takie the office fra him."—Bruce's Serm. on the Sacr., E. 2. b.

Fr. inhabile, L. B. inhabil-is, id. inhabilitare, inhabil-um et incappicem declarare; Gall. declarer inhabile; Du Cange.

INHABILITIE, s. Unfitness.

"And because of his tender youth, and inhabilite to vse the said governement in his awin person, during his minoritic, we haue constitute our dearest brother James Erle of Murray, &c., Regent to our said sone, realmie and liegial foresaidis."—Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

"Mr. Robert Pont Commissioner of Murray, Enunerness and Bamf, declared how he had travelled in these parts, but confessed his inhabilitie in respect of the laicke [lack] of the Irish tongue."—Keith's Hist., p. 528.

Fr. inhabilité, insufficiency. This word has been inserted by Mr. Todd on the authority of Dr. Barrow.

V. INHABILABLE, v.

INHADDIN, s. Frugality, S.B., q. holding in. V. HALD.

That kind of fuel is called inhaddin eldin, S. B. which must be constantly held in to the fire, because so quickly consumed; as furze, thorns, &c.

[INHADDIN, INHAUDDIN, adj. 1. Frugal, penurious, Banffs.

2. Selfish, fond of flattery, ibid.]

INHAVIN, INHAVING, s. The act of bringing in; denoting the introduction of a vessel into a haven.
...inhebben
Or couldst Unjust, wrong, might Trouble, prefer Defec-
That it is engi, term and To the He short On especially coarse To 20,

INKIRLIE. INIQUE, adj. Unjust, Fr.


To INISSAY, v. a. Trouble, molest, menace.

—"That none pas ypon the feldis to any farmes or steddings, to tak hore, meiris, oxin, kye, or any other bestial, miguis, cornes, nor any thing whatsoever, nor inisay the labourers of the ground, but lat thame in pexe exerce their laboris in all assurance, conforme to vocation, unter the panes forsaid." Banatyme's Journal, p. 391.

Apparently, trouble, molest. It seems as if formed from in, negative, and Fr. aizer, resembling mal-aizer, But I see no proof that a term of this form was used in Fr.

INJUSTIFIED, part. pa. Not put to death.

"The king was advyseyd—to have justified all, war not the conswalt of the dikes of Alba nic his brother; and the earle of Angus—to saff the lordis injustyfed in the tyne of the kingis furie." Fitzcottie's Cron., p. 201.
—"from justifying in the king's fury." Ed. 1728.

INKIRLIE. V. EKERLY.

INK-PUD, s. An inkholder. V. PUD.

INKS, s. pl. That part of the low lands on the side of a river which is overflowed by the sea in spring-tides. They are covered by a short coarse grass; Galloway; the same with Links, S.

The brooks of the Minnock, and the inks of the Cree, Will still in remembrance be hallowed by me.
—In my dreams I revisit the inks of the Cree. Arg and Wigtown. Courier, Mar. 22, 1821.

Ah ! couldst thou list his plaintive tale,
Compassion would awaken thee,
A hopeless child of grief to hail,
The hermit on the Jaws of Cree.
Train's Mountain Muse, p. 127, 128.

"The banks of Cree from Newton Stewart to the sea, are called the Inks." N. ibid.

"Inks. On muddy, level shores, there are pieces of land overflowed with high spring tides, and not touched by common uses. On these grow a coarse kind of grass, good for sheep threatened with the rot; this saline food sometimes cures them." Gall. Encycl.

Teut, engnde signifies a strait, also an isthmus. But I prefer tracing our term to A.-S. eng, ingen, pratum, pasco"num; especially as this term, in the north of E. still signifies "a common pasture or meadow." Grece; and such places are in plural called The Inges, Lye. This corresponds withIsl. engi, pratum, Dan. eng, Sa.-G. aeng, id. Of the latter Ihere says; "It properly denotes a plain on the sea-shore; and as these are generally grassy, it is transferred to a meadow. Lye, views Moes.-G. winga, pasco, as the radical word. Both he and Ihere mention a variety of local names, into the composition of which eng or aeng enters.

INLAIR, s. Apparently the same with Mill lade.


Perhaps q. in-layer, that canal which lays in the water to the mill. Or as the dam is here confined, from Teut. in-legh-en, coarcate; Belg. in-legging, narrowing.

To INLAKE, INLAIR, v. a. To want.

"We inlake nothing but hardiment and courage; chance, and fortune, which we think to essay, will supply the rest." Pitscottie, p. 5.

"The heretics seize evidences, the pastors, quhaer-
of the Catholick kirk consistes, but in respect al-
together they inloik the vertue of faith, beleuus it nocht to be the trew kirk." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 43, b.

To INLAKE, v. n. 1. To be deficient in whatever way; as in measure, weight, or number, S.

Ye, that sumtyn hes beene well stakit,
Thoch of your geir sum be inlakit,
Of this fals world tak never toocht.

Mailland Poems, p. 310.

This v. is often used to denote the deficiency of li-

This v. is often used to denote the deficiency of li-
or quor in a cask, when, as it is otherwise expressed, it syppes in.

From in, and Teut. laek-en, diminuere; also, di-
mimi, defecere.

2. To die. He inlakit this morning, S.

"I was fley'd that she had taen the wytenon-fa, an inlakit afore supper." Journal from London, p. 7.

"Attour, aore his perfect age it might happen the witnesses to deceiue or inlakit, quhilk ar insert in the said infeftment and saisme," Balloin's Pract., p. 233.

"Men says commonlie, He hes done me a wrong, I will doo him no euill, but as for my good he shall get none of it, I will neither be friend nor foe to him. Then he thinkes he hes done enough. Christ telles thee heere, If the man inlakis, for he be hurt through the holding back of thy good deed, if it might have helped him, thou art the doer of it." Rollock on 1 Thea., p. 292.

Thare informs us that Su.-G. aedomlyst is used in this very sense. He derives the term from onde, anda, breath. Whether our word has the same origin, or is merely referable to Teut. laek-en, I leave the reader to determine for himself.

INLAIE, INLARK, INLACK, INLACKING, s. 1. Want, deficiency, of whatever kind, S. "A peck of inlak, a peck deficient;" Gl. Sibb.

"The absence or inloik of the justitar annus the perambulation." Stat. Dav. II., c. 20, § 5. Defec-
tus is the only word used in the Lat.

"Because the king was not sufficient to govern the realm for inlak of age, the nobles made a convention, to advise whom they thought most able, both for man-
hood and wit, to take in hand the administration of the common wealth." Pitscottie, p. 1.

"Extreme inlak of money for all occasions, which yet daily are many and great." Baillie's Lett., ii. 10.
—"So great an inlacking was in the ministers to come out with the regiments." Ibid., i. 448.

2. Death, S. V. the v.

"That all persons, fewcrs or heretablil teements of sich Frioures and Nunnes places, and their aiers after the decease, deesay or inlak of their said superiors, hald, and soll hald their feves, &c. of our Soveraine Lorde." Acts Ja. VI., 17. 53.

INLAND, s. The best land on an estate.

—"That he shall have for all the days of his lyfe vi acres of corne land of inland, and ii acres of medow at the syde, fre but male, gersum, or any other service." Act. Actud. A. 1473, p. 24.

A.-S. inland, in (manibus domini) terra; terra dominica; fundus domini proprius,—ipsius usibus reservatus, nec fructuaribus eocatus. Demesne land. Lye.

To this was opposed ut-land, terr vel fundus eocatus, "land let or hired out" Sonnen.

At first view this might seem equivalent to Infield, now used. But it appears that this was not the proper sense of the term in A.-S. It might, however, in course of time, be transferred from the land possessed by the proprietor himself, to the best of that which was possessed by a farmer.

[INLIFTIN, adj. Unable to rise; generally applied to animals, Shetl.]

INLIKEVISS, adv. Also, likewise.

"And than the said mater to halfe proces befor the saidis lordis,—the said Pattrik lord bothile being personale present, my said lord Governor, adovcute, and comptroller foraid, being Inlivesis personale present." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1544, p. 42.

Here the adv. appears in its original form, in like wise. Inlivesis occurs frequently, Aberd. Reg.

INLOKIS, s. pl. [Great locks.]


[Pro quattuor magnis seris, dictis inlokiis. Accts. of Lord High Treasurer, Gloss. by Dickson.]

INLYING, s. Childbearing, S.

"The castle of Edinburgh being thus pitched upon—as the most commodious place for her Majesty's inlyings; it was at the same time thought likewise improper, that so noted a person as the Earl of Arran should remain a prisoner within the place," &c. Keith's Hist. p. 353.

"I shall now endeavours to follow up his lively picture,—without, however, dwelling on the many absurd, and sometimes unseemly ceremonies which were practised by the 'canny wives' and gossips, when attending at inlyings, or accompaniments." Edin. Mag., March 1819, p. 216.

Among other superstitions which prevail at this time, the following may be mentioned. The first rhong or slice of cheese, that is cut after the child is born, is given to the young woman in the house, who have attended on the occasion, that they may sleep over it, in order to procure succinty when they shall be married. It is never given to married women. Roxb.

INMEAT, INMEATS, s. pl. Those parts of the intestines of an animal, which are used for food, as sweatbreads, kidneys, &c., S.

"The hide, head, feet, and in-meat, were given for attendance." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 275.

Sw. inmæc, intestines; Wideg. Seren.

[VOL. II.]

[IN-MYD, prep. Amid, Barbour, xii. 576, Skeat's Ed.; myddis, Edin. MS.]

To INN, v. a. To bring in; especially applied to corn brought from the field into the barnyard, S.

This is O. E. "I inne, I put into the berne;" Palsgrave.

"For two nights past the moon has shone forth in unusual splendour, and we have heard the song, and the laugh of those engaged with inning, even at the hour of midnight." Caled. Merc., Oct. 25, 1823.

Ist. inn-a, messem colligere et in boreae condere. Verel. Ind., vo. Inni. The term is also used in E. Teut. inn-en, colligere, recipere; from im, in, intus.

[INNARRABYLL, adj. Unutterable, inexpressible, Lyndsay, Dial. Exper. & Courteour, l. 6126.]

INNATIVE, adj. Innate.

—"To se gif he might find, be aventure, than pe pill, quhilkis, throw innative piect, list defend the barnis fra maist persecucion of the fader." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 92.

INNERLIE, adj. 1. In a large sense, situated in the interior of a country, Ettr. For.

2. Lying low, snug, not exposed, ibid.

3. Fertile; applied to land, Clydes. This is merely an extension of the idea expressed in sense 2, because land, snugly situated, is most likely to produce; or perhaps as denoting the proper quality of the soil itself, according to a metaphorical use of the word yet to be mentioned, and as equivalent to the language frequently used, "a kindly soil."

4. In a state of near neighbourhood, Ettr. For.

5. Of a neighbourly disposition, sociable, ibid.

6. The same word signifies kindly, affectionate; possessing sensibility or compassion; as, "She's an innerlie;" or, "a very innerlie creature;" Roxb. Selkirk.

As used in this sense, it is a most beautiful and expressive term; and evidently carries affinity with Teut. innerlich, intimes; internus, interior, intimus; as well as Sw. innerlich, "affectionate, from the bottom of one's heart," Wideg. ; from inner, inward, interior. Hence,

INNER-HEARTED, adj. Of a feeling disposition, Gall. Encycl.

INNO, prep. 1. In, Clydes.

2. Into, Aberd. The following examples are given.

"He's inno the town," he is gone into town. "He's inno his bed," he is gone into bed. "I'm inno my work," I have sufficient work to do; or, I am earnestly engaged in it.

Shall we view this as corr. from A.-S. innon, innen, intus, intra; or Moea.-G. inn, id.? Ullphias also uses innel for in. Inel thamma garda, in that house. Luuk. x. 7.
INNOUTH, adv. Within. V. INWITH.

INNS, s. pl. "Those places in many school-games which the gaining side hold; to obtain the time, is the object of these games;" Gall. Encycl. V. HY SPY.

INNUMERALL, adj. Innumerable.

"It is not unknowin to his baines—of the innumerable oppressions committed agains his bairns, familie, servandis, &c., not only being of their houses, slaying, hecchick, stiching and shutting of their cattell and guidis, mawing of their grene cornis, leveing of their bairns, tennants, and servandis for deid;" &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1565, Ed. 1814, p. 422.

INNYS, s. V. IN.

INOBEDIENT, adj. Disobedient.

Rich sa of Naubochdomor king,
God maid of him ane furios instrument
Jerusalem and the Jews to donn thring:
Quhen they to God were inobedient.

Lynsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. id. Lat. inobedients.

INOBEDIENT, s. A disobedient or rebellious person.

Behald how God ay sen the world began,
Hes maid of tyrne kingsh instruments,
To sorghe pekil, and to kill mony ane man,
Qhilkis to his law wer inobedient.

Lynsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 119.

INOBEDIENCE, s. Disobedience.

—He wrocht on him vengeance,
And left him fall throw inobedience.

Lynsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 120.

Fr. id. Lat. inobedientia.

INORDOURLIE, adv. Irregularly.

"The said pretendit process, sensishment, and dome

INORE, s. Prob. honour.

Bright birdes, and boldes,
Had inore to beholde,
Of that frely to fode,
And on the heide knight.

Sir Gavun and Sir Gal., ii. 3.

The only idea I can form of this word is, that it is from Arm. enour, enor, honor, honour, adoration. Ballet imagines that it is originally a Celt. term, and that Lat. honor is derived from it, its root hœn, old, being Celt., and because in early times age received the greatest respect.

INORME, adj. Atrocious, heinous; from the same origin with E. enormous. V. FECK.

IN-OUER, IN'-OER, IN-OURE, adv. Nearer to any object; opposed to Out-ouer. Thus it is said to one who stands at a distance, Come in-oure, i.e., Come forward, and join the company; S.; synon in-bye.

Syne she sets by the spinning wheel,
Takes them in-ouer, and warms them well.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 32.

IN-OUER AND OUt-OUER. I. Backwards and forwards; thoroughly, Roxb.


INOUTH, adv. Within.

"The people makis ane lang mann narrow halsit and wyid moutheith, with mony stobis inOUTH, maid with silk craft that the fleche throwis thame selfe in it, and can nocht get furth aane." Belland. Deser. Alb., c. S. V. INWITH.

To INPUT, v. a. To put in.

"They medle with the Cinque Ports, in put and out put governors at their pleasure." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 4.

INPUT, s. 1. Share or quota, when different persons contribute for any purpose, S.

"An ilka friend wad bear a share o' the burthen, something might be done—ilka ane to be liable for their ane input." Heart M. Loth., i. 327.

2. Balance, in change of money, S.

3. Aid, contribution in the way of assistance, metaph.

Gin that unhappy lad wad be so wise,
As but ly to, and tak your gued advice!

Quo' he, Ye caunna better do, than try,
Ye's ha'e my input, to gar him comply.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

4. What one is instructed by another to do: used always in a bad sense, Aberd.

INPUTTER, s. One who places another in a certain situation.

"The king wold have beine out of the castle,—but he could not obtain his purpose, except he wold have bund himself to the lordis consalls, that war his inputteris and give thame some pledges," &c. Pittock's Cron., p. 194.

INPUTTING, s. The act of carrying in or lodging furniture or goods in a house.


[To INQUEIR, INQUER, v. a. To inquire about. Barbour, iv.221, Skeat's Ed.; inquer, Edin. MS.]

INQUEST, part. pa. Inquired at, interrogated.

"Always his Majestic maid ane desceps befor seche fole seik, but at this present may nocht be inquest thatfor." B. of Ross to Adb of Glasc., Keith's Hist., App., p. 135.

Fr. l'Enquester, to inquire, to question. Lat. inquiest-us.

INQUIETATION, s. Disturbance, Fr.

—"The bishop of Edinburgh, called Mr. David Lindsay, coming to preach, hearing of this tumult, came nevertheless to preach in St. Giles' kirk, and did preach there without inquietation." Spalding's Troubles, i. 58.

Inquietationes, id., Reg. Aberd.
To INQUIYTT, v. a. To redeem from being pledged.

"And requir him to in borrow and inquynt one ring of golg quilk he laid in wed." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

L. B. quiet-are, acquiet-are, solvere, reddere, debitum.

INQUYTING, s. The act of redeeming.

The redemption or inquynting of the land." Ibid.

To IN-RIN, v. a. To incur.

"All charge that they may in-rin," &c. Acts Ja. II.

Formed from in, and rin, to run, like Lat. incurr; Germ. hinrei rennen, id.

"And the said Alex' to brooke and joyse the samyn vinext & vudistrulbut of him or any other, bot as the course of comone law will, under all pain & charges lie may turin again the kings maistere." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 12.

"As ye will declar yow luifing subjectis to our said maist deir sone, your native prince, and under all paine, charge and offence that ye and ilk ane of yow may commit and inris agaisn his Majestie in that pait." Instrument of Resignation, 1567; Keith's Hist., p. 431.

INRING, s. 1. In curling, a powerful movement of a stone, that either carries off the winner, taking its place, or lies within the ring which surrounds the tee, S.

Sync hurling through the crags of Ken,
Wi' inringes nice and fair,
He stuck the winner free the cock,
A langcloth yard and hair.
—Here stands the winner—
Immoveable, save by a nice inring.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 160, 171.

2. It is thus expl. by Mactaggart:

"Inring, that segment of the surface of a channel-stone which is nearest the tee." Gall. Encycl.

INSAFER, conj. In so far. Insafar as, in as far as, Reg. Aberd.

"And namelie, insafer as he hes not onlie pleit his Hienes to have refussit the grete offeris of Inland maist to inrent the quaynting of thaire pensioning, but alswa by all the infinite cost maist be his Hienes for the defens of the libertie of this realme," &c. Scot. Conc., A. 1558; Keith's Hist., App., p. 61.

"Insafer as thai ar preistis, and that thai ar nocht send as trew prophetic be God, it salbe, God willing, mair cleir than the day-licht, be mye evident demonstrationes at lenth." N. Winyet's Fourscour Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist., App., p. 222.

INSCALES, s. pl. "The hecks or racks at the lover end of the cruve box," S. Petit.
T. Gillies, Balmakewan, &c., 1806, p. 3.

The Court—found—that the Saturday's slap, viz., an oil wide of a sluice in each cruve, from six o'clock on Saturday evening, till Monday at sun rising, was and ought to be observed, and that during that space the inscales,—in all—the cruves, ought to be taken out, and laid aside." Ibid.

To INSCRIUE one's self, v. a. To accuse in a legal form; an old forensic term.

"It was allegit be the said James, that the instrument of the said setts,—subserciuit wth Schir Johnie Ricid publik notare, was fals & offrit him to inscrine him criminally tharto as he aucht of law." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 93.


INSCRIPTIONE, s. An accusation, a challenge at law.

"The said James has drawin himself, landis, & guidis, souerte to the kingis hienes for the said insertion." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 93.

L. B. inscriptio, inscription, inscribere. Tit. 77. Fr. inscription en faux, a "challenge of, or exception against the truth of an evidence; testimony, or undertaking to prove it false, entered in court;" Cotgr.

INSEAT, s. The kitchen in farm-houses, corresponding to the ben or inner apartment, Lanarks. Sometimes, what is called the mid-room is denominated the inseat, Ayrs.

"Another apartment,—which entered through the inseat, was called the spence;" &c. Agr. Surv. Ayrs., p. 114. V. Sowxen.x.

Evidently the same with A. S. insacte hou, casa, caseula, a hut, a cottage. Socet et secta, an inhabitant, claim the same origin, sect-an, sedere, q. the place where one sits.

INSERIT, past. pa. and pret. Inserted.

"And desyrit this protestation to be inserit in the buks of parliament, and the tre estatis to approve & adher to the samyn." Acts Mary, 1557, Ed. 1814, App., p. 605.

"Among other godlie lessons contenst in my exhortation I inserit certaine catholick articles having their warrand of the scriptures of almighty God," &c. Reasoning betwix Crosraguell and John Knox, A. 1, a. Lat. inserere, to put in.

INSEET, adj. Substituted for a time in place of another, S.B.

In came the inseet Domine,
Just ritten free his dinner.

Tent. in-set-t-ea, substitutere, Kilian.

INSICHT, INSIGHT, s. 1. The furniture of a house.

"Gif ane burges man or woman deceis,—his heire shall haue to his house this vtsoley or insight (plenishing) that is, the best hurle," &c. Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 1.

Sometimes the redundant phrase, insight plenishing, is used.

"Dr. Guild, principal, violently breaks down the insight plenishing within the bishop's house." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 26.

The phrase, Insight geir, occurs in the same sense.

"Comperit personalie William Stewart of Caveris, and gaif in the Inventar underwritit,—to the effect it may be understand quhat munitior and uther insight geir he has remainit within the castell of Dumbertane." Inventaries, A. 1558, p. 260.

2. It seems to denote all the implements of husbandry on a farm.

"Thir spyis retorn with diligence and search how the Romanis war cummyng baith in Mers and Berwyt, with mair awfull ordnance than ever was seen afore in Albioun; the bestyll dreuyin away, the cornis and inglyth breyn." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 43, b. Vastata sata, rem omnem pecuvium occupatum; Boeth.
"They began—to rob and spulzie the earl's tenants who laboured their possessions, of their hall goods, gear, insight plenishing, &c. Spald. T., i. 4.

One sense given of insight plenishing, Gl. Spald, is, "implements or utensils of husbandry kept within doors."

3. Substance, means of subsistence in general.

"Sindy othir infinite popill come with hym on their aentueris; specially they that had but small in-
sicht at hame; traisting to purchis he conques and victorie landis and riches sufficient to sustain their estate in tymes cumyng." Bellend. Cron., xiv. c. 10.

Quorum fenmns atque exiguus domi rer erat.

This might be derived from A.-S. Su.-G. is, and saet-t-a, saet-t-a, to place, q. the furniture placed within the house. But it is perhaps preferable to deduce the last syllable from the v. to see, not in the obvious sense indeed, as if it signified what is seen within doors; but as Belg. zi-men, to see, compounded with ser, signifies to furnish, to provide. Sw. foere-
se is used in the same sense; whence foersedil, furn-
ished; Germ. verseh-en, id. But the term, corre-
sponding to insicht, in Su.-G. is irved; irved-a, opere intestino domum instruire; from in, innan, intus, and rete, instrumentum. This is exactly analogous to S. geir; and as this is from Isl. gior-a, instruire, A.-S. gear-wian, parare, rede is from Su.-G. red-a, Isl. red-
ac, parare. Teut. reed-haeve, huys-raed, id.

[INSIGHT, adj. Relating to household furni-
ture, or to agricultural implements.]

INSIGHTT, part. adj. Having insight into.

"Not a few are lamentably ignorant of the letter of the law, and many more but little insightful in the spiritual meaning thereof." Durham. X. Command. To the Reader, c. 4, b.

INSIGHT-KENNAIGE, s. Knowledge, information, Roxb.

Teut. kennis, notitia; Isl. kaenaka, comis sapientia.

[INSIGNE, s. Ensign, sign, emblem, Lynd-
say. Test. Sq. Meldrum, t. 1732.]

To INSIGNIFICATE, v. a. To make void, to nullify.

"My Lord Halton obtained a decret at Secret Coun-
cil against the town of Dundee, finding, that as Con-
table of Dundee, he had the hale criminal jurisdiction
within that burgh privately, and the civil cumulative.
This insinificates their privileges as a burgh." Foun-
tainh., Dec. Suppl., iii. 112.

To INSIST, v. n. To continue in a discourse.

He insisted lang, he gave a long sermon, S.

"The person went out, and he insisted (went on), yet he saw him neither come in nor go out." Min-
stral. Border, iii. 405.

INSPIRACH, INSPIRECH, INSPIREHT, s.

Furniture of a house, Gl. Sibb. Synon. insicht, spracherie. V. SPRACHIERIE.


"It is usual to any person to leive in legacie his wappins, armour, and insprach of his house to quhoh he pleis in time of his health, or on his death-bed, he reservand always to his air his best armour and principal insprach." Balfour's Pract., p. 236, A. 1534.
This mode of expression seems, however, to have been occasionally used in the reign of Charles I.

"As if the presbytery refuse them process, that they protest against thir refusers, and thereafter against the election of these members to be commissioners, and thereupon to take instrument, and extract the same." Spalding's Troubles, i. 83, 84.

The phrase formerly was, to ask an instrument, or instruments; i.e., a legal document from the clerk, by authority of the court, with respect to the deed. The money had been originally given, either as a fee to the clerk for his trouble, or as an earnest that the party was willing to pay for the expense of extracting. In the trial of Bothwell for the murder of Damley, we have various proofs that this is the proper use of the phrase.

"Upon the quhilk production of the sa-booked letteris execute, indorsit, and dittay, the said advocate askit an act of Court and Instrumentes, and desyrit of the Justice procoss conform thairto.

The said Ecile Bothwell askit ane note of Court and Instrument."

"Upon the quhilk protestation I require ane act document.

"Upon the production of the quhilk wryting execute, indorsit, and dittay, the said Robert askit acts and Instrumentes," Buchan, Detect. Q. Mary, F. ii. iii. iv.

The term act, acts, act of court, acts, document, and instrumentes, are used as synon.

"Rothes also required acts of his protestation, in name of the commissioners, that the refusal was just and necessary."—"Of this protestation he required an act from the new clerk's hand." Baillie's Lett., i. 100, 104.

"The Commissioners then required Instrumentes, in my Lord Register's hands, of his protestation, hence the clerk refused." Ibid., p. 104.

Although the phrase, take instrumentes, is evidently improper, it appears that it was used as early as the reign of Ja. V.

"It is statute and ordained, that all instrumentes, notes, and actes be maid and tane in the handes of the Scribe, and Notar-Ordinair of the Court, or his deputies." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 81, Murray.

But here the phrase is evidently used in a different sense from that affixed to it in our time, as referring to the act of giving extracts. For it follows:

"Gif the Notar and Scribe of course refusis to give instrumentes, actes, or notes to any persones desirand the same, he shall tyme his office." We find L. B. instrumentum used, not only to denote a writing of any kind, but as synon. with documentum. Quia igitur fortunas et infortunia mea ad illorum foresitan quaelcumque instrumentum decrevi contexero, &c. Guibert. Lib. 2, de Vita sua, c. 3. Cum instrumentis chartarum, quibus Monasterii possession firma, batur, regionem Burgundiae adire non distulit. Gregor. Turon. de Miraculis S. Aridii. ap. Du Cange.

INSUCKEN, s. V. Sucken.

Sucken muture. The duty payable at an mill by those tenants whose lands are thrilled or bound to it; a forensic phrase. V. Sucken.


To INSWAKK, v. a. To throw in. V. Swak.

The blak fyre blisss of reik inswakkis he. Doug. Virgil, 295, 44.

INS, INT.

To INSYLE, v. a. To surround, to infold.

—All the bowty of the fructuous feld Was wyth the erthis vmbrage elene onerheld : Hayynth man and beist, firth, thade, and woddis wyllie Intouit in the schedullos war insylade.Doug. Virgil, 449, 46.

The origin is very doubtful. Ruld. views it q. incled, from Ital. cileo, heaven; and in a secondary sense, any high arch; Lat. coel-um. It is favourable to this idea, that Gervase uses the phrase, Coel-um inferius egregio depictum, in describing the repa rateions of the Cathedral of Canterbury, &c. Du Cange. V. SYLE and OURSYLE.

INTACK, INTAK, INTAKING, s. That portion of a farm which has been recently taken in from moor. As it generally retains this designation afterwards, it is common to distinguish this part of a farm as the intack, Clydes.

"The reason of ebb-ploughing, at intaking, are to retain the dun as near the surface as possible." Surv. Banffs., App., p. 49.

INTAED, part. adj. Having the toes turned inward, S.

[INTAES, s. pl. Toes turned in, S.]

To INTAKE, v. a. To take a fortified place.

"—I never having at once and together 2000 foot, nor above 300 horsemen, before my last disaster at Kilayth, nor no artillery at all fit for intaking any strong house." Baillie's Lett., ii. 265.

INTAKING, s. The act of taking a fortified place.

"Captaine Robert Stewart—was preferred before the intaking of Virtsberg, having beene before the bataille of Lipsigh." Moore, Exp. P. II., p. 13.

This is the term which he invariably uses in this sense.

Sw. intag-a en stad, to take a town.

INTAK, INTAKE, s. 1. The bringing in of the crop, S.

2. A contraction; the place in a seam where the dimensions are narrowed, S.

3. A canal, or that part of a body of running water which is taken off from the principal stream, S.; [also, the dam that turns off said body of water, Banffs.]

"That the water for driving the machinary of said new work is taken off from the river above, and discharged into it below the cruvie-dike; and the intake of this water is within the bounds of the cruvie-fishing property." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 157.

These conditions were certain servitudes in favour of the cruve-beiners, particularly a bridge over said canal for the accommodation of the cruve-people; and a passage across the intake, to allow the fishers to go up the side of the river above it." Ibid., p. 138.

Hobgoblins fled'in thro' the air
Clip kelpies i' their moss-pot chair,
An' water-wraiths at in-tack dear,

4. A fraud, a deception, a swindling trick, S.

5. Used as a personal designation for a swindler, Aberd.
This staggered the belief of the slow, sceptical, and wary Edinburghians; and some even made so bold as to call him an hi-tak and an adventurer."—Edinburgh, ii. 118.

From in and take. Su., G. intag-a, is used in a sense somewhat analogous to the two last-mentioned; to captivate; Hon intag mitt hirta; she captivated my heart; Wadæ.

[Intakin, Intakin, adj. Fraudulent, Clydes., Banffs.]

Intellable, adj. Innumerable.

"Albeit we may bring intellable testimonies thairof, yit for schortines we will adduce but a certane to your memorie."—N. Winety's Quest., Keith's Hist., App., p. 235.

To Intend, v. n. To go, to direct one's course.

Vp throw the water schortly we intendit,
Qalik fumrouns the clith withoutin dout,
Sins throw the air schortly we ascendant,
His regionus through, beheding in and out.

L. B. intend-ere, tendere, ire, proficisci; Du Cange.

To Intend, v. a. To prosecute in a legal manner, to litigate; a forensic term.

"By the same Act their are libertie grantit to all persons whio might be prejudgeit be the said prescriptions of forty yeirs already ran and expirit befor the daite of the said Act, to intend thair accions within the space of threenten yeirs, efter the daite of the said act."—Acts Sedernat, p. 3.

L. B. intend-ere, judicio contendere, litigare; intention, controversia, lis; Du Cange.

"Andro Foreman,—be reason he was leaght and principal of the bishoprick of St. Andros—had provydit the breave thairof to himself, but he on no wavys could gett than proclaimed, nor durat not intend the same for feare of the Hepburnes."—Pitscottie's Cron., p. 291.

[Intendment, s. Judgment, opinion, Lyndsay. The Drome, i. 799; Fr. entendement.]

To Intent, v. a. Used in the same sense as the preceding v.

"The saidis Lordis declaris that the saimen sait not prejudge ony persone whatsoever of their lawful defenses to thame againis any accions to be intendit hecrifir at his Majestis instance and his successors."—Acts Sedernat, p. 6.

"At the same diet of councill, a process is intended against some very worthy Presbyterian ministers."—Wodrow's Hist., ii. 250.

L. B. intent-ere, actionem, item intendere, inferre; Du Cange.

Intent, s. A controversy, a cause in litigation.

"Efter that the partie has choisit one certaine nombre of witnesses for prewying of his intent, he may nit eit, nor desire ony ma nor thame allanerlie quhon he has choisit."—Balfour's Pract., p. 378.

L. B. intentio, controversia, discordia. Gl. Gr. otrorono. This term seems to have been used in this sense almost as early as the time of Constantine the Great. Hence Ital. tenzione and tenzone, contentio, and Fr. tangon, objettation. V. Du Cange, and Tenches.


To Interclose, v. a. To intercept.


Lat. interlude is used in the same sense; both from Lat. interclud-ere, interclud-um.

To Intercommune, Intercommune, Intercommune, v. n. 1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

"That na maner of person—saill intercommune with any Inglish man or woman, ather in Scotland or Ingland, outane the prisioners that saill cum in Scotland or Ingland, without special licence of the wardane and his deputis."—"That na person of the hoist in Ingland sall steill or pass ather to forey or speiking, without ordnance or bidding of the Chiftan."—A. 1468, Balfour's Pract., p. 599.

2. To hold intercourse by deliberative conversation.

"Shoe [the Queine-mother] verie crammie diseasid, that she cam to intercommune with nobelis, alledgeing that thair was nothing that shoe hated so much as sull warres and dissentione."—Pitscottie's Cron., p. 6.

"Committis full power, &c., to pass to the senat-ors of our sounerane Lordis college of justice,—to confer, treat and intercommune with thame vpoun the confirmation of all testammentis within this realme."—Acts Ja. VI., 1575, Ed. 1614, p. 105.

3. To hold converse in any way whatsoever with one denounced a rebel; used with much greater latitude than E. intercommun.

"And further, that ye, in our name and authority foresaid, prohibit and discharge all our subjects of this our kingdom, to reset, supply, or intercommune with the said Earl, or his balleis, or to furnish him meat, drink, house, harboursy, or any other thing necessary or comfortale to him,—under the pane of treason."—Procl. ment. E. of Argyle, Wodr. Hist., ii. App., p. 78, 79.

Intercommound, s. Intercourse in the way of discourse.

"Quhen he was cuming in proper persone to Alexander Ogilvie's folkes, to take ane friendly intercommoun with all debarities betuix the sone and thame, ane scoulour, not knowing quhat he was, nor quhair-foir he came, strakk him in at the mouth with ane spear, and cut at the neck, and ane incontinent he died in ane guid actione, labourand to put Christiane men to peace," &c. —Pitscottie's Cron., p. 54.

Intercommuner, Intercommoner, s. 1. One who holds intercourse with one proclaimed a rebel. V. Meat-giver.

2. It also simply signifies one who treats between parties at variance.

"We agreed, on condition, that Haddington, Southesk, and Lorn, the intercommuners, should engage their honour, as far as was possible, that in the mean time there should no munition at all, neither any
victuals more than for daily use, be put in that house." Baillie's Lett., i. 59.

INTERCOMMUNING, s. 1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially used in regard to those who have been legally proscribed.

"The said Sir Hugh Campbell is guilty of intercommuning with notour rebels, they having told him that they had come from the Westland army at Tolorcspark." Wodrow's Hist., ii. App., p. 122.

2. This term is sometimes conjoined with caption, as if it were synon. The meaning seems to be, that others are prohibited from sheltering those who are under a legal caption.

"Whereas there are some persons under caption or intercommuning—for several causes, and lost persons who are innocent of that horrid crime, may be thereby deterred from appearing, and vindicating themselves, we have thought fit hereby to stir and supersede all execution upon any letters of caption or intercommuning or any other warrant for securing of any persons, for any cause, for the space of forty-eight hours," &c. Proclamation, Wodr. Hist., ii. App., p. 10.

Hence the forensic phrase,

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels, S.

"In the meantime letters of intercommuning were proclaimed against them, whereby, as they were lawless, so made friendless, and might not hide together." Spalding, i. 42.

"About the 27th of November letters of intercommuning were published at the mercat cross of Aberdeen—against the laird of Haddo," &c. Ibid., ii. 123.

"These Letters of Intercommuning were the utmost our managers would go upon no-appearance: and by our Scots law every person who laboured, entertained, or conversed with them, was to be habeis and repete guilty of their crimes, and prosecute accordingly." Wodrow's Hist., i. 304.

INTERKAT, adj. Intricate.

O man of law! I las be thy sute, with wyj ymipse, and traydis interkat, and think that God, of his dinitate, the wrang, the rycht of all thy works wate.

Henryson's, Beauchynie Poems, p. 120, st. 18.

INTERLOCUTOR, s. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the points immediately under discussion in a cause, and becomes final if not reclaimed against within the time limited; a forensic term, S.

"An interlocutor in praesentia, if it be not either reclaimed against—or if it be affirmed by a second interlocutor upon a reclaiming bill, has, even before extract, the full effect of a res judicata as to the court of session, though it cannot receive execution till it be extracted. Sentences, when pronounced by the Lord Ordinary, have the same effect, if not reclaimed against by a petition to the court, as if they had been pronounced in praesentia of the whole Lords." Ersk. Inst., B. iv., T. 3, § 5.

"This term, however, properly signifies a preparatory decision before final determination, like interlocution used in the E. law.

"Interlocutor, a judgment so called quia judex interim liquitatur." Gl. Crooksh. Hist.


Fr. sentence interlocutaire, "an opinion, or sentence of court, which fully ends not the cause, but determines of some circumstance thereof; or, as the Customs of Nivernois, Qui ne fait fin au proces, mais tiege les parties a faire quelque chose pour parvenir a cette fin." Cotgr.

[INTERLUDYS, s.pl. Interludes, episodes, Barbour, x. 145, Skeat's Ed.; entremelly, Edin. MS.]

To INTERMELL, v. n. To intermingle. V. MELL.


To INTERPELL, v. a. 1. To importune, Lat.

"Interpell God continuallis, be importune sitting, & throw this grace out of him, that it may please him to open our hearts." Bruce's Eleven Serm., N. 5, b.

2. To prohibit, to interdict.

"He [the Earl of Arran, Regent] was forced to have recourse to policy, to stop the effusion of christian blood, by interpelling the judges of justiciary from proceeding against them for their riot." In the regent's edict, he "chaged and commandis the justise, justice clerk, and their deputis, that they desist and arise from all proceeding against the saids persons, the deconys of crats." Hist. Blue Blanket, p. 77.

The Lat. v. also signifies, to interrupt, to let, or hinder.

To INTERPONE, v. a. To interpose.


"It may be marveled—what interest we had to interpone ourselves betwixt the king and his subjects of England, since reason would say, we had gotten our wills; and therefore we might live in rest and peace." Spalding, ii. 104.

To INTERTENENY, v. a. 1. To entertain.

"That in case in tymne cuming any person or persons say unes, or resett and interteny willingly be the space of thre nichits togidder, or thre nichits at seveynal tymes, excommunicis. Jesuites or trafficking Papistes; the same bein deales and Lancifull tryt,—their reshan for the first fall fali vert," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 17.

2. To support, to maintain.

"It wer better—for each shyre and ech pach of the haif their awne lust pairt of that number [of poore] to interteny in honnis, than to interteny thame going yeerlie as vagabonds." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 179.
This form is obviously borrowed from the pronunciation of Fr. entretenir, id.

**INTERTENENYARE, s.** One who receives another into his house.

"Against the sayaris of Nesse, and resetaris or intertenenyrar of excommunicate Papistes." Ibid., Tit. of the Act.

**INTERTENYMENT, s.** Support.

"If they wer held in houassi, they might be exercised about some industrie for the help of their intertenyment." Ibid.

To **INTERTRIK, v. a.** To censure, to criticize.

Bot laith me war, but othre offences or cryme,
And rubbly body suit intertrik ny ryme,
Thocht sum wall swere, that I the text hawe wairit. Doug. Virgil, Pref. II. 54.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. inter, and Belg. treck-en, delineare; or Lat. intricare, to intangle. But more probably from Fr. entre and tripier, to sever, to pull out from the rest; as critics generally select the most exceptionable passages of a work. Tripier is also used as synon. with Meter, Dict. Trev. Thus it may be equivalent to intermeddle with.

To **INTERVERT, v. a.** To intercept or appropriate to a different use from that originally intended.

"Where the collection is more, it is specially inhibited and discharged that any part thereof be retained or interverted to any other use whatsoever." Act Gen. Assembly, 1648, p. 477.

Lat. intervert-ere, to turn aside; to intercept.

**INTERVERTING, s.** The alienation of any thing from the use for which it was originally intended.

"You are to represent the prejudice the church doth suffer by the interverting of the vaking stipends, which by law were dedicated to pious uses, and seriously endeavour that hereafter vaking stipends may be intromitted with by presbytery," &c. Crockshank's Hist., i. 58.

**INTEST.**

I am deforment, goth the foul, with falls full fete,
Be natur nyberlit ane oule nybys in nest;
(All this trety he hes he tald be times inted.)

1 It mede nocht to renew all my unche,
'Sen it was menci to your mind, and mair manifest.'

Healdate, i. 20.

The other words in Itel. are here corrected according to the Bann. MS.

"Untold," Pink; But the meaning probably is, troubled, pained, in anguish, O. Fr. entent-er, to trouble, literally to make the head heavy, from en and tete, tete, the head. This explanation is confirmed, not only by the whole strain of the passage, which exhibits the Owl as uttering the language of complaint and sorrow, but from the use of the term unche in the following line, i.e., pain, or suffering.

**INTEYNDIS, s. pl.** The tithes which are due from the interior part of the parish, or the lands immediately adjacent to a town or burgh.

"And sicklyk all and sindrie the teindscheis of the toun lands, territorie, and boundis of the burgh of Lanerk, callit the inteyndis of the said burgh of Lanerk," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 635.

**INTHRANG, pret.** Pressed or thrust into.

With that in hast to the hege so hard I intthag, That I was heildit with hawthorne, and with hauyn levels. Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

**INTHROW, adv.** In towards, i.e., towards the fire in an apartment, Clydes.

**INTHOW, prep.** 1. By means of; through the medium of; by the intervention of; as, "It was inthrow him that I got that berth," Aberd.

2. Denoting motion inwards; as, "I gaed inthrow that field," i.e., I went from the outer side towards the centre. To gae outthrow, to return from the inner part towards the outer, S.

3. Metaph. to gae inthrow and outthrow any thing, to examine or try it in every direction, Angus.

**INTILL, prep.** 1. In. This is the sense in our more ancient writers:

They wer in till sa gret effray, That that leal place, ay mar and mar. Barbour, xii. 270, MS.

In MS. it is generally written as if forming two words.

2. Used by later writers for into, as denoting entrance into a place or state, S.

The modern sense of in, and into, is indeed a direct inversion of the ancient. V. IN, and TH. Into is used in the same sense.

I trow that worthyar then he Mycht nocht in his tym frondyn he. Owakyn his hodyr azilyr, To quham in to chewarry Lyk wes nane, in his day. Barbour, ix. 665, MS.

"His brother's sacrifice pleased God, because it was offered into faith." H. Balanesc's Conf. Faith, S. 6, b.


2. The intestines, Banffs."

**INTIRE, adj. In a state of intimacy.**

"Johannes Ferrerius Pedemontanus,—in his treatise De origine et incremento Gordoniae familiae,—maketh mention of one Gorduin, who, for his valour and great manhood, was vere intiere with king Malcolm-Kean-Moir." Gordon's Hist. Ears of Sutherl., p. 24.

"Being come home,—he [Hamilton] and Argyle, became so very intiere, that they feasted daily together, and talked of a marriage between the Lord Lorn and the marquis's daughter." Guthrie's Mem., p. 117.

It does not appear that E. entire is used in this sense.

**[INTOCUM, adj. To come, following, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. I., p. 245, Dickson.]**
INTOWN, s. The land on a farm which is otherwise called Infield, S.B.


I. In-town, In-toon, adj. Adherent to the farm-house; applied to pasture, S.B.

"The milk [or milch] cows are fed on the intoune pasture, until the farmer removes them, by the end of June, to distant shealings." Agr. Surv. Sutherl., p. 62.

[INTRA-WEED, s. A weed common in pastures, an annual weed, Banffs.]


INTRANT, s. 1. One who enters on the discharge of any office, or into possession of any emolument.

"Applie considerit the lettres of pensioun grantit, &c., furth of the frutillis of the abbacie of Kolshe than vailland,—quhill pensioun was dispositit to the said Williams for all the dayis of his lyftyme be provision furth of the court of Rome, with consent of the intrant," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 623.

"The said provision and admission—sall be ane sufficient richt—for the intrant to posses and enjoy the haile frutitis, rents," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 300.


Fr. entrant, entering.

To INTROMIT, v. n. 1. To intermeddle with the goods that belonged to one deceased, S.

"It was enacted by 1696, c. 20, that the confirmation by an executor-creditor of a particular subject should not protect from a passive title those who might afterwards intromit with any part of the decessed's moveables." Erskine's Instruct., B. iii., F. 9, c. 52.

2. It is often used, in the language of our law, as signifying, to intermeddle with the property of the living, S. Aberd. Reg., pass.

"Where they [judges] have entered into possession by a decree of mail and duties, they are answered not only for what they have intromitted with, but for what they might have intromitted with by proper diligence." Bell's Law Dict., I. 412.

"L. E. intromitt-ere, entremetere, Gallice; quasi in rem se muttere, ut de aliquo tractet." Du Cange.

INTROMISSION, s. 1. The act of intermeddling with the goods of one who is deceased; a forensic term, S.

While the law admits various kinds of justifiable intromission, one kind is called vitiuous.

"Vitiuous intromissions—consists in apprehending the possession of, or using any movables belonging to the deceased unwarrantably, or without the order of law," Erskine's Instruct., p. 629, § 420.

In relation to this phrase, Lord Hailes, in his unpublished Spec. of a Glossary, tells the following story, as I find it corrected on the margin.

"Charles I. subscribed a large sum of money for the rebuilding of the bridge at Perth. When Oliver Cromwell was in that town, one of the magistrates reminded him of the subscription remaining on hand. 'What is that to me?' answered Cromwell, 'I am Charles Stuart's heir.' 'True,' replied the magistrate, 'but you are aye a vitiuous intromitter.'" P. 17.

2. The act of intermeddling with the goods of a living party, S.

"Intromission is the assuming possession of property belonging to another, either on legal grounds, or without any authority." Bell, ut sup., p. 411.

3. The money, or property, received.

"All persons—shall have assurance of repayment out of the monies—that shall be raised upon this excise, which the collector and his depute shall be bound to pay to them out of the first of his intromissions thereof." Spalding, ii. 146.

INTROMITTER, INTROMETTER, s. 1. One who intermeddles with the goods of one who is deceased.

"An intromitter incurs no passive title, if one has been, previously to the intromission, confirmed executer to the deceased." Erskine's Instruct., p. 627, § 51. V. the s.

2. One who intermeddles with the property of one alive, as of a bankrupt, or minor, S.

"Should the intromitter be obliged to impute his intromissions to the preferable title,—then all his intromissions must go to extinguish the preferable debts," &c. Bell's Law Dict., i. 412.

To INTRUSE, INTRUSS, v. a. To intrude.

Ha, quoth the Wolf, wald thiw intruss reoseum, Qhuh air wrang and reif anid dwell in propritfy? Hensyone, Bannatyne Poems, p. 118, st. 12.

Fr. intrus, intruse, intruded.


INTRUSARE, s. An intruder.


[Int-TWYN, adv. Asunder, Barbour, viii. 175, Skelt's Ed.; yteyn, Edin. MS.]

INUASAR, INUASOUR, s. An invader.


Lat. intravssor, id.

INUASIBIL, adj. Invading.


INUNTMENT, s. Ointment.

"Preclis inuntmient, saufe, or fragrant pomis." Doug. Virgil, 401, 41.

Lat. insago.

IN VAIRD, Leg. INVART, adv. Inwardly.

It synkis som in all pairt
Off a trew Scottis hair,
To INWARD, adv. Towards the inner part. Barbour, x. 397, Skeat's Ed.; invent, Edin. MS.

[INWEROUND, part. pa. Environed, surrounded. Barbour, xi. 607; environed, Skeat's Ed.]

To INWICK, v. a. "To inwick a stone (in curling), is to come up a port or wick, and strike the inring of a stone seen through that wick;" Gall. Encycl.

**INWICK, s.** A station, in curling, in which a stone is placed very near the tee, after passing through a narrow port, S.

"To take an inwick is considered, by all curlers, the finest trick in the game." Ibid.

**INWICKING, s.** The act of putting a stone in what is called an inwick, S.

"The annual competition for the gold medal, played by the Duddingstone curling society, took place on Wednesday. The contest was keen at drawing, striking off, and inwicking." Cal. Merc., Jan. 4, 1823. V. Wook, s.

To INVIOLAT, v. a. To violate; Reg. Aberd.

**INWITH, INOUTH, adv.** 1. Within, in the inner side, S.

"This priour was one wise prelat, & decorit this kirk inwith with mony riche ornamentis." Bellend. Cron., B. iv., c. 15. Interioribus ornamentis, Boeth.

Thomas Dickson—nearest was Till thaim that war off the castell, That war all inwith the chancell. Barbour, v. 343, MS.

A.-S. inwothe denotes the inwards, the heart, what is within the body. The S. term, however, is far more probably allied to Sw. inul, within. Tawette bacrot intui och utanpa, to wash the vessel within and without; Wideg. For a full account of the etym.,—V. OUTWITH; also DOWNWITH, HAMEWITH.

I have met with an Isl. phrase, which seems perfectly analogous. Innder & skips, machina navis interior; G. Andr., p. 132. This in S. would be "the inwith of the ship." It seems to be from in, intra, and vid, versus, q. towards the inside.

2. Having a direction inwards, or towards the low country, S.

But at the last upon a barne I fall, With bonny even road, and inwith set, Ye might ha'e row'd an apple all the gate. Rose's Heldenore, p. 57.

Apparently, "directed inwards." Set, however, may be here used as a s. If so, inwith must be viewed as an adj.

3. Self-interested, self-regarding, Banffs.]

4. Secretly; as denoting a meeting of select persons.

"And to effect that things needful to be treated in Parliament, may be fully agried betwixt the Queene and Lords before the said tyme, and that sche may understand what they will require of his Majestie to be done, and als what sche will command thame with; it is appoyated that the saidis Lords of Secret-Counsals shall conveie inwith upon the 10 of June next." Abstr. Privy Counc., 19 May, 1565, Keith's Hist., p. 279, N.

The phrase may, however, be merely elliptical; as signifying that they should convene "within the usual chamber."

**INWITH, adj.** Inclining downwards, having a declivity, S. downwith, synon.

—He the west and she the east hand took, The inwith road by favour of the brook. Rose's Heldenore, p. 47.
2. Applied to a low cultivated situation, as opposed to an uninterrupted range of high land, S.B.

—We'll even tak sic heed,
As thir uncutly heather-hills can yield,
—The morn will better prove, I hope, and we
Ere night may chance some sinwel place to see.

Rosse's Helenora, p. 74, 75.

[INYABY, s. A defected cock, driven away and kept at a distance by the ruler of the dunghill, Shetl.; Isl. einbut, a recluse, one who lives alone; Dan. eneboe, to live alone.]

To INYET, v. a. To pour in, to infuse.

Some as the fyrest infection ane lylow we
Of almy venom snyet quently had schel;
Than she begouth her wittis to assael.

Doug. Virgil, 219, 1.

V. Yet.

ION, s. A cow a year old, Aberd.

Changed, perhaps, from A.-S. georg, novelus, curjuve generis: vitulus, pullus, Lye. Teut. jonghe is used in the same manner; Catuslum, pullus; ponghe kee, juvenae; Kilian.

IOWIS, s. pl. Jaws.

His he'de convet, to saif hym fra the dynt,
Was with ane wolfe hiddinwys gaipand lounis.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 50.

Fr. joue, the cheek; which seems radically the same with A.-S. coole, the jowl.

IOYALL, adj. Pleasant, causing delight.

This muldrie and baldrie
Wes maist magnificall,
Maist royall and lyoall,
Trim and pontificall.

Barell, Watson's Coll., ii. 36.

From Fr. joue; or jovial, gay.

To IRK, v. n. To tire, to become weary.

The small fute folk began to irk flane,
And hors, of fars, behynfyt for to fall.

Wallace, vii. 764, MS.

— I wat neuer quhider
My spous Creusse remant or we com hiddar,
Or by some fete of goddis was rett away,
Or gi sche errit or trkit by the way.

Doug. Virgil, 65, 23.

—Erravitivus via seu lassa resedit
Incortum—

Virg.

The E. v. is used in an active sense. Johns. derives it from Isl. yrk, work, although the terms convey ideas diametrically opposite. V. the adj.

IRK, adj. Indolent, regardless.

In my yowthheid, allice! I was full yrk,
Could not tak teut to gyt and govern me
Ay gude to do, fra evill deids to fis.

Henrywone, Bannatyme Poems, p. 135.

A.-S. ceryg, piger. V. Erum. Or perhaps it has still a stronger meaning here, "bad, wicked," especially as it follows:

Fullfliand evr my sensaulitie
In deild syn, &c. 

Germ. arg, malus, pravus; Isl. ergi, Sw. argk hết, malitia. This corresponds to Alem. argus glusti, pravae cupiditates; Otfrid. ap. Wacht.

IRNE, YRN, AIRN, s. 1. Iron., pron. eru, S.

And had not bene at othir his wit was thyn,
Or than the fats of the goddis war contrary;
He had assayit but oir langare tary
Hid Grekis conert with yrnu to hane rent out.

Doug. Virgil, 49, 25.

"It is statute—that all Pronestiis, Aldermen, Baillies and Officers of Burrowis, serche and set vpone all mercat dayis and vthir tymes necessarie, all persons that can be apprehendid, haund fals money, or counterfatis the King's Irnis of cuinycie." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 106, Edit. 1556.


Then shoulder high with shout and cry,
We bire him down the ladder lang;
At every stride Red Rowan made,
I wot the Kinsmont's airns played clang!

Minstalyl Border, l. 152.

3. New aff the irnes, a phrase used with respect to one who has recently finished his studies, S. It had been originally applied to workmanship; as synon. with Tout. brandniuim, viernieu, recens ab officina prefectum, Kilian. Its determinate application seems to have been to money newly struck, which retained not only the impression but the lustre.

—"The money new devised—sall bee delievered to them agane, after the same be past the Iromes, in maner foresaid." Acts Ja. VI., 1551, c. 106.

A.-S. iron, iryn; but more intimately allied to Isl. iern, Su.-G. tern, id.

[IRNE-EER, s. Iron ore, Aberd.]

IRNE-EERIE, adj. Impregnated with iron ore, chalybeate, Aberd.

[IRNE-EER-SPOT, s. A spot on linen caused by oxide of iron, ibid.]

IRR, IRRNOWT. Calls directed by a shepherd to his dog, in order to make him pursue cows or black cattle, Upp. Lanarks.

Germ. irr-en, irr-eis; more intimately allied to Isl. iern, Su.-G. tern, id.

IRRESPONSAL, adj. Insolvent.

"But they shall prove irrespensal debtors; and therefore it is best here, to look ere we leap."—Rutherford's Lett., p. 1, ep. 153.

IRRITANT, adj. Rendering null or void; a forensic term.

"The Lordis declareth, that in all tyne cuming, they will judge and decide upon clause irritant, conteint in contractis, takis, infestitutionis, bands and obligatiouns, according to the words and meaning of the said clause irritant, and after the formo and tenor tairfot." Acts Sedt., 27 Nov., 1592.

L. B. irritare, irritum facere; irritatio, rescissio, abrogatio; from Lat. irritus, void, of no force.

To IRROGAT, v. a. To impose; part. pa. id.

"One being condemned—it came to be debated if the verdict of one assize could be a ground of escheat, and if a judge might mitigate the punishment which is
imposed by law, *vid.* hanging, and confiscate his moveable, or *irrogat* a mulct in lieu thereof." Foun-
—"It is statute—that no person within this realme sauid excere the traffique of merchandice, but the bur-
gesseis of the burrowis; qvhilikes hane nocht bone nor
yit are obserui to rosene that there is no penalit"y
*irrogat* to the personis contravenaris theirof." Acts
Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 578.
Lat. *irrog-are*, to impose, or set upon, to appoint;
Fr. *irrogé*, imposed; Colegation.

IRUS, IROWS, adj. Angry.
For causis that he past til Tewotes,
Agayne hym that ware all irows.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 206.
Perhaps immediately from Lat. *ira*; although this
would seem radically allied to A.-S. *ıres*, angry, *irrius*,
to be angry, *ysings*, angrily.

IRUSLY, adv. Angrily, with *ire*.
The King, that hard his messenger,
Had dispyt upon gret manner,
Thai Schyr Aymer spek sa heily:
Thairfor he answery* iruslyn.
Barbour, viii. 114, MS.

IS, term. The mark of the genitive sing., as *manis*, of man, *the kingis*, of the king, &c.,
now written *man's*, *king's*.
It has been pretty generally supposed, that this term is
put for *his*. Hence many writers have used this
form, "the king his power," &c. But there is not the
least reason to doubt, that this is the proper term of
the gen., and thus a vestige, among some others, of
the ancient declinable form of our language. It corre-
sponds to A.-S. *es*, used in the same manner, as *Davides
cune*, *Davidis filius*. V. Lye, vo. *Es*. This is also the
most common term, of Germ. nouns in gen. sing. The
Bolg. uses *es* and *s*, Sw. *s*; Moes-G. *s*, *ais* and *ins*.
There is an evident analogy in the frequent use of
Gr. and *is* Lat.

[IS, 1 pl. pres. We are, Barbour, iii. 317.]

IS. I am, Annandale, Clydes.
It seems to be the idiom of that district to use the
third person sing. of the v. with the pronouns *I* and
*Thow*; as, "I'se gawn home," I am going home; "I'se
fow, how's *tow," I am satisfied, as to eating, how ar
thon; "I'se rad I rive, but an' I rive, I se'ere fill
myself as so faw again."
The same idiom occurs in the West of S., at any
rate in Renfr.

To ISCH, ISCHE, v. n. To issue, to come out.
And in bataill, in gud aray,
Before sanct Jhonystown cum thai,
And had Schyr Amery *is che* to fycht.
Barbour, ii. 248, MS.
O. Fr. *yesir*, id. V. v. *a*.

To ISCHE, v. a. To clear, to cause to issue.
"An maissier shall *ische* the council-house." Acts
Ja. V., c. 50, i.e., clear it, by putting out all who have
no business." Seren. vo. *Issive* refers to Isl. *yas-a*, *ysa*-,
expellere, tradere; which, he says, are derived from *si*, foras,
abroad, out of doors.

ISCHE', s. 1. Issue, liberty and opportunity
of going out.
—The schyl river haist Utens
Solds with narrow passage and disces,
And my hail, his rank and *ischa*.
Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 10.

2. The act of passing out.
"Gif ony sellis his landis, ony pairt thereof, he that
sellis the sammill saill be within it, and thairafter pass
out of it, and the uther that stude out of it, shall enter
within the sammil, and the sall saill give to the Pro-
vost or Baille ane penis for his *ischa*, and the buyer
shall give an uther penis for his entres." Leg. Burg.
Balfour's Practicks, p. 176.

3. Close, dissolution.
"It is ordainit that thair be maid certaine mesouris
of boll, &c., the qhilkall saill be gevin furth at Edinburgh,
at the *ischa* of this parliament thidder continevitt." Acts
Ja. I., Balfour's Practicks, p. 89.

4. Expiration, termination; applied to the
lapse of time.
"Bot efter the *ischa* of the said time, or moneth, it
is leasum—to enter within the forest with noit and

ISCHEIT, part. pa. From ISCH, v. a. to issue.
"That the sanyne na way prelague ws,—bot that we
may succeed thairto immediately, ilk ane in our swyn
degree, gie it saallhappin, as For it forbid it do, our sead
soverane departe of this morteall life without aisirs
509; i.e., "heirs that have issued."

[ISCHOW, s. Issue, outlet, Barbour, xiv. 354.]

ISHER, s. Usher.
—"The lard of Langtone was commandit to goe to
the castle—for taking upon him, without knowledge or
directions from his Majestie, to goe before the king
as *isher* with ane rode in his hand." Acts Cha. I., Ed.
1814, V. 363.

ISHERIE, s. The office of an usher.
"Commandit Langtono to keip his chamber whill the
morne, that the matter might be hard and setled
anent his cleame to the office of *isherie*." Ibid.

[ISCHROWDIT, part. adj. Shrouded, covered, Gl. Doug. Virgil.]

ISE. I shall.
But she but jamphs me telling me I'm fu';
And gin't be sae, Sir, Ise be judge'd by you.
Ross's Helenvour, p. 117.
"Ise be your guide I tro, to speer out the bitheest
and the bonnyest gate I can." Franks's Northern
Memories, p. 61.
"As ye spier a fair question, I' se be bauld to tell
In Lanarks. and other counties, ye'se, he'se, she'se,
we'se, they're, that'se, are all used for ye shall, he shall,
we shall, we shall, they shall, that shall.
Thow'se also for thou shall, although anomalously.
"Ise signifies sometimes I shall, and sometimes, I
am;" Yorks. Clav., *Ise, Eco* as well as *Ich* are given
by Grose, as signifying *I* in Devonshire. One would
almost suspect that the two former are for *I shall*.

[ISE, s. Ice, S.; Su.-G. *is*, id.]

ISECHICKILL, s. An icicle, S. *teshogyle*, S. A.;
synon. tangle.
Furth of the chyn of this ilk hassaard
Grete fludis ischith, and styf *teshochkilles* caled
Done from his sterns and gristy bard hugys.
Doug. Virgil, 105, 30.
But wil' poortith, hearts, het as a cinder,
Will caled as an *teshogyle* turn!
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 158.
IT FELL AFORE ME. It suddenly occurred to me, it suddenly came into my mind, Shetl.]

ITHAND, ¥THEN, ¥THAND, adj. 1. Busy, diligent, unremitting at work; S. eident. As now used, it generally includes the idea of greater industry than progress. Thus it is said, He has nae great throw-pit, but he's very eident.

—Every rode and went

Wox of thare ¥thand werk hait, quhare they went.


"—The soules of the Sanctes departed ar mair ¥ylant in this exercise, then when they wer alive." Bruce's Eleven Serm., O. 3, b.

"I would hae written yow lang ere now, but I hae been sae eident writing journals that I hae been quite forfoughten wi' them." Journal from London, p. 1.

2. Steady, uniform in adhering to a purpose.

Thorfor he said, that that that wald
Thair harts undiscomfyt hald,
Suld sy thynk entantely to bryng
All thair express to gud ending;
As quhile did Òsar the worthy;
That trewlyyyt sy so beastly,
With all his mycht, following to mak
To end the purpose that he wald tak.
Men may se be him ¥then wil,
And it saild als accord to skill,
That quha taisse pursy seykry,
And followis it syne catently,—
But he the mar be ¥wnhappye,
He sail eschew it in party.

Barbour, ill. 285, 318.

3. Constant, uninterrupted, continual.

"In the tyme of peace, they ar so accustomit with thift, that they can nocht desist, but inaudis the cuntro - with ¥thand heisurhippe." Bellend.

Descr. Alb., c. 5.

Wyth-in that yeis is ¥thand nycht,
Wyth-outyn any dayis lycht.

Wyntoun, i. 13. 73.

R. Glou. uses ¥then, according to Hearne, as signifying, lusty.

That chyld wax so wel ¥租 ¥then, as seyle fremde & sybbe,
That he wold be a noble man, gyf he mosto lybe.

P. 346.

It might seem to signify constantly, as signifying that his growth was without interruption. But as there is no evidence that this word was used in English, perhaps rather from A.-S. getheon, qui crevit, adultus. ¥ the v.

This word implies that one is constant at work, while employed in it, as contrasted with one who trifles while pretending to work. Jauking is opposed to it.

Rudd. derives it from A.-S. eish, easy; or rather from getheon, Germ. gedyeon, Belg. gelyen, to grow, to flourish. The origin is Su.-G. Isl. idin, laborious, industrious; idia, idyn, employment, labour, industry; whence idin-a, to be assiduous: all from id, work, business, exercise.

Su.-G. idkeli, from the same origin, immediately from idkila, to exercise, signifies not merely diligent, but continual; as, idkeliysa pino, continual pain; Isl. idkeliysa bescar, continual labours, idleik, continually.

The v. in Su.-G. is id-a, also id-as. Idin may be viewed as originally the term. pr. idand, working. This expresses the very idea still attached to the term in our language. We say of an industrious person; He's an idant creature. Isl. idinir men, homines industrii.
ITHANDLY, YTHANLY, YTHINGLIE, adv. 1. Busily, diligently; S. eidentlie.
   Thus journeit gentilly thry chevalrosse knightis
   _Ithandly_ ilk day,
   Thro mony foron contray.
   _Gowan and Goul.,_ i. 18.
   —— _Ythandly_ syne he
   Drius throw fluids of the storny se.

2. Constantly, without interruption.
   They said that he, sen yshystiday,
   Dield in his chamber _ythanly_,
   With a clerk with him anerely.
   _Barbour_, ii. 57, MS.
   ——The Eneadanis all of his menze
   _Ithandly_ and vyrkth luft in haue I.
   _Doug. Virgil_, 479, 22.
   So deutfilter hir chedkis cruellie,
   By trimbling telres, distilling _th单身lie_
   Out from hir eis——
   _Maitland Poems_, p. 246.

ITHER, adj. 1. Other.
2. Each other, one another, S.

FAE ITHEN, FAE ITHEN, adv. Asunder, in pieces.

To, OR TIL, ITHEN. To each other, togeth-er, S.
Corr. from O. S. _uther_, A.-S. _other_, id.

ITINERARLY, adv. In an itinerant way, as opposed to being stationary.
   "Though he was Bishop of the Isles, and died there,
   yet he had not so much as a pot or pan there; and
   when he went there it was only _itinerarily_, but noways
   _animo remanendi._" _Fountain's Dec. Suppl._, ii. 470.

[UE, s. Ivy, Gl. Doug. Virgil.]
[ULGAR, s. An uneasy, rapid motion of the
   waves, Shefl. Isl. _colga_, a wave.]
[IURLY, adv. Exactly. V. JURLY.]
[IUPERDY, s. Jeopardy. V. JUPERTY.]
[IUST, v. a. and n. To joust. V. JUST.]
[IUSTYNG, s. Jousting, Barbour, xix. 520,
   Skel's Ed.]

IVIGAR, s. The Sea Urchin.
   Orbes non habens, Echinus Marinus, Orcadensisibus
   _Ivīgar_. Sibb. Scot., p. 20.
   "The common people reckon the meat of the sea
   Urchin, or _jeugara_, as they call them, a great rarity,
   and use it oft instead of butter." _Wallace's Orkney_, p. 41.
   The only conjecture I can form, as to this word,
   is, that it is a corr. of the old Goth. name. _Isl. ignil_
   denotes a hedge-hog; _echinus_, G. _Andr._, p. 131. Now,
   it may have been comp. with _haf_, the sea, _q. haf-inhall_<
   like Germ. _meer-jelit_, id.  

*I IVY TOD, Ivy-bush. V. TOD. *

[IWILL, s. Evil, Barbour, iv. 735.]

[IWIS, IWISS, adv. Verily, certainly, Bar-
   bour, xvi. 654. _A.-S. gewis_, certain; _D. gewis_,
   certainly.]

[IYLE, s. Island; _Ilys, Ilis_, the Hebrides
   or Western Isles, Accts. L. H. Treasurer,
   Vol. I., p. 247, 255, 92, Dickson.]

[JABB, s. 1. A big, lean, uncomely person, Banffs.
2. A big-boned, lean animal, well nigh exhausted, ibid.]

[To JABB, v. a. To weary, exhaust; part. pr. jabbin', used also as a s., the act of exhausting one's strength, Banffs.]

JABBIT, adj. Fatigued, jaded; Shirr. Gl., S. B.

JABBLE, s. Soup, Gl. Shirr., Aberd.
—Meg sair'd them first wi' some jabbie, To ground their tents. Shirlg's Poems, p. 211.


The term in both senses seems merely a variety of Shobble, an old rusty sword; q. what is almost entirely useless for the purpose to which it is applied.

JABBLE, s. A slight motion of water, Gall.
"Jabbie, a slight agitation of the waters of the sea, with the wind; small irregular waves, and running in all directions." Gall. Encyl.

[To JABBLE, v. a. 1. To cause agitation of the sea, as when the wind rises, Clydes.
2. To agitate the liquid contents of a dish or vessel, so as to cause spilling, ibid.]

JABBLOCH, s. "Weak, watery, spirituous liquors;" Gall. Encyl. V. JABBLE, soup.

JACDART-STAFFE, s. The instrument usually called a Jedburgh-Staff.
—"Dioscorides the Athenian, that brave fighter, being all naked, and smother over with oyle,—with a hat of fliners on his head, carrying about his left arm a red sleeve, and in the right hand a great batton of hard greene timber, durst enter in combat against Horat Macedonian carrying on his left arm a bucker of brasse, and a short pike in the right hand, a jackard-staffe as we term it, or something like it, and a sword by his side." Monro's Exped., F. 1, p. 84.

This veteran gives the word as if it had been compounded of jecter, to throw, and dart, a dart, q. a javelin. But this may be an errat, of the printer for Jeddart, which is the common pronunciation of the name of the place. V. Jedburgh-staff.

JACINTYNE, s. Hyacinth, a flower.
—They safi this Pallas yng,
Liggis thron, as seneby for to se,
As is the fresche flouris echnynd bewty,
Nevolie pullis up from his stilkis smal,—
Or than the purpoure flouris, hate jacintyne.

Fr. jacinthe, from Lat. jacinth-um, id. Hence also L. B. jacinth-us, blue. Jacinthsina vesica est aere colore resplendens; Isidor.

JACK, s. A privy; E. jackes.
"He went out, and was obliged to turn into a common jack, and purged out all his inwards." Walker's Peden, p. 84.

To JACK, v. a. To take off the skin of a seal, Orkn.
"One party, armed with clubs, fall to knocking them on the head, and another set to jacking, i.e., cutting off the skin together with the blubber on it." Low's Faun. Oread., p. 17.
Isl. jack-a, obtuso ferro socare; Haldorson. He gives it as synen. with hack-a, which he renders feriare, pulsirate; G. Andr., cedo.

JACKIE, s. The dimin. of Joan; also of Jacobine, S.

JACK-1-THE-BUSH, s. Navel-wort, Roxb. V. MAID-IN-THE-MIST.

JACK'S ALIVE. A kind of sport. A piece of paper or match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold of it saying, "Jack's alive, he's no die in my hand." He, in whose hand it dies or is extinguished, forfeits a wad; and all the wads are recovered only by undergoing a kind of penance, generally of a mirthful description; Teviotd.

It might perhaps be a sort of substitute for the E. sport of Jack-a-Lent.

JACKSTIO, s. A contumacious name; equivalent perhaps to Jack-pudding, Jack spratt, &c.
—Pedlar, I pity thee a p'rid,
To buckel him that bears the bell.
Jackto, be better anes engyn'd,
Or I shall flyte against my self.
Volkart, Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

Su.-G. stoja signifes tumultuari ; Isl. stjog-r, insolens.

JACOB'S LADDER, s. The deadly Nightshade, or Belladona, Ayrs.

JADGERIE, s. The act of gauging.
—"Conforms the gift made—to the saidis provest, &c., of Edinburgh of the judyerie of salmon, herring, and quhyt fische packit and peillit within the kingdom of Scotland." Acts Jn. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 609.

This is evidently from the v. Judge, q. v. But I can see no reason why our ancestors have substituted j for y in all the cognate languages.

JADIN, s. The stomach of a sow, Fife; the same with Jaudie, q. v.
—— I had rather eat
Sow's jadin aff a plotter-plate,
Than melli wi' him that braiks his word, &c.

V. Plotter-plate.

JADRAL, s. Errat. for Jackal.
"It's a place say they, for ravens to nestle on, for vipers to crawl on, for jadralis, taels, puddocks an' corromants to jump an' mak their daffin on." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 35.

JADSTANE, s. The common white pebble, found on the sand, or in beds of rivers, Loth.; "Boil jadstanes in butter, the broo will be gude;" Prov. phrase, ibid.
Having the figurative there's a s. Adj. Jaded, Gall.  

"Jaffled, fatigued looking, down in body and clothes." Gall. Encycl.  

 Apparently synonym with Diseaslike.  

[To JAFFSE, v. n. To make a noise with the jaws in eating; Isl. kiafla, to move the jaws.]  

JAG, s. Fatigued, Aberd.  

For tho' fell drift skips o'er the knap,—  

What rocks, gia I might rax my spaul.  

An' spung the braks in spight o' cau't!  

Ne'er thinkin't any jag or pingle  

Till I was clankit at your ilke.  

Torrens's Poems, p. 23.  

Isl. jag, 1, exercitatio; 2, venatio; evidently expressive of the fatigue proceeding from the exertions of the chase.  

To JAG, v. a. 1. To job, to prick, as with a needle or spur, S.  

...He bade her ride,  

And with a spur did jag her side.  

Watson's Coll., i. 39.  

2. To pierce; as with a dart or spear.  

Some farris with ane gelstaff to jag throw black jakkis.  

Doug. Virgil, 233, s. 1.  

Like a figurative sense of Germ. jag-en, to make haaste, to pursue, especially in the chase; as prick is used to denote celerity of motion on horseback, from the means employed, of spurring on the horse? C. B. yegens, is rendered incisura. But more probably from Germ. zack, eusips, which Wachter derives from Sw. stick-a, A.-S. stic-en, pungere, by the common change of st into z, that is, ts: Germ. zischmen, to prick.  

JAG, JAGG, s. 1. A prick with a sharp instrument, S.  

2. Used metaphor. to denote the effect of adversity, S.  

"Affliction may gie him a jag, and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that's eaten wet clover."  

Heart of Mid-Lothian, i. 225.  

JAGGER, s. A prickle, that which jags, Fife.  

JAGGIE, adj. 1. Prickly, ibid.  

2. Sharp-pointed, piercing, that which jobs, Lanarks.  

Nineteen times on the craigs o' Blair,  

Had blum'd the jaggie slae,  

Sen a bonny wee bairn, on Beltain mor,  

Cam tollin' down the brase.  

Lady o' Craigiewan, Edin. Mag., July, 1819.  

[JAG, s. 1. A sharp, violent shake, Banffs.  

2. A rut; as that which causes a cart or carriage to shake or jolt, ibid.]  

[To JAG, v. a. and n. 1. To jerk, to jolt, to shake violently, Banffs.  

2. To move with a sharp jerking jolting motion, ibid.]  

[JAGGAN, JAGGIN', part. pr. Used also as a s.; the act of jerking or jolting, ibid.]  

[JAGGIE, adj. 1. Having a jerking motion, ibid.]  

2. Full of ruts. V. JAG, s.  

JAG, s. "Jack or hunter fashion of boots; from Teut. jagh-en, agitate feras." Gl. Sibb.  

His boots they were made of the jag.  

Ritton's 8. Songs, i. 271.  

Isl. jag-a, venor, insequor; whence jagt, venatio; Gr. Andr., p. 128.  

I am informed that this term still signifies the best part of calf-leather, S.  

His boots they were made of the jag,  

When he went to the weanshaw;  

Upon the green nane durst him brag.  

The ne'er a one amang them at'.  

Song, Willie was a Wanst Way.  

JAG, s. 1. A leather bag or wallet, Perths., Fife.  


JAGS, JAGGS, s. pl. Saddlebags, a cloakbag; a leathern bag of any kind, Roxb.  

"I am thinking ye will be musta'en', said Meg; 'there's nae room for bags or jaggs here—ye maun e'en bundle yoursell a bit farther down hill.'" St. Ronan, i. 33.  

"Jag, a parcel or load of any kind," Norfolk; Grose.  

This, as well as Jagget, is evidently allied to "jag, a parcel or load of any thing, whether on a man's back, or in a carriage; Norfolk." Grose.  

Most probably from the same origin with Jag, s., as originally denoting a hunting-bag. Teut. jagh-en, venari.  

JAGGER, s. A pedlar, Orkn.  

"'I am a jagger, if it like your ladyship,' replied the uninvited guest, a stout, vulgar, little man, who had indeed the humble appearance of a pedlar, called jagger in these islands." The Pirate, i. 114.  

The term seems to have been metaphorically, if not ludicrously, transferred from Dan. jagjer, a hunter, from jag-en, Su.-G. and Isl. jag-a, to chase or hunt. The Isl. v., however, simply signifies excercere, in its primary application; as, jag-as, exerceri assiduo labore.  

JAGGET, s. A full sack or pocket, hanging awkwardly, and dangling at every motion, S. B.  

To JAIP, JAPE, v. a. To mock, to deride; to speak or act in jest, to play with.  

I jape not, for that I say well I know.  

Doug. Virgil, 41, 34.  

Chauc. id.  

——Bejaped with a mowes.  


It is strange that Sibb. should view this as a cor. of Tent. geck-en, derider, or derive it from Fr. jairoler, to gabble or prate. Various terms, both in the Cel-
tic and Gothic languages, have much more affinity; as
Armi, goa-p, mockery, goa-at, to mock, goa-ner, goa-
awe, a mock; whence perhaps our gape, a fool; q.
an object of mockery or ridicule; Isl. gap-a, sup-
vacation locutor, fatua profecto; gap, fatua verba, geipha,
pronunciationes jactabundae et frivola; gape, patam, G.
Inr. Germ. gapen, illudere, ludificari, descipere, give
dolose, sive per jocum. Wachter has observed, that
the ancient Saxons adhere to the former sense, and
the Isl. to the latter; A.-S. gape, fraudulentus; Isl. gabba,
irriderere. This observation, however, is not quite cor-
rect; as A.-S. gabban, signifies irriderere. We may
add Su.-G. gabban, begabban, id., gaban, irrision. It is to
be observed, that g and j are often interchanged. E.
gib has undoubtedly a common origin.

JAIP, JAIPE, s. 1. A mock or jest.
Qbat weve fulis this sexte be bot japiis,
All full of leis, or autli idiotrias!
Doug. Virgil, Proli 158, 16.

2. A deception, an imposition.
Hence the Trojan horse is thus designed—
Tamm and quibels they set in by and by,
Vnder the feit of this ilk bysung jaip,
About the knet byny masty bain raip.
Doug. Virgil, 46, 37.

Jaip occurs in Burell's Pilgrim—
Outh come the Qhiltrett furwith,
Ane llivid beaut of lim and lith,
And of an sober shair;
To hane au hole he had grit hast,
Yit in the wood thair wes name wast,
To harberies that jaip.
Waston's Coll., ii. 22.

This at first view, might seem to signify a fool or
object of ridicule. But perhaps it is merely E. aye,
disfigured according to the pron. of the South of S.,
which often prefixes y to words beginning with a vowel.
The weasel seems to receive this designation from its
pasty form. One of a diminutive size is still contemptu-
ously called an ape.

JAIPER, JAPER, s. A buffoon, a jester, Gl.
Sibb.
It occurs in O. E.
Harlots, for her harlotry, maye hae of her gooles,
And japers and jenlers, and jangler of jesters,
And he that hath holy wryte aye in his mouth.


To JAIRBLE, v. a. To spill any liquid here
and there on a table, as children often do
when taking their food, Roxb.; the same with
Jibble.
"Jibbled, daggled; North." Grose.

Jairbles, s. pl. A small portion of liquor,
left by one who has been often drinking
from the same glass or other vessel, Roxb.;
Jirble, Fife.

Jairblins, s. pl. Dregs of tea, &c., or spots
of any liquid spilt in different places, ibid.
As many words beginning with J are derived from
others that have Sk or Sch, this might seem allied to
Isl. skirpa, expresse, ore ejceere; also, post as reli-
quence. V. Jirble, v.

To JAJK, v. n. To trifle, to spend one's time
idly, S. jauk.

The term is probably used in this sense, in the fol-
lowing passage:
They luft nocht with ladry, nor with lown,
Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town;
Both [bot] with themsell quhat they wald tel or crak,
Ummynlye saelie, ummynlye jangle and jake.
Priestis Robbie, Pink. S. P. R., l. 3.

Mr. Pink renders the phrase jangle and jak, "at
random." The idea plainly is, They sometimes talked
seriously, and sometimes jocularly, or playfully.
The term, as now used, does not imply the idea of
absolute idleness, but is often applied to one, who,
while engaged at work, is diverted from it by every
trifle. Thus jaiking is opposed to being ydant.
Their master's and their mistress's command
The youngers a' are warned to obey;
An' mind their labours wi' an eydant hand,
An' ne'er, tho' out of sight, to jauk or play.
Burns, iii. 176.

V. ITHAND.
It may be allied to Isl. jack-a, continue agitate.
Hence,

Jaurin, s. The act of dallying, S.
An' ay she wint, an' ay she swat,
I wot she made me jaukin.
Burns, iii. 130.

[JaK, s. A jack; a loose coat or tunic of
stout leather, or of many folds of cloth
quilted and covered with leather. O. Fr.
jaque, id. Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. I.,
Dickson.]

JAKMEN, s. pl. Men kept as retainers by
a landholder, for the purpose of fighting in
his quarrels.

The jakmen and the laird debatis,
Di-honourit is their name.——
-Hunger now goes up and down,
And na gud for the jakmen.
Mainland Poems, p. 189.

So denominated from Fr. jaque, a short coat of mail
worn by them. Germ. jacki, Su.-G. jacks, sagum.
It would appear that the term was given to horsemen.
For a jakman is distinguished from a footman. V.
Beal, v.

[JaKKERE, s. Exchequer, Gl. Accts.
L. II. Treas., Vol. I., Dickson.]

To JALOUSE, v. a. To suspect.
"I just gat ae bit scrape o' a pen frae him, to say
there wad, as yesterday fell, be a packet at Tamno-
burgh wi' latters o' great consequence to the Knock-
wimock folk; for they jaledus the opening of our
letters at Fairport." Antiquary, iii. 324. V. JALOUSE.

JAM, s. 1. A projection; applied to the aisle
of a church.

"It [the church] has a large jam, very commodious
for dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,
which, in some of the neighbouring parishes, for want
of room in the churches, is dispensed in the fields."
P. Applegirth, Dumfr. Statut., viii. 311.
The word is here used improperly; from Fr. jambe,
a corbel or pier.

A building is often enlarged by carrying an addition
out from the back wall, set at right angles with the
rest of the house, the gable of the projectory being
parallel with the side wall of the main building. This
is styled a Back-Jam, S.

Vol. II.
[2. Anything large and clumsy; as, "He's biggit a jamb o' a hoose." "He's bocht an aul' jamb o' a coo," Banffs. V. JUM, and JUMZE.]

JAMB, JAMBE, s. A projection, or wing; the same with Jam, q. v.

"Thereafter the lower schools in the south jamb was appointed for the Humanity, being somewhat larger than it is now." Craufurd's Unv. Edin., p. 41.

1825. This year also, the College received an new augmentation of the fabric,—having had no chambers heretofore, except the 14 old chambers,—with 3 others in the great lodging, and the 4 chambers of Fenton's lodging, (which of old belonged to the Provost of Kirk-a-field), and the two chambers in the jamb of the great hall." Ibid., p. 99.

"The first beginning of this work contained only the great lodging where the private schools are, with the 14 chambers going east from the north jamb thereof." Ibid., p. 150.

JAMES RYALL. The name of the silver coin of James VI. of Scotland, vulgarly called the Sword Dollar.

"That thair be cuneit ane penny of silver callit the James Ryall,—of weight ane Troyia-weicht,—havand on the aye syde ane sword with aie crown upon the same;—on the other syde thereof the date of the yeir,—with this inscription,—Pro me si mercor in me," &c. Act. Dom. Conc, A. 1597, Keith's Hist., App., p. 150.

JAMPER, s. A tool for boring stones, Ettr. For.; [jumper, Clydes.]
Is. skam-a, dividere.

To JAMPH, v. a. and n. 1. To make game of, to sneer at, to mock, S.
—I was bidding Joan e'en goe's a sang.
That we anang the laev mixt our maug:
But she bat jamp's me, telling me I'm fu',
And gin't be sae, Sir, I' se be jugh'll be you.

Ross's Helenesor, p. 117.

2. To shuffle, to make false pretences, S.
She pleads a promise, and 'tis very true,
But he had nothing but a jampleg view;
But she in gapeing earnest taks it a'.

Ross's Helenesor, p. 90.

3. To act the part of a male jilt.
—That Nori owre afoe you a',
That as the side the bargain dhanfa'.
For, for my coat, I wadna wish what we said,
That I o' jampoigh maidsens made a trade.

Ross's Helenesor, p. 115.

4. To triflle, to spend that time idly, which ought to be appropriated to work or business, S.
High rai't wi' hope, baith late an' air,
I've jamp'il't to double at er [her].

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 159.

"Spent time idly."

[5. To walk in a slow, idle manner, Banffs.]

This word, a little varied, appears in most of the Northern dialects, and in a variety of forms. S.n. skynp-a, beskynp-a, to jeer, to scoff, to taunt, to reproach, verbis aliquid deshonestare, Ibre; Belg. schimp-en, beschimp-en, Germ. schimp-en, beschimp-en, id.

Schimpf und erast, jest and earnest. Ibre marks the affinity of Gr. σκαβερα, to scoff, σκώμα, a scoff. But this seems merely apparent; as the origin undoubtedly is Ial. skam, short.

For as Su.-G. skent-a, as well as skyp-a, signifies to play, to sport, analogous to our term in sense 4, the simple idea is, to shorten the time by amusement. Hence the Su.-G. phrase, skentil iden, tempus fallere; and simply, jocari, skint, josses; Isl. skent-a, tempus delectamentus fallo, skentan, delectatio; skentun, temporis quasi decorari; G. Andr., p. 212. (S. jamphin): also, skyp-a, ludificari, skympe, ludificatio, skypian, ludificatorius, illusionis, histrion; Ibid., p. 213.

V. Obsaher, letter i.

We have the term, whether in a more primitive form or not seems doubtful, in Isl. hymp-a, ludificare, hymppt, ludibrium; Ibid., p. 113. Isl. gempype, ludificatio, sarcasmus; G. Andr., p. 90.

It is an obvious illustration of the jactness of the etymology given of this term, notwithstanding the change of the initial consonants, that Holderson, under Isl. gamma, hilarae facictae, gives Dan. skien as the sym.
non. term. Gimmaha, hilariter et secure indulgere jocis; Lex. Island.

By the way, might not our Hump be traced to this; as perhaps primarily denoting a wag, one addicted to mischievous sport?

As we have formerly seen that bord, a jest, is radically from bohord, bohord, a tournament; we find this term, conjoined with that whence jamph is formed.

Silen war thir skentan ok behord.
Postea iussus erat et toramenta.
Chrom. Rhythm., p. 37.

S. Syne war ther jamphing and bords. V. Bohord, Ihre.

I shall add another passage, illustrative of the sense of this word, from a very ancient work.
Nu ber swa til, at lauganstand thair vi till skentaur ganga, edur dryckin, fro Kongs herbergii, till skentanur yongo, thu skalt thu thesa skentan elke. "If thy comrades wish that thou shouldst go to sport, go from the King's palace for thy sport; and there thou mayst amuse thyself as much as thou wilt." Spec. Reg., p. 371.

Skam, E. seems radically the same with jamph; although Johns. derives it from C. B. skamin, to cheat. Gympe, s. used by Doug., and Gympp, v. to which Radd. refers, are merely the same radical words in another form. V. Gympp.

JAMPILER, s. A scoffer, one who makes sport at the expense of another, S.; [an idler, Banffs.]

—O'er fees he, and tumbled down the brae,
His snaer lauch, and said it was well war'd;
Let never jampiler yet be better said.

Ross's Helenesor, p. 58.

Teut. schimpur, schamper, contumeliosus, desider; Isl. skimpinn, id. V. the v.

JAMPHING, s. The act of jiltling; applied to a male, S. [The act of idling, Banffs.]

For Lidy did na look like ans to cheat,
Or one lass wi' jamping rae to treat.

Ross's Helenesor, First Edit., p. 50.

[Jamphing, Jamphin, used also as an adj. in the sense of lazy, having a habit of trifling over work, Banffs.]

To JAMPH, v. a. 1. To tire, to fatigue, Ayrs.; to exhaust by toil, Ettr. For.

It is very frequently used to denote the fatigue caused by continued motion of a shaking kind, as that of riding, especially if the horse be hard in the seat. One is thus said to be jamph with riding.
If this be radically the same with the preceding v., it is here used in a very oblique sense. The difference is not greater, however, than between the synonym v. Jank, and the part. Jankht, q. v.

2. To destroy by jogging or friction, S. to chafe, E.

3. To drive to difficulties. Jamphit, part. pa- pinched, reduced to straits, Lanarks.

To Jamph, v. n. To travel with extreme difficulty, as one trudging through mire, Clydes., Ayt.

"Jamph, to travel with exertion as if on bad roads," Gl. Picklen.

As we have many instances of Teut. sch and Goth. sk being changed into j in Scottish words; this is most probably allied to Teut. schamp-en, lab, delab; Belg. id., "to slip aside," as half of the footstep is lost in a miry road.

To Jamphe, Jample, v. n. To shuffle in walking, as in consequence of wearing too wide shoes, Upp. Lanarks.

To Jander, v. n. To talk foolishly, S. V. Jaunder.

Janet-flower, s.

"Caryophyllata, a janelower." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 18. Supposed to be the Queen's-giller-flower, Hesperis matronalis, Linn. V. Jonette.

Jangealar, s. A juggler, a sharper.

The term is opposed to that of honest men.

Sum gevis to thame can ask and plague; Sum gevis to thame can luffir and fenye; Sum gevis to men of honest, And haldis all jangfeleatis at dissenye.

Dunbar, Bonnayne Poems, p. 49, st. 9.

Elsewhere janglour, V. the v.

To Jangil, Jangle, v. n. To prattle, to tattle.

"The jargeloun of the sullaw gart the iay iangil." Compl. S., p. 60.

Jangle and jak. V. Jak. Sibb. expl. it, "to tattle and trifle away the time." If this be the meaning, it is from Fr. jangil-er, id. Jangire, Jangiler, Garulo, Blatero, Jangeler, Garulater, Garulos, Jangiligne, Garulacoe. Prompt. Parv. Palogr. in like manner expl. "I Jangill, Je babile, Je eacquet, and Je jangle;" illustrating it by the following phrase; "She iangledh lyke a iayw." B. iii., F. 265, b.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense. But, as in the passage referred to, both the v. tel and ekre pracede, perhaps this may rather signify, to frolic, to amuse one's self with some kind of tricks; from Fr. jongler, to juggle; whence jongleur, a juggler. Ritson has shown that this is a corr. orthography; instead of jong-ler used in all ancient MSS. "The origin, as he observes, is certainly Lat. joculator. Diss. on Rom. and Minstrelsy, E. M. Rom., i. clxix.

Janglour, s. A prater, a tattler.

Their ma na janglour us eny, That is to be lose contrai, Bonnayne Poems, p. 101, st. 13.

Fr. jongleur, a saucy prattler, a scurrilous jester. This sense approaches so near to that of jongleur, that one would conclude they had been originally the same


Its known he would have iintercrafted,
But he was for'd with shame to quive it.
Now he's rewarded for such pranks,
When he would pass, it's told he janks.

Oldfield's Poems, p. 19.

2. To jank off, to run off, Loth.

Jank, s. A shuffling trick, the act of giving another the slip.

"His pretending to bring witnesses from the East Indies, seem'd like a fair junk than any proper defence; seeing it would have delay'd their trial some years; and in case they had got once such long respite, they would expect some other accident will fall in, which might shift of their trial for ever." Observer, No. 4. Remarks upon Capt. Green's, and John Mudder's Speeches, p. 22.

Although it is observed on the r. that it is synon. with Jamp, the term seems originally the same with Junk, Jank, q. v.

To Jank the labour. To trifle at work; a common phrase in Fife; whence, Jank-the-labour, s. A triller at work, ibid.

Janker, s. A long pole, on two wheels, used for carrying wood, the log being fixed to it by strong clasps, Loth.

"As a janker (a timber machine) was passing along with a log of wood, a fine boy, about five years of age, attempted to get on the log, but fell, and—the hind wheel passed over his head, and killed him on the spot." Edin. Ev. Courant, July 26th, 1823.

Jankit, passed, v. Fatigued, jaded, Loth.


Jannock, s. "Oaten-bread made into great loaves;" Grose.

This is a Lancashire word, but it occurs in the following passage:

"Matie gae us baith a drap skinned milk, and any o'her thick ait jannocks, that was as wat an' raw as a divot." Rob Roy, ii. 8.

Janty, adj. Cheerful, Fife.

To gar the lazy hours slide by,
 fell janty jokes the shearan try.

If not allied to Sn.-G. yant-as, to be sportive like children, perhaps to skent-a. V. Jamph, v.

To Jape, v. a. To mock. V. Jaip.

Jape, s. A toy or trinket; pl. japis.

"Item, tva tuthpikas of gold, with a cheny, a perle & eripke, a misty ball of gold, ans hert of gold, with other small japis." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

This is most nearly allied to Isl. geip, as used in the sense of nugae. V. the etymology of Jaip, v.

Japin, s. A jerk, a smart stroke, Fife.
[To JAPPLE, v. a. To japple clothes, i.e., to stamp upon them in a tub, Shetl.]

JARBES, JARBIS, s. pl. Prob., a knot in form of a sheaf.

"A belt of knotis of perl and reid curail, and jarbi
es of gold, containing xllii. knotis of perl." Inven-
tories, A. 1579, p. 294.

"Ane belt of knotis of perl, amatistis, and jarbis
of gold betnix, containing thrittie nyne knotis of perl,
prittic twa amatistis and a knop, sevin jarbis of gold
and a clasp." Ibid., A. 1579, p. 288.

Apparently a knot in form of a sheaf, from Fr.
jarbe, also gerbe, a sheaf.

[To JARBLE, v. a. V. To Jarble.]

To JARG, v. n. 1. To make a sharp, shrill noise, as a door that moves harshly on its hinges. *The door jargs, i.e., it creaks."

And the at last with horribill sounds stir
Thay waryt portis jargarnd on the hirst
Warpit vp brade. — *Doug. Virgil, 184, 27.*

2. To flinch; a metaph. borrowed from a door moving on its hinges.

"Many such like has he heard, & far more reported in more fearfull form; but for all never jargen a jot either from the substance of the cause, or form of proceedeing therin."

"—All the counsell and courts of the palace were filled with fear, noise, and bruiets; Mr. Andrew [Mel-
vill] never jargyn nor dashed a whitt, with magnanim-
ous courage, mighty force of spirit & strength of evidence, of reason & language, plainly told the
King & Conell, that they presumed over boldly in a
constitute estate of a Christian kirk, the kingdom of Jesus Christ." —Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem., p. 45. 97.

Jary is used, in sense first, Border; Jiry, more generally in other parts of S. Sibb. refers to Sn. G. jarg-o, semper cadem obliviam, ut solent anculae iratae. Seren. defines it, cadem ob-
errare chorda; vo. Jargen. This is from Isl. jarg-r, avida et fervida contentio.

JARG, JERG, s. A harsh grating sound, as that of a rusty hinge, Etrr. For:

"Thilk dor gyty ay thilk tother wheak, and thilk tother jerg." Hogg's Winter Tales, p. 42.

To play the Jarg on one. To play a trick on one, to make game of one, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. jarg, impudentia, jargonlege, petulans.

[To JARGLE, v. n. To make a sharp shrill noise time after time in quick succession, Bord.; dimin. from jary.]

JARGOLYNE, s. Expl. by jargoning, another popular word; Gl. Compil., i.e., chattering. V. JANGIL.

The v. is still used. It is thus distinguished from jary, Gl. Compil. "To jargle, to make a single shrill noise; to jargie, to produce a repetition of such sounds." V. ANOG-BAROLE.

JARGONELLE, s. A species of pear, S.

"The Jargonelle (—the cuisse madame of the French, whose jargonelle, vice versa, is our cuisse madame) is a

JARHOLE, JARHOLE, s. The jawhole, Galloway, Ayrs.

In Ayrs. I am informed, all the old houses had a
jawhole, i.e., a hollow perforated stone built into the
wall for carrying off dirty water. *Isl. gari, fissura.*

JARNNESS, s. A marshy place, or any place so wet as to resemble a marsh, Fife.

To JARR, v. n. To make a harsh and grating
noise; same as jarg.

The braun durns iarris on the marshall hyret.
*Doug. Virgil, 27, 5.*

Isl. gaur, strepitus, convitia; Tent. garr-en, gherr-
en, vociferari, clamitare.

To JARR, v. n. To poke, to stir with a staff in
water.

Sum iarris with ane ged staff to jagg throw blak jakkis.
*Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 1.*

Alem. gier-er, Germ. irr-en, turbare, irritare.

JARTO, s. A term of endearment, Shetl.

"She could hear the strong voice of the Udaller—
call, in a tone of some anxiety, 'Tak heed, Jarto,' as
Miuna, with an eager look, dropped her bridle." The
Pirate, ii. 324.

"Jarto—my dear." Ibid.

It is used also as if it were an adj.

"'But you forget, Jarto Chande,' said the Udaller,
'that the factor was only counting over the money for
my Lord the Chamberlain.'" Ibid., iii. 55.

Dan. min hjerte, my heart; Corellum, deliciun; Baden.

JASKIN, s. A person occasionally employed
in work to which he has not been regularly bred, Loth.

[JASKIT, adj. Jaded, worn out, Banffs.; same as dis-jaskit, q. v.]

JASP, s. A particle; a spot, a blemish, Etrr. For. V. JISP.

JASP, s. A Jasper.

This joly jasp hes propertis sevin—
The first, of colours it is marvellous. *Henryeone, Bonnynys Poemes*, p. 125, st. 1.

"Item, aue pair of tabellis of silvir ourgilt with, indentit with jasp and cristallyne, with tabill men and ephs men of jasp and cristallyne." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 40.

This article is mentioned amongst many others, which gives an idea of such magnificence at the court of Scotland, in the reign of James V., as could scarcely have been imagined, considering the general persua-
sion as to the extreme poverty of the country.
Fr. jesp, Lat. jasp-is, id.

[JASS, s. 1. A dash, a violent throw, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. A smart or severe blow, ibid.

3. The noise made by a severe blow, or by
anything falling heavily, ibid. V. Joss, of which Jass is an intens. form.]
JAUCHLE, s. Prob. an errat. for JAK, q. v.

"Item, one doublet of quhite taffetais, with ane jau of blak velvett." Inventories, A. 1630, p. 42.

To JAUCHILE, v. n. 1. To walk as one that has feecle joints, Upp. Lanarks.

This seems originally the same with Shacle, v. V. BAUCHE, v. n.

2. To make a shift, to do a thing with difficulty; as, "He jauchlit through't," he made a shift to get through it, ibid.

JAUCHE, s. A shift; as, "He'll mak an unco jauchie," ibid.

JAUCHE, s. 1. It primarily denotes the stomach of a hog, Roxb.

Several superstitious ideas prevail among the vulgar with respect to the jauchie; but some people affect a regard for them, merely from the love of frolic. The black spot, with which this stomach is marked, is carefully avoided by persons of both sexes who are conscious that they have lost their virtue. The thief is afraid to touch it; the gluton also, though ever so hungry.

2. Expl. "a pudding of oat-meal and hog's hard, with onions and pepper, inclosed in a sow's stomach; formerly used as a supper-dish at entertainments given by the country people on Fasten's Even;" G. Sibb. This term seems generally used in Loth. and S. A.; often as equivalent to pudding; as, a bloody jauchie, a pudding made of blood.

Arm. guadegon big minset, a haggis. Lhuyd, vo. Tecuimn.

JAUELLOUR, JEVELLOUR, s. A jailor.

"The jaueullours (quhilkis kept the presoun square he was) to put hym hastyely to deith be anyece of his sons, pressit downe ane heavy burd on his wambe." Belland. Cron., B. xiv., c. 15.

The fo is chast, the battal is done ceis,

The presoun brookin, the jaueuours fled and flemit.

Banister, Danneatyme Poems, p. 86.

Hisp. jauia, Fr. jaule, Bel. gisole, C. B. geol, a jail.

JAUGS, s. pl. Saddle-bags. V. JAGS.

To JAUK, v. n. Shoes are said to auk; when, from being too large, they do not keep close to the foot in walking, Aberd.

This seems merely a variety of Shack, to distort, q.v.

[JAUk, s. 1. A trifle, trifling, dallying, Banffs.

2. An idler, a trister, ibid.]
“Then ye see, they say when it flows on a rock, immediately the jaw returns back again in the sea: so our heart set on Christ, except by grace it be daylie, hourlie, momentlie setted, it will returne backe again to the owne nature of it.” Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 118.

2. A quantity of water thrown out with a jerk, a flash of water. Thus one is said to throw a jaw of water on another, whether from accident or design, S.

3. A considerable quantity of any liquid; as “The cow has gi’en a gude jaw the day;” i.e., the cow has given a large quantity of milk, S.

4. Coarse raillery; or petulant language, S.

   For Paddy Burke, like oun Turk,
   Nae mercy had a’, man;
   An’ Charlie Fox threw by the box,
   An’ lows’d his timker jaw, man. Burns, iii. 269.

5. Used also in a general sense, in vulgar language, for loquacity, S.

   Sibb. says; “Perhaps from Swed. hauf, mare.”
But there is no apparent affinity. Arm. guager, signifies a wave. But jaw seems to have a common origin with jawpe, q. v.

To jaw, v. n. 1. To dash, as a wave on a rock, or on the shore, S. Jawyn, part. pa. dashed, tossed.

—She saw the stately tow’r,
Shining sae clear and bright,
Whilk stood aboon the jawing wave,
Built on a rock of height.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 60.

Dugd. uses this word in a curious comparison of his work with that of Caxton, in which he plays on the rebus of his name—

His fellib pros ben morib and mutulate;
Bot my propyne come fra the pres fute hate,
Unforlalt, nat jawpe fra tan to tan,
In fresche sapphire new fra the bery run.

Virgil, Prolo. 126, 8.

2. v. a. To spirt, to throw out in a jet; as, to jaw water, S.

Tempests may cease to jaw the rowan flood;
Corbies and tolls to griev for lambkins blood;
But I, oppressed with never-ending grief,
Maw ay despair of lighting on relief.

Ramsey’s Poems, ii. 65.

3. To jaw one, to assault one with coarse raillery, to mock or rally, S.

She jaw’d them, misca’d them.—A. Douglas’s Poems, p. 125.

4. To talk freely, familiarly, and as it were at random, S.

Y’ere aye sae centy an’ sae cheery,
To jaw wi’ you I ne’er grow weary.

Pikken’s Poems, 1788, p. 59.

JAW-HOLE, s. 1. A place into which dirty water, &c., is thrown, S.

“Ye maun hand wessell by the end o’ the loan, and tack tent o’ the jaw-hole.” Guy Mannering, i.

“Before the door of Saunders Jmp.—yawned that oderiferous filthy gulph, ycleped, in Scottish phrase, the jaw-hole, in other words, an uncovered common sewer.” St. Ronan, iii. 25.

2. Figuratively applied to any society that is viewed as a receptacle for persons of a worthless or doubtful character, S; from jaw, v., to dash.


To JAWNER, v. n. To talk foolishly, Clydes. V. JAUNDER.

JAWNERS, s. pl. Foolish prattle, S; Jawthers synon. V. JAUNDER.

JAWP, JAW, JALP, s. 1. That portion of water which is separated from a wave, when it is broken by its own weight, or by dash- ing against a rock, ship, or any other body that resists its force, and causes part of it to fly off; a flash, S.

Rudd, justly observes, that Jawpe differs from Jaw, as the former denotes the rebounding of water “from a rock or otherwise.”

Wele fer from thens standis ane rock in the se,
Fergane the fomy schore and coisits he,
Qhiblik sum lyne with bolsynand walls quhite
Is by the jawpe of fluidis colorit quite.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 40. V. also 157, 27.

It is also applied to the action of the waters of a river on its banks.

I am god Tybris, wattery hewit and haw,
Qhiblik, as thou seis, with mony jawp and jaw
Betis thi brayis, chawing the banksy doon.

Ibid., 241, 49.

2. A spot of mud or dirty water; properly, that which is thrown on one’s clothes, by the motion of the feet, or of a horse or carriage, when the road is wet or miry, S.

3. The dregs of any thing, S. A.

Come! whuri the drumlie dregs o’town;—
But wi’ that fortune gif ye quarrel,
Gie then the jawp anither twist.

Bn. J. Nicoll’s Poems, ii. 60, 61.

It is pron. jalp, both in the North and South of S.; in the West jawpe.

The learned Rudd, has a very whimsical conjecture concerning this word. He thinks that it may be derived from Fr. jopp-er, to bark or howl as a dog; “like the rocks of Scylla, which were feigned by poets to have been metamorphosed into dogs, because of the barking noise made by the repercussion of the waves on these rocks.” But our ancestors did not dip so deep into poetical allegory.

Sibb. refers to Jaw as the origin, which he conjecturally deduces from Sw. hauf, the sea.

We have the same word, in a more primitive form, in Isl. gialf-er, a hissing or roaring wave, the boiling of the sea; Verl. Ind. Giiulver, levior marius uma; Olai Lex. Run. The learned Jonasus, Gl. Orkneyinga S., observes concerning Isl. gialfr, that it is now confined to the noise made by waves broken by the rocks.
Hodie vox haec, de sono tantum adhibetur quem alliaeae rubibus undae maris elunt. The word assumes a different form in other dialects; Tent. wawp, fluctus, unda, fluctuatio, Belg. wawp, a flash of water, (Sewel). Sw. watn-wawp, (Seron). Germ. ein schwamm wasser, id. Su.-G. wawlpa, agitare humida, ut its effundaturn vel turbentur. Its, to dash, Vatn wawlpar ecfower, the water dash over, Widelg.; Med. Sax. schlumpen, Isl. skolpa, id. Tent. wawlpen, fluctunce, jactari fluctus; Belg. wawlpen, schlumpen, to flash as water.

To JAWP, v. n. To dash and rebound as water, S. V. the s.

—Unmenny as one roik of the se,
Qumau with great brute of watar sayte we bo,
Hymself sustaine by his huge wecl
Fru walls fel in all thare bir and swoeth
Jawying about his skyrtwis with noony ane bray,
Dougy, Virg., 228, 25.

To JAWP, JAAP, JALP, v. a. To bespatter with mud, S. "To jape, Fr. japper, to bespatter." Sir J. Sinclair’s Observ., p. 87.

"Ride fair and jaap none!" S. Prov. "Taken from riding through a puddle; but applied to too home jesting." Kelly, p. 283.

A. Bor. "To jaap, to make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel;" Grose.

To JAWP THE WATER. To spend time on any business without the slightest prospect of success, “A’ that ye do ‘ll be just jawpin the water.”

To JAWP WATERS with one. To play fast and loose. "I’l no jaup waters wi you; said to a person who has made a bargain with another, and wishes to cast it, Fife.

To JAWThER, v. n. To be engaged in idle or frivolous conversation, S.

Bailey mentions jouwer as a provincial E. word, signifying to chatter; Phillips, id. He gives the following example; “The boor jouwer’d a welcome to me.” Perhaps originally the same with Dan. joeder, to prattle, to tattle, to babble, to chatter; whence joder, a prattler, jodern, babbling, tittle-tattle; Wolff.

JAWThERS, s. pl. Idle, frivolous discourse, indicating a weak mind, S.

If not derived from jaw, perhaps allied to Isl. gialfro, incondita locui.

JAY-FEATHERS, s. pl. To set up one’s joy-feathers at another, to answer in a similar manner, or to express disapprobation in strong terms; as, “She made sic a rampaging, that I was obliged to set up my joy-feathers at her,” Roxb.

The expression contains a ludicrous allusion to the mighty airs of a jackalow, when in bad humour.

JAY-PYET, s. A jay, Ang. Perths.

To JEALOUSY, v. a. To suspect, to have a jealousy of, S. V. JALOUSE.

"The brethren and ministers, who in their sentiments could not approve of the Publick Resolutions, did very much fear and jealouse Mr. James Sharp, now at London, by the allowance, and at the desire, of a good many of the brethren for the Resolutions.” Wodrow, I. 7.

JEBAT, s. A gibbet, Aberd. Reg.

“Because they contemptit his officiaries after that they war summon to compare to his justice, they war all tane be his garid, and hyngit on jebatis,” Bellend. Cron., B. xv, c. 1.

Fr. gibet. Seren. derives the E. word from Sw. gippa, aursum et raptim elevari.

JEBBERS, s. pl. Idle talk, absurd chattering, Dumfr.; synon. Claviers, Clatters.

Evidently from the E. v. to Jabber.

To JECK, v. n. To jek any piece of work, to neglect it, Roxb. V. JAK and JAWK.

JEDDART JUG. A substantial brass vessel, very old, still used as a standard for dry and liquid measure, and kept by the Dean of Guild. It contains about eight gills.

JEDDART JUSTICE. A legal trial after the infliction of punishment, S.

“Numbers of Border riders were executed without even the formality of a trial; and it is even said, that in mockery of justice, assizes were held upon them after that they had suffered.” This refers to the period succeeding the union of the crowns.—“The memory of Dumbar’s legal proceedings at Jedburgh, is preserved in the proverbial phrase, Jeddart Justice, which signifies trial after execution.” Minstrosy Border, Pref. lvi.

I have a different account given of Jeddart Justice, It is said to signify either a general condemnation, or a general acquittal. Twenty or thirty persons, as tradition gives it, having been brought to trial here at once, it was previously resolved that they should have a common fate. One of the assize, to whose lot it fell to give the casting voice, having fallen asleep, as he was rather in a bad humour at being disturbed, on the question being put to him, is said to have replied to the Judge, Hang them all.

"First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.
Grose’s Proverbs, end of Provincial Gl.

JEDDART STAFF, apparently a kind of spear, for making which the artificers of Jedburgh were formerly celebrated.

Rudd. (vo. Ged.) has observed that “Jedburgh staves are thus described by Jo. Major, F. 48. Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligui extremo Juddardienes artifices ponunt.”

They were used so late as the time of the civil wars. “That the footmen be armed with musket and sword, or pikes and sword, and where these cannot be had, that they be furnished with halberts, Lochabher axes, or Jedburgh staves and swords.” Spalding’s Troubles, II. 101.

It is commonly called Jeddart staff, and understood to denote the same kind of weapon which is still carried before the Magistrates of that burgh, or in other processions. Some of these resemble the halbert on one side, having a short kind of bill or sharp hook on the other. There are others which exhibit the hatchet-form on both sides. They are in length from seven to eight feet.
JEDGE, s. 1. A gauge or standard.

"That the Provost and Baillies of Linlithgow who are keepers of the said Measure should produce before them the said Measure which hath been given out by them to the Burrowes and & all others his Majesties Lieges these five or three score years bygone, with their jedges and warrands which they have for the same. Who—produced—their said Measure & Firplet with the Judge which is their warrant thereof. And the same Measure and Firplet being found agreeable with the said Judge, &c." Acta, Ja. VI., 25th June, 1617, Murray.

2. The order or warrant from a Dean of Guild, Aberd.

O. Fr. jauge, "a gage, the instrument wherewith a cask is measured;" Cotgr.

JEDGIRY, s. The act of gauging.

"By a gift under his great seal, gives and grants the jedgery of salmon, herring, and white fish, packed and peiled, within the kingdom of Scotland—1618." Blue Blanket, p. 163.

Perhaps the term here rather denotes the duty arising from this act of gauging.

To JEE, v. n. 1. To move, to stir, to alter one's position; He was na jee.

With furius haste he soon skipt o'er the hight, She never jee'd till he was out o' sight.

Our fancies jee between you twa.—Ramsay's Poems, ii. 225.

2. To move to one side. In this sense it is used with respect to horses or cattle in draught, S.

Seren. gives Sw. gaa, as signifying both to budge, and to turn round.

To Jee, v. a. To move; as, "Ye're no able to jee it;" You cannot move it, S.

[JEE, s. A move, motion, S.]

[Jee, Jee-up, interj. A call to a horse to move, S.]

[To JEEACK, v. a. and n. V. To JEEG.]

To JEEDEYE, v. n. Perhaps, to adjudge; q. to curse, to devote to destruction, Aberd. They swore, the jedge't, and roar't and liet, An' shouted till a man.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 122.

[JEEDGAN, JEEDGIN, s. The act of cursing, Banffs.]


To JEEG, v. n. To taunt, to scoff at a person or thing, Ang. "Why are ye ay jeeggin at me?" Hence, JEEG, s. 1. A taunt, a gib, Ang. "None of your jeegs;" Don't jeer at me.

It is probable that it is a cant term, borrowed perhaps from the creaking motion of the loom, and metaphorically used to denote the irksomeness of taunting language to the person against whom it is directed, especially when frequently repeated.

2. In vulgar language, a contemptuous designation for a singular character, Loth., Tweed.

This learned jeeg our Litoun bad, &c.

Linloun Green, p. 21.

To JEEG, JEEACK, v. a. and n. 1. To creak.

The door jiegs, it creaks on the hinges, S.


A weaver, in vulgar phraseology, is said to jeej awa at his loom, in reference to the sound made by the loom, S.

Isl. jay-a, jaya a sama, eadem oberrare chorda, idem saepius iterrare; G. And., p. 128. But whatever be the origin, it is the same with GIEG, q. v.

[2. To move so as to produce a creaking noise, ibid.]

[JEEG, JEEACK, s. A creaking noise.]

[JEEG, JEEACK, adv. With creaking noise.]

[JEEDGAN, JEEDGIN, JEEDACKIN, part. pr. Used also as a s., and as an adj.]

JEEGETS, s. pl. "Little sounding boards, pegs and wheels in a piece of machinery, such as a mill;" Gall. Æcyl.; apparently named from the creaking sound they make.

V. JEEG, v.

To JEEGLE, v. n. To make a jingling noise, S.

JEGLLE, JEGIL, s. The noise which a door makes on its hinges, S. V. Jee, to creak.

To JEEGGIT, v. n. To move from side to side, to jog, Ang.

It has been supposed that this may have originated from E. gig, as denoting the motion in a dance. Or shall we trace it to Isl. jack-a, continuo movere?

[To JEEGLE, v. n. V. under To JEEG.]

JEGLER, s. An unfledged bird, Loth., perhaps from the sound of its cry, as allied to Jeej, v.

JEEST, JEAST, JEST, JEST, s. A joist, S.


JEFWEL. V. JEVEL.

JEISSLE, s. A multitude of objects, thrown together without order, viewed collectively, Ettr. For. This must have been originally the same with A. Bor. "Josset, an hodge-podge. North." Gros.

JEISTECOR, s. A jacket, South of S.

"It's a sight for sair een, to see a gold laced jeisticor in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en.—Ou, a jeisticor—that's a jacket like your ain." Rob Roy, i. 132.

From the same origin with Justicior, the pronunciation of the North of S.
JELLY, adj. 1. Upright, honest, worthy; a jelly man, a man of integrity and honour, S. B.

A jelly sum to carry on
A fishery's dedicated.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 354.

But tell me, man, how matters were agreed,
Or by what's interest ye got Simon free'd.
R. An's, wha well end, the Provost o' the town,
A jelly man, well worthy of a crown.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 33.

2. Good, excellent in its kind, Moray.

And he's done him to a jelly hunts' ha'.

Was far from any town.

Jenkinson's Popular Ball., ii. 194.

As this term has no connexion in signification, it seems to have as little in origin, with E. jelly. Being a North-country word, it is most probably of Scandinavian extract. It seems allied to Su.-G. gild, gild, which primarily signifies, able, powerful; and in a secondary sense, respects the moral qualities. Thus, ord-gild man, vir fidus, cujus verba et promissa valida sunt; theft. Gild is also used in this sense, without composition. Jeg haelder honon for gill i den naken; I think he may be depended upon in that affair; Wideg. The root is gel-t, valere. It seems to have been originally used to express the character of one who was both able and willing to pay his debts, in the same sense in which it is now said of one, that he is a good man.

JELILY, adv. Merrily, Moray, jellily, E.

And jelliely dance the damsel's,
Blythe-blinkin in your ear.

Jenkinson's Popular Ball., i. 189.

JEMMIES, s. pl. A species of woollen cloth, Aberd. V. SKAFTS.

[JENDL, v. n. To be jealous of one, Shetl.]

JENEPERE, s. Juniper, King's Quair.

J. HERBERE. This is still the pron. S.

JENETTIS, s. pl. A species of fur. V. JONETTIS.


JENKIN'S HEN. To deed the death o' Jenkin's hen, to die unmarried.

I hear by far, she'd die like Jenkin's hen,
Ere we again meet you unruly men.

Ross's Heilmore, p. 92.

"To pine awa' bit and bit, like Jenkin's hen," is a phrase used, S. B. But the phrase seems properly to signify, "to die unmarried." Jenkin's hen had never laid any eggs. This explanation is illustrated by the following passage:

An' now, poor 'oman for ought that I ken,
She never may get sie an offer again,
But pine away bit 'an bit like Jenkin's hen.
Id. Rock and Wee Pickle Tov.

I once had sweethearts nine or ten,
And dearly dawnt w'th the men;
The like again I'll never ken,
Till life I quit it;
But Oh! the death of Jenkin's hen,
I shudder at it.

The Old Maid, A. Scott's Poems, p. 87.

To die like Jenkin's hen, is to die a maid, as the hen referred to had never received any token of the cock's affection; Roxb.

VOL. II.

[JENNAPIE, s. A dwarfish person or animal, Shetl.]

JENNY, s. The diminutive of Janet, a woman's name, S.

JENNY-SPINNER, s. 1. A species of fly, also denominated Spinning Maggie, Loth.; Jenny Nettles, Lanarks.; Daddie Langlege, Renfrs.; and the Fiddler, in some parts of Angus. In Roxb. it is not only named Jenny Spinner, but Langleggit Taylor.

"According to a reverend agriculturist, the worm which so much injured the oat crop this season is the progeny of the fly that is so often seen in windows and around artificial lights, with long legs and body, called jenny-spinners. It belongs to the order diptera, and the genus tipula. It is the Tipula oratoria, which has been remarked as having laid waste whole fields of oats in the year 1800, in various parts of Scotland." Edin. Even. Courant, Sept. 1, 1817.


[JOPERD, JOPERD, s. Hazardous enterprise, bold attempt, battle. V. JEOPERD.]

JEOPARTY TROT, s. 1. A quick motion between running and walking, when one, on account of fear or weakness, is not able to run at full speed, Dumfr.

The term seems to have had its origin from the flight of those, who, living in a country subject to many inroads and depredations, were often obliged to escape from their enemies; while, in consequence of hot pursuit, their lives were in jeopardy every moment.

2. It is also used as a contemptuous designation for a person, Dumfr., perhaps as equivalent to coward, poltroon.

To JERG, v. n. To creak, Roxb. V. CHIRK.

JERG, s. A creaking sound, ibid.

"Thilk dor gyit an thilk tother wheasik, and thilk tother jery." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

JERKIN, s. A term lately introduced into Dumfr., for a kind of pic-nic meeting among the low Irish.

JERKINS. "Some fling in the mite to her; but go not thither, as jerkins are truly meetings of the low vulgar," Gall. Encyc.

JERNISS, GERNIS, s. The state of being soaked in rain or water; as, "I was just in a jerniss wi' rain;" Fife.

JEROFFLERIS, GERAFLORIS, s. pl. Gilliflower.

This fair bird rycht in hir hill gan bold
Of red jeroffleris, with their stalkis grene,
A fair branche.—

King's Quair, vi. 6.

And thon geraflouris, mot I thankkit be,
All other flouris for the love of th'—

Ibid., st. 18.

Text. geraffel, Fr. giraffée, Ital. garafole; all from Gr. καρυόφληρον, Lat. caraphylla, id, V. Skinner.

Q 4
[JEROY, s. A great-grandchild, Shetl.]

[GERY, s. A Proper name; prob. a cor. of Jerome, Shetl.]

JESP, s. A gap in the woof. V. Jisp.

To JETHIER, v. n. To talk idly, Fife. V. JAWTHIER.

To JETT'up and down. "To flaunt about, or from place to place. Fr. jett'er, jactare;" Gl. Sibb.

To JEVE, JAVE, v. a. To push hither and thither, Fife. The s.

JEVE, s. A push or shove with the elbow, S. This I apprehend, has the same origin with E. shove; Germ. scheff-en, schieben, Su.-G. skif-a, skim-a, tradere, propellere.

To JEVELL, v. a. 1. To joggle, to shake, Ang. This is a deriv. either from the s. or the Germ. v. V. JEVE.

2. To spill a large quantity of any liquid substance at once; distinguished from Jairble, as the latter signifies, to continue to spill in small quantities, Ettr. For.

JEVEL, JEVELL, s. The dashing of water, Lanarks.

As Goth. sk is frequently changed into j, the affinity between this term and Lsl. skift is singular. This is rendered by Halderson, Una decumana maris, "a great wave of the sea."

To JEVELL, v. n. To move obliquely, Loth. Germ. scheff, Teut. scheef, scheel, obliquus.

JEVEL, JEFWELL, JAVELL, s. A contemptuous term, the proper meaning of which seems to be now lost.


"Whill that the Queen began to craft a zealous and a bald man, James Chalmers of Gaithurgh, said, 'Madame, we know that this is the malice and decevyce of thai Jefwellis, and of that bastard,' meaning the Bishop of Sanct Andreis, that stands by yow.' Knox's Hist., p. 94.

This word occurs in the conference between the Lieutenant of the Tower, and Sir Thomas More, before his execution. Johns. renders it, "a wandering or dirty fellow."


Isl. gaffing, homo lascivus, gutscaip, lascivia; or, geis-a, blaterare, geista madr, oblocutor odiosus? But the etymon, like the signification of the term, must be left uncertain.

[JEW-S-EIRS, s. A species of Lichen, Banffs.]

JEVELLOUR. V. JAVELLOUR.

To JIB, JIBB, v. a. 1. To fleece, Lanarks; to Whit synon., Ettr. For.

Probably allied to Teut. schabb-en, schubb-en, scalper, desquamine; Germ. schaben, to scrape. Er schindel and skabset, he fleeces and strips; he pills and polls; Ludwig.

2. "To milk closely;" Gall. Encycl.; q. to drain to the dregs; to Strip, synon., Roxb.

JIBBINGS, s. pl. "The last milk that can be drawn out of a cow's udder;" ibid.; Strippings, Roxb.

To JIBBER, v. n. The same with E. jabber, South of S.

"The jack-a-nape jibbeer and cried as if it was mocking its master." Redgauntlet, i. 234.

[JIBBER-JABBER, s. Noisy talk, nonsensical speech, Clydes., Banffs.]

To JIBBER-JABBER, v. n. To talk in a nonsensical, foolish manner; part. pres.'jibber-jabberin', used also as a s. and as an adj., ibid.

To JIBBLE, v. a. To spill, to lose, to destroy, Ayrs.

The same with Jirble and Jairble of other counties.

[JIBBLE, s. A very small quantity, Clydes.]

To JICK, v. a. 1. To avoid by a sudden jerk of the body, Ettr. For.

2. To elude. It is said of a hare, that she has "jick the hunds;" Tweedd., Berwicks., Upp. Lanarks.

3. To Jick the school, to play the truant, Upp. Lanarks.

This seems a modification of the Goth. form of the verb; Su.-G. swick-a, fellare, decipere; A.-S. swíc-an; Alem. bi-swich-en, id. As Su.-G. swik-a, subterfugia quaerere, is undoubtedly formed from swik-a, by the insertion of n, Jick differs from Jink precisely in the same manner.

JICK, s. 1. A sudden jerk, Ettr. For.

2. The act of eluding, ibid.

Su.-G. and Isl. swik, dolus, fraud.

JICKY, adj. Startling; applied to a horse, Selkircs.

To JICKER, v. n. To go quickly about any thing, to walk along smartly, Gall., Dumfr.

In sweat and sun how they did jicker ! The 'prentice lads brought stonys o' licker

Which made their han's a' bra an' sicker.

To ply the mell. —Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

Isl. jack-a, continúé agito; jacker, eò vergit, a continuations; G. Andr.
JICKERING, part. adj. Having a gaudy but tawdry appearance, Gall. *A female is said to be jickering when she is rather better dressed than she ought to be; hair brawn than she is fine.* Gail, Ey en ey.

Kilian gives Teut. *schicker-en* as synon. with *scheuer-en*, rerotate, perseprehare; garrir, effendere vocem; also, cachinari, immediater ridere.

JIFFIE, s. 1. A moment, Loth.; perhaps a corr. of *Giff*, synon. q. v. *Jiffin, S. A.* "*Wee vre, expl. a moment or instant; also called a Jiffin;*" Gil. Sibb. The thrown-fac'd politicians, new as thick / I many spits as peddocks in a pool, / Wed after in a jiffie to auld Nick / Sen' ane another dinnerin' saul an' heel. *T. Scott's Poems, p. 305.* "In a Jiffie the whole market place was as white with scattered meal as if it had been covered with snow.*" The Province, p. 102. "The courats didnae staun' us a jiffie, but aff the hills wi' themsel, like a herd o' raes an' a pack o' hun's at their heels." Saint Patrick, i. 169. Nell slide reckless i' the tide: / Hech! it was an unco gillfin' / All his huggers Watty drew: / Down the howm, an' in a jifflin' Row'd his fecket like a clew. *Picken's Poems, ii. 47.* [2. Haste, hurry, Banffs.]

[JIFFIE, adv. With haste, Banffs.]

[To JIFFIE, v. n. To make haste, to hurry, ibid.]

To JIFFLE, v. n. To shuffle, Perths.

JIFFLE, s. The act of shuffling, ibid.

This is either a corr. of the E. v., or from Teut. *schuffel-en*, probat; as I have observed, that, in many instances, sk of the northern nations, or skh of the Teutonic, assumes in S. the form of j, as in *Jumpl*, *Jee*, &c.

To JIG, v. a. To play the fiddle, S.

Jack Willson, a bonit brel, / Wha for the fiddle left his trade, / Jigg'd it far better than he spied. *Magpie's Siller Gun, p. 42.*

It is singular that the S. v. signifies to play on the violin, and the E. v. of the same form, to dance. The S. word, however, claims affinity with O. E. *giga*, a fiddle. Isl. *giga*, Su.-G. *giga*, a jew's harp. The latter signifies also a fiddle.

[JIGGER, s. A term of reproach or disrespect, Banffs., Clydes.]

[To JIGGER, v. n. To rock or shake backwards and forwards, Sheil.]

JIGOT, s. The common term for a joint of mutton, S.

"I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a gigot o' mutton," &c. The Entail, iii. 65. Fr. *gigot*. The term also occurs in E.

"JILE, JELLE, JELLY, s. Cott. of Giles."

JILLET, s. 1. A giddy young woman; implying the idea of levity, and generally conjoined with some epithet, as, "idio jilet," S. He saw misfortune's cauld nor-west Lang masterin' up a bitter blast; A jilet brak his heart at last. *Burns, iii. 216.*

Dr. Johns., when explaining R. *jilt*, says, "Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *jill*, the ludicrous name of a woman. This also called *jillet* in Scotland." Dict. S. *jillet*, however, does not convey the same idea with E. *jilt.*


Allied perhaps to Isl. *giesel-a*, pellicere; as denoting the arts employed for attracting the attention of the other sex.

JILP, s. [1. A dash of water, a small quantity, Banffs.]

2. The act of dashing or throwing water, Loth.

[3. A person of a disagreeable temper, generally applied to a woman, Banffs.]

To JILP, v. a. To dash water on one Loth. Isl. *girap-allidere*. V. JILT.

To JILT, v. a. To throw or dash water on one, Fife; to *Jilp*, Loth.

JILT, s. A slight flash or dash of water; as, a jilt of water, Fife, Perths.; *Jilp*, Loth.

As S. *jalp* or *jasep* is undoubtedly allied to Su.-G. *squelap-a*, agitare humida, ed of the Gots often in S. assuming the form of j; *jilt* is probably a cognate of *squelat-a*, agitari, moveri motu inequali; Ihre.

To JIMMER, v. n. To make a disagreeable noise on a violin, Roxb.

Perhaps it has the same origin with *Yame*, YAMMER, v., q. v., both regarding a sound that is not grateful to the ear.

JIMMER, s. The sound made by a fiddle when not well played, Roxb.

O sweet bewitching piece o' timmer,—
Could I but claw your wame, ye limmer,
Like W — y M — — ,
— There wad be mony a jimmer,
I'm sure, atween us.

To His Fiddle, A. Scott's Poems, p. 2.

JIMMY, adj. 1. Spruce, dressed in a showy manner, S.

2. Handy, dexterous, Aberd.

3. Neatly or ingeniously made, ibid. V. GYM.

Mr. Todd gives *Jenney*, spruce, as "a low word."

To JIMP, v. n. To leap, S. *jump*, E.

I mention this v. merely to take notice of a proverbial phrase, used in S., to denote a transport of joy; He was like to *jump* (or *loup*) out of his skin.
There is a similar Su.-G. expression, used precisely in the same sense; *Kypa ur skinnet*, dicitur de ipsis qui pra gastilo luxurianti uti quasi impopenter sunt; Ins, vo. *Kypa*. This phraseology, he adds, is to be traced to the highest antiquity. For the Latin in like manner say, *Intra suam se pellicium continere*. V. Erasmo Adagia.

**JIMP, adj.** 1. Neat, slender, S.

And wha will lace my middle jimp
Wi' a lang linen band?

*Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 58.

2. Scanty, S. V. **GYMP, adj.**

And so soon as the *jimp* three this rhymes were gone,
The daintiest little bonny Jean fa' her name,
To flesh and bluid that ever had a claim.

*Ross's Helenvur*, p. 13.

This is apparently the same with *skimp* in vulgar E., as in Garrick's *May-day.*

Then the tops are so fine,
With lank wasted chine,
And a little *skimp* bit of hat.

This form of the word confirms the etymology given, vo. *Gymp.*

**JIMP, s.** Thin slips of leather, put between the inner and outer soles of a shoe, to give the appearance of thickness, S.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. *skam*, brevis, *skamot-a*, brymme redderen, as denoting that sort of leather which is so short as to be of no use.

**JIMP, JIMPLY, adv.** Scarcely, hardly, S.

"She had fa'en a wee over thick wi' a cousin o' her ain that her father had some ill-will to, and be it was, that after she had been married to Sir Richard *jimp* four months,—for marry him she maun its like, ye'll no hinder her g'loving them a present o' a bonny knave bairn." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

**JIMPY, adj.** Slender, Nithsd., Ayrs.; the same with *Jimp*.

But a bordered belt, wi' a buckle o' gowd,
Her *jimpy* waist maun span.

*Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 11.

**JIMPS, s. pl.** A kind of easy stays, open before, worn by nurses, S. *Jumps*, E.

This is probably, as Johns supposes, a corri. of Fr. *jupe*, a shepherd's frock, *corps de jupe*, stays.

**JIMPEY, s.** Seemingly the same with *Jimp*.

We have wealth o' yarn in claes,
To make me a coat and *jimpey*.

*Jamieson's Popular Ball.,* i. 310.

**JINCH, adj.** Neat, Aberd.

The parish-clerk came up the yard,
A man fu' meek o' mind;
Right *jinch* he was, and will weal-faured,
His clathing was fu' fine,

Can this be a corruption of Fr. *gent*, neat, spruces, or of *Tout. bent, gent, bellus*? Whatever be its origin, it appears originally from the same fountain with *Perjink*.

[JING-BANG, s. The whole, the whole number, everything belonging, Clydes., Banffs.]

**JINGLE, s.** Gravel, Dumfr. V. Chingle.

**JINGLE, s.** The smooth water at the back of a stone in a river, Ang.

**JINGLE-the-BONNET, s.** A game, in which two or more put a half-penny each, or any piece of coin, into a cap or *bonnet*. After *jingleing* or shaking them together, they are thrown on the ground; and he who has most heads, when it is his turn to *jingle*, gains the stakes which were put into the bonnet; Teviot.

This is also called *Shuffle-cap*, which is given by Johns, as an E. word, although I find no other authority for it, than that of Arbuthnose, a Scotsman.

**JINIPPEROUS, adj.** Spruce, trim, stiff, Aberd.; *Primpit*, synon.

To **JINK, v. n.** 1. To dodge, to elude a person who is trying to lay some sudden motion, S.; *fink*, S. B.

It admits this sense most fully in that profane *Address to the Dial*, in which the writer expresses that hope, by which many deceive themselves, that, notwithstanding a wicked life, they may escape in the end.

—He'll turn a corner *jinkin*
An' cheat ye yet.

*Burns*, iii. 75.

The launnie licht *jinks* and bounds.

*Jamieson's Popular Ball.,* i. 256.

2. The term also signifies to give the slip in whatever way; to cheat, to trick, S.

For Jove did *jink* Ares;*

The gentle a' ken rou' about,
He was my lucky-diddy.


3. To make a quick turn; applied to the motion of liquids. In this sense it occurs in a poem, in which the strength of genius is unhappily enlisted in the service of intemperance.

O thou my Muse! guild auld Scotch Drink!
Whether hao' wimpling worms thou *jink*,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink,
In glorious face,
Inspire me.——

*Burns*, iii. 13.

4. To move nimbly, used in a general sense, West of S.

—Patie's spoil *jinks* thro' wi' wondrous might,
An' it minds me o' the bridal night.

*Tannahill's Poems*, p. 23.

5. To escape, to avoid, in the general sense, S.

—There the herds can *jink* the show'rs
'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'rs.

*Ferguson's Poems*, ii. 107.

6. Denotes the quick motion of the bow on the fiddle, Aberd., Roxb.

—The fi'dler *jinked* lang,
And till'd our lasses.

*W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 11.
To dance wi' her where jinkin' fiddles play,
Hauf aff her feet I've borne my lass away.
She struggled, but her bonny rowin' ee
Spake her to 'blythe to gang slang wi' me.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 95.

7. Transferred to dancing, Buchan.

Then ilk waither wudlies jinks
To hear a tune.
Then Tullie gart ilk carlie jink it,
Till caps an' treenches rair'r and rinkit;
Auld earlins at the hun-side winkit
To see them flitter.

_Torras's Poems, p. 12._

8. To spend time idly, S. A.

It seems properly to include the idea of secreting one's self from the eye of a superior.

If stowenims, when thou waas na thinkin',
I'd been wi' bonnie lasses jinkin.—
Soon, soon find out, I had girt cause
To rue I ever brak thy law.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 53.

Perhaps from Fr. jouch-er, to gall, to cog, to deceive;
also to dally, jest, or toy with; Cotg. It rather seems radically the same with Su.-G. sück-a, sufter-fagia quercere, Germ. schenken, en, schwink'en, en, cereber movere, circumcagere, moticare. Wachter derives the Germ. word from schwang-en, id.; Ihre, the Su.-G. v. from vol-at, cedere, whence sück-a, decipere.

To JINK in. To enter any place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely, S.

"Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wussed till has been present at the ceremony? My lord couldna tak it weel your coming blinking and jinking in, in that fashion." Antiquary, i. 270.

JINK, s. 1. The act of eluding another, S.

Our billie's g'en us s' jink,
An' o'wre the sea.

_Burns, ii. 214._

2. Metaph. a particular turn or point in a dispute, Ayrs.

"At this jink o' their controversy, who should come into the house, ringing ben to the hearth-stane with his iron heels, and the rattling rowsels o' his spurs, but Wintonton!" R. Gilhaize, l. 158.

JINKER, s. 1. A gay sprightly girl, a wag.

Dwells she with matrimonial thunder,
Where mates, some greedy, some deep drinkers,
Contend with thriftless mates or jinkers!
_Ramsay's Poem, ii. 489._

2. Applied to a horse quick in its motions;
"that turns quickly," Gl. Burns.

That day ye was a jinker noble;
For heels an' win'.

_Burns, iii. 142._

JINKIE, s. A small chink, Ayrs.; evidently corr. from the E. word.

"If the wind should rise, and the smoke no vent aye weel as ye could wis—just open a wee bit jinkie o' this window." R. Gilhaize, iii. 54.

[JINNY-MONYFEET, s. A species of centipede, Banffs. V. MONYFEET._]

To JIPPER, v. a. To peril, q. to jeopard?

"He was a dextrous fellow that Derrick. This man Gregory is not fit to jipper a joint with him." Nigel, iii. 176.

To JIRBLE, JIRBLE, v. a. 1. To spill any liquid by carelessly moving the vessel that contains it, Fife, Ettr. For. V. JEVEL.

2. To empty a small quantity of any liquid backwards and forwards, from one vessel to another, S. A.

JIRLING, s. The act of emptying liquids in this way, S. A.

"Its the jinketting and the jirbling with tea and with trumpery that brings our nobles to ninepence, and mony a hot ha'-house to a hired lodging in the Abbey." St. Ronan, i. 235.

[JIRD, s. A sudden push, Shetl. V. CHIRT._]

To JIRG, v. n. To creek, to jar; synon. JEEV. V. GERR.

JIRG, JURG, JURGAN, s. 1. The act of creaking, S.

2. The sound occasioned by creaking shoes, S.

3. The sound caused by walking over a quagmire, S.; Jury, Aberd.

JIRGLE, s. Any very small quantity of liquor; what has been left in the bottom of a glass, or has been emptied from one vessel to another, S.

Isl. grugg, signifies faces, dregs.

To JIRGLE, v. n. To empty any small quantity of liquor from one vessel to another, S._ scuttle, synon.

To JIRK, v. a. To jerk one's teeth, to rub them one against another, to gnash, S.

This is the same with CHIRK, q. v.

To JIRK, v. a. To unload a vessel, so as to defraud the custom-house; a term in smuggling, S.

"McGroul and M'Bain engaged to meet him in the morning on board as soon as the Hazard was fairly in the harbour, and assist in jirk ing the vessel." The Smugglers, i. 125. To throw out by a jerk? 7

JIRKIN, JIRKINNITT, s. A sort of bodice without whale-bone, worn by females, as a
substitute for stays, Roxb.; evidently the same with E. jérkin, applied to the dress of a man.

A' tramp their feckfu' jérkin tu,
To sleek smooth the bowster.

Tarras’s Poems, p. 74.

My Lady's goun thair's gairns upon',
And gowden sprangies see rare upon';
But Jenny's jimpis and jérkenet,
My Lord thinks muscle mair upon'.

Old Song.

V. GIRKIESET.

To JIRT, v. a. To squirt, Galloway. V. CHIRT.

JIRT, s. Expl. “jerk.”

She's gien me mony a jirt an' fleeg,
Sin I could strickkle ov' a rig. Burns, iii. 244.

To JISK, v. n. To caper; jiskin, capering, Berwicks.

Dan. hisk-er, to tumble, to ruffle, from hisk, jsk, a tatter or rag; or rather allied to A.-S. hiscén-as, subannare, to scorn, to hold up others to derision.

JISP, s. There's no a broken jisp in it, a term used with respect to clothes, as denoting that the article referred to is perfectly whole, or has nothing worn or rent about it, S.

The phrase seems borrowed from the weaving occupation. When, from any inequality in the yarn, there is a sort of gap in the woof, this is called a jesp, S.

Isl. geisp-a, hisco, oscito; geispe, oscilatio, q. a. hole, a chink. If I mistake not, the S. word is also applied to implements made of wood.

JIZZEN-BED, GIZZEN, s. Child-bed. To lie in jizz en, to lie in, to be on the straw, S. B.

Within years less than half a dozen,
She made poor Maggy lie in gissen,
When little Jack broke out of prison
On good Yule-day.

Forbes’s Dominiue Depo’s, p. 39.
The jizz-en-bod wi’ rantry leaves was sain’d,
And sic like things as the old grannies kend.
Jean’s paps wi’ ain’t and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk got wrang, fun it was green.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 13.

This word occurs in O. E. Jhon Hardying, speaking of William the Conqueror, says,—with rather more spirit than is usual with him:

He then his lawe and peace alwaie proclaimed
Officers made in every shires abouts,
And so held on to London unrequired,
Where his justice he set the land throughout.
The kyng of France thus scorned him out of doubt,
That Kyng William to geisie had lien long.
And tymie hym war been kyrked, with good song.
When he this hard, to France he went anon,
There to be kirked, he offred his candell bright;
A thousand townees he batled, as he did gone,
At them he praisd the king of France to light
His candell then, if that he goodly might,
Which he, at his kirkhale and juricication,
To Mars he thought the time to make his oblation.

Chron., Fol. 129, b.

V. KIRK, v.

The story is differently told by Ranulphe Higden, but so as to determine the sense of the term used by Hardying.

JOAN THOMSON’S MAN, a husband who yields to the influence of his wife, S.

“Better be John Thomson’s Man than Ringand Dim’s, or John Knox’s.” Kelly, p. 72. John ought undoubtedly to be John. Ringand Dim is a play on the name Ninian Dun, pron. in S. Ringan Din.
JOA

At Joane Thomson is given as the rendering of the name of a game mentioned by Rabelais: Aux croquoines lau la feofe madame. Urvaghart, II, i., p. 97.

This corresponds to another phrase used by Rabelais; Croque-quinonille, "he whose wife beats him with a distaff, Coler.

As he however, as we can judge, from the tradi-

tionary language concerning Joane Thomson, it would appear that she did not rule with a rod of iron, but led her husband with a silken cord. For in the Pro-

verb, she is represented as one who did not ring, i.e.,

reign, by means of din, or give knocks or blowa. In an allusion made to the same character, in the "Ex-

pedition" of "the worthy Scots Regiment—called MacKeyan," the author, when illustrating the power

of connubial affection in the example of Melasgar's excretion for the sake of his wife Cleopatra, evidently

takes it for granted that Joane was a good wife. For he says:

"Here it may be, some will allege, he was John

Thomson's man. An answer, it was all one, if she was good : for all stories esteem them happy, that can

take together man and wife without contention, strife,


Dunbar, as far as I have observed, is the first writer

who uses this proverbial phrase; and he evidently uses it in a favourable sense. When expressing his earnest

wish that the King "war John Thompson's man, i.e.,

a husband like her, he adds, he could not be long, "but" or without a "benefice," he celebrates the

beneignity and compassion of the Queen, and evi-

dently views her as his advocate with his Majesty.

For it might hurt in no degree, That on [one], so fair and guile as she,

Throw her vertue she worship wan,

As yow to mak John Thomsounis man.

—The mercy of that sweet meik ros

Saul saft yow thairfill, I suppos; &c.

Matl. Poems, i. 120, 121.

To JOATER, v. n. To wade in mire, Upp.

Clydes.

JOATREL, s. One who wades in mire, ibid.

A.-S. grot-as, foundere, or its kindred term giot-a, id.; also, fluere, manare. But V. Jotterie.

* JOB, s. A prickle, S.

JOBIE, adj. Prickly, S.

Serenis viewa E. job, "a sudden stab with a sharp

instrument," as allied to Germ. heib, letus, a stroke.

JOBLET, s. Err. for Doublet.

The wardrapper of Venus' bair

To gill a joblet he is al desir,

Throw hir vertue she worship mar,

As it was off ane fute syd freg.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 90.

I had thrown out a conjecture, vo. Wardrapper,

and have since found it to be confirmed.

"Joblet is a typographical error for doublet, which is

in the MS. It was occasioned by a blot in the copy, and
eaped the editor's correction." Ibid., N. 408.

JOB-TROOT, s. The same with Jog-trot; and apparently corr. from it.

"You that keeps only your old job-troot, and does

not mend your pace, you will not wone at soul-con-

firmation. There is a whine old job-troot ministers

among us, a whine old job-troot professors; they have

their own pace, and faster they will not go." Serm.

by Mich. Bruce, printed 1709, p. 15.

JOCK, Jok, s. 1. The familiar abbreviation of the name John, S. "Jok Ranik," i.e., John Renwick; Acts, v. iii., p. 393.

Jack, the Laird's brother, is a phrase used regarding one who is treated with very great familiarity, or even rudeness; in allusion to the little respect paid to a younger son in comparison with the heir.

"He's only Jock, the Laird's brother;" S. Prov.

"The Scottish lairds' concern and zeal for the standing and continuance of their families, makes the provision for their younger sons very small." Kelly, p. 139.


JOCKIE-.COAT, s. A great coat, properly, one made of broad-cloth with wide sleeves, S. corr. to jouk-coat; A. Bor., Grose.

Evidently such a coat as jockeys were wont to wear; as, for a similar reason, our fathers used to denominate a great coat, of a different form, a hussar-coat.

Of General Dalziel it is said;

"He was bred up very hardly from his youth, both in
dyet and elocting. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which was close to his body, with close sleeves, like those we call Jocky-coats. He never wore a peruke; nor did he shave his beard since the murder of King Charles the First." Memoirs of Capt. Crichton, p. 100, Edit. 1731.

A. Bor. Jouk-coat, a great coat (Grose), is most prob.
ably a corr. of Jockey-coat.

JOCKIE, s. 1. A diminutive from Jock; expressive of familiarity or kindness, and generally applied to young lads and male servants of the lowest class, S.

"The king—tauk servandia with him, to witt, Jockie

Hart, ane yeman of the stable, with ane other secret

servant, and lap vpoun hore, and sped him hastefull to

Stirling." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 332.

2. A name formerly given in S. to a strolling minstrel.

"Bards at last degenerated into common ballad

makers, and gave themselves up to making mystical

rhymes, and to magic and necromancy. They did

not seem to wear out, but were known of late years

under the name of Jockies, who went about begging,

and used to recite the slughorns of most of the true

ancient surnames of Scotland." Spottiswoode's MS.

Law Dict.

JOCKLANDY, s. A foolish destructive

person, Ayrs.

"I'm wearying to—tell him o— the sin, sorrow,

and iniquity of allowing me, his aged parent, to be rookit

o' plack and bawbee by twa glaikit jockalndys that
dinna care what they burn, e'n though it were them-

selves." The Etauli, iii. 102. V. Jockey-landy.

[JOCK-NEEDLE-JOCK-PREEN. To

play Jock-needle-Jock-preen, to play fast and

loose, Banffs.]

JOCK-STARTLE-A-STOBIE, s. The

exhalations arising from the ground during

warm weather, Roxb.; Summercoute, synon. S. B.; evidently a compound which has had some ludicrous origin.

JOCK-TE-LEEAR, s. A vulgar cant term for a small almanack, q. Jock (or John) the
liar, from the loose prognostications in regard to weather which it generally contains, S.

JOCKTELEG, s. A folding knife, S.; jock-telegs, A. Bor.

An' giff the custock's sweet or sour, 
W' jock-telegs they taste them. Burns, iii. 127.

Tradition ascribes to J. VI. a display of his vernacular language, that, in all its circumstances, is not very credible. After he had gone to England, it is said, he boasted to some of his courtiers, that he would repeat a sentence which none of them could understand. Calling one of his stable-boys, he said to him: "Callan, ha, there's threitty pennies, gae wa, and buy me a jockteleg; and gin ye hyde, I'll gang to the bongars of the house, and tak aaber, and recale your riggin w't."

"Jockteleg, a folding knife. The etymology of this word remained unknown till not many years ago, that an old knife was found, having this inscription, Jacques de Liege, the name of the cutter. Thus it is in exact analogy with Andrea di Ferrara." Spec. of a Glossary by Lord Hailes.

I can say nothing as to the fact of such a knife being found; but have always heard this inscription given as the reason of the name. "Liege," says Grose, "formerly supplied Scotland with cutlery." Prov. Gl.

JOCKY-LANDY, s. A nursery term, denoting a lighted stick, wisp, or any thing blazing; very improperly given as a plaything to children, S.B.

It seems to be the same with E. Jack-a-lent, Fr. Bouffen de carneau; and to have its origin from the circumstance of people going about at that season, in a Bacchanalian way, carrying lighted torches or wips.

"A Jack-a-Lent was a puppet, formerly thrown at, in our own country, in Lent, like Shrove-Cocks." Brand's Pop. Antiq., i. 85.

—How like a Jack-a-Lent
He stands, for boys to spend their Shrove-tide throws,
Or like a puppet made to rileen crows!
Quarles, Shepherd's Oracles, 4to, p. 88.

JOGGED, part. pa. Confined in the Juggs, an instrument of punishment resembling the pillory.

"In case servants be found fugitive from their masters,—the Baillie of the parish whereout of he has fled shall cause him be jogged at the church, upon Sunday, from 8 in the morning till 12 hours at noon."

To JOGILL, JOLLGE, v. a. To jog, to shake from one side to another, S.

—The ilk shaft stak in his corps anone; 
Falls it jogill'd, and furth drew in hye. 
Doug. Virgil, 329, 45.

I marred muckle fun that I,
Sae jogill'd wi' adversity
Shou'd e'er attempt to sing. 
Torrše's Poems, p. 31.

"Joggle, to shake gently; North." Grose.

Joggle, s. The act of jogging, the reeling of a carriage, S.

"And then the earlin, she gripit wi' me like grim death, at every joggle the coach gied." Sir A. Wylie, li. 5. 6.

"Joggle is sometimes used in the same sense, E. Tent. schockel-en, vaclaire, from schock-en, to shake; Sn. G. skak-en, id. Some derive joggle from Icel. jack-a, continuo movere, Sw. jack-n, agitari. V. Seren.

JOGLIE, adj. Unsteady, weak, tottering, Clydes., Banffs.

JOG-TROT, s. 1. A slow motion on horseback, S.; also corr. dog-trot.

2. Metaph. used to denote that particular mode of operation to which one pertinaciously adheres. "He'll no be driven aff his ain jogg-trott," S.

From jog, "to move by accussation;" Johns.

JOHNIE-LINDSAY, s. A game among young people, Roxb.

[JOHNIE PYOT'S TERM DAY. The day after the Day of Judgment. A somewhat profane form of never and for ever; Banffs.]

JOHNNY-STAN-STILL, s. A scare-crow, Ayr.

JOHN O'GROTE'S BUCKIE. Cypraeus pediculus. V. Buckie.

JOHN'S (St.) NUTT. Two nuts growing together from the same stalk, Fife.

Among a list of articles necessary for incantation, mention is made of


I had supposed that nut was most probably by mistake for wort, and the plant meant, that called both in S. and E. St. John's wort, Hypericum perforatum, Linn. Its Sw. name is the same, John's-wort. I am informed, however, that in Dumfries-shire, to this day, young people are very happy if they can procure two nuts which grow together in one husk. This they call, but for what reason is not known, a St. John's nut. The reason assigned for the regard paid to a nut of this description, is, that it secures against the power of witchcraft. With this view, young people often carry one about with them. The same superstition prevails in Perthshire. There it is believed, that a witch, who is proof against lead, may be shot by a St. John's nut.

An honourable and learned friend has remarked to me on this phrase, that as a lucken hand or a lucken tae is supposed to bode good luck, so a St. John's nut may have been connected with the idea of incantation.

From what has formerly been said, in regard to the herb called St. John's Wort, it appears that the worthy, whose name it bears, had been viewed as having peculiar power over witchcraft. Dr. Leyden, speaking of the charms confided in by the vulgar, says: "The author recollects a popular rhyme, supposed to be addressed to a young woman by the devil, who attempted to seduce her in the shape of a handsome young man:

gin ye wish to be leman mine,
lay off the St John's wort, and the vervin.
JOH, s. A mixture, a hodge-podge, a quantity of ill-prepared victuals, Eptr. For.
Perhaps originally applied to sore; A.-S. *gelōt*, virus, sanics, tabum; "black, corrupt, filthy matter or blood;" Somner.

"A Jonet Ryne, relict, execratrix, and only intimis-satrix with the goods and gear of umquhile Michael M'Quhan, Burgys of Edinburgh," &c. A. 1645, Blue Blanket, p. 32.

[JOET, s. A Spanish horse, Fr. *genette*, Lyndsay, Test. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1711.]


JOKUL, adj. Jocular, fond of a joke, as, "He's a fine jokie man," S.


JOKUL, adj. Jocular, fond of a joke, as, "He's a fine jokie man," S.


VOL. II.
JORDLOO. A cry which servants in the higher stories in Edinburgh give, after ten o'clock at night, when they throw their dirty water, &c., from the windows; hence also used to denote the contents of the vessel.

Fr. *gardes l'eau*, q. save yourselves from the water. A literary friend suggests that the origin is *Gare de l'eau*. Fr. *gare*, indeed, is a term used to give warning; as *Gare le heart*, "the voice of them that drive horned beasts, Warre horses?" Cotgr.

Smollet, in his humorous but profane Adventures of H. Clinker, writes *Gardy loo*.

"At ten o'clock at night the whole cargo is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardy loo* to the passengers."

JORE, s. 1. A mixture; applied to things in a semi-liquid state, Ettr. For.

2. A mire, a slough, ibid.

Tent. *schorre*, aluvies; A-S. *gor*, finnes, lutum, lastemon.


This would seem to be a dimin. from *Jurg*, to make a grating noise.

JORINKER, s. "A bird of the titmouse species;" Gall. Encycl. It is said to be named from its cry.

To JORK, v. n. To make a grating noise.

V. CHIRK, CHORK. *Jork* is the pron. of W. Loth.

JORNAT, JOURNAIT, JOUNAYIT, part. pa. Summoned to appear in court on a particular day.

"The said reverend fathyr in Gode Gawane bishop of Abirdene, and his forsaeker Maister Alex Haye persoune of Turreff, askit process, and allegit because the said Andrew Elphicham has been laufhful processt, *jornat* and summund to this court as to the last court continuat fra the ferd court of his process, and not compleit,—therfor he sull be decernit to he for falsit and tynt till he him ourlord the said tennemny for his continuacy," Virgil, A. 1493, p. 302.

"Beand laufhfull processt and *jornat* be the said reverend fathyr and his bailyes to schaw his haidyn;" &c. Ibid.

"James lord of Abernethy—tharapou askit a not, & protestit it sulde turne him to na prejudice quhilk he wer ordnarily *journait.*" Act. Conc., A. 1493, p. 302.

L. B. *adjornare*, diem dicere alciu, citare, in jus vocare; Du Cange. *Jornat* is merely the abbreviation of the participle.

JORNAY, s. A military coat.

"Item, the body and lumbartis of ane *jornay* of velvott of the colour of selehe skin. Item, the bodie of ane *jornay* of yallow, gryene, and purpurvelvott.—Memorandum the leif [remainder] of the kingis graces *jornate* ar in Sanctandros." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 99.

Ital. *giornata*, "a soldier's coat, or military garment, worn in honour's sake." Altieri; from Lat. *diurn-us*, I can find no proof that this term has been used in Fr.

I find, however, in Kilian's list of Foreign Words, appended to his *Etymologicum*, *Jornay*, sagum, tunica militaris, tunica sine manibus; *vulgo giornata*.

Jorneye, Jornay, Jowrne, 1. Day's work, or part of work done in one day.

"This is my first *jorney*, I sall end the same the monrme." Lett. Buchanan's Detect., G. 7.

This Schyre Anton in batale quyte

Gessre August disamynyte; And for that *journ* done that day

That monsset wes called August ayr.

Wyntoun, ix. 12, 55.

2. Battle fought on an appointed day; or battle, fight, in general.

It the besek, thou mychtly Hercales,— Assit to me, cum in my help in by, To performe this excellent first *jorneye*, That Turnus in the dode thraw may me se.

Duns. Virgil, 353, 23.


With the Lord of the Wellis he Thouns til he have done there a *journ*. For hyth that ware be certane taylyh. Olbst to do thare that deide, sawfi faiylh

Swi eawn a-jon the next day Of that monsset that we call May, Thai ilk forsayd Lordis tway;— On hors aane angh othir ran, As thare taylyh he ordaind than.

Wyntoun, ix. 11, 14.

4. Warlike enterprise or expedition.

Lang tyne effir in Brude weris he said, On Ingliswen mons gud *jornay*, malde, Wallis., iii. 50, MS.

He trettit him wyth faire prayere,— That he wald wyth his power be hale, Wyth hym in that *journ* be.

Wyntoun, ix. 27, 279.

It is used in the same sense by O. E. writers.

Adelwolfe his fader saiset at that ilk *jorn* & Ethelbert in the feldhe his fader lete he se, How Dardan for his lance down to the erth went.

B. Brunne, p. 18.

—Aucht *jornes* he wan.

Ibid.

Fr. *journée* signifies both a day's work, and a battle, from jour, Ital. *giorno*, a day. As Lat. *dies*, id. is the root of these words, whence *diurn-us*, softened to *giorno*—Rudd, has properly observed, that they are used, like *dies*, for any celebrated battle fought on a particular day.

JORRAM, JORAM, JORUM, s. 1. Properly a boat-song; slow and melancholy.

"Our boat's crew were islanders, who gave a specimen of marine music, called in the Erse, *jorams*: these songs, when well composed, are intended to regulate the strokes of the oars, and recall to mind the customs of classical days. But in modern times they are generally sung in couples, the whole crew joining in choruses at certain intervals: the notes are commonly long, the airs solemn and slow, rarely cheerful, it being impossible for the oars to keep a quick time; the words generally have a religious turn, consonant to that of the people." Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 334.

"The *jorram*, or melancholy boat-song of the rowers, coming on the ear with softened and sweeter sound." Heart of Mid Lothian, iv. 163.

2. Sometimes used with greater latitude, though with less propriety, to denote a song in chorus, although not a boat-song.
“If the fools now think so much to hear that sky-goat screaming, what would they think to hear Kate, our little dairy in the fold, or the girls sing a jorum at a waulking.” Saxon and Gael, i. 169, 170.

3. Improperly used to denote a drinking-vessel, or the liquor contained in it, S. Hence, *Push about the Jorum* is the name of an old Scottish Reel, or tune adapted to it. It is supposed by an intelligent friend, well versed in Gaelic, that this term is misapplied instead of *towrum*, which in that language exclusively denotes a boat-song.

**JOSEPH**, s. A kind of surtout, generally made of duffle and worn especially by females, in riding.

And now, my struggling locks adjusted,
And faithful Joseph brush’d and dusted,
I sought, but could not find, alas!
Some consolation in the grass.

*Mrs. Grant’s Poems*, p. 179.

“Joseph, a woman’s great coat;” *Grose’s Class.*

*To JOSS, v. a.* To justle, Aberd.

**Joss**, s. The act of justling, a justle, ibid.

As E. *justle* is derived from Fr. *joster*, *jouster*, to just, to tilt, *Joss* retains more of the original form, the *t* being merely softened into *s*. O. Fr. *joste* denotes a tournament. Roquefort traces the Fr. word to Lat. *justa*, because the combatants draw near to each other.

[Jossle, s. 1. A move, push, shake, S.
2. The act of making one’s way through a crowd, and worn especially by females, in riding.

[To Jossle, v. a. and n. 1. To shake, to totter, Banffs.
2. To jostle, to make one’s way in a crowd, S.]

[Jossle, adv. Roughly, by means of pushing, jostling, Banffs.]

[Jossler, Jossle, s. 1. A big, rough, rude fellow, ibid.
2. A clumsy, rude cart or carriage, ibid.]

[Josslin, Josslan, part. pr. Used also as a s., and as an adj.; in the latter sense it is often pron. jesslie.]

[Jossly, Josslie, adj. Shaky, unsteady, become frail.]

[Jossich, s. 1. A dull, heavy blow, Banffs.
2. A severe, heavy fall, ibid.
3. The dull sound made by a heavy blow or fall, ibid.]

[To Jossich, v. a. and n. 1. To dash with violence, ibid.
2. To shake violently, ibid.]

3. To toss backwards or forwards with a heavy jerking motion, ibid.]

[Jossichin', part. pr. 1. Shaking or jerking violently, ibid.
2. Having or making a dull heavy sound, ibid.
3. Used also as an s., and as an adj., ibid.]

*To JOT, v. a.* To take short notes on any subject, to be extended afterwards, S.

Most probably from E. *jot*, a point, a tittle; Möes-G. *jöte*, Gr. *wokr*, Heb. *jol*, the name of the smallest letter in the alphabet.

*To Jot down, v. a.* The same with *To Jot*, S.

“...it would not be altogether becoming of me to speak of the domestic effects which many of the things, which I have herein jotted down, had in my own family.” *The Provost*, p. 254.

**Jotting**, s. A short minute of any thing, to be more fully written afterwards; more generally in pl. *jottings*, short notes, S.

“Here his Lordship read the judgment, and the paper called *jottings* respecting John Dalgleish’s settlement.” Caled. Mere., Mar. 29, 1823.

“A *jotting*, or rough sketch, of part of the goods alleged to have been packed into the boxes was—made on the last page of the pursuer’s day book.—That no entry of the goods was made in the pursuer’s books, excepting the *jotting* or statement before mentioned.” *Edin. Even. Cour.*, Jan. 8, 1821.

“...Tut, your honour; I’ll make a slight jotting the morn; it will cost but a charter of resignation in favour; and I’ll have it ready for the next term in Exchequer.” *Waverley*, iii. 396.


[To Jot-about, v. n. To employ one’s self in light work; part. pr. *jottin’-about*, used also as a s., and as an adj., Banffs.]

[To Joter, v. n. Same as to *jot-about*, but implies idleness in the worker, or meanness in the work, Banffs.]

**Jotter**, Jotteral, s. 1. Odd, mean, or dirty work, Ettr. For.

2. In composition it has nearly the same sense with E. *hack*; as, a *jotterie-horse*, a horse of all work; a *jotterie-man*, one who is employed in the same manner; *Jotterie-work*, work of every description, such especially as does not belong to any regular servant, ibid.

Tent. schot, ejectamentum; as originally denoting mean and dirty work, like that of a scavenger. It may, however, be abbreviated from Lat. *adjoitor*, as originally denoting one who was occasionally employed as an assistant to others, whatever was the description of the work. It is, accordingly, of very frequent occurrence in old deeds. O. Fr. *adjoiner*, adjointer, adjoint, s. d. V. *Joater*, which seems originally the same.
To JOTTLE, v. n. To be apparently diligent and yet doing nothing, to be busy about trifles; as, "He's jottlin' on!" Linlithg.

JOTTLE, s. An inferior servant of all work, Loth.
This office was very common in the families of farmers. He is also denominated the jottling man, ibid. He rides the barns, and goes errands.
It has been conjectured that the term may be from E. jot, q, a small matter. But to me it rather seems a corruption of Scutler.

JOUCATTE, JOUCAT, s. A measure mentioned in our old Laws. The term is now used as synon. with gill, or the fourth part of an E. pint, Loth.
"Decemis and ordanis the Firlot to be augmented;—and to contente, nine-tene pints and two joucattes." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, e. 114, Murray.
"Be just calculation and comptrolment, the samim extended to 19 pints, and a joucat." Ibid.
Perhaps allied to E. jyug, Dan. jugge, urna.
As L. B. gaye-at-den denoted the tribute paid for gauging a cask of wine, and also the measurement required in the cask, it seems to have been latterly transferred to the vessel itself, and at length to have been restricted to one of a small size.

JOUF, s. A sort of bed-gown, Dumfr.; evidently a variation of Jupe, q. v.
"From the scone cap, to the jewelled bonnet—from the hoodan-gray joufa, to the silken gown,—have I ever seen song cherished and esteem'd." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 822.

JUGS, s. pl. An instrument of punishment; a sort of pillory. V. Juggs.


To JOUK, JOWK, JOOK, v. n. 1. To incline the body forwards with a quick motion, in order to avoid a stroke or any injury, S.
Syno bynt Eneas an purflass lance in hand,
And it addressis for furth on the land,
To ane Magnus, that subdell was and aie,
And jookit in vnder the sperre as he,
The schaft schakand flew furth about his hed.
Doug. Virgil, 330, 11.

2. To bend or bow as a tree, in consequence of a stroke.
Hercules it smytin with an mychtly tong,
Apoun the richt halff fer to mak it jouk,
Inforant him to well it ever the bra.

3. To bow, to make obeisance.
—Sayand, That we are heretycki,
And false loud byng maistsy tykes,—
Huirkland with huddis uto our neck,
With Judas mynd to jouk and beck,
Selkand Christis pepit to devir.
Erie of Glencarnie's Epitoll, Knox's Hist., p. 25.
Ye shall have naething to fash ye,
Sax servantes shall jouk to thes.
Herl's Coll., ii. 63.

4. To shift, to act hypocritically or deceitfully, S.
—"Sa ye may persenoir to the end of your lyfe, without scander to your profession, ever approting the treuth, and haiting impettie in all personis, not leaning to warldy wisdome, nor jouking for the pleasure of greit men in the warld." Davidsone's Commendations of Vrprightnes, Delic.
Yit baudly by his baner he abaid,
And did not jouk an iot from vprightnes.
Ibid., st. 10.
"I saw no symptoms of the swelled legs that Lord L—, that jouking man, spoko about, for she skipit up the steps like a lassie." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 274.

5. To yield to any present evil, by making the best of it, S.
Hence the proverbial phrase borrowed from the situation of one exposed to a rough sea; "Jouk, and let the saw gae over." Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 43.
Sae we had better jouk, until the jaw
Gang o'er our heads, than stand astir and fa'.
Ross's Helesore, p. 30.
Rudd. has given various etymological conjectures, but has not hit on the origin, which is certainly Germ. suck-en, to shrink or shrugs, in order to ward off a blow.
Su.-G. duk-a, deprimere, seems radically allied; as well as Belg. duk-en, to stoop; Teut. dukck-en, verticem capitis demittere; submittere se, suggesti, subsidiro, alscendere se; Killian. Perhaps we may add, Su.-G. sviug-a, loco cedere, svull-a, vailliance, ut solent loco cussara; Isl. sveg-ia, incurrare.
It may be observed that this word in Ang. is generally pronounced as if the initial letter were d, like duke.
E. V. Jowx.

JOUR, JUIK, s. 1. An evasive motion of the body, S.
In cirkillis wide she drane hynm on the bent,
With mony aene cours and jouk about, about;
Qhare evre she fed she follows him in and out.
Doug. Virgil, 859, 27.

Cacus, Virgil.
Germ. sucken, a convulsive motion.

2. A bow, a genuflexion, used contemptuously, to denote the mummeries of the Church of Rome.
For all your joukis and your nads,
Your hartis is hard as any stone.
Spec. Godly Ball, p. 25.
The term is also used, without the idea of ridicule, to denote a genuflexion.
The Squire, as soon's the verity he fand,
Straight takes the honest shepherd by the hand;
Wha, wondring at the kindness, gae a jouk,
But did contus'd and maist nor shamefull look.
Ross's Helesore, p. 97.

3. A kind of slight curtsey, S. B.
To her she biss, and hailt her with a jouk,
The lass paid hame her compliment, and bulk.
Ross's Helesore, p. 66.

4. Jouk also denotes a shelter of any kind, either from storm, or from a blow; as, the jouk of a dike,—of a tree,—of a hedge, &c., Perths.

5. A trick, S.
To George Durie he played a jouke,
That will not be foryet this oulke:
To Jouk, Jeuk, v. a. 1. To evade, to elude, to shift off, especially by artful means, S.  
Fain wad he the bargain jouket  
—But his honour was at stakes.  
【Ranken’s Poems, p. 36.】

2. To play the truant, Baufis.]  
【Jouk-the-squeel, s. A truant, ibid.; called also a jouker.】  
Jouker, s. A dissembler, one who acts deceitfully.  
Their joukers durst not with their care,  
For fear of tasting in the Fratour,  
And tyrnail of the charge they bare.  
【Davidson’s Schott Discours, st. 4.】

Jouking, Jouking, s. 1. Shifting, change of place, S.  
—Ennoyit of this dervy,  
This irkous truing, jouking, and delay—  
Full many things resoudit he in theb;  
Syns on that were man ruscht he in tene.  
【Doug. Virg., 522, 40.】

2. Artful conduct, dissimulation, S.  
Hony the phrase, a jouking lown, a deceitful fellow;  
also applied to one who is sycophantish and addicted to dissimulation, S. Germ. zucker, one who starts back.  

Jourrie, s. Deceit.  
Thairfor kep your promes, and preyet na jourrie  
be my Lords of Cassillis writing.” Reasoning betwix Crossraguell and J. Knox, B. iii. b.

Jourkry - pawkry, Jouckry - pawckry, s.  
Trick, deception, juggling, S.  
—The sin o’ Nauplius,  
Mair useless na himsell,  
His jouckry-pawckry finding out,  
To wert did him compell.  
【Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.】

V. Jouk.  
To JOUL, Jowl, v. n.  
To toll, South of S.  
O lase me on thee, winsome bell,  
Then cantis jowlin thing,  
Thou wafts alang thy friendly knell,  
Swift on the zephyr’s wing.  
【A. Scott’s Poems, p. 143.】

V. Jouw.  
To JOUNDE, Jundie, v. a.  
To jog with the elbow, S. junnie, S. B.  
—Your samp’ring waken’ me,  
And I you jundie’ld, that ye might be free.  
【Rosss’s Holmone, p. 43.】

V. Hoo-shooter.  
Bailey mentions skunt as an E. word, signifying to shove. Phillips calls it “a country-word,” as thus used. Both seem allied to Isl. skunnt-a, festinus co praecipus, med. skypes, precipitant. Sw. skynt-a, (pron. skunda) signifies not only to hasten, but to push forward. Jundie, indeed, often means, to jog one in consequence of quick motion in passing. It may have primarily denoted celerity of motion. V. letter J.  

Joundie, Jundie, s. A push with the elbow, S.  
“If a man’s gaun down the brae, ilk ane gies him a jundie?” Ramsay’s S. Prov., p. 41.

Jourdan, Jordan, s. In ludicrous language, a chamber-pot, S.  
The word is used by Chaucer, in an address to a medical gentleman.  
And eke thy thyn urinals, and thy jordanes,  
Thin y pocoras, and eke thy gallinas.  
【Pardoner’s Prose, v. 12299.】

Tyrwhitt has the following Note. “This word is in Walsingham, p. 238. Duae ollae, quas Jordanes vocamus, ad ejus collum colligantur. This is part of the punishment of a pretended Phisicus et astrologus, who had deceived the people by a false prediction. Hollinshead calls them two jorden pots, p. 440.”

We find the same word used by Langland as a personal appellation. Describing a gluttonous priest, he says:  
I shall langle to thy Jurdan with hye juste wome,  
To tel me what pencesis is, of which he preched rathe.  
【P. Ploughman, V. 65, b.】

Both Skinner and Junias render it by matula, a chamberpot, deriving it from A.-S. guor, stercus, fimnas, and den, cubile, q. a receptacle of filth. Langland uses it metaphorically, as Plautus does matula, to denote a silly coxcomb.  
JUSTE cannot be understood in its common signification. For it conveys an idea very different. It is most probably allied to Isl. istur, Sh.-G. ister-buk, Dan. ister-bug, paunch, fat-guts.

Journait, part. pa. V. Jornat.  
“—Thai war lauchfully journait to the kerf court  
before hir balyie, and thar warit, & fundin that thai had na ryi’, to the tak of the said landis.” Act. Aud., A. 1478, p. 75.

Journellie, adv. Daily, continually, progressively.  
All men beginnis for till die,  
The day of their nativity:  
And journettie they do preceid,  
Till Atropus cut the fallow thread.  
【Lyndsay’s Workis, 1592, p. 9.】

Fr. journailier, daily, continual. V. Jorneye.

To JOW, v. n. 1. To move from side to side; to jow on, to jog on, to move forward in a slow and rocking way, S.  
2. To ring or toll. The bell jowis or is jowin, the bell tolls, S.; Sibb. writes it also jowl.  
Now clinkumbell, wi’ ratlin tow,  
Begins to jow and crow.  
【Burns, iii. 33.】

The storm was loud; in Oran-kirk  
The bells they jow’d and rang,  
【Jameson’s Popul. Ball., i. 232.】

The v. is sometimes used with the prep., out being added, S.  
“And if sae should be that this be sae, if you’ll just gar your servant jow out the great bell in the tower, there’s me, and my twa brothers, and little Davie of the Stenhouse, will be wi’ you wi’ a’ the power we can mak, in the snapping of a flint.” Tales of my Landlord, i. 50.

3. To Jow in. To be rung in that quick mode which is meant to intimate that the ringing
is near a close, or that the meeting thus called is to be opened without delay, S.

"Now, fare ye well; for there is the council-bell clinking in earnest; and if I am not there before it jowes in, Ballie Laurie will be trying some of his manuevres." Redgauntlet, ii. 226.

4. To roll; applied to the violent motion of a river when in flood, or to the waves of the sea, S.

"He kens veel aneugh wha feeds him and closes him, and keeps a'tight thack and rape when his cable is jowling awa' in the Firth, poor fellow." Antiquary, i. 261.

Kimmer can sit an' say,—"E'en be't sae,
An' red jowes the Nith atween banking an' brae;
Kimmer can cast owre it her contrails an' spells,
An' fearie, can cross it in two braud cockle shells.

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 60.

"Jowes, moves violently?" N. ibid.

"We say of the sea,—in a stormy day, that the jaws of it are coming jowling in, rolling on the rocks and roaring." Gall. Encycl., vo. Jow.

It has been justly observed, that this term conveys a complex idea to the mind, not merely that of sound, but of sound accompanied with a swinging or waving motion. V. MacTaggart, in vo.

Perhaps from Tavt. schwyn-en, loco movere, pellere, volvere; as applied to a bell, originally denoting the motion of it. V. v. a.

To Jow, v. a. 1. To move, S. B.

Sae, hear me, lass, ye manna think
To jow me wi' the sight o' chink.—

2. To spill from a vessel by making its liquid contents move from side to side, Upper Lanarks.

Perhaps a provincial pron. of the E. v. to Jaye. This might seem probable from the use of Jow for Jaye, a wave.

3. "To ring or toll a large bell by the motion of its tongue;" Gl. Sibb.

It has been said that the word "includes both the swinging motion and the pealing sound of a large bell." But this is not the general acceptation. In a steeply or belfry, which has become crazy through age, it is said, that they dare not ring the bells, lest they should come down the steeple; they can only jow them; i.e., they dare not give them the full swing. Sometimes a bell is said to be jowed, when it receives only half the motion, so that the tongue is made to strike only on one side.

"That all manner of persons—have redly their sensallis geir and wapennis for weir, and conpier that with the said Presidentis, at jowyn the common bell, for the keeping and defense of the town againis any that would invald the samyn." Extract Council Rec. Edin., A. 1516.

4. To ring; improperly used.

"The said Freyr Alexander thane being in Dundie, without delay he returned to St. Andrews, esaisit to jow the bell, and to give signification that he wald pricise." Knox's Hist., p. 17.

Jow, s. 1. A jog or push, Aberd.

2. A single stroke in the tolling of a bell, S.

She had not gone a mile but twa,
When she heard the dedit-bell kneeland;
And evere jow the dedit-bell gied,
Cried, Was to Barbara Allan.

Sir John Graeme, Percy's Reliques, iii. 110.

3. The dashing of a wave on the shore, or of water on a tub, Lanarks.

4. The wave thus dashed, ibid.

Wi' swash an' swow, the angry jow
Can lasshan' down the brase.

Maidens of Clyde, Edin., May, May, 1820.

Jowning, s. The tolling of a large bell, S.

"After the said battle of Flodden Field,—fought 9th September, 1513, on the news coming to Edinburgh next day,—the magistrates gave out a proclamation, that the inhabitants were to get ready their sensalls geir and wapennis for weir, and appear before them at the jowyn of the common Tolbooth-bell." Gall. Encycl.

Jow, s. A juggler.

In Scotland than, the narrow way,
He come, his cunning till assay;—
The Jow was of a grit engyne,
And generit was of gyna.


Lord Hailes is certainly right in viewing the word in this sense; especially as it is said, with respect to his skill in alchemy—

In pottingry he wrocht gryte pyne.

"It would also seem, that Queene of Joios, Bann. Ms., p. 136, means Queen of magicians," or rather, "of impostors." Kennedy, in his Flying, closely connects jow and juggling.

Judges, Joe, Jugglour, Lollard lawrest.

St. 85, Edin. edit. 1593.

This seems formed from Fr. jou-er, to play; also, to counterfeit the gestures of another. Jowre de passe-passe, to juggle. The Fr. word is perhaps radically allied to Teut. guych, sama, irissio.


[JOWIS. V. DICT.]

JOW-JOWRDANE-HEEDED, adj.


Jow seems to refer to the jowt, or side of the head. The idea may be, that the persons described had heads formed like pots. V. Jourdian.

To JOWK, v. n. To juggle, to play tricks.

He could wirk windaris, quhat way that he wald;
Mak a gray gus a gold gauid,
A lang spere of a bittill for a berrie baln,
Nobis of iswatches, and sliver of sand,
Thus jokit with the jucxers and the jowtane jw.

Honeitate, ii. 12, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders the term joket, and jucaters, jokers. But according to the sense of the word joket in E., this is not the idea here expressed. Jockey evidently signifies, "played such tricks as are common to jugglers." The word, as here used, may be radically the same with Jouk, g. v. But although there is a very near approximation in sense, I am rather inclined to view it, because of the peculiur signification, as formed from Germ. guench, histh, lush, to practice, do, practiser, Tout, guych, sama, irissio; Belg. guych, a wry mouth. For, as Wachter has observed, guuchel-en and joket-en are...
merely differences of dialects. Kilian, in like manner, gives jougler and juggeler as synon. Jouter is evidently formed from jowk, q. jowster. I hesitate whether joukry-pawkry ought not to be immediately referred to this r. V. Jow.

JOWPON, s. A short cassock, Fr. jupon.

Item, one joupoun or black velvett luynt with gray. Item, other joupoun of black velvett, broderit with silk," &c. Inventories. A. 1542, p. 84.

JOY, s. A darling. V. Jo.

JOYEUSETY, s. Jollity, mirth. Fr. joyuette.

"Such pastyme to thanke is hot joyuethy, quhich our Queene was brocht up." Knox’s Hist., p. 304.

JUCAT, s. A measure. V. Joucate.

JUDEN, s. Gideon, the name of a man. This is the pron. of the South of S.

JUDGMENT-LIKE, adj. Applied to what is supposed to be like a token of divine displeasure, S.

"Even the godly may fall doited in the day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land.—When it is so,—it’s both a great sin, and looks judgment-like. It was judgment-like and a token of it to that poor land, when godly Baruch and the godly with him in that time fell into that fault." Michael Bruce’s Lectures, &c., p. 11.

"It would have been a judgment-like thing, had a bairn of Docter Pringle’s—been sacrificed to Moloch, like the victims of prelatic idolatry." Ayra. Legates, p. 259.

To JUFFLE, v. n. To walk hastily, Ettr. For.

Apparently from the same origin with E. to shuffle, "to move with an irregular gait." Seren. renders the E. word, Tamutuareinciacere; which gives the sense more accurately. Tuct. schuffel-en is expl. fugere; also, silliare.

JUFFLER, s. Shuffler. V. Homely-JOMELTY.

JUFFLES, s. pl. Old shoes worn with the heels down, Edin.; Bachles synon.; q. what one shuffles with.

JUGGIE, s. 1. A small jug, Banffs.

2. The quantity of whisky punch made in a juggie, ibid.

JUGGINS, JUGGONS, s. pl. Rags. Aw in juggins, all in rags, Fife, Ayrs. It is pronounced hard, as if d were the initial letter.

"Having a washin',—judge of my feelings when I saw them—standing upright before the boys on chairs, rubbin’ the clothes to juggons between their hands." Ayra. Legates, p. 205.

JUGGIS, s. pl. Dregs, Lyndsay, Ans. to Kingis Flying, l. 55.

To JUGGLE, v. a. To shake, Gall. V. Jogill.

JUGGS, JUGGS, JEGGES, s. pl. An instrument of punishment, like the pillory; the criminal being fastened to a wall or post, by an iron collar which surrounds his neck, S.

"Of the same nature was a tall wooden post, with two cross arms affixed to it, and an iron collar, for encircling the necks of offenders, called the Juggs, suspended by a chain at the side of it, which stood on a stone pedestal in a public part of the present town. It was called the Trane, and goods sold in the public market were weighed at it." P. Hamilton, Lanark’s Statist. Aec., ii. 210. V. also xiv. 370, N.

"They punish—delinquents—making them stand in Juggs, as they call them, Pillaries, (which in the country churches are fixed to the two sides of the maine doore of the Parish-Church) cutting the hale of their hair, shaving their boards," &c. Maxwell’s Burthen of Issachar, p. 3.

Belg. juk signifies a yoke; paardtejuk, a horse-collar. This may be derived from Lat. jug-urn, a yoke. But perhaps it is rather allied to Belg. raak, Dan. kaag. V. Cockstule.

JUIKE, s. A trick. V. Jouk, s.

JUM, adj. Reserved, not affable, S. Ilumdrum is nearly synon.

JUM, s. A house built very clumsily, and having an awkward appearance, Ayrs.

This is undoubtedly the same with Juinc, which has merely received a plural form. V. Jam.

JUMCTURER, s. An old term for a great coat, Roxb.

It seems allied to Fr. jumcture; but for what reason, whether from its various joynings, or as corresponding to the shape of the body, cannot be ascertained.

JUMKIN, part. pr. A provincialism for jumping, Galloway.

An’ there was nimble-finger’d Ben,
Wha free the whins came jumkin.

Davidson’s Seasons, p. 72.

JUMM, s. That deep hollow sound, which comes from the rocks on the sea-shore, during a storm; caused partly by the waves, and partly by the hurling pebbles, striking the rocks. Gall. V. Mactaggart.

To JUMMLE, v. a. 1. To muddle, to foul, S.

2. To distract, to confound, to unhinge, S.

3. To disorder in mind, S. B.

Evidently the same with E. jumble, which Johnson, after Skinner, traces to Fr. combler, to fill, to satiate. But as it has been observed that the letter j corresponds with Tuxt. sch, and sk of the Scandinavian nations, I have no doubt that we are to look for the original term in Belg. scommel-en, to stir, to shake. The primary term is probably Isl. skum, spuma, mucor, whence E. scum, this being raised by stirring.

JUMMIE, s. “Sediment of ale;” Gall. Eucyl.

JUMMIE, adj. Drunly, turbid, Clydes.
*To JUMP, v. n. To burst asunder, to part with force; applied to a coat, gown, &c., which is made too tight, S. B.

JUMPABLES, s. pl. Jumps, or boddice, worn by women, Berwicks. V. JUMPS.

Perhaps from Fr. jupe habilî, q. what is meet or fit for the body.

JUMPER, s. An iron punch for boring rocks, before blasting, Fife.

JUMPIE, s. A sort of spencer, with a short tail, or skirt, worn by females, Loth.

I ha a fourteen braw clews
Will mak baith a coat and a jumpie;
And plenty o' plaiden for twow,
An' ye get them I same scrump ye.

*Putie cam over the Dale; Old Song.

JUMPIN' JOCK, s. The merry-thought of a fowl, made into a play-thing for children, by means of a double cord or thread passed through two holes, bored near the extremity of the limbs, betwixt which a short piece of stick is put, and twisted round till it gains a spring. A piece of shoemaker's wax is then stuck on the centre of the bow, to which the point of the stick is pressed until it adheres; and when placed on a table or chair near a fire, the elasticity, by degrees, overcoming the adhesive quality of the wax, causes it suddenly to spring up, Roxb.

JUMPIN'-ON-LID, s. The same with Harness-lid, q. v. Aberd. [JUMPIN'-TOW, s. A skipping rope, Mearns.]

JUMZEE, s. Applied to what is larger than is necessary; "a jumze of a house," a large empty house, or one too large for the use; "a junze of a cart," &c. Upp. Lanarks. V. JUM.

JUNCTLY, JUNCTLY, adv. Compactly.

On Settiday on to the bryg that raid,
Of gud playne burd was well and junctly maid.

Wallace, vii. 1147, MS.

v. hundred men in harnes rycht,junctly,
That wachet forth to mak a jepery.
At the south part, upon Scot and Dundass.

Wallace, xi. 857, MS.

Q. conjunctly.

JUNDIE, s. A large empty object; as, a jundie of a house, a jundie of a cart; Lanarks.

To JUNDIE, JUNNIE, v. a. To jog with the elbow, to jistle, S.; jundie, Aberd. V. JOUNDIE.

I marvel muckle fou that I,
Sae joggie't wi' adversity,
Shou'd e'er attempt to sing;

Sae junnied on free day to day,
Wi' ne'er a blink o' fortune's ray,
To gar the muse tak wing.

Tarras's Poems, p. 36.

"Jundie, to jog with the elbow;" Gl. Shirrefs.

JUNDIE, JUNNIE, s. 1. A push with the elbow, S.

2. Expl. "a sudden impulse to one side," Dumfri.

To JUNDIE, v. n. To move or rock from side to side; like a vessel in which some liquid is contained, Ettr. For. The term does not imply that any of it is spilt.


This might rather appear to be a corr. of the pl. q. jundies.

To JUNE, v. a. To join. This is uniformly used by Belleden, [also by Sir D. Lyndsay.]

JUNKY. A corr. of the name John, or rather of the diminutive Johnny. Ross's Heldenore, p. 126.

To JUNNIE, v. a. V. JUNDIE.

JUNREL, s. A large irregular mass of stone, or other hard matter, Gall.

And now the castles one and a'
Our fathers thought was never fa',
In jundrel, are dune down.

Gall. Encyl., p. 246.

JUNT, s. 1. A large piece of meat, bread, or any thing else, S. perhaps originally q. a joint of meat.

—Twa good junts of beef,
Drew whistles frae ilk sheath.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 267.

A junt o' beef, baith fat an' fresh,
Aft in your pot be tolin'!

2. Applied to a squat clumsy person, S. B.

At last brave Jess, the fogeljunt,
Did had Daed's hands till the auld runt,
Wi' belling broe, John Ploughman brunt.


This seems merely an improper sense of the term strictly denoting solids.

L. H. juncta or junctum, however, is used for some kind of measure of salt; Monastic. Anglic. ap. Du Cange.


JUPE, s. 1. A kind of short mantle or cloak for a woman, S. The term in this sense is now nearly obsolete.
2. A wide or great coat, S. Gl. Sibb.

3. Some sort of pelisse formerly worn by women.

   "In the old room they found the beautiful witch Katharine, with the train of her snow-white jupe drawn over her head, who looked as if taken in some evil act by surprise." Browne of Bodesbeck, p. 113.

4. A kind of pelisse or upper covering for children, Roxb.

   "She plunged forward to escape from the hands of men; but it would have been into the arms of the devil, had not the branch of a bramble bush caught her by the jupe, and plucked her-like a brand from the burning." The Steam-Boat, p. 356.

5. The term, if I mistake not, is used for a bed-gown, Clydes.

6. A kind of loose or limber stays, worn by ladies.

   First I put on my jupes sae green,  
   An' killt my coates rarely;  
   Awa I gae but stockings or shoon  
   Amand the dew sae parelle!  

   Paerie is evidently used as for E. pearly; and was perhaps originally written parelle.

   —"The lords o' Morison were bold and powerful, and their ladies were mail riches on their grass green jupes than wad buy me a bonar's land." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1836, p. 516.

7. Jupes, pl., a piece of flannel, used instead of stays, Ang., nearly in the same sense with E. jumps.

8. A flannel shirt or jacket, Shetl.

   Fr. jupe, a shepherd's frock, a long coat; L. B. jupp-a, jop-a, Ital. giubb-a, giub-one, Hisp. jub-on; Teut. jappe, Isl. Su.-G. hjup, tunica, from hjup-la, involvere, which seems the radical term.

JUPPERTY, JEPERTY, s. 1. A warlike enterprise, which implies both art and danger.

   —Me think ye wald blythly
   That men fand yow sum jeperty,
   How ye mycht oor the walls wyn.

   Barbour, x. 589, MS.

   Thir manere of renkle and jupertyes of batall
   Ascanius hantit, and broucht first in Itale.

   Doug. Virgill, 147, 32.

2. A battle, or conflict; used in a general sense.

   All bale the wyctory
   The Scottis had of this jeperty;
   And few wes slayne of Scottis men.

   Wyttonoun, viiil. 13. 167.

   It has been viewed as formed from Fr. jeu parti, q. a lost game. Tyrwhitt derives jupartie, as used by Chaucer, from Fr. jeu parti, properly a game in which the chances are even. Hence it was used to denote anything uncertain or hazardous. Se nous les voyons a jeu parti.


[11]

JURDEN, s. A chamber-pot; Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estaitis, l. 2478. V. Joukdyn.

JURE. Art and Jure. V. Art.

JURE, s. Applied to stock; as, "I haue na jure," I have not a single animal, Shetl.

JURENAY, s. A military coat, Ital. giornoa. V. Jornay.

[12]

[JURGE, v. n. V. Chink.]

To JURMUMMLE, v. a. 1. To crush, to disfigure, Ettr. For.

   "How do ye mean when you say they were hCHED? 'Champit like—a' broozled and jurmumled, as it war.'" Browne of Bodesbeck, i. 134, 135.

2. To bamboozle, Roxb.

   "I trow it is a shame to see a pretty maid jaumphed an' jurmumled in that gate." Perils of Man, i. 246.

JURMUMMLE, s. The act of crushing or disfiguring, Ettr. For.

JURNAL'D, part. pa. Congregated; blood, when allowed to get into a coagulated mass, from not being stirred while cooling, is said to be jurnal'd, Roxb. Synon. lapped.

JURR, s. "The noise a small water-fall makes, when it falls among loose stones or gravel!" Gall. Encycl.

   Allied perhaps to Teut. schorre, ruptura, as resembling the noise made by breaking; or perhaps rather to Su.-G. skor-r-a, sonum stridulimum edere; "to grate, to sound gratingly, to make a harsh noise!" Wildeg.

To JUST, v. a. To adjust.

   "That every pundlar be justed and made equal with the king's pundlar: and that none have poundlars or bismars of greater weight," &c. Accts, A. 1628, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 473.

[JUSTIC, JUSTIS, s. The chief judge in criminal causes, called the king's justiciar, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. L, p. 66, 104, Dickson.

There were at least two king's justiciars for Scotland; one for the districts north of the Forth, and one for those south. The circuit court held by the justiciar was called the justice-ayre, and the clerks of his court were called justice-clerks. V. Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. L]


JUSTICOAT, s. A waistcoat with sleeves, S. B.

   The groff gudeman began tae grammul,  
   "Thair's muck tae lead, thair's bear tae humill!"  
   The justiccoat synce he flung,  
   An' up he bat his hazel rung;  
   Then but he bat on his tastie breashill  
   An' laid on thab a bader-trishill.

   MS. Poems.

Fr. just-au-corps, a close coat.
JUSTIECOR, s. The same with Justicoot, South of S.

"Its a sight for sair con to see a gold lace justiccor in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en." Rob Roy, i. 132. V. Justicooat.

To JUSTIFIE, v. a. 1. To punish with death, in whatever way.

"He gart strik the heydis fra' them of Capea that var in poon in Thuean, and syne past to Calles to gar execut justice on the remanent. He beand ther arnyit, he gart bryng furth the pooners to be justifit." Compl. S., 177, 178.

It seems to be used in the same sense by the Bishop of Dunkeld.

And they war folk of knowledge as it somit; Als into Venus Court full fast they demit; Sayand, Yone juste Court will stop or melt. To justify this byning qhilk blasphemit. "PRACTICE OF HONOUR, ii. 7. Edin. edit., 1579.

"Thir conspirators desired, at all times, to have this Duke [of Albany] put to death._The Duke came a French ship out of France hastily into Scotland with secret writings to the Duke, who was then in prison in the castle of Edinburgh, to advertise him that it was concluded by the King and counsel, that he should be justifiit on a certain day, which was the day after the ship struck in the Road of Leith." Pitscottie, p. 83.

"On the morrow this child was justifit in presence of many peupel." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 28, a. Multis conscientibus furca postea est suspensus; Boeth. This sense of the word, directly contrary to the modern meaning, is borrowed from L. B. justicicare, meritis poenis afflicticere, debito supplicio plectere. Fr. justicier is used in the same sense.

In a letter from James IV. of Scotland to Charles VII. of France, we have these words: Principales vero rebelles qui inodem castro inventi fuerunt poena, suspendi justiciumus: we have justified by hanging. V. Du Cange.

Capital punishment is sometimes thus defined:—"Thay beand swa convict, sall be justifit to the deid thairfor;" i.e., punished to the death. A. 1500, Balfour's Pract., p. 396.

2. Sometimes it denotes arbitrary punishment, as by fire.

"Anent thame that reivis fra' fich sar fischar," it is ordnait that "the Schirref sayl write to Baillie of the ground quhair the said trespassour is and remains for the time, chargeand him in the King's name to tak the said trespassaurie aon or ma, and send thame to him to be justifiit._And gif he beis convict thairfor be him be an assise, that he be adjudgit in ane unlaw of xx. lb, to be rainit to the King's use." A. 1497, Balfour's Pract., p. 543.

L. B. justicicare is also used in this general sense, as denoting punishment in proportion to the crime. Judicio dato damnaire, vel per judicium compellere. It is frequently applied to malets. Justificantur rusticis, et mediatatem justicium habebit Prior nevonsilvace, et mediatatem Matthaeus de Amunville. Chart., 1146, ap. Du Cange. The Prior was to receive one moiety of the fine, and Matthew of Amnville another.

3. It seems to be occasionally used as simply signifying to condemn.

"Gif it happenis ony man til assist in rede, confort, or consal, or maytenance, to thaim that ar justitit be the king in this present parlament, or sal banyyn to be justitit in tym cummyn for crimes comittit agynis the king,—fra it be notour, or the tres-

passour be convict tharof, he sal ba punyst in sic maner as the principal trespassour." Parl. Jas. II., A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 55, c. 3.


4. To judge; used in a general sense, without immediate reference either to acquittal or condemnation.

"That al regalitatis, that ar in the kingis handis now, or sal be in tym to cum, be baldyn in ryalte, and justitit be the kingis Justice, quhil that remayn in the kingis handis." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 36, c. 13.

This signifies, that causes pertaining to districts of regality, which by ward or escheat might fall into the hands of the king, should be determined by the ordinary justices, and not according to the peculiar privileges of regalities, as long as they continued in his hands. This may be viewed as a proof, even in this early period of our history, of the great inconvenience found to arise from these distinguishing rights, as frequently obstructing the ordinary course of justice; and as perhaps the first attempt, on the part of the crown, to get free from this public nuisance. A stronger measure was adopted a few years afterwards.

"That all regalitatis that are now in the kingis handis be ammex to the rialte: And that in tym to cum thar bo na regalitatis grantyt without delivere of the Parliament." A. 1455, ibid., p. 43, c. 4.

The use of this term is analogous to that of L. B. justicicare, rendered in our Laws, to do right, i.e., to make satisfaction by punishment. V. ARETYYT.

JUSTIFYING, s. Subjection to capital punishment.

"The Earl also shew himsfe familiar, at that time, with the Duke and King, and did what he could to save the Lords from justifying in the King's fury." Pitscottie, p. 82.

[JUSTING, part. pr. Jousting, tilting, sporting, Lyndsay, Sat. Thrie Estates, i. 546. Used also as a s.; part. pa. justit.]

JUSTRY, s. 1. Justice, equity.

Then pray we all to the Makar abow, Qnilik has in hand off justry the bal lance, That he vs grant of his der loustand londe. Wallace, vi. 101, MS.

2. The justice eyre, court of justice.

This Alyxander Kyng of Scotland Wes throwit the kynryk traveland, Haldand Courts and Justries, And chastyl in it all Reverys. Wyntoun, vii. 9, 248.

"Tharfors the Justice sal mak a ditta within that justris & punis thaim that ar falsy, as the cause require." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1431, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 20.

"That the part of Coule that is not within the bondis of my Erle of Erglisus Jus tery cum to Dun bertane." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 241.

According to this sense, it may be a corr. of L. B. iustitia, the name given to judges in criminal causes, or, Heritatar ; or of juzticiae, officium iustitariae ; Du Cange.

To JUTE, v. a. To tipple. Jutting and drink-}
The word has originally respected the act of pouring out liquor, that it might be drunk; Moos.-G. giut-an, Su.-G. giut-a, A.-S. giet-an, fundere. V. Yet, v.

JUTE, JOOT, s. 1. A term applied to weak or dull liquor, S.; Belg. jucht, slight beer.
She ne'er ran sour jute, because it goes the better.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 220.

Joot, Ferguson's Poems, ii. 42.

This may have the same origin with the v. Belg. jucht, however, denotes slight beer; and Su.-G. giutla, mud, properly what is left after an inundation, from giut-a, fundere.

JUTTIE, s. A tippler, Ang.

To JUTTLE, v. n. To tipple. To juttle and drink, S.
"There winna be a styne o' them seen again at weesh this and twal hours at o'en, whan they'll be baith hame glawran fu; for the dominic's a jutlin elf, an' atweesh you and me, I'm wae to say, our ain gudeman's begun to like a drappie." Campbell, i. 330.

The Isl. has a diminutive v., which is used nearly in the same sense; Gutt-a, liquida agitare; also the s. giutl, agitatio liquidorum; Haldorson. This, however, is perhaps more immediately allied to our Scutle.

JUTE, s. A term of reproach applied to a woman, nearly of the same import with jade, Clydes.
Langland uses the same term to denote persons of the lowest rank.

Sowters and shepherds, & such lowd Juttes
Percon wyth a Jater noster the palaces of heaven,
And passen Purgatori penanneles, at her hence parting.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 52, b.

—When a rakes gaun hame bungi
Frac Jutes like Lucky Spence's;—
He has na a' his senses
Owre keen that night.

Pickens Poems, 1783, p. 52.

She's the lady o' a yard,
An' her house is blenie thacket;
None gangs snoddrel to the fair;
But the jute is broken-backet.

Ibid., p. 155.

Perhaps it means, dregs, from giut-an, &c., mentioned above.

JUXT, adv. Next, as denoting place or order; corresponding with first, as going before.
"It is, first, a vicious argumentation, and, iuxt, a contumelious blasphemie against the truth of God."
Forbes's Defence, p. 29.
Pr. joute, beside; Lat. just-a.

JUXTER, s. A juggler. V. Jowk.

[JVEGAR, s. Thesea-urchin, Orkn. & Shetl.]

JYMP, s. A quirk. V. Gymp, s.

JYLE, s. "A person with clothes badly made;" Gall. Encycl.; evidently synon. with Hype, q. v.

Isl. Skypla signifies calyptra laxior, a woman's cap or hood of a loose shape; also, a veil.

END OF VOLUME II.
Jamieson, John
An etymological dictionary of the Scottish language
New ed., carefully rev. and collated, with the entire supplement incorporated